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WESTERN AMERICANA

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Montana State Capitol

W. H. Taylor, Photographer

PROGRESSIVE MEN

OF

THE STATE OF MONTANA.

ILLUSTRATED.

A people who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

CHICAGO:
A. W. BOWEN & CO.,
ENGRAVERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise.—LORD BACON.

FOREWORD.

"Not honored less than he who heirs,
Is he who founds a line."
—*Whittier*.

The hurry and struggle, the unrest and the labors, the pleasures and deprivations, the failures and successes of the founders of the State of Montana are better told in the accounts of their activities given by themselves, than in many ponderous volumes of historical disquisitions. In centuries to come this volume, containing their tales of life in the new and yet unformed, but progressive Montana, will have a value we, of to-day, cannot fully realize. These men of activity, who have here given the simple annals of their lives, will, at no distant day, receive a nation's reverence as a race of heroes, the creators of civilization in a desert wilderness swarming with ferocious savages, and they will be held in honor as the founders of families, then equalling in prominence, ability and in wealth the most distinguished of those established in the New World by the Cavaliers of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Knickerbockers of New York and New Jersey or the Pilgrims and Puritans of New England.

It has been well said that the custodian of records concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants, who places his knowledge in preservable and accessible form, performs a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, and this work the publishers have faithfully endeavored to do in the present volume. They desire to express their thanks to those citizens of the state whose progressive enterprise has made the publication of this work possible, and especially to tender their grateful acknowledgments of important services rendered them in its compilation by Hon. Cornelius Hedges, Hon. W. Y. Pemberton, Hon. W. F. Sanders, Hon. Paris Gibson, Hon. F. P. Woody, Hon. E. W. Toole, Gov. J. K. Toole, Mrs. Laura E. Howey and others, and of the many courtesies extended by the Press of the entire state, and by numerous other people. One of the most valuable sources of our information, "a pioneer of pioneers," Hon. James Fergus, has now given his last information and passed on to the Silent Land.

The many beautiful engravings scattered through this work add much to its value, and it is to be regretted that other of the prominent citizens of the state now living are not thus represented, but, not fully realizing the value, they have not co-operated with the publishers, often failing even to give us data for a sketch. Of many of the old-time worthies "there remains nor track nor trace."

Trusting that the result of our arduous labors may meet a cordial greeting and be appreciated, we remain,

The Publishers.

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

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Cornelius Hedges.

PROGRESSIVE MEN

—OF—

THE STATE OF MONTANA,

THE "TREASURE STATE."

JUDGE CORNELIUS HEDGES.—Among the prominent men whose lives and characters are familiar to almost every householder in Montana, Judge Hedges stands out clear and sharp. The lives of some shine out as grand examples of prosperity and success achieved through the various channels of industry; by wonderful accomplishments in the realms of scientific research in the forum, or through the medium of special qualities which leave an impress upon the tablets of memory that will live forever. In reviewing the life of Judge Hedges the latter thought seems particularly appropriate. He is not the man who seeks to blazen his deeds for personal gratification, or from motives of ambition to perform some act that would mark him for a time as a central figure. On the contrary, he is recognized as a splendid type of that manhood which the infinite Creator made it possible for all men to be. To those who know him best, and for years have watched the growth and development of that inward greatness which is his and is felt when in his presence, though unseen, the beauty of his character is more thoroughly understood and the marvel is that nature seldom makes a man like him.

Cornelius Hedges is a lineal descendant of English ancestors on both sides of his house. Their first settlement in America was on Long Island, but they early removed to New England and established themselves in Massachusetts. His father, Dennis Hedges, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and a native of Middletown, Conn., but subsequently moved to Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., where Cornelius was born, October 28, 1831. The mother of Cornelius was Alvina Noble, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Westfield, Mass. After ten years' residence in Montana the Judge returned to his native state to attend the golden wedding of his parents. They have both passed into the great beyond, the father at the age of seventy-six and the mother seventy-four. Cornelius Hedges received his elementary education in the public schools, continued his studies in an academy in his native town, and later entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M. two years later, the class embracing many young men who became distinguished in after years. During his freshman year he was obliged to omit one term on account of severe illness, resulting from drinking poisoned milk. He did not entirely recover from its effects until he crossed the plains a few years later, walking the entire distance from Independence, Iowa, to Virginia City, Mont. During his college days he was a member of the Delta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies. The year following his graduation he taught in an academy at Easton, Conn., and then returned to his home in Westfield, where he began the study of law

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Cornelius Hedges is a lineal descendant of English ancestors on both sides of his house. Their first settlement in America was on Long Island, but they early removed to New England and established themselves in Massachusetts. His father, Dennis Hedges, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and a native of Middletown, Conn., but subsequently moved to Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., where Cornelius was born, October 28, 1831. The mother of Cornelius was Alvina Noble, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Westfield, Mass. After ten years' residence in Montana the Judge returned to his native state to attend the golden wedding of his parents. They have both passed into the great beyond, the father at the age of seventy-six and the mother seventy-four. Cornelius Hedges received his elementary education in the public schools, continued his studies in an academy in his native town, and later entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M. two years later, the class embracing many young men who became distinguished in after years. During his freshman year he was obliged to omit one term on account of severe illness, resulting from drinking poisoned milk. He did not entirely recover from its effects until he crossed the plains a few years later, walking the entire distance from Independence, Iowa, to Virginia City, Mont. During his college days he was a member of the Delta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies. The year following his graduation he taught in an academy at Easton, Conn., and then returned to his home in Westfield, where he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward B. Gillette. The following year he entered the law department of Harvard College, and the same year was admitted to the bar on examination before the supreme court of Massachusetts. In 1856 he went to Independence, Iowa, opened an office and began the practice of his profession. While there he secured an interest in the Independent Civilian, which he published and edited for several years. In 1864 he decided to go farther west and made the journey over the plains on foot to Virginia City and thence to Helena, Mont., where he has since resided. In 1866 he went to Iowa for his family, going down the Missouri and returning the following spring by steamboat.

The career of the Judge since his location in Montana has been an active one. He took a prominent part in the early development of the state, his activities extending to every sphere of usefulness wherein his abilities would redound to the general good. In 1865 he was appointed United States district attorney, and afterward elected probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county, serving five years. In 1872, after the adoption of the territorial school law, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction, and served six years. For several years his trenchant pen was employed in editorial work on the Helena Herald, and served to strengthen the Republican sentiment throughout the state, although the party was in the minority. He represented Lewis and Clarke county in the senate during the first session of the legislature of Montana, held in 1889, and served for four years. Among the benefactions to the city of Helena which will ever remain as a mark of his thoughtfulness is the Helena Public Library, of which he was one of the founders in 1868, is now president of the board of directors and has been for nearly the whole period of its existence.

In 1870 Judge Hedges was one of the Washburn party that visited the geyser region on the Yellowstone, and it was he who made the suggestion that a national park should be made of that section so replete with evidence of the sublime grandeur of nature, the like of which can not be found in any part of the world. On that occasion he was constantly in the saddle for forty days. Judge Hedges has been connected for many years with the Montana Historical Society. In his fraternal relations the Judge became a member of the Masonic order in Iowa, in 1857, and his prominent work in Masonry is a record that is not only interesting, but somewhat unusual. From the organization of the Grand Lodge in Montana in 1866, he has written its correspondence reports with but little interruption; also for the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery since organization. The importance of this may be better understood by stating that these reports go all over the world—wherever a Masonic body exists.

Prior to the Civil war the Judge was a Democrat, but that event made him a Republican, stronger than ever and in full accord with the party on expansion in the Philippines and elsewhere. In the legislative session of 1899, Montana was noted for the long-drawn-out contest between the Clark and Daly factions. The name of Judge Hedges was announced, placing him in nomination for United States senator, and he received the hearty support of his own party. His son, Wyllys A., a member of the house, feeling that delicacy which springs from honorable impulses, refrained from voting; but after the earnest solicitation of his associates consented, and thus made the party vote unanimous. It will be remembered that there were four Republican representatives who did not vote for Mr. Clark, and Wyllys A. Hedges was one of the four, and was re-elected to the house in 1900.

Prior to becoming a resident of Montana the Judge was a member of the Congregational church, but for the want of such an organization in Helena he united with the Presbyterians, and is an elder in that body. On July 7, 1856, he was married to Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Conn. They have been the parents of eight children, two boys and one girl died in early youth. Those living are: Wyllys Anderson, a sheep-grower in Fergus county; Henry Highland, a stockman in Valley county; Cornelius, Jr., living at home, is assistant secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons; Edna Cornelia is at home; and Emma, now Mrs. John M. Woodbridge, resides in Boston, Mass.

In the career of Judge Hedges there is much beneath the surface of his calm and dignified character which can only be known by those who have been most intimate with him. The key to his life may possibly be found as based upon Aristotle's definition of virtue—

"Rule one's life by the highest principle of right."

That he has been so governed can not be gainsaid by any. He will leave no act to mar the symmetry of a pure and honorable life to which it is to be hoped many years may yet be added.

WILLIAM N. ABBOTT.—A native son of the west and a representative of one of the early pioneers of the Pacific coast, this successful business man of Fergus county was born in Douglas county, Ore., on the 17th of January, 1855, being the son of James A. and Ann M. Abbott, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Thence they were pioneers of Oregon in 1852, and later became residents of Idaho. The father possessed marked individuality and sterling character, and was prominent and influential in the northwest. He was engaged in flour milling in early manhood. After coming to Oregon he was first an agriculturist and later a merchant. As a Democrat he took active part in public affairs. He was for four years judge of probate in Oregon, and a representative of Josephine county in the lower house of the first territorial legislature of Idaho. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He died on the 7th of January, 1872, thus closing a life of signal honor and usefulness. His wife survives him, living in Bellevue, Idaho. Of their eleven children seven survive: Foley, William N., Laura A., Asahel S., Mary J., Edmund L. and Eugene D.

William N. Abbott received his education in the public schools of Oregon, and after assisting his father until he had attained the age of eighteen years, turned his attention to prospecting and mining. At this attractive labor he continued for fifteen years, being employed of others for a portion of the time. He met with fair success in mining, to which he gave the greater part of his time until 1888. He then came to Montana and Fergus county, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres. This was the nucleus of his present ranch property, which lies three miles south of Utica and comprises 800 acres. A portion of the land is under effective cultivation, but the principal feature of his ranch is raising high grade cattle. In 1901 Mr. Abbott engaged in the meat, fruit and produce business in Utica, which he also successfully conducts. Mr. Abbott takes a public-spirited interest in the prosperity of his county and state, and exercises his franchise as a Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

On the 1st of April, 1885, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Murphy, who was born in the Dominion of Canada, the daughter of Patrick and Sarah Murphy, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Canada. James Murphy passed his later years near Utica, Mont., where his death occurred on the 15th of January, 1889. His wife is now residing on the homestead, which adjoins that of Mr. Abbott. He was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Catholic church. Of their seven children four are now living: Margaret, Ella, James and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have had three children, of whom Orville A. died in early infancy. Harry D. and Cecil M. remain at the parental home. Mrs. Abbott is a communicant of the Catholic church, and is consistent and faithful in the performance of her religious duties, as in all of life's relations.

DR. FRANCIS J. ADAMS, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., unlike the majority of the citizens of this commonwealth, came here from the West instead of the East. He was born at Fort Crook, Cal., on December 16, 1859. John Adams, his father, was emphatically a military man. In 1842 he was appointed to West Point from Tennessee, and in this national academy he gained high honors. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the Second United States Dragoons as second lieutenant and served with Gen. Scott through the campaigns preceding the fall of the city of Mexico. Following the memorable battle of Cherubusco for bravery he was promoted first lieutenant and after the battle of Monterey he was made captain. The eminent Col. W. S. Harney, who commanded his regiment, later became a major-general and gained military distinction in the Civil war. After the Mexican war, John Adams, as a member of the First United States Cavalry, served in New Mexico, Nevada and northern California against the Indians, still holding the rank of captain, and later he was on the official staff of Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota. In 1861 Capt. Adams resigned his commission in the United States army, returned to Tennessee and organized a regiment for the Confederate service. He served with Joe Johnston through the Atlanta campaign, was commissioned brigadier general and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He left four sons and two daughters, all now living. He was married at Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1854, to the daughter of Brig.-Gen. Charles McDougall, a hero of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars. Later as a physician and surgeon he served through the war of the

Rebellion as the chief surgeon of the Army of the Tennessee. He died at Fairfax, Va.

Dr. Francis Joseph Adams, after attending Washington University at St. Louis, matriculated at Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1881. For several years after leaving college he was acting assistant surgeon in the regular army, stationed at Fort Hamilton, L. I., and Fort Adams, Newport. In 1883 he was transferred to Montana and, in 1887, was ordered to join an expedition against the Crow Indians, on the staff of Gen. Ruger, and remained in the service until the close of 1887, stationed at Fort Assinniboine. In that year he became an assistant instructor in a post-graduate school at St. Louis. This position he resigned in 1889 and came to Fort Benton, Mont. He was acquainted with Dr. Atkinson of that place, with whom he remained until 1890, when he was married with Miss Alice Conrad, daughter of Col. J. W. Conrad, of Virginia, and made his home at Great Falls. Here, in 1893, Dr. Adams assisted in the erection of the first hospital of the city. This was later sold to the Columbus hospital, and for several years thereafter he was surgeon of that institution. In 1896 he organized a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. This was the first to be incorporated in the state. In 1898 he was made surgeon, ranking as major, of the First Montana Volunteers, organized for service in the Spanish-American war, and accompanied them to the Philippines, where he was on the staffs of Gens. Wheaton, Otis and Funston, and promoted to brigade surgeon. At the battle of Palo on March 25, 1898, he was slightly wounded in the leg, and for bravery in action in the Philippines the Sons of the American Revolution presented him with a handsome medal. He returned to the United States in October, 1899. Dr. Adams is a prominent member of the State and Northern Montana Medical Societies, The American Medical Association and the Society of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, and was a delegate from Montana to the Nashville exposition. Dr. Adams is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Aztec Club of 1847, which is composed of officers and sons of officers who served in the Mexican war. A number of years since he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polytechnic School, and since 1899 has been in active professional practice at Great Falls.

FRANCIS ADKINSON.—One of the representative barristers of Helena, his precedence at the bar having been gained by the studious application of his talents and discriminating knowledge of the law, coupled with a marked pragmatic ability, Francis Adkinson has also served in the important capacity of register of the land office in Helena, the duties of which position he discharged with ability. He was born in Switzerland county, Ind., November 14, 1839, the son of Samuel and Jane (McHenry) Adkinson, both natives of Pennsylvania, as were also their ancestors for several generations, both belonging to old colonial families. The great-grandfather of Francis, in the agnatic line, was in active service during the Revolution, while his son, Joseph Adkinson, became a resident of Indiana as early as 1817, there engaging in farming until his death, in 1838. Samuel Adkinson was likewise a farmer in the Hoosier state, where he passed a long and useful life, his death occurring in 1873.

Francis Adkinson attended the public and select schools in the vicinity of his Indiana home, and early in life he determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and forthwith began reading law, devoting himself zealously to his studies and so acquiring knowledge of the science of jurisprudence as to gain admission to the bar of Indiana in 1860. He at once entered upon legal practice in his native county, and was thus engaged for three years, after which he went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., which continued to be his home and base of professional endeavor until 1883, and within which time he had served four years as judge of the court of common pleas for the Lawrenceburg district. His (Republican) party placed him in nomination for and elected him to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and in this office he served two years. In January, 1882, Mr. Adkinson received from President Arthur the appointment of register of the United States land office at Helena, where he arrived in 1883, assuming and effectively discharging the duties of his office the two and one-half years, his incumbency terminating in November, 1885.

Judge Adkinson was so impressed with the attractions and advantages of Montana that he decided to remain here and Helena has since been his home and he controls a large and representative business as one of the leading members of the Montana bar. In his political proclivities the Judge has ever rendered the stanchest allegiance to the Republican party and its principles and was delegate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago in 1880.

In 1860, in Indiana, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Adkinson to Miss Fannie A. Roberts, who, like himself, is a native of the Hoosier state.

REV. HONORE B. ALLAEYS, now pastor of the Catholic church of Bozeman, Mont., was born in Belgium near the city of Ypres, on July 4, 1857. His parents were Peter J. and Coleta R. (Morlion) Allaeys, natives of Belgium, who passed their lives in that country. Peter J. Allaeys was a teacher and during all his mature life he followed the honorable profession of an educator. He died in 1861 and was survived by his wife for many years, she dying in 1880. Six of their seven children are living, two in the United States. The Allaeys family can be traced back for several centuries, the majority of its generations being farmers. Father Allaeys received his early education under the instruction of his father and then entered the Dixmude College and subsequently the Rouselare College, eminent educational institutions of West Flanders, remaining there six years. In 1878 he entered the celebrated Seminary of Bruges and diligently applied himself for four years to his theological course, for it had been decided that he was to enter the priesthood. Completing the course in 1882 he was then ordained and for eight years was in educational and religious work, being a professor of the classics in the Mouscron College of West Flanders, and passing ~~three years in parish~~ work.

In 1888 Father Allaeys came to the United States, where he was assigned to Frenchtown, Mont., remaining there five years. In 1893 he was assigned to Anaconda, where he passed five years more, first going to Great Falls in 1898. During a portion of this period he had charge of the church at Belt in Cascade county. He also organized the two missions of Kalispell and Columbia Falls. In all of these stations he showed great diligence, untiring energy and the devotion so characteristic of the Catholic clergy of Montana. In Great Falls he zealously and energetically commenced the erection of a new church, combining in the successful accomplishment of the objects of his endeavors, not only the energetic zeal of a clergyman, but also the business acumen and financial ability of a representative leader of monetary circles. The church there now has a membership of 3,000, and it is undeniable that he accomplished great beneficial results in his field of labor at Great Falls, as under his clerical supervision the membership increased to over 300 families, representing a total enrollment of some 3,000 communicants. Possessing superior executive ability, as well as fine oratorical powers, he has, during his useful and eventful life in this young commonwealth, won universal esteem and confidence, regardless of creed or class. In August, 1901, he was transferred to Bozeman, where he is continuing his good work with the same success that has followed his exertions in all other places. To him has been entrusted a wide field of labor, and the conscientious devotion and unassuming, but winning kindness he manifests in his duties is worthy of and receives the highest commendation.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, D. D. S.—An attempt to narrate, even in epitome, the incidents which have characterized the career of the honored Montana pioneer, Dr. W. A. Allen, would transcend the normal province of this work, yet it would be culpable neglect were there failure to advert to their more salient details, for he stands as one of the founders of Billings, as a leading student of natural history and as a writer of authority on the flora and fauna of the state. He is a veteran hunter and such journals as the Turf, Field and Farm esteem him as a valuable correspondent. Born in Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, on Sept. 2, 1848, he is a son of Robert T. and Rachel (Guiler) Allen, the former of whom was a son of John and Mary (Blundle) Allen. This John Allen was a son of Sir John Allen, of England, and a cousin of Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. He was early a seafaring man, but later engaged in farming. The mother of the Doctor was a daughter of William and Mary (Franklin) Guiler, the former of whom was born in Ireland, while the latter was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, the printer, philosopher and diplomat.

William A. Allen has for many years been a leading dentist of Montana, with home office in Billings. When he was twelve years of age, in 1866, he entered the normal school in his native town, where he continued his studies for a time, after which he gave attention to the blacksmith trade until 1877, also working as a gunsmith, and showing marked mechanical talent. Early in 1877 he set forth for Dakota and the Black Hills. At Spearfish he joined a party of 250 persons and on the way they were attacked by Indians, and seven men and one woman were killed in the attack. The party eventually was diminished to 154 persons and fifty wagons, over which Dr. Allen was placed as captain, and it proceeded on its way to Bozeman, Mont. The Doctor had selected a party and gone in pursuit of the attacking Indians and overtook them in the night, and the next morning gave evidence of the death of eleven savages. While he was thus absent from the train, eight wagons had left it and started for Red Water crossing, where they were surrounded by the Indians and held in a perilous position until after the Doctor's party had returned to the train. With twenty men the Doctor hastened to relieve them, arriving about four o'clock in the morning. Quietly waiting until the savages charged on the train at daybreak, they successfully repelled the attack and killed about a dozen Indians, the loss to the emigrants being only one man killed and three wounded, one of the wounded being Dr. Allen. He later was wounded several times in Indian conflicts. On the return to the camp at Spearfish, Dr. Allen was made commander and he divided the train into four companies, headed by John Wustun, Hiram Bishoff, Capt. Patent and Capt. Houston, of Texas, the last having charge of the bull outfit. They went up Belle Fourche river, passing old Fort Reno, thence through Wyoming by the site of Buffalo and old Fort Kearney, thence up Goose creek, where one man was killed and two wounded by Indians. The party remained three days on the Custer battle-ground for a needed rest, and to give opportunity to examine the historic scene of the massacre, which occurred eleven months previously. Some of the party remained in that locality, while the others proceeded toward Wind river by Prior's pass and Sage creek to Stinking Water crossing, when another division occurred, some going to the Crow agency, while the others went on to Camp Brown and to Bozeman. Dr. Allen engaged in the blacksmith business in Bozeman, with Frank Harper, and later was blacksmith for the Bozeman & Miles City stage line, also acting as express messenger in the winter of 1877. He next was government blacksmith at Fort Custer, and in 1879 he, in a skiff, went down Big Horn river to Fort Buford to meet his family, who came back with him. He located on Canyon creek, engaged in stock raising and at his trade. In 1882 he removed to Coulson, where he continued blacksmithing for some months, when he removed to Billings, then a crude cluster of a few primitive cabins, and he there erected the first house in the Yellowstone valley having a shingle roof.

In order to perfect himself in dentistry, at which he had worked to some extent, Dr. Allen went to Chicago in 1884, where he took the full course at the Chicago College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated. In 1896 he took a course in Haskell's Post-Graduate School of Dentistry, and he has since acquired a reputation as an expert dentist in both surgical and mechanical branches. In company with John L. Guiler Dr. Allen owns 700 acres of valuable land on Clark's Fork, where they founded the town of Allendale, named in honor of Dr. Allen, and this they maintain by stipulation in the conveyances as a prohibition town. Here they have erected a roller process flouring mill operated by water power at a cost of fully $15,000. The Doctor is also largely interested in stock raising. Dr. Allen is an "old-timer," a man of honesty of purpose, who is charitable in his judgment of his fellow men and ever ready to aid those worthy of succor. In politics he supports the Prohibition party, in which he has been an active worker for years. In religion both he and his wife are Methodists. Robert T. Allen, a brother of the Doctor, has been engaged in the practice of law in Billings since 1882. In 1874, in Ohio, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Houston, daughter of John Houston, who died from disease contracted in the Union army of the Civil war. In 1887 Dr. Allen was married to Miss Mollie Finkelnburg, a daughter of Hon. A. Finkelnburg, of Fountain City, Wis. Her father represented his county in both bodies of the Wisconsin legislature. Of the first marriage two children were born, William O. and Robert T., both of whom are associated with their father in the practice of dentistry, and the only child of the second marriage is a daughter, Lelah. Dr. Allen is a typical westerner, enjoying the wild, free life of the early days and has had many thrilling adventures in his numerous hunting excursions, and has a record as an Indian fighter of distinction. He has in preparation a volume that will be of intense interest to every Montanian and of value to all other Americans, from the light it throws upon the early life of the plains and its minute descriptions of the various animals then roaming over the vast expanse of mountain and plain. He is still in the dental practice in Billings and visits professionally the principal places of the state.

JUDGE FRANCIS K. ARMSTRONG.—The name of this member of Montana's judiciary will be readily recognized as one of the most eminent in the state. He is a leading and highly respected citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, and was born in Rockford, N. C., March 6, 1849, a son of Francis K. Armstrong, Sr., who was born in Surry county, N. C., March 28, 1802, at that time a gentleman of great wealth and prominence, owning a large hotel, plantation and much other property in the state, and distinguished in local politics, for several years being clerk of the district court, and holding other offices of trust and importance. Financial reverses came, however, and with them a desire to seek rest and recuperation amid the more novel and exciting scenes of the far west. Accordingly, in the early fifties, he removed from North Carolina and located in St. Joseph, Mo., but later he went into Kansas and settled at Iowa Point, where he died in 1861, aged sixty years. He was a most excellent and honorable man, and was loved for his manly qualities of head and heart. The mother of our subject was Jerusha (Belt) Armstrong, also born in North Carolina, October 6, 1807, and died at Iowa Point, aged eighty-two years. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are still living. Of these Francis K. Armstrong is the only one who adopted the profession of law. At the time of the decease of his father he was but twelve years old, but he realized something of the care of a home, for he immediately assumed the care of his mother. He also found time to attend the district school and finally the university at Highland, Kan. Mr. Armstrong then attended the law department of Columbia College, Mo., from which he graduated with high honors in 1875. Up to nineteen years of age he cared for his mother, worked on a farm and paid his own way through college. He began the practice of law at Troy, Kan., and later was associated with Albert Perry, the partnership continuing for two years. In January, 1879, Mr. Armstrong came to Bozeman, Mont., where he passed most of the year in looking over the ground. He then opened a law office and for a few months associated himself with Col. Ira Pierce. When that professional relation was dissolved by the death of Col. Pierce, he formed a copartnership with Judge Llewellyn Augustus Luce, further mention of whom appears in another portion of this volume. This was continued for a brief period, and he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles S. Hartman, which continued up to the time of the election of Judge Armstrong to the bench, in 1890. This responsible position he filled most acceptably up to the close of the nineteenth century, and he is now practically retired from the profession, having acquired a handsome competence, aside from the high honors which he so richly deserves.

The Judge was united in marriage on December 27, 1881, in Bozeman, to Miss Lora Lamme, a native of St. Joseph Mo. To them were born three children, of whom one, Mabel, died at the age of six years. Two daughters, Lena and Edith, are living. Mrs. Armstrong's father, Achilles Lamme, was a very prominent citizen and early settler of Gallatin county, who came to Montana in 1864 or 1865, and began practice as a physician. But in so new a country there was but little business for a doctor, and he soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he continued up to the time of his death. At that period he was the heaviest merchant in eastern Montana and prominently identified with the growth and development of the state. Although in the strictest sense a business man more than a politician, he served one term in the Montana legislature.

Judge Francis K. Armstrong has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the day, locally and otherwise. Not that he sought office, but he found that he could not avoid the political duties that were forced upon him. All classes, from the humblest poor man to the wealthiest miner, stockman or bondholder, knew him to be a man sans peuret sans reproche, of the strictest integrity, and of unassailable character. He accepted office for the best interests of his constituency and from the purest and most patriotic motives that could actuate a man. At a time when Montana consisted of but three judicial districts Judge Armstrong was prosecuting attorney for one of them, with a deputy in each of the counties comprising the district. He also served as president of the territorial council, and while a member of the legislature he was speaker of the house. At the first state convention Judge Armstrong was nominated for the supreme bench, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of the ticket and was defeated by a small majority. Gov. Toole at once appointed him judge of the Ninth judicial district, after which he was twice elected to the same position. Politically he has always worked and voted in the interest of the Democratic party. He has been a Democrat who voted the Democratic ticket, and has never utilized his political badge for dress parade purposes only. In the language of some of his warmest supporters, "every one knows where to find Francis K. Armstrong." He is a man of commanding presence, kindly, yet dignified and courteous to all. Socially, financially and morally, he stands high among the leaders of Montana, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of business and personal associates.

HON. JAMES FERGUS.--While we can not, except in a relative sense, call anything in Montana old, or claim for it the sanctity of real antiquity, there has been crowded into the history of the state and territory so much of heroic effort and heroic achievement, so much that is daring and admirable, so much that is far-reaching and productive, that the annals of the section are as voluminous, and the mark of its triumph is as high as those of many places on which sits the majesty of centuries. Surely no race of men have ever anywhere endured more, braved more or really accomplished more, within the limits of human possibility, than the pioneers of this state, when the element of time is taken into the account even in a cursory way. And among the heroic figures of that noble class, no individual stands out more conspicuously or has a higher claim on our interest than that early pioneer of pioneers, the venerable James Fergus, a long time resident of the county which bears his honored name.

Mr. Fergus is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born October 8, 1813. His father was a well-to-do farmer, owning some real estate—a rigid Presbyterian in faith and practice, his mother being more liberal in her spiritual views. Under this kind of home influence and with the advantage of the common schools as educators he passed the first nineteen years of his life, showing a constant disposition to do everything well that he undertook, and developing early a fondness for good books. Further than this, he received a thorough commercial education under the best instructors. These characteristics of thoroughness, accuracy and love of reading have distinguished him through life, becoming intensified as he grew older.

At the age of nineteen, not seeing in his native land much chance for a young man to rise in the world, and longing for less restraint and more liberty and equality than he could find at home, impelled too, it may be, by the song of the siren that held out hopes of great reward for honest labor and frugality in the new country across the sea, he came to the United States by way of Canada, stopping three years in the latter country, and using the time to advantage in learning the trade of millwright. He passed his first summer in the United States working at his trade on a public work at Green Bay, Wis., passing from there to Milwaukee, Chicago, and on to Buffalo Grove, near Dixon's Ferry, where he spent the winter of 1836-7. While in Chicago he was offered 160 acres of land in what is now the heart of the city, at $8 an acre, partly on time.

After this he worked at various places at his trade and in the foundry and machine business, the latter of which he was compelled to give up on account of ill health, and thereafter was for some time a member of the firm of Wheelock & Fergus, early paper manufacturers at Moline, Ill.

In this connection it is well to note that in the city of Rock Island there stands a granite monument erected to honor the memory of the pioneers of the great mechanical interests of that section of the state. And on one side of that great shaft prominently stands the name of James Fergus.

About 1840 Mr. Fergus engaged in the construction and operation of powder mills at Savannah, Ill. In fact, during his mechanical life he constructed and improved all kinds of mills and machinery, never finding a mechanical problem that he could not readily solve nor a principle that he could not place into action.

In 1854 he transferred his activities and energy to Minnesota, and after laying out the town of Little Falls in that state, and bridging the Mississippi at that point, thus adding greatly to the value of the town site, of which he owned five-twelfths, he became identified with Fergus Falls, of which he owned one-half. But as the enterprise did not prove as successful as he wished, he came further

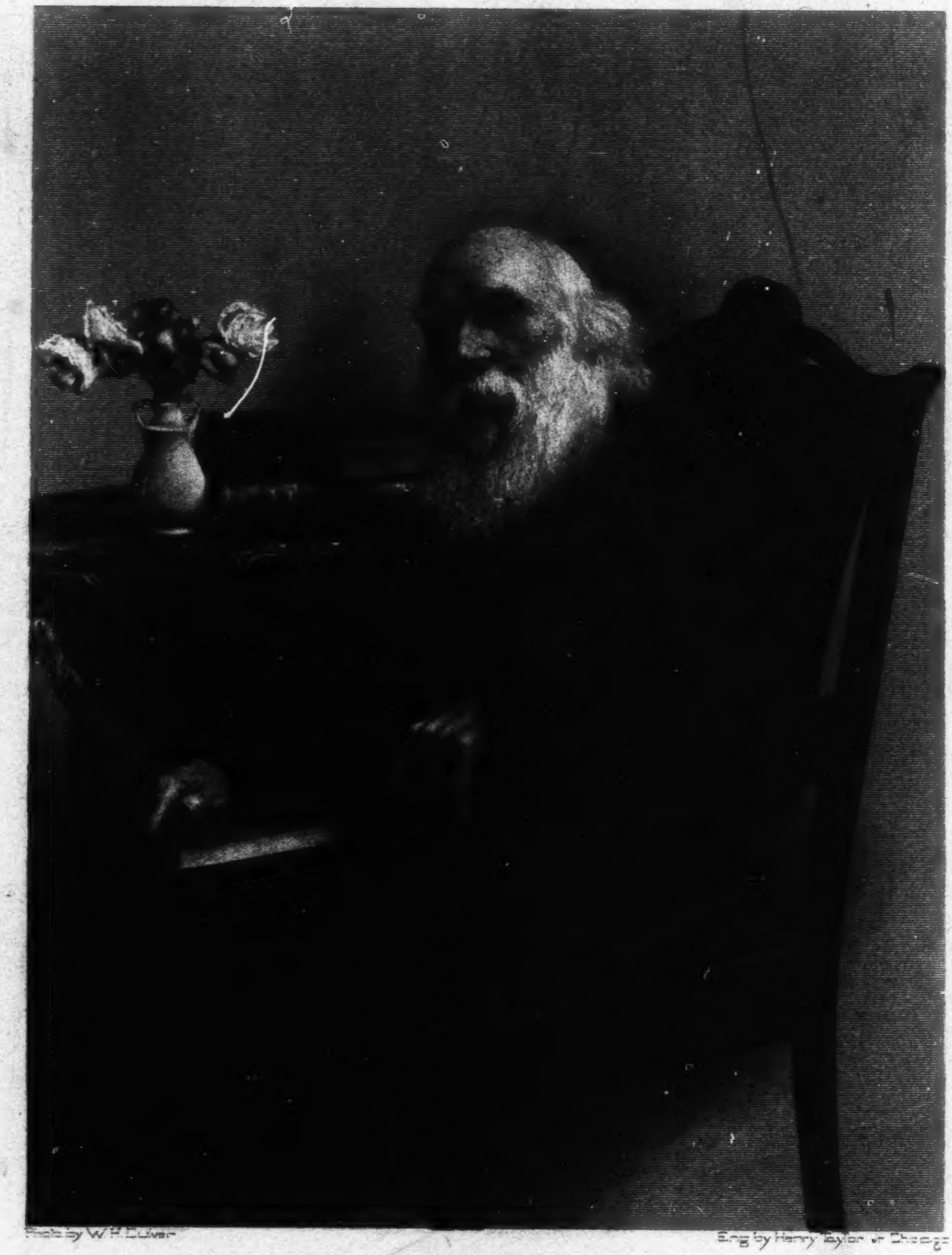

Photo by W. H. Culver

Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

James Fergus

west, stopping in Colorado, until the report of gold discoveries in Montana, or Idaho as it was then, induced him to seek his fortune in the new field of promise. In 1862 he joined Capt. James L. Fisk's expedition, driving his own ox team from Little Falls, Minn., to Bannack, the first mining camp in Montana. He entered actively into mining operations, and from his advent into the territory took a prominent place in its affairs and was looked up to as a safe counselor. He was the first judge of the miners' court, the first recorder for Alder Gulch, or Virginia City, and the first county commissioner appointed in the territory, being appointed for Madison county, in which Virginia City is situated. He afterward removed to Lewis and Clarke county, near Helena, where he enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and respect of his fellow men. He was elected and served two terms as commissioner of this county, and represented the same constituency in the legislature one term.

To Mr. Fergus must be given the credit of originating the Yellowstone National Park. His personal friend, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, while serving as member of congress from Minnesota acted as agent for Montana in that body. To him Mr. Fergus sent a letter suggesting the setting apart and establishing a national park. Mr. Donnelly approved of the idea and introduced the matter to congress. The bill creating the park was passed not long after on substantially the lines indicated by Mr. Fergus in his letter to Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. Fergus had early engaged in the stock business, and realizing the necessity of controlling a wide range, about or nearly a quarter of a century ago, he located on Armell's creek in what was then Meagher, but is now Fergus county. Here has since been his home, in the center of a vast domain of land on which his flocks and herds have had wide ranges. He also has a patented mine—the Voltaire—in the Judith mountains, on which $20,000 has been expended. He represented Meager county in the first constitutional convention and afterward in the upper branch of the legislature. During this latter service he was influential in getting a new county set off from Meagher, which in compliment to him bears his name. The motion to call it Fergus received every vote in both branches of the legislature except his own.

In political affiliation Mr. Fergus is a Republican, but in politics as in religious belief he is very liberal. Speaking after another who knows him well, it should be said that "his main characteristics are a natural aptitude for mechanical enterprises, a sturdy independence of thought, a strict integrity of purpose and a love for study and good books." He has the largest and best selected library belonging to any stock man in Montana, and as he has been an industrious reader of both American and foreign publications for many years, it follows that he is abreast with the day on all subjects of active thought. He was married March 16, 1845, to Miss Pamelia Dillin, of Moline, Ill., where the marriage occurred. For nearly half a century she trod life's troubled way with him, and passed into eternal rest October 6, 1887. So far as there is credit in being a pioneer, Mrs. Fergus shared with her husband in that credit. This worthy couple had four children, namely, a son, Andrew, two daughters living at Helena, Mrs. R. S. Hamilton and Mrs. S. C. Gilpatrick, and one living in Washington county, Ore., Mrs. Frank H. Maury.

At the organization of the Society of Montana Pioneers, Mr. Fergus was elected first president of the society, and upon taking the chair said: "I would rather occupy this position than be president of the United States." At the annual meeting of this organization held at Missoula on October 3, 1901, (eighteenth reunion) the "Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers" presented Mr. Fergus with an elegant souvenir—a gold badge—in recognition and remembrance of his services as the first president of this society. And in writing of this organization and its first president, Captain James H. Mills said in the *New Northwest*: "Mr. Fergus is a thoroughly honest man—the noblest work of God—in every sense of the word. His character is as sturdy as the mountains of his chosen home and his life as pure as the snows that tip their summits. May James Fergus be hailed in fellowship at many succeeding convocations of the pioneers."

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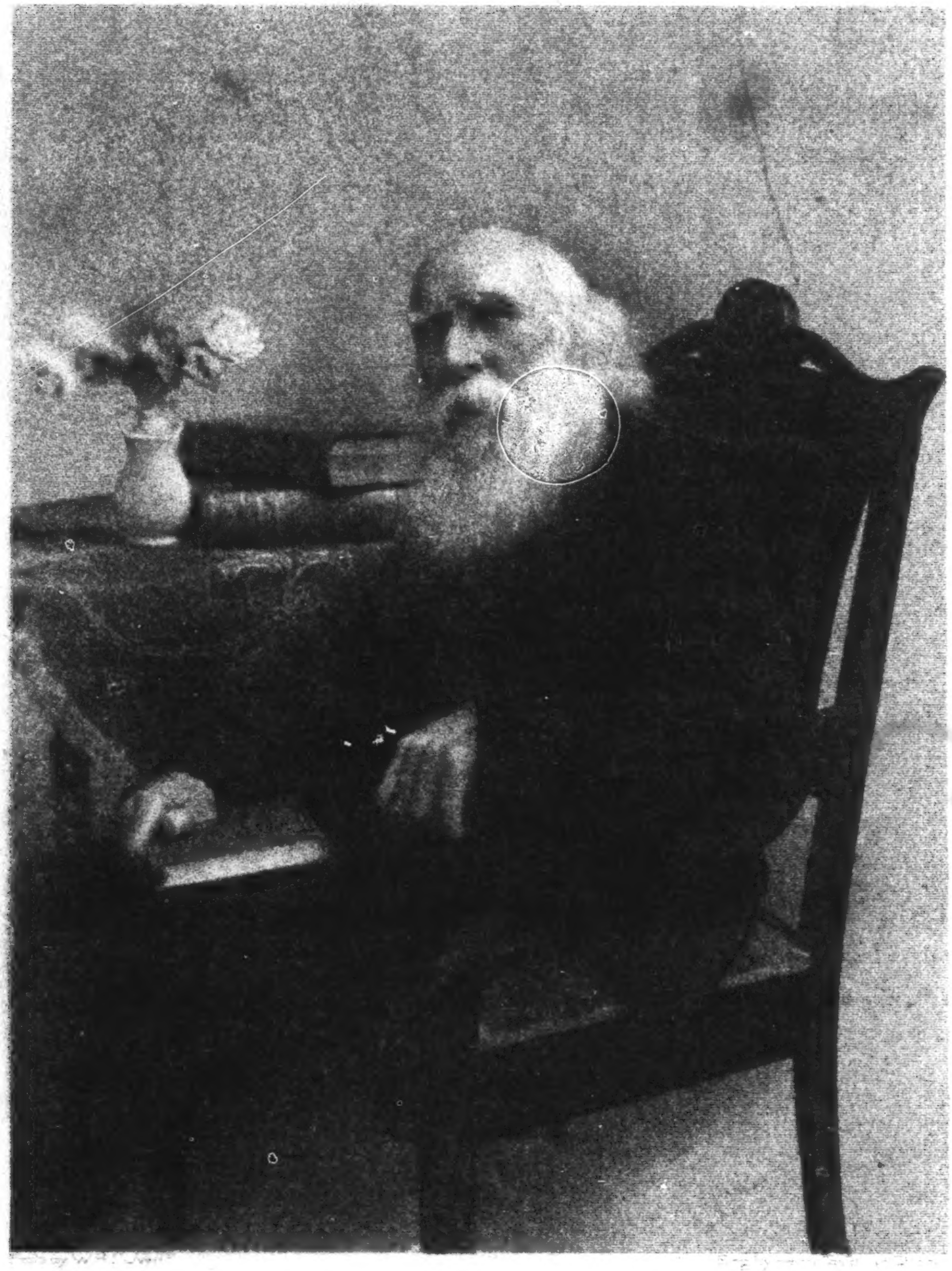

Photo by W. H. [illegible]

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Elijah Ames is a native of the old Bay state, having been born in Marshfield, Mass., on October 26, 1850, the fifth in order of birth of the nine children of Elijah and Sarah (Thomas) Ames, natives of Massachusetts, the father having there devoted his life to farming and to work at carpentering. Sarah (Thomas) Ames was also born in Marshfield, as was her father, he being a farmer by occupation, and it is a matter of record that he sold to Daniel Webster a house in which the great statesman made his home for some time and where he died. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Ames was Gen. Thomas of Revolutionary fame, and the house in which she was born and passed her youth was erected during the Revolutionary period. The Thomas family is descended in a direct line from John Alden, that notable character in the history of Plymouth colony, and the hero of Longfellow's beautiful poem. Mrs. Ames was of the seventh generation descended from this noble colonist.

Elijah Ames, the immediate subject of this review, received a common-school education in his native state and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the New England farm. He there continued in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to the west, locating in the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyo., where he engaged in stock raising for ten years, at the expiration of which he came to Montana and purchased his present ranch, most eligibly located in Beaverhead county and now comprises 3,000 acres. Here he devotes his attention to the raising of high grade beef cattle, running an average of 3,000 head. He also secures large yields of hay from his ranch. He has been energetic and progressive in his methods, and his success stands in evidence of the advantages Montana offers to men who have the energy to apply themselves vigorously. In 1900 Mr. Ames erected an attractive modern residence on his ranch, now one of the fine country homes of this section of the state, while all other improvements on the estate are of the best order. In politics Mr. Ames observes the duties of citizenship by exercising his franchise in support of the Republican party, but has never sought nor desired official preferment.

On Jan. 17, 1900, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss May Sprague, a native of Marshfield, Mass., and the daughter of Albert T. Sprague, a sea captain who sailed out of San Francisco for a number of years; his father also having followed a seafaring life and was the first to carry the American flag up the Black sea. The Sprague family was established in New England in the days of the Pilgrim fathers, and in the ancestral line were John Alden and Peregrine White.

WIMAN W. ANDRUS, M. D.—"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the wise Epicharmus, and the truth of this saying has been verified in all the ages since his day. Dr. Andrus has won prestige through his own efforts, and is recognized as an able physician and a leading citizen of Miles City, where he is now holding the office of mayor. Dr. Andrus has been prominent in athletics, as a professional base ball player he acquired the money to defray the expenses of his collegiate technical course, and fitted him for his medical profession. Although descended from two old and influential families of New York, Dr. Andrus was born in Orono, Ont., Canada, on October 14, 1858. His father, Edson Andrus, was a native of New York, and there engaged in the sawmill and lumbering business. In 1845 he removed to Ontario, Can., where he continued the manufacture of lumber until his death. The Doctor's mother was Mary Ann Wiman, also of an old New York family. She is now living in Bowmanville, Ont. Of the three children in the family Dr. Andrus is the youngest and the only one of the family in Montana.

Dr. Andrus received his early education in the public schools of Ontario, and he was engaged in teaching for four years, proving capable and successful. Fond of outdoor life and athletic sports, Dr. Andrus became specially skilled in the "American national game," and in 1883 began playing professionally as a member of the Indianapolis team. In 1884 he played with St. Louis and Minneapolis; in 1885 and 1886 with the Hamilton, Ont., team, in the International league. In 1887 he was with the Portland, Me., team, the next year again with Hamilton, in 1889 and 1890 with Buffalo, in 1891 with Manchester, N. H., and in 1892 with Kansas City in the Western league. While thus engaged the Doctor was assigned to second base, shortstop or right field. During this period of labor he was saving his salary and accumulating the funds which he used in pursuing his studies in the medical department of Trinity College, at Toronto, Can., he attending school winters and playing ball during the regular base ball seasons. In 1893 he was duly graduated from Trinity, receiving the degree of M. D. The same year of his graduation he came to Montana, and for eight months was associated in practice with Dr. Henry Chappel, of Billings. He then came to Miles City, in October, of the same year, and established a large and successful practice. He is recognized as a well-read and skillful physician and surgeon, who possesses the essential qualities and disposition requisite for successful practice. Fraternally Dr. Andrus is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite of Freemasonry; of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the American Order of Protection. In 1899 he was grand medical examiner of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Montana, and socially he is identified with the Miles City Club.

The Doctor has been an active factor in local affairs in the Republican party. In 1897 he was elected to represent the First ward on the board of aldermen of Miles City. He served one term, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city, giving so efficient and economical an administration of municipal affairs as to be elected without opposition to a second term of office in 1901. He takes deep interest in the advancement and prosperity of his city, county and state, and his popularity demonstrates public opinion as to his character. He still indulges his love of outdoor sports, and usually makes a fishing trip to Canada each summer, thus renewing vigor for the arduous work of his profession. On the 20th of November, 1895, Dr. Andrus married Miss Corma Ireland, who was born in Illinois and reared in Montana, the daughter of Allan Ireland, a former resident of Miles City, who is now dead. One child, Edson Andrus, born November 28, 1899, brightens their home.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE.—Identified with a line of industrial enterprise which has important bearing upon the material prosperity and the advancement of any community, that of dealing in real estate, and recognized as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, Mr. Armitage is a well known citizen of Butte. He is a native of "merrie old England," born in Yorkshire on August 19, 1838, the son of Isaac and Ann Armitage, representatives of staunch old English lineage. Of their five children Joshua was the third in order of birth. Isaac Armitage for a number of years conducted blacksmithing and later he operated coal mines in Yorkshire. In 1841 he emigrated to the United States, passing one year in Pittsburg, Pa., and then going to Galena, Ill., which was his home until his death, and his wife also died there. He also did much good work in the Primitive Methodist church, in which he was a local preacher.

Joshua Armitage was reared in Illinois, receiving education from the public schools and learning blacksmithing from his father, and they were associated in the manufacturing of wagons. In 1860, when his father determined to join the throng making its way across the plains to the supposed goldfields at Pike's Peak, Joshua, then a young man of twenty-two years, accompanied him to Colorado. They located at Mountain City, and engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of mining tools and implements. The father eventually returned to Illinois, but from that early date the son has been identified with the west. He was successful as a mining blacksmith, continuing it until the summer of 1863, when he took a clerkship in a wholesale grocery at Denver, retaining this until fall, when he made the trip across the plains to Virginia City, Mont., and by this gained the title of being one of the pioneers of this state. He was accompanied by his family, and he engaged in the grocery and hardware business in Virginia City until the spring of 1867, when he went to the Salmon river mining district, and in the fall of 1867 he located in Helena, where he conducted blacksmithing for three years.

In 1864 he was a member of the noted vigilance committee of Virginia City, and upon coming to Helena he become chief of the vigilantes there and was in command of them in 1874 when the notorious desperadoes, Lecompte and Wilson, were hung for their many crimes. In 1870 Mr. Armitage was a stationary engineer in connection with deep diggings for placer-mining operations at Helena, and in the winter of 1870-71 he diversified his labors by teaching a singing school in Helena, then a mere mining camp. The following spring he was appointed Indian agent at the Blackfoot agency, under the presidential administration of Gen. Grant, and served with signal efficiency until the fall of 1872, when he returned to Helena and was engaged in the grocery business until 1875. In 1879 he became identified with the cattle industry near Fort Logan, Meagher county, but sold his interests in this line in 1881 and returned to Helena. In 1882 he was engaged in mining at Wickes, Jefferson county, and in 1885 was chosen police magistrate in Helena, retaining this position until 1887, when he turned his attention to the real estate business which he conducted successfully in the same city until the spring of 1891, when he disposed of his business, then one of very considerable magnitude. Mr. Armitage then devoted himself to gospel temperance work until the fall of 1892, when he located in Tacoma, Wash., for six months, when he went to his sons' ranch and assisted them in establishing a cattle business.

In 1899 Mr. Armitage established a real estate business in Butte, associating himself with C. S. Jackson, as Jackson & Armitage. They have here built up a large business, their operations extending into all parts of the state, and upon their books are always represented most desirable investments. Their fair and honorable methods of business has gained for them a marked prestige, and their operations are steadily increasing in importance. Mr. Armitage is interested in the Centennial Toledo mine, in Madison county, which promises to be a most valuable property. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and it will be seen that he has always taken an active interest in insuring good government. He is an active church and temperance worker, and his zealous efforts have been fruitful of good results. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an elder of the church in Butte. In Illinois, in 1857, Mr. Armitage was united in marriage with Miss Martha Argent, who was born in that state, the daughter of Daniel Argent, one of the pioneers of Illinois and an active participant in the Blackhawk war. Mrs. Armitage was a successful teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage have had nine children, seven are living, and are well established in life and all save one are ranchers. Jesse A. is identified with mining in California. William A. and J. S. have cattle ranches in the Big Hole basin, Charles H., Rommel J. and George C. have cattle ranches on the Madison river.

JOHN T. ATHEY, of Great Falls, Mont., is clerk of the district court of the Eighth judicial district. Though born in Maryland on February 14, 1843, since 1866 his life has been passed in the West and he has had a varied and active experience. His parents, natives of Maryland, both died when he was but three years old. His home following this sad event was for many years in Allegany county, Md., his birthplace, and here he attended the neighboring schools, and learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. He then enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Infantry and served four years in some of the most arduous and exciting campaigns of the war, having re-enlisted in 1863 in the same company and regiment. His service was mainly in West Virginia, where he was on detached service in the commissary department. He was mustered out as a second lieutenant. But his military service did not end with the Civil war. In 1866 he came to Fort Riley, Kan., and joined the Seventh United States Cavalry, in which he served four years fighting Indians in Texas and the Indian Territory, and later he was made commissary sergeant.

In 1870 Mr. Athey began surveying in southern Kansas in the counties of Cowley and Sumner. He then entered the surveyor-general's office, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under C. W. Babcock, and remained there and in the chief engineer's office until 1874. He was then appointed post trader at Fort Sully, Dak., continuing in this position until 1877. He then removed to Sioux City, and was there two years, until 1879, when he joined the force under Tom Cummings, in the collector of customs' office at Fort Benton. The same year he went to Fort Walsh, Northwest Territory, with T. C. Power & Bro., to take charge of their business. The year 1880 brought Mr. Athey into close relations with the late Col. C. A. Broadwater, for Col. Broadwater was then post trader at Fort Maginnis, and Mr. Athey was bookkeeper of the post until 1884. He then came to Sun river and took charge of a stock of goods for the Montana National Bank and in 1890 he was at Armington, in Cascade county, for Col. Broadwater.

In Armington Mr. Athey remained for six years in the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties and in 1896 he was elected clerk of the district court of the Eighth judicial district and was re-elected in 1900. Mr. Athey was married in Kansas in 1872 to Miss Katy D. Clark, a native of Pennsylvania. Two children are in their home, Harry R. and Lula B. Mr. Athey is a Lincoln Republican, having voted for the martyred president in 1864. He is prominently identified with the Great Falls lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity. This is the story of a busy life. It has been reserved for few men to fill so ample a space in the history of their country. It is a pleasure to note that at all times Mr. Athey has risen to the duties which have been his to perform and has overcome all obstacles. In both civil and military life he has satisfactorily accomplished the tasks assigned him. In Great Falls and throughout the state he numbers a host of warm personal friends.

THE CASCADE BANK, of Great Falls, Mont., was established April 24, 1889, incorporated under the laws of Montana, and among its corporators were: S. E. Atkinson, Peter Larson, Jacob Switzer, Judge William Chumesaro, John J. Ellis and F. P. Atkinson. The original capital stock was $40,000, since increased to $75,000. The first officers were S. E. Atkinson, president; F. P. Atkinson, cashier; W. W. Miller, assistant cashier; Jacob Switzer, vice-president. Up to the present time these officers have been continued and, with the exception of Vice-President Switzer, they are now successfully operating the bank.

In number of years of continuous business the Cascade Bank is today the oldest banking institution in Cascade county. It was one of the few banks of Montana that successfully weathered the disastrous financial storm of 1893 and 1894. The resources of the bank on January 1, 1900, were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, $294,368.79; furniture and fixtures, $2,348.55; real estate, $6,033,18; county and city warrants, $30,027.58. Reserve—U. S. Bonds, $112,866.25; from other banks, $69,277.99; cash in vault, $53,142.65. Total, $568,064.99.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, $75,000.00; surplus, $15,000.00; undivided profits, less taxes and expenses, $9,364.33; demand deposits, $363,590.62; time deposits, $105,110.04. Total, $568,064.99.

The unqualified success of the Cascade Bank has been in the main largely due to the careful and judicious management of its officers. Each of them is thoroughly versed in his business and each of their financial careers has been such as to gain the confidence, not only of the local community but of the business men throughout the state.

Since 1878 S. E. Atkinson, president of the bank, has been identified with Montana banking institutions. He was born in the town of Carrollton, Ohio, on November 17, 1848, and traces his ancestors in this country back to Stephen Atkinson, an Englishman, who emigrated to the colonies before the Revolution, and was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Maryland. His son, Isaac Atkinson, removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio, where he was a pioneer settler of Carroll county. He too was a manufacturer of woolen goods and served one term in the Ohio legislature. Isaac's son, Robert J. Atkinson, was born in western Pennsylvania. He became a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and served as third auditor of the U. S. treasury under the administration of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. He married Miss Matilda Jackson, who bore him three sons and three daughters, all now living. His son, S. E. Atkinson, received his education in Ohio and at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in June, 1871. The same year he entered a law school, but the death of his father prevented him from completing the course of study and the following six years he was employed as assistant secretary of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., of Steubenville, Ohio. In 1878, on receipt of a telegram from his uncle, Gov. B. F. Potts (further mention of whom will be found in this volume), he came to Helena, Mont., and accepted a position in the old First National Bank of that city. Here he remained five years and upon the organization of the Montana National Bank of Helena he became its assistant cashier and for eight years ably discharged the duties of that position. In company with his brother, F. P. Atkinson, he came to Great Falls in 1889. The organization of the Cascade Bank soon followed, of which he was chosen president and he is still serving in that capacity. He continued his residence in Helena, however, until 1891. Since that period he has been a citizen of Great Falls and was honored by Gov. J. K. Toole, who appointed him quartermaster general on his staff in May, 1901.

Mr. F. P. Atkinson, cashier of the Cascade Bank, is one of the best known banking men in Montana. Like his brother, he is a native of Ohio, born at Carrollton, on July 24, 1855. He completed his education at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., then passed some years in the oil regions of western Pennsylvania, operating in that section until 1887 when he came to Great Falls and took a position in the First National Bank and later became assistant cashier for two years. Since that period he has been with the Cascade Bank. Both of the brothers Atkinson are interested in sheep and mining in Cascade and adjoining counties, also in real estate in Great Falls. Their business operations have brought them in contact with many leading men of Montana and by all who know them they are highly esteemed and deservedly honored.

THE ROYAL MILLING COMPANY of Great Falls has the largest flouring plant in the state. It was organized in 1892 with a capital stock of $100,000. The president is James A. Bell, of Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president, William H. Dunwoody; secretary and treasurer, Charles J. Martin, of Minneapolis. The general manager of this extensive plant is William M. Atkinson, also of Minneapolis. In 1892 the mill was erected with a capacity of 300 barrels, which has since been increased to 400. In the manufacture of flour they use Montana and Dakota wheat, the product finding a ready sale in Montana, Washington and California. Mr. Atkinson is a native of Chicago, Ill. He was, however, reared and educated in Minneapolis. In 1882 he entered the employment of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company as office boy. Thence he followed, step by step, along the line of steady promotion, until he arrived at the position of head salesman in 1892. He was then advanced to his present position of general manager of the Royal Milling Company. This company now employs fifteen men. It is erecting a two-story warehouse and with its collateral equipments the institution embraces an altogether superior plant, and the mill now supplies all the home trade. The company belongs to the National Millers' Association, and has branch warehouses at Butte, Helena and Anaconda, and a large elevator and mill at Kalispell. The establishment is supplied with all modern improvements, rollers, bolters, etc. It can be pronounced one of the most successful business enterprises in Montana, and it is entirely just to say that this is owing very largely to the superior ability and sagacious business methods of Mr. Atkinson.

JOSEPH C. AULD.—On the picturesque sea coast of Maine lived John Auld, of lineage tracing back to many generations in Scotland, who was born in Boothby Harbor, which continued his place of abode. There he grew to maturity, and took as wife Miss Mary A. Holton, a native of the same maritime village. There they were living in 1856, when was born to them, on September 16, a son, Joseph C. Auld. That son is now one of the worthy honored citizens of Helena. John Auld was a sea captain and later a lighthouse keeper on the Maine coast. The family was early established in the district of Maine, and records existing show that the great-grandfather of Joseph C. Auld did yeoman service in the Continental army of the Revolution. By reason of this Joseph C. Auld is entitled to and retains membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Joseph C. Auld passed his youth on the coast of Maine, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. He early assumed personal responsibility, energy and ambition being attributes of his nature. In 1872 he went to Boston and was connected with mercantile business until 1878, when he traveled to Iowa, where he was engaged in agriculture until 1881, when he came to Montana, settling at Glendive before the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to that place. He engaged in ranching and cattle raising for two years, then was connected with the mercantile house of Douglas & Mead, of Glendive. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Dawson county, and was twice reelected, serving six years in this responsible office. In 1887 he purchased a drug store in Glendive and continued the business while retaining the office of county treasurer. In 1892 Mr. Auld sold his store, and was identified with stock raising for four years.

He was elected to represent his county in the Fourth general assembly of the legislature in 1895, and had the still more marked distinction of being elected to the state senate in 1886, a position which he resigned to accept a place on the U. S. mineral land commission, his jurisdiction being the Bozeman district. In 1897 he was transferred to the Helena district until the fall of 1900, when he resigned the office. Mr. Auld then engaged in and continues in the coal business in the capital city, where he also has his residence, and has built up a very satisfactory trade, and he is considered as one of the reliable and progressive business men of Helena. He still owns property in Bozeman, his former home. On August 20, 1885, Mr. Auld was united in marriage to Miss Lillian A. Chapin, who was born in Louisville, Ky., the daughter of J. L. Chapin, a native of the old Bay state, who served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil war.

EDWARD AXTELL, an up-to-date stock-grower and rancher of Gallatin county, has by skill, industry and business ability demonstrated nearly every form of the agricultural possibilities of Montana. In doing this he has brought to bear superior intelligence, and his pronounced success is amply deserved and fully appreciated by his fellow citizens. In addition to his valuable ranch near Belgrade he owns a fine residence in Bozeman, and here the family dwells a portion of the year to afford the children the educational facilities of that city. Mr. Axtell was born at St. Catherine, Ontario, Can., on October 5, 1857, the son of William and Catherine (Phelan) Axtell. The father and paternal grandfather, Benjamin Axtell, were natives of Vermont, while his mother was born in Ireland. While a young man William Axtell removed from Vermont to Ontario, where he remained seven years, going thence to Illinois, where he passed ten years, and after a few years' residence in Iowa, came to Montana, in 1883, and located in Gallatin county.

The school days of Edward Axtell were passed in Iowa and Illinois, and he remained with his father's family until 1878, when he engaged in farming on his own account in Iowa for five years. He then removed to Montana, coming on the first railroad train that passed over the divide at Bozeman. Locating in Gallatin county, he first rented land, then secured a homestead, and now has a fine property of 700 acres, half of which is under irrigation, on which he harvests bounteous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. His stock includes large numbers of shorthorn cattle, Norman horses and Poland China hogs. He has one of the finest farms in the county, with everything up-to-date, including a handsome residence and ample barns and outhouses. The result of his labors should be a stimulus to aspiring young farmers, for he arrived in Montana only a comparatively short time ago, possessed of little besides a sound physique and an abundance of push and energy, yet to-day he is one of the best types of the successful Gallatin valley farmer, possessing influence, a high integrity and being widely respected. On November 22, 1880, Mr. Axtell married with Miss Rosana Bolton, who was born in Iowa, February 3, 1859, a daughter of Abram and Nancy (Lindville) Bolton, both natives of Virginia. They have seven children, Willard, Iva, Grace, Elbert, Elma, Kathleen and Lloyd. Fraternally Mr. Axtell belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK B. AXTELL.—One of the able and popular young business men of Butte is Mr. Axtell, who was elected to represent Silver Bow county in the Seventh legislative assembly of Montana. He was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., on December 2, 1863, the son of Dr. Allen F. and Julia (Fitch) Axtell, natives respectively of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Dr. Axtell was reared in Michigan, where he received his early education, thereafter completing a course of study in the medical institute of the college of Geneva, N. Y. In 1854 he engaged in the active practice of his profession at Troy, Pa., and continued here until his death. His wife died in 1897. Her grandfather came from France to America with Gen. Lafayette and rendered valiant service in the American Revolution.

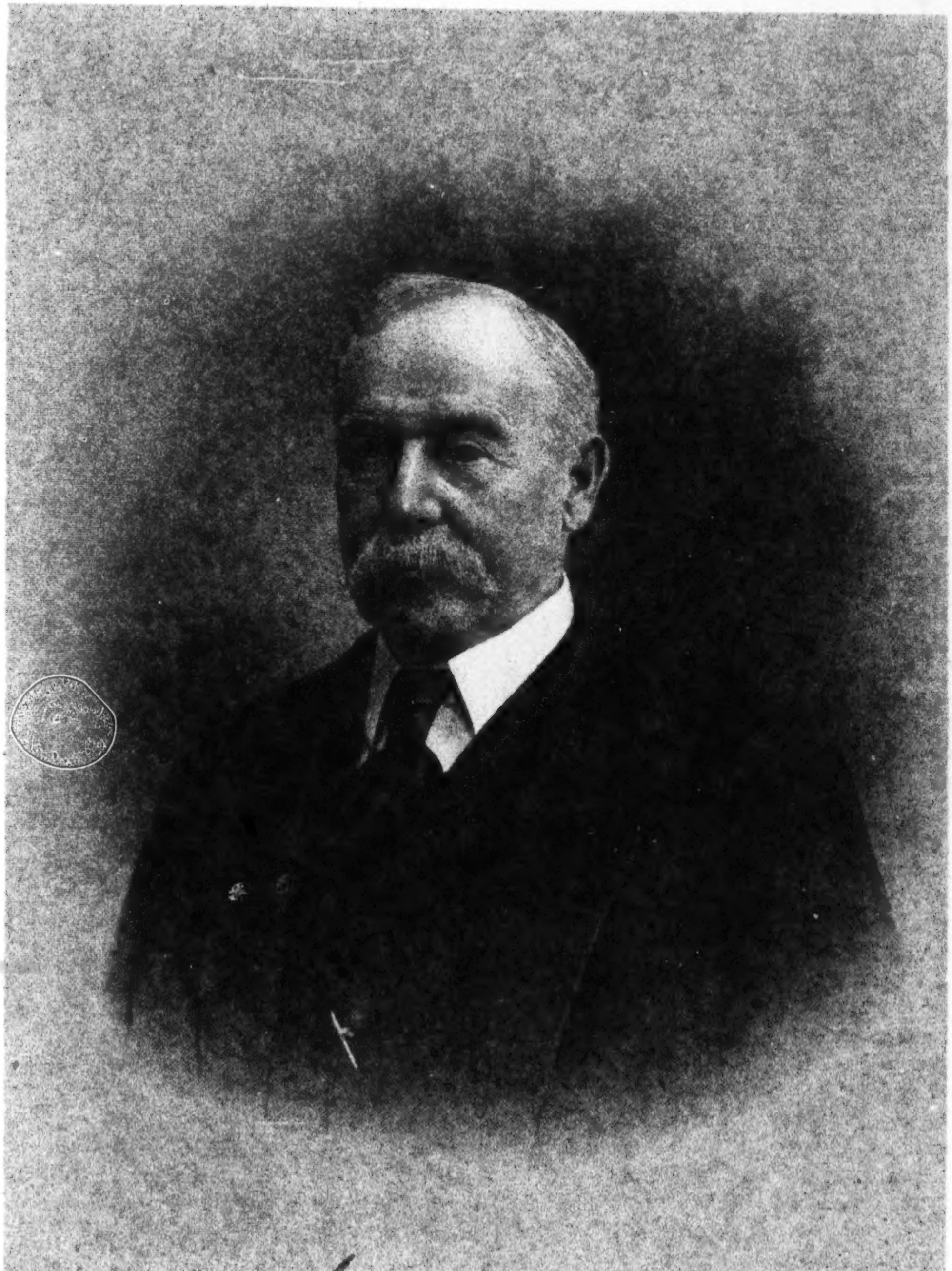
Frank B. Axtell was the second in a family of eleven children, of whom ten are now living. After prosecuting his studies in the high school he learned telegraphy in Troy, and thereafter was identified with railroading in various capacities in Pennsylvania for twelve years. He made several trips to the West, and in 1890 became local agent of the Great Northern Railroad at Basin, Jefferson county, Mont., retaining his incumbency until 1894, when he entered the employ of the Basin & Bay State Mining Company, taking charge of their outside work. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Axtell came to Butte, and was employed by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, with whose interests he has since been identified, except when he was in service in the legislature.

In his political adherency Mr. Axtell has ever been arrayed in support of the Republican party, yet he has been in close sympathy with the cause of labor and has done much to promote its interests. Silver Bow county being essentially an industrial section, he was made the candidate of the Labor party for representative in the lower house of the legislature in 1900 and was elected by a gratifying majority. Upon the assembling of the legislative body he was made chairman of the library committee, was assigned to membership on the printing committee and in other ways became an active working member. He gave support to the sugar bounty bill, which passed both houses, but which was vetoed by the governor. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. MARCUS DALY.—The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds. The good they do through the forces they put in motion, and through the inspiration of their presence and example, is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The death of any one of such men is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy, but the stimulus and fecundating power of his personal influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the memory of his services, the effect of his example and the continuing fruitfulness of the activities he quickened into life.

The late Marcus Daly, of Montana, was such a man. To epitomize his life and character within the limits which this work allows is impossible to mortal utterance. The stalwart proportions of his living presence are vividly realized by the void his death has made. But less than most men intellectually his equal does he need the voice of eulogy. The clearness of his purposes, the soundness of his judgment, his ample sweep of vision, his tireless activity, his idomitable will, his mighty achievements, have impressed "the very age and body of the time," making his life a force which cannot die. If any ask of us the story of that life, we feel impelled to answer: "Here is Anaconda—here is Butte—here is Montana; he was in large measure their architect and builder; they speak his record in enduring phrase—read that."

In an obscure rural hamlet on the edge of Ballyjamesduff, in County Cavan, Ireland, his life began December 5, 1841, and passed through boyhood into youth without incident worthy of note. He was one of six children, and probably to the casual observer was not distinguished from the rest by any striking characteristics. His education was necessarily limited owing to the size and circumstances of the family, and at the age of fifteen, yearning for wider opportunity, or yielding to the spirit of adventure within him, or hearkening to the voice of great Nature calling her child to his proper field of labor, he resolutely braved the heaving ocean and set sail for the United States. He landed at New York and soon found work in a leather factory in Brooklyn. The work was hard, but his fidelity brought him kind treatment, and by rigid economy he soon saved enough of his earnings to pay his passage to California. The Pacific coast metropolis was over-crowded with redundant population, and employment was not easy to get. Mr. Daly had no trade or other special preparation for specific work, but he was yare in almost any handicraft, and more than ordinary skillful in farm and garden work. He spent some time at these, and as a sort of all-round helper in placer mining camps, gradually drifting toward steady work in connection with quartz mining in Nevada. It was during these years of experimenting that he became acquainted with the late Senator Hearst, of California, at that time a persistent and hopeful prospector, but as yet without a secure foundation for his fortune. Their meeting and subsequent acquaintance and co-operation were full of advantage to both. In 1876 Mr. Daly arrived at Butte as the representative of Walker Brothers, and bought for them the Alice mine, having an interest in the purchase himself. This new field of enterprise gave scope and development to the most forceful traits of his character, which had hitherto lain dormant for want of opportunity, and brought them into full play. While directing affairs at the Alice mine with characteristic energy, the chance came his way to sell his interest in the property for $30,000, and he took it. He at once began organizing an association for the purchase of the Anaconda mine, which had attracted his attention as a promising silver yield squinting at copper. Here it was that his acquaintance with Mr. Hearst came into valuable and timely service. Messrs. Haggin and Tevis, members of a law firm in San Francisco, were active operators in mining properties, and had an agreement with Mr. Hearst whereby he was to be on the lookout for good things in their line, and was to have a certain interest in everything taken by them on his recommendation. The proposition to buy the Anaconda for $30,000, with Mr. Daly holding one-fourth interest in the concern, was laid before these gentlemen, but they did not receive it cordially, having their hearts set on taking up a now forgotten property near Helena. Their expert reported favorably on



Eng. by Henry Taylor
Photo By Davis & Sanford N.Y.
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Marcus Daly

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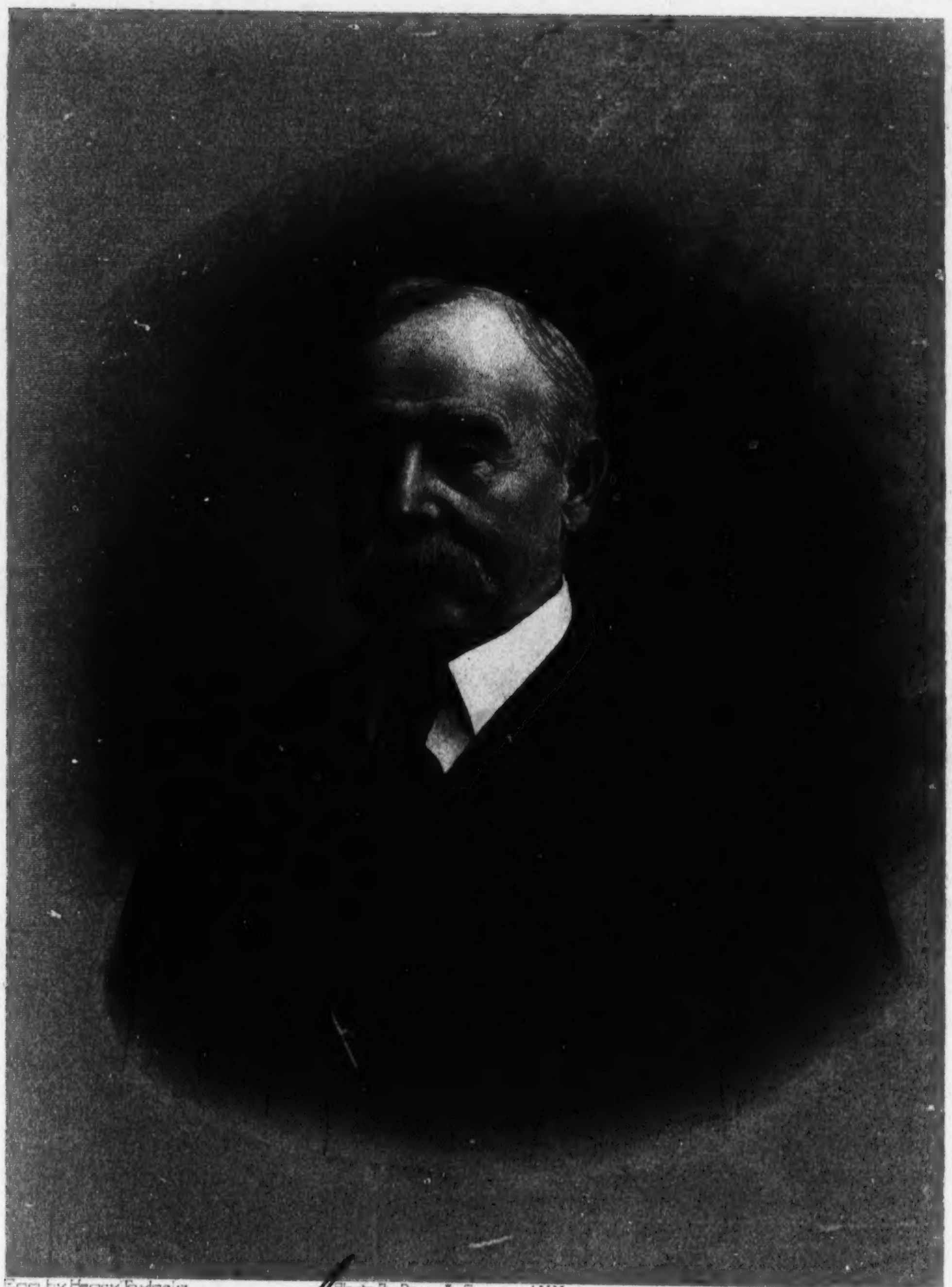

Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Photo By Davis & Sanford, N.Y Chicago Ill.

Marcus Daly

this, and unfavorably on the Anaconda. Whereas, after repeated examination of both properties, Mr. Daly reported favorably on the Anaconda and unfavorably on the one across the range. His views finally prevailed and the quartette became the owners of the most celebrated copper mine in the world. The purchase of the St. Lawrence at a merely nominal price followed hard upon this, and numbers of other properties were soon added to the possessions of the infant organization which was destined to be, before long, renowned throughout the world as the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The ownership was the essential fact. All that has come after is mere incident and detail. Having consummate faith in the properties acquired, and having taken hold of them with enthusiasm, it followed "as the night the day," that the great creator and builder laid all his enormous resources under tribute to their fullest and most profitable development. And the magnitude of his achievement in this respect is marvelous. At that time the great smelting works of the world were at distant Swansea, Wales, to which the first Anaconda ores were shipped. These works were the product of centuries of development; and in reaching them he was obliged to compete with the Lake Superior output—a much higher grade of ores with the advantage of being 1,200 miles nearer the works. He competed with this output successfully, and he did more. Within a score of years he erected works within his own territory surpassing those at Swansea both in extent and equipment for scientific treatment; and during all this time he was reducing the lowest grade of ores found anywhere, and while doing it was paying the highest rate of wages paid anywhere in the business.

But this was not all. His gigantic enterprises inaugurated others throughout the state which swell her business totals enormously. The properties which furnish coal and lumber and other supplies for the smelting operations in Anaconda and elsewhere were in the main opened up through their energy. By the construction of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific line he revised railway traffic for western Montana, and saved both the busy mines at Butte and the busy smelters of Anaconda from destruction at a time of great financial depression. At his suggestion and through his initiative banks, railways, water-plants, electric light or irrigation systems, hotels, parks, hospitals and kindred institutions, each one excelling in its class, became parts of the equipment of municipalities or counties in the state.

But life had not for him stern and serious aspects only. He viewed some of its outdoor sporting phases in a genial spirit, through kindly sympathizing eyes, and saw in them an avenue of great and good results. In this line, as in all others, his plans were large and his standards high. He acquired a great body of land—some 18,000 acres—in the Bitter Root valley, and spent a fortune improving it and stocking it with the finest and fastest horses. He made it famous as the greatest and most valuable horse ranch in the world, renowned wherever men love horses for the completeness and elegance of its appointments and the supreme excellence of its stud. Then he was as princely in his patronage of the turf as he was imperial in his mastery of mines. He loved horse racing for its own sake, and to carry that sport in America to its highest development was one of his ambitions. During his career as a turfman he won many famous races, but these were not his glory on the turf. He raised the standard of its legitimate lines of enterprise, improved the atmosphere of the track, contributed to a higher sense of honor among its promoters, and stimulated the love of all that is best and noblest in the sport. Thus it was also with his agricultural operations at Bitter Root. He had one of the most notable landed estates in America. But far above all fiscal value was the impetus which his example gave to agricultural development in the Bitter Root valley and throughout western Montana, and the marvelous fruits it has produced.

In the midst of all his great schemes, his manifest pleasure in their success, and his pardonable pride in the fact that capital in abundance was ready to bank on his judgment, all unsuspected the shadow of the destroying angel was hovering over him. Large-brained, large-framed, and brawny-muscled, his vigorous health, freedom of motion, physical independence and manly presence were his joy and pride, and a part of that full endowment of mind and body which gave him commanding rank. But when the fatal shaft came he accepted his lot without repining. What to most others would have been a warning to permanently quit active work, was to him the occasion for increased exertion and mental energy; or at best a suggestion of needed rest to recuperate his forces for larger undertakings. He felt that his career was incomplete, his life-work was still unfinished, and the broken sword only made the combat closer. He fought death as an equal for every inch of time until worn out by hard conflict, he yielded at last to the conqueror of all. At the Hotel Netherlands, in New York city, a few minutes after seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, November 12, 1900, surrounded by his immediate family, his brother Patrick, the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Drs. Shrady and Brown, and William Scallon, of Butte, he calmly abandoned the struggle and yielded up his spirit.

Mr. Daly was married at Salt Lake City in 1872, to Miss Margaret Evans. They were the parents of four children,—Margaret, Mary, Hattie and Marcus Daly, all of whom are living at this writing (1901). Within the sacred precincts of domestic life the annalist may not ruthlessly intrude. Yet it is but just and will offend no propriety to say, that in the home relations Mr. Daly was blessed beyond most men—especially men of affairs. His devotion to his family was complete, and was rewarded by complete devotion in return. His private life was pure and upright. All his instincts were toward noble, clean and manly living. In this respect again his example was potential for good among all the thousands who knew and honored him.

Marcus Daly was a very remarkable man. The magnitude of his conceptions and his force of character cannot be overestimated. His sweep of vision was mighty and his will-power was tremendous. He threw himself into all his undertakings with a fixedness of purpose and a disregard of obstacles which compelled success. His life contains great lessons to young men beginning a career of honorable ambition,—none more impressive than this: That in our favored land industry and talents will overcome all obstructions. It is difficult to recall any other American whose career proves this fact more clearly than his. He entered upon life's ordeal with nothing to rely on but his own active and resourceful mind and his indomitable will. The position from which he started to achieve all his success was humble and unpromising. His way was beset with difficulties and disappointments. Yet over all obstacles he triumphed gloriously.

Of political ambition, in the way of official station for himself, he seemed to be entirely devoid. But nothing gave him keener pleasure than to be the Warwick of a contest. And a man so prominent in affairs, so earnest in thought and so aggressive in endeavor, as he was, could not wholly escape the acerbities and malignities of public life; yet he was himself earnest in conviction rather than bitter in feeling, and stringent in judgment rather than illiberal in disposition. For he was great in generosity, as he was in all things else. In the matter of private charities he was princely—and royal in his silence concerning them. If every one for whom he did a kindness were to throw a blossom on his grave he would sleep beneath a mighty pyramid of flowers.

For twenty years at least he was Montana's foremost and most commanding figure, contributing in what he himself accomplished and what he impelled others to do, more towards her growth and progress than most if not all other men. Moreover, he was a loyal lover of the state, with undoubting faith in her future and unflagging zeal in her service. She is his enduring monument; and in her people's heart of hearts his memory is enshrined.

GEORGE H. BAILEY.—Among the younger members of the bar of Montana is numbered the subject of this review, who maintains his home and professional headquarters in the thriving little city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., and is known as an able and successful practitioner and the present city attorney.

George Howard Bailey was born on the parental farmstead in Washington county, Ohio, February 1, 1867, the son of George W. Bailey, likewise born in Ohio and a son of Seth Bailey, one of the pioneers of that state and a native of Massachusetts, where the family was established in the early colonial epoch, the original American ancestors having emigrated from the north of Ireland. The father of our subject has attained the venerable age of eighty-four years (1901), a life long resident of Ohio. In his youth he entered Marietta College and graduating therefrom, matriculated in Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, his intention being to prepare himself for the ministry. His health, however, became so seriously impaired as to compel him to abandon his plans, and he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he has since been identified, being one of the honored and influential citizens of Washington county. He has ever shown an active interest in all that conserves the intellectual, moral and material well being of his native state. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Stapleton, was born in Washington county, Pa., as was her father, Joshua Stapleton, the founders of the family in America coming from the north of Ireland. The subject of this review is the only son, and the three sisters complete the family circle.

George H. Bailey was educated in the public schools of his native state; entered college, but owing to trouble with his eyes he was compelled to lay aside his school work. He traveled southward, finally was enabled to follow the course which he had planned in preparing himself for the practice of law, matriculating in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduating with the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Parkersburg, W. Va., where he remained one year, came to Montana and located at Red Lodge, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, retaining a representative clientele. He is active and influential in local politics and a member of the Republican state central committee. He was the choice of his party for county attorney, but met defeat through normal political agencies. He is held in the highest esteem by his professional confreres and others with whom he comes in contact in business or social lines. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Knights and the Woodmen of the World, in the last of which he has held the highest preferment.

On January 1, 1898, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Lissa F. Bailey, a native of Iowa, a daughter of Benjamin F. Bailey, who was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Iowa where he devoted his attention to agriculture. Our subject and his wife have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy B. Mrs. Bailey is a graduate of the University of Michigan, completing the literary course the same year that her husband was graduated in the law department. She is a lady of high intellectuality and gentle refinement, presiding with gracious dignity over the pleasant home, and is prominent in the social life of Red Lodge.

ALEXANDER M. BAIRD.—This veteran soldier and stockman was born in Scotland on February 4, 1845, and soon after his birth he was brought by his parents to the United States. His father, Charles Baird, was a brickmaker in Connecticut and New York until his death, which occurred in Brooklyn in 1895. The mother, whose maiden name was Martha Wilson, died at Thompsonville, Conn., in 1858. Mr. Baird was educated in the public schools of New York city and Thompsonville, Conn. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Connecticut Infantry, and was in service until the close of the Civil war, re-enlisting as a veteran in December, 1864. After the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, his regiment was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Twelfth Army Corps, and sent with Sherman to the sea. After the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Mr. Baird went to Washington and from there on to his home. From 1865 to 1867 he was employed in Arne's factory at Hartford, then he enlisted in Troop F, First United States Cavalry, at Philadelphia, and came with it to the west. During the next ten years he served in Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho, and in the wars with the Modocs, Piutes, Nez Perces, etc., without being wounded or on the sick list at any time. He rose to the rank of first sergeant and as such was mustered out of the service in February, 1878.

From 1878 to 1882 Mr. Baird was engaged in merchandising in New York city. In May, that year, he came to Dawson county and located a homestead on Beaver creek, six miles from Wibaux, where he is surrounded by an immense area of grazing ground, and for twenty years has been engaged in raising and shipping sheep and horses. For the past few years he has put his stock out on shares, but has not lost interest in the business and has been active in looking after it. In politics Mr. Baird has always been a zealous Republican, and as such was elected county commissioner of Dawson county in 1896 and re-elected in 1900. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of Wibaux Lodge No. 67.

JAMES S. BALLARD.—In the far distant Pine Tree state was born the subject of this review, now one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, and numbered among the successful and representative farmers of Gallatin county. Mr. Ballard was born in Augusta, Me., on October 11, 1847, being one of the six children of James S. and Mary (McIntire) Ballard, both of whom were natives to the manor born, and representatives of prominent old New England families. Jonathan Ballard, the grandfather of our subject, was born in

Maine, his father having been one of the early pioneers of that state. James S. Ballard, Sr., died on the day that his youngest child, the subject of this sketch, was born, being forty-one years of age at the time. He had devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was a man of spotless integrity of character. His widow survived him but five years, passing away at the age of forty-five, and thus our subject was orphaned when a mere child.

James S. Ballard was reared and educated in his native state, where he remained until he had attained his legal majority. In 1868 he started west, was employed in a mercantile establishment in Iowa, and in April, 1869, he set out for Montana, coming as far as Ogden, Utah, by railroad and thence by the typical stage coach of the day to Virginia City, where he arrived on the first dayof May. From there he soon removed to Highlands, Gallatin county, where he engaged in mining for two months, and then went to Helena and followed painting for three years. Subsequently he passed six years in Radersburg and vicinity, devoting his attention to mining, holding the position of foreman of the Little Giant mine, in which he owned an interest. He was quite successful in his efforts, and at the expiration of the period noted he came to Gallatin valley and purchased the ranch formerly owned by Judge Street. Here he turned his attention to farming, which has since engrossed his attention, and in which he has been very successful, having a valuable and well improved ranch of 320 acres, the greater portion being effectively irrigated through his control of a ditch two and one-half miles in length, carrying 300 inches of water. He raises large crops of wheat, oats, alfalfa and clover hay, but devotes considerable attention to the raising of Hereford cattle and Norman horses, and has some exceptionally fine specimens of each, his average herd of cattle ranging from 100 to 150 head. The ranch is most eligibly and picturesquely located at the base of Flathead foothills, about eight miles north of Belgrade, Mr. Ballard's postoffice address. He is one of Gallatin valley's successful and progressive men, and his estate gives evidence of his judgment, energy and scrupulous care. The ranch is equipped with excellent buildings, including a comfortable and commodious residence, and is known as one of the beautiful places in this garden spot of Montana. In his political proclivities Mr. Ballard is stanchly arrayed in support of the Democratic party and its principles, and maintains a constant and lively interest in all that concerns the well-being of the community. He has served for a number of years as school trustee. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. In 1899 Mr. Ballard made a visit to his old home in Maine, renewing the acquaintanceships of youthful days and greatly enjoying the season of rest and recreation.

On November 14, 1875, Mr. Ballard led to the hymeneal altar Miss Mary Tribble, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of William and Lavina Tribble, and has been his devoted companion and helpmeet during the ensuing years. Their union has been blessed with nine children, namely: William, who is now a resident of North Dakota; Lizzie is the wife of Henry Cloninger, of Gallatin valley, and Fred, George, Charles Grover, Roland, Annie Laurie and Edith and Eva (twins), all of whom are still at the parental home.

JUDITH BASIN BANK.—No better index of the financial and material prosperity of a community can be found than in its banking institutions, and in this respect it is gratifying to note in Fergus county the high standing of the Judith Basin Bank. It was organized in 1899, and duly incorporated under the laws of Montana, with a capital stock of $75,000. The official corps chosen at the establishing of the bank is still retained. Herman Otten, president; David Hilger, vice-president; George J. Bach, cashier, and W. B. Miner, assistant cashier. The officers are all residents of Fergus county and are men of the highest standing. The bank opened for business on the 1st of May, 1899, and its history, though of short duration, has been one of signal success. A general banking business is transacted, and the institution has a list of correspondents which gives it the best of facilities in exchange. In addition to its officers the bank's directorate includes H. Hodgson, N. M. McCauley, Matt Gunton, Louis Landt and John Laux, all of whom are prominently identified with the industrial activities of the county. The bank is one of Fergus county's solid financial institutions.

In the connection it is fitting that we enter a brief record of the cashier of the bank, George J. Bach, who was the principal instrument in effecting its organization and who has administered its affairs with marked ability and discretion. Mr. Bach is a native of New York City, where he was born on the

7th of October, 1868, the son of Jacques and Elizabeth (Meyer) Bach, both of whom were born in that state. Jacques Bach was for a number of years the proprietor of a hotel. He died in 1879, when his only child, the subject of this review, was but eleven years of age. The death of Mrs. Bach occurred in 1874, and thus George J. was doubly orphaned while still a child. His parents were of German lineage and were folk of sterling character.

At the age of eleven years, George J. Bach became an inmate of the home of his aunt, whom he accompanied to Helena, in the schools of which city he completed his education. He then entered the employ of Charles Lehman, with whom he held a clerkship for nearly two years in Helena, when he went to Cottonwood, Fergus county, as assistant in Mr. Lehman's store at that place, and eventually he became manager of the business for five years. He then opened and took the management of Mr. Lehman's store at Lewistown for two years. Removing then to Utica, he engaged in general merchandising for himself, and conducted a successful enterprise for five years, when he disposed of it in 1899 to the T. C. Power Mercantile Company.

Mr. Bach then returned to Lewistown and effected the organization of the Judith Basin Bank, of which he has been cashier from the first. In 1890 Mr. Bach and George W. Cook purchased the Judith flouring mill, in Lewistown, and he still retains one-half interest in this plant, which is supplied with a thoroughly modern equipment. In politics Mr. Bach has never been active, though he has not failed to perform the duties of citizenship as a Republican, doing all in his power to conserve good government in county and city affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has been successful in business through his efforts and is held in high esteem.

On the 4th of May, 1890, Mr. Bach was united in marriage to Miss Anne R. Corbin, who was born in the state of New York and the daughter of Edwin E. Corbin, now deceased. They have three children, A. Marie, Ralph E. and Margaret E.

ALFRED BALMFORTH.—One of the progressive and representative business men of Silver Bow county, who has attained prominence in the industrial world entirely through his own efforts, is Alfred Balmforth, who has practically depended upon his own resources from the age of thirteen. His home is in the attractive village of Centerville, but his business interests are mainly centered in Butte. He is a native of Belleville, Ill., where he was born September 14, 1857, the elder of the two children of his parents. His father, Charles Balmforth, was born in England, where he married Martha Lumm, who died in her native land, whither the family eventually returned. Charles Balmforth came to the United States with his wife about 1853, and engaged for a number of years in mercantile pursuits in Belleville, Ill., although in his native land he was a coal miner. He is now living in Salt Lake, Utah.

Alfred Balmforth accompanied his parents on their return to England, where he received his early educational discipline, while, after returning to the United States he attended school at Steubenville, Ohio, and at Salt Lake City, Utah. He left home at the age of thirteen and made his way to Idaho, where he found employment in the placer mines, receiving some assistance from Col. George L. Shoup, who was once governor of that state. In 1875 Mr. Balmforth returned to Utah, where he was identified with mining operations until 1881, when he came to Butte, Mont., where he mined for a time. He met with fair success in this enterprise for a number of years, and in 1888 he entered the employ of Wheeler & Luxton who conducted a meat business, and later he formed a partnership with Levi Cartier. They purchased the business of Wheeler & Luxton and conducted it for three years when Mr. Balmforth acquired his partner's interest, and has since conducted it, though he is not actively engaged in the work as in former years, his success having enabled him to greatly extend his field of financial and business operations. He is at present a stockholder in the Butte Butchering Company, the largest industry of the kind in this section of the state, and is also a stockholder in the Silver Bow Bank and a member of its directorate. He owns a fine fruit ranch in the Bitter Root valley, and is also the owner of valuable realty in Centreville, including his handsome residence. In politics Mr. Balmforth gives allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never been the incumbent of public office.

Of the time-honored fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons Mr. Balmforth is a prominent member, and is one of the most influential representatives of the order in the state. In 1879 he became an entered apprentice in Argenta Lodge No.

3, A. F. & A. M., at Salt Lake, from which he was later dimitted to Butte Lodge No. 22, having previously been raised to the master's degree. He has served as junior and senior warden of the blue lodge and also as worshipful master. His capitular membership is in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of which he has served as high priest; the chivalric degrees were conferred upon him in Montana Commandery No. 3, of which he was eminent commander in 1899. He is a member of the grand chapter of Montana, and is a past grand high priest. He has also gained the patent of nobility of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Algeria Temple, Helena. Mr. Balmforth is a member of the Knights of Constantine, in Great Falls, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On Dec. 2, 1880, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Balmforth married with Miss Mary Crockwell, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell, a prominent physician of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Balmforth have one son, Alfred John, now a student in the School of Mines in Butte.

BANK OF FERGUS COUNTY.—Of the lines of industry which make the sum total of material wealth and prosperity of a community there is none more essential than that involved in its banking institutions. They facilitate business to such a degree that the withdrawal of their aid would almost completely block the wheels of commerce, lapse to the crude condition of uncivilized countries. Banks are the custodians of the credit of a community, the conservators of its commerce, progress and prosperity, and in general advancement no factor is of greater significance.

The Bank of Fergus County is the leading one of a large area and dates its inception back to 1887, when it was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Montana, with a capital stock of $50,000 and officers as follows: S. S. Hobson, president; T. C. Power, vice-president; James H. Moe, cashier, and Frank E. Wright, assistant cashier. Mr. Hobson still retains the presidency. Hon. Thomas C. Power, the well-known banker and capitalist of Helena, resigned his position as vice-president in 1899, and was succeeded by L. W. Eldridge. Mr. Moe died in 1895 and was succeeded by Mr. Wright, who is still in office, and at the same time Austin W. Warr was made assistant cashier. The capital stock has been increased on three different occasions, and in 1892 it was placed at the noteworthy figure of $200,000, while the financial condition of the bank is otherwise indicated in its surplus and undivided profits, which now aggregate over $100,000. In addition to the executive officers the directorate includes Messrs. Perry W. McAdow, Jacob Holzemer, L. H. Hamilton, W. D. Symmes and T. C. Power, all men of high financial standing. The deposits of the bank aggregate $500,000, and it is one of the most substantial and important monetary concerns in the state.

Frank E. Wright, the cashier, is a native of Independence, Iowa, where he was born on the 23d of December, 1857, the son of Edmund and Sarah E. (Walton) Wright, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in New York. The father of Edmund Wright came to the United States in 1835, when a child, his parents settling in western New York, where he was reared and educated. He was a carpenter and builder and a successful one. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he lived until 1861, when he returned to New York, locating in Penn Yan, where he and his wife have since made their home. They have five sons, William, a resident of Elmira, N. Y.; Frank E., the subject of this review, Charles E., Edmund and Arthur, all of Lewistown, Mont., and two daughters, Ella (Mrs. Henry Fish), of Rochester, N. Y.; and Jessie M., now of Albany, N. Y.

Frank E. Wright was a lad of four years when his parents returned to New York, and there he was reared to maturity, and educated. He began practical business life as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Penn Yan, N. Y., where he remained until 1880, when he came to Helena, Mont., where he entered the office of Massena Bullard, the distinguished attorney, as a clerk. Here he remained until November, 1880, when he removed to Phillipsburg, and was employed until 1882 in the office of a mining company. In 1882 also Mr. Wright came to Fergus county and located at Utica, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1887. Upon the organization of Fergus county he was elected its first treasurer, in 1887, and this led to his removal to Lewistown. He held this important office for eight years, and during this time was also assistant cashier of the Bank of Fergus County, which was organized in the same year. He was later promoted to his present position as cashier of this important institution, to whose affairs he has given close attention. His ability has done much to promote its growth and conservative and successful operation. Mr. Wright also has important mining and sheep properties in Judith Basin, and the North Moccasin mountains. He was the original owner of the Whisky Gulch mine and now owns a large interest in it. Mr. Wright gives loyal and unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has served for some time as a member of the state central committee. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Masonic order, in which he has passed the chivalric degrees, having been "constituted, created and dubbed" a Knight Templar in Black Eagle Commandery at Great Falls. He also affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

At Penn Yan, N. Y., on the 30th of July, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Minnie Sloane, also a native of the Old Empire state, being the daughter of Maj. John Barnett Sloane, a prominent citizen of Penn Yan, who was killed at the battle of Petersburg in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have no children.

GEORGE H. BARBOUR, M. D.—One of the representative members of the medical fraternity in Helena, one who holds high rank in his profession and whose ability and courtesy have won him the confidence and supporting patronage of a large class of citizens, is George H. Barbour, M. D., who was born in Falmouth, Ky., on April 24, 1861, the son of Dr. James and Emeline (Hauser) Barbour, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. His father, likewise a physician and surgeon, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and is now in medical practice at Falmouth. Nathaniel Barbour, father of Dr. James Barbour, was a native of New Jersey and one of the early settlers of Cincinnati, where he was a merchant for many years and where his death occurred. Dr. James Barbour married Miss Emeline Hauser, a sister of Gov. S. T. Hauser, of Helena, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work.

George H. Barbour received his literary education in Center College at Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1883, and under the careful and effective preceptorage of his father he soon began reading medicine, thus continuing until 1884, when he matriculated in the paternal alma mater, the Ohio Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1885—a circumstance indicative of the thoroughness of his preliminary study and investigation. Dr. Barber established himself in the practice of his profession in Helena in 1887, and here he has since continued, witnessing the growth and material advancement of the city and he has secured a practice of unmistakably representative character. He keeps abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, is a close and indefatigable student, is in close touch with advanced thought in his profession, and he is a member of the state and county medical societies and enjoys popularity in the professional and social circles of the city. He is also a member of the state medical examining board. In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Barbour and Miss Susie Raleigh, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of twin sons, Raleigh W. and Philip.

GEORGE W. BARNES.—Left an orphan by the death of his father when he was seven years old, and compelled to "rustle" at an early age, George W. Barnes, of Norris, in Madison county, has seen enough of hardship and privation in life to develop the endurance, self-reliance and readiness for any emergency that may come to the best elements of American citizenship, and have given him success and prosperity. He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, January 19, 1836, a son of Sardis G. and Minerva (Jillett) Barnes, also natives of Ohio. After the death of his father, in 1843, his mother removed with her young family to Iowa, locating at Muscatine, where she remained until 1847, when she remarried and removed to Cheboygan, Mich., some time later changing her residence to Reedburg, Sauk county, Wis., where she spent the rest of her days.

Mr. Barnes remained with the family until 1854, and was then employed in the neighborhood of their home. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but changed his mind and went to Jacksonville, Ore., instead, and remained there until 1862, engaged in mining with moderate success. He then joined the Idaho stampede, and made the trip without incident worthy of note, remaining in the new grounds until 1871, when he came to Montana, locating at Norris, where he took up land and engaged in stock raising.

During the first excitement at Pony in 1876 he removed to that place and remained three years, meeting with good success and securing interests in several properties. These he sold at good prices, but was unable to get all of his money. He returned to his ranch and after some time there went back to Pony and put in three years running a mill for the late Henry Elling, at the same time conducting a profitable hotel business. He did well in both enterprises, and when he tired of the work, sold out and returned to his ranch once more, and has since lived and prospered there.

Mr. Barnes has a fine body of 1,500 acres of land which he owns, and has besides a section leased for grazing purposes. His chief industry is raising superior herds of Hereford cattle, with the hay necessary for their sustenance. He is very successful at the business, his output being renowned in the markets and his ranch having a high standing throughout the cattle raising industry in this section of the country. A portion of his land is well irrigated, and he has brought it to a high state of cultivation. He was married April 19, 1871, to Miss Annie Peterson, who came to America with her parents from Sweden when she was young. Her father, Jacob Peterson, was a prosperous farmer in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one child, a son, George S. Barnes, who lives in Wisconsin. Mr. Barnes was elected county commissioner in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He has been a school trustee for many years. His fine residence, excellent barns and other outbuildings, and the general character and appearance of his homestead, as well as the common consent of his neighbors and fellow citizens, proclaim him a progressive, enterprising business man, a public spirited citizen, an efficient public official, and a good friend and neighbor.

HON. JOSEPH K. TOOLE.—The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise and industry, and call into play the higher moral elements—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest men, and its safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not be consciously contemplated by the individuals instrumental in the production of a great state or nation. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, this follows their work as a logical conclusion. They have wrought on the lines of greatest good. Among those who have been important factors in the public, professional and civic history of Montana a place of distinction must be accorded to its present governor, Joseph Kemp Toole, who has been called a second time to serve in the most exalted office in the gift of the people of the commonwealth, and who is known as one of the most eminent members of the bar of a state which has been from the first signally favored in the personnel of its legists and jurists.

Joseph Kemp Toole is a native of Missouri, having been born in Savannah, Andrew county, on May 12, 1851. His parents, Edwin and Lucinda (Porter) Toole, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1808 and the latter in 1812, the ancestors on either side having been among the early settlers in this country, while records extant show that Benjamin Porter, the grandfather of the governor in the cognatic line, was in active service in the Continental army during the American revolution. Edwin and Lucinda S. Toole became the parents of ten children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are living, and all are residents of Montana. Joseph K. Toole was reared to maturity in his native state, having the advantages of a cultured and refined home and receiving his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he entered the Western Military Institute, at Newcastle, Ky., where he graduated with high honors, after which he remained in Newcastle, where he began his work of technical preparation for his chosen vocation, by reading law in the office of Webb & Barber, distinguished members of the Kentucky bar, the latter having been a member of the court of appeals and having prepared a digest of its rulings. In 1869 Mr. Toole came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he continued his study of the law in the office of his brother, Edwin W. Toole, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1870, after which he entered into a professional partnership with his brother, under the name of Toole & Toole. This alliance continued for a number of years, the firm retaining a representative clientage and being concerned in much of the impor-

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J K Tuttle

tant litigation in the courts until 1884, when the partnership was dissolved.

Politically Governor Toole has always rendered a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been one of its most eloquent and talented advocates. It is recognized throughout the state and by all political elements, that his services in that direction have been invaluable. Several of his speeches are masterpieces of eloquence and stand unrivalled in logical deduction and masterly presentation of the points at issue between the parties. In 1872 he was elected district attorney for the Third judicial district, being chosen without opposition as his own successor at the election of 1874. In 1881 Governor Toole was chosen to represent Lewis and Clarke county in the Twelfth legislative assembly of the territory and was accorded the highest honor of being chosen to the presidency of that body. Of the first consitutional convention held in the territory of Montana, in 1884, when were adopted the preliminary measures looking to the admission of the territory into the sisterhood of states, he was a prominent and influential member. He was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses of the United States, declining nomination for a third term. In 1889 he served with distinction in the constitutional convention which formulated the present admirable constitution of the commonwealth, and within the same year he was elected the first governor of the new state, being the only Democrat on the ticket to receive elective endorsement at the polls. He served one term, after which he resumed his legal practice in Helena, and thus continued employed until the exigencies of political expediency led to his being placed in nomination a second time for the gubernatorial office in the fall of 1900, when he was triumphantly returned to the chief executive position in the government of the state, and is now in office.

The congressional career of Governor Toole was eminently brilliant. While in the house he took a deep interest in the welfare of the whole country, but especially in the state of his adoption, which had so highly honored him. In securing the passage of the bill for the admission of Montana to statehood he displayed forensic ability of a high order. The speech was logical and exhaustive; covering all disputed points and throwing upon the question a flood of direct illumination concerning the resources of the territory in whose welfare he was so deeply interested and of whose possibilities he had full prescience. This effort, a most talented and felicitous one, was freely commented upon and warmly commended. It is but consistent that in this connection there be made excerpts from this speech, since in it are denoted many of the salient points advanced and they show the effective diction and dialectic power of the author:

"Mr. Speaker: In conclusion I want to go on record as a warm advocate of the section of this bill which provides for the admission of other territories whenever they shall have reached a population sufficient to entitle them to a representative in congress according to the present ratio of representation. New states add to the glory and dignity of the republic. Their admission ought to be provided for here and now. Nothing ought longer to be left to implication. No condition of things ought to be permitted whereby this inestimable right shall be made to yield to policy or expediency in the future; the rights involved are too sacred to be made subservient to the will and pleasure of the petulant and prurient partisan. I have no fear of the character of their citizenship; they are faithful and prompt in the discharge of every duty. No jurisdiction covering the same extent of territory and embracing the same number of people, can boast of less crime and vice among its citizens. I speak with some means of information and with some feeling on this question. More than half of my life has been spent among the kind of men who people these territories. I know their stern integrity and rugged honesty, their capacity for local self-government, and their deep devotion to the principles of our institutions. * * * * * * Upon this important question I beg you to make no mistake. Do not dam up the river of progress. Do not obstruct the march of American manhood toward the destiny contemplated by the constitution. Popular development and popular government have made us powerful and great among the nations of the earth, but we have not yet reached the zenith of our power and greatness. Let us remember that delays are dangerous; that now is the time and here the place to provide the way by which eight new stars may be added to the flag, and two millions of our countrymen in the territories shall be enfranchised; and then rest assured that the wisdom and patriotism of our course will be vindicated by the deliberate judgment of mankind."

Governor Toole was at one time a member of the State Arid Land Grant Commission, resigning as its president within his term, but still continuing to serve as a member for a time, ultimately resigning the position. He was vice-president from Montana of the commission appointed to the Pan-American congress that convened at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, in connection with the exposition in that city. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a past master of Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. On May 6, 1890, Governor Toole was united in marriage to Miss Lilly Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, the hero of Chickamauga and many other important engagements of the Civil war and later minister to Mexico. His death occurred in California in 1899. Governor and Mrs. Toole became the parents of three children, Rosecrans, who died in California in 1898 at the age of seven years; Edwin Warren, born July 5, 1893, and Joseph Porter, December 2, 1896. In conclusion it may truthfully be said that one can scarcely pay too high a tribute to the character of Gov. Toole. Few men have a stronger hold upon the hearts of the people of Montana and this he has apart from and without regard to political partisanship or party bias. Modest in his demeanor, courteous and cultured in his personal intercourse with all, he has achieved the highest positions in the gift of the people by the most admirable qualities of character and by an ability which has been equal to every demand. In the annals of Montana he will stand as one of her most distinguished citizens and able and upright public men.

JOHN C. E. BARKER, one of the earliest and best-known mining operators in the state, is a resident of Great Falls, Mont. He was born at Woodstock, New Brunswick, on October 1, 1858. His parents were Robert and Jane (Colwell) Barker, both natives of New Brunswick, where Robert Barker conducted merchandising for many years. In 1879 he came to Montana, and with his wife makes his home with his son, David L. S. Barker, at Neihart. The paternal grandfather was a Loyalist and raised and equipped a company for service on the British side in the Revolution. Both himself and his wife attained great ages, he living to be ninety-two and his wife ninety-three years old.

Until the age of nineteen the boyhood and youthful days of John C. E. Barker were passed in New Brunswick, and there he was educated in the public schools. In 1877, with his elder brother, Carter Barker, he came to Montana, first locating at Butte. Carter Barker is now superintendent of Los Murtos, Helita and other mining properties in Mexico, having gone there in 1892. The brothers came to Montana via the Union Pacific Railway to Ogden, and here they hired a man with a mule team to convey them to Butte, the stage having been taken off the route on account of the threatening demonstrations of hostile Indians. They were compelled to sleep on the ground at night, alternately keeping guard, and the daylight hours were filled with watchfulness and anxiety. But this suspense was the common lot of all who took their lives in their hands and braved the dangers of this mountain wilderness. Once the Barkers and their party narrowly escaped a band of 400 Indians, who swept by them just as they had removed their clothing preparatory to swimming the Snake river. On November 1, 1877, they arrived in Butte and located at Walkerville and worked for the Allied Company for seven months. They then began business for themselves, locating nearly fifty claims the first year, some of which proved to be exceedingly rich. In 1878 Mr. Barker and an uncle engaged in placer mining in Yankee Doodle gulch, where they continued working for two years. Mr. Barker then moved to Madison county, on Mill creek, and in 1882 he came to the present location of Neihart and purchased the Mountain Chief mine. In working this mine he secured the co-operation of some Boston parties and a smelter and a concentrator were built and development was rushed until 1891, when they leased the mine, having constructed a mile of shafts and tunnel. In 1890, with the Anderson Brothers, Mr. Barker purchased the mines on Snow creek subsequently known as the Benton group. Their altitude is 9,000 feet, and they have over two and a half miles of underground work in gold and silver ore on which more than $1,000,000 have been expended. These were afterward merged in the Big Snowy Mining Company, and controlled by Great Falls parties.

Mr. Barker was also largely interested in the Big Seven Mining Company, adjoining that group. This company has a mile of tunnel work, with a shaft 300 feet deep. They are also now working the Ripple mine, which is exceedingly rich in ore. Mr. Barker and his brother are interested in the Silver Belt Mining Company, whose mines are very rich in silver, gold and lead, and are now being worked to their full capacity. In Meagher county Mr. Barker was largely interested in locating the Copperopolis claim in 1886, among these being the Copper

Duke, Darling and Fraction. He also bought an interest in the Patented claims, the oldest mines in Montana, which were successfully operated in 1867, the ore being shipped to England, where it was smelted. Copper was then worth thirty-nine cents a pound, and this ore ran nearly 50 per cent. pure copper. Some of the refuse ore was shipped and ran 23 per cent. These mines were destroyed by the Indians in 1870 and later reopened. In 1887 Mr. Barker sold his interests in these mines and in 1890 removed to Birch creek. Here he operated another mine in 1893, also properties on Duck creek and later in Broadwater county. In 1893 with his brothers, he purchased a mine in the Lake of the Woods country, where the company opened a shaft and in that winter's work took out $18,000. They still own that mine, which runs free milling ore. In 1893 Mr. Barker was married to Miss Leonie Rime, of Indiana, whose parents were natives of France. Their children are Eulalie F. and Robert E. In politics Mr. Barker has never taken any active part except as a warm advocate of silver. Fraternally he is a Freemason and is also a member of the Church of England.

In mining circles Mr. Barker is regarded as one of the best judges of the development and character of mines in the west. He is familiar with the mineral geology and formation and knows the history of nearly every mine in the state. He is also personally acquainted with the discoverers, the men who opened and those who have operated them. In 1898 his services were secured as an expert examiner of mining properties in Mexico, and in the same capacity he has examined mines in Nevada and New Mexico, on some of these trips paying $30 a day for water for his teams. He has traveled extensively in all of the American and British Columbia mining districts, as well as in those of Mexico, and his name is a familiar one to all prominent mining operators of Montana, for his whole life since coming to the state has been devoted to the advancement of the mining industry. His eminent abilities in this sphere are universally acknowledged, while his sound judgment, force of character and business sagacity have received a merited financial and social reward. He is a fine conversationalist, and his fund of reminiscence is inexhaustible. He vividly relates many exciting stories of the dangers, hair-breadth escapes and tragedies connected with the border life of the early days, when the pioneer settler might at any moment be startled by the warwhoop of hostile Indians breaking in upon the seeming solitude.

MARTIN BARRETT.—True soldiers of fortune were the valiant pioneers who came to the great west and laid the foundations of now opulent and populous commonwealths, and among the names of those enrolled as pioneers of Montana special reference may be consistently made to that of Mr. Barrett. He was one of the early settlers in Colorado, joining the rush of gold seekers to that section when it was known as Jefferson territory. He is now one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Beaverhead county and is a representative and extensive farmer and stock grower. Mr. Barrett comes of stanch old Irish lineage and is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Mayo, February 2, 1840, the son of Thomas and Nancy (McDonald) Barrett, the former a farmer by occupation, whose death occurred when Martin was about seven years of age. His widow immigrated to America in 1847, the year after the death of her husband, accompanied by her nine children, of whom Martin was the sixth in order of birth. They located near the village of Hespler, at that time known as New Hope, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and there our subject attended public schools, laying the foundation for that broad fund of information which has come to him from reading and application and through association with men of affairs in later years. He early began work on the farm, and when fifteen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner and currier, continuing to assist his widowed mother in the support of the family until he had attained the age of nineteen years, having devoted five years to acquiring his trade. He was a youth of ambitious spirit and was determined to make for himself a place in the world. Thus, in 1859, when he was nineteen years of age, we find the young man making his way to the west. He first located at St. Joseph, Mo., securing whatever work came to hand, and in 1860 he drove an ox team in a freighting outfit from Atchison to Salt Lake City. He returned with the outfit and in the following year he drove with a one-horse wagon across the plains to Colorado, where he passed the summer, quartz mining in Gold-dust gulch. In 1862 he was employed in mines at Central City and Nevada City, and in the fall of that year returned to his home in Canada, where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Barrett returned to St. Joseph and formed a partnership with Joseph Shineberger. They secured an outfit and drove their mule team across the plains to Montana, the train of which they formed a part having no trouble with the Indians. Our subject and his partner arrived on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, on July 7, 1863, and turned their attention to stock raising. Mr. Shineberger went to Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining, while Mr. Barrett assumed the management of the ranch. By mutual consent this partnership was dissolved in 1871, Mr. Barrett becoming the sole owner, which now comprises about 4,500 acres, one of the most valuable estates in the country. Here he is extensively engaged in the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle, his favorite type, and he usually runs about 2,000 head of stock on his ranch. The ranch is equipped with the best of improvements and facilities, including a commodious and attractive residence, modern in its appointments, and shows on every hand the distinctive evidences of the refinement and culture of those who there make their home, the best of literature and fine specimens of art production showing that Mr. and Mrs. Barrett thoroughly appreciate the ideal phases of life, while the hospitality of the home is unequivocal and most gracious. In addition to his stock interests Mr. Barrett secures large yields of hay from his ranch, much of the land being exceptionally fertile and prolific. He is one of the representative stockmen of the state, and is ever on the alert to forward the interests of this great industry, being at the present time stock commissioner for Beaverhead county, in which position he has rendered most effective and timely service.

His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, as the candidate of which he was elected to represent his county in the territorial legislature, in 1879. In 1885, at the time when the legislature was practically on the point of voting a subsidy for the Northern Pacific Railroad, Mr. Barrett was one of six men who left Helena and went to Fort Benton, where they found Hon. W. G. Conrad, who they induced to return at once to Helena, and through his influence the subsidy bill was defeated and a great burden averted from the territory, which was soon to assume the dignity of statehood. Mr. Barrett has various capitalistic interests in the county and is one of the stockholders of the Dillon State Bank. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, of which Mrs. Barrett also is a communicant. They pass the winters either in California or Montana, returning for the summer season to their beautiful ranch home and to the invigorating climate of Montana. The ranch is located sixteen miles west of the village of Red Rock, the postoffice address of our subject.

On August 6, 1867, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Cook, who was born in East Townsend, Huron county, Ohio, the daughter of Hiram and Mary (Vining) Cook, natives of the state of New York, whence they removed to Ohio about the year 1840. Seven years later they removed to Michigan, where they made their home until 1864, when they located in Missouri. In 1868 they came to Montana, and located in Boulder, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Barrett's great-grandfather, in the paternal lines, was a soldier of the war of the Revolution; her grandfather bore arms in the war of 1812; and her father was captain of Company H, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Barrett came with her brother to Montana in 1867, and here her marriage to Mr. Barrett was solemnized. They have no children.

THOMAS F. BARRETT.—One of the representative citizens of Beaverhead county, and one who has attained success through his identification with the stock growing and agricultural industries of this section of the state, is Mr. Barrett, an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman who served with distinctive efficiency as a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Barrett is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the county of Waterloo, on September 23, 1854. His father, John Barrett, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, whence he came to America at the age of fourteen years, locating in Canada, where he remained until he had attained man's estate and engaged in farming for a number of years. As early as 1859 he made a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., but returned to Ontario and resumed his farming operations until 1867. In the fall of that year he again went to St. Joseph, remained until spring, and then removed to Kansas, locating in Doniphan county, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen McVey, was born in Kings county, Ireland, whence she came to America to join a brother located in Canada, and there her marriage to John Barrett was solemnized in the year 1850. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the second in order of birth.

Thomas F. Barrett was educated in the public schools of Canada and Kansas, in which latter locality he was reared to maturity. There he devoted his attention to farm work for some time and later became identified with railroading. In 1874 he came to Montana to visit his uncle, Martin Barrett, and was so impressed with the advantages afforded for individual effort that he decided to locate in Beaverhead county and engage in stock-raising and farming. He took up a tract of government land, located fifteen miles west of the village of Red Rock, his nearest railroad and shipping point, and he has since added thereto until he now has a fine place of 1,100 acres, the same being thoroughly well improved, having a commodious and attractive residence. He has given his attention to the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle and the best type of draft horses of the Norman and Percheron strains, and secures good yields of hay from his ranch.

Mr. Barrett is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. He is at all times public spirited and ready to lend his influence and aid in the furthering of all enterprises and projects which make for the advancement of the interests of his county and state. In 1896 he was elected commissioner of Beaverhead county, serving one term, having been chosen chairman of the board. During his term of office great improvements were made in the county poor farm and pest house, while special attention was given to improving the county roads. He is a member of the Jefferson Club, a politico-social organization maintained at Dillon.

Mr. Barrett has been twice married. In the spring of 1880 he wedded Miss Nancy Williams, who was born in Kansas, and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely, Elmer A., Chester M. and Nancy E. Mrs. Barrett was summoned into eternal rest in 1887, and on February 7, 1888, Mr. Barrett consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Maria Poirier, a native of France and the daughter of Constant Poirier, who was a soldier in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war. Mrs. Barrett was reared and educated in America, whither she was brought by her parents when a child of but three years. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have one daughter, Constance H.

DAVID W. BATEMAN.—The offspring of a long established family of prominent and forceful men in the history of Tennessee, whose members have filled with distinction almost every position of trust and consequence in the gift of the people of that state from time to time, but deprived by the Civil war of what might have been golden opportunities for scholarly training and political ascendancy in his youth, and thereby thrown on his own resources for whatever career he was to work out, David W. Bateman, the president of the Bateman-Switzer Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Great Falls, notwithstanding his untoward circumstances, has by his inherent qualities of grit, energy, foresight and sterling manhood, handsomely sustained his family name and redeemed the promise of his early life. He was born in Tennessee in September, 1854. His parents were William L. and Florence (Witherspoon) Bateman, both of whom were born near Nashville. His father, a physician and surgeon of wide repute and great skill, was a graduate of the Medical School of Louisville, Ky., and in 1855 removed with his family to Hill county, Tex., During the Civil war he was surgeon of Gen. Throckmorton's brigade of the Confederate army, operating on the Texas frontier. He has retired from active practice and is living a quiet life at Morgan, Tex. The mother is dead.

Mr. Bateman grew to manhood in Texas, and there received his education. In 1878 he, after traveling about for some time, located at Hutchinson, Kan., for a short time and from there came to Montana in 1881, settling at Three Forks in Madison county. At that place he conducted a branch store for Kleinschmidt Bros., of Helena, and later one for the same firm at Martinsdale. He then removed to Helena, where he remained in the employ of the same firm until 1884. At that time the Coeur d'Alene gold excitement broke out, and he joined the stampede thither, an argonautic expedition which was not rewarded with very brilliant success. He returned to Helena in the fall and before the end of the year removed to Marysville, where he remained until 1890. He then took up his residence in Great Falls, and has since resided there. In that city he opened a wholesale liquor store, which he carried on with constantly increasing success for some years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Switzer under the firm name and style of Bateman & Switzer. The business was conducted by this firm until 1898 when the Bateman-Switzer Co. was organized with a capital stock of $50,000, Mr. Bateman being made president and Mr. Switzer vice-president of the corporation. Under this new arrangement the business of the firm has shown gratifying progress and prosperity, securing the patronage and commanding the confidence of an ever-augmenting body of customers, and widening its reputation for the quality of its output and the methods of its management far beyond the boundaries of the state.

In addition to this commercial enterprise, Mr. Bateman is largely interested in land properties and in an extensive irrigating plant in Valley county. Politically he is a Democrat, and received the nomination of his party for mayor of Great Falls a few years ago, but, although making a flattering vote, was unable to overcome the hostile majority and was defeated. In 1881, at Lincoln, Neb., he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Brown, a native of Ohio. In fraternal relations he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Bateman is always alive to the welfare of his home city and omits no effort on his part to advance it, giving freely substantial as well as mental and moral support to every enterprise of merit. He is a selfmade man in every good sense of the term and well deserves the high position he has in the financial, social and political circles of the city. Every element of his success has been from within. He owes nothing to adventitious circumstances or the special favors of fortune. He is a fine example of business thrift and energy, combined with the highest integrity, the most progressive spirit and the courtliest manners, and is known as such throughout Montana and adjacent states.

REV. FRANCIS BATENS.—The part which the missionaries of the Catholic church have played in the development of the great northwest and their self-abnegating labors among the benighted children of the plains and mountains can not be held in light regard. It is pleasant to know that the same self-sacrificing work is being carried on by the church in these later days, and with equal fidelity, as when civilization still maintained precarious foothold in the west. One of the able members of the Catholic priesthood in Montana is Father Batens, now pastor of St. Lawrence church, at Walkerville, Silver Bow county. Like the reverend bishop of the diocese, Father Batens is a native of Belgium, where he was born on December 11, 1868, the son of Isidore and Anastasia (Roonen) Batens. both of whom were born in the same country as their son. There the mother lived until her death in 1894. The father is still living there and is a farmer by occupation.

Father Batens was one of the four children born to his parents, and was a student in private and public schools at St. Nicholas, in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, and studied the classics in the seminary there, matriculating in 1882 and being graduated therefrom in the class of 1889. At the American College in Louvain, in the province of Brabant, he completed his theological course; and also there gave special attention to modern languages. Father Batens speaks six different languages, and utilizes four in his ministrations and labors in his present parish. He is a man of scholarly predilections, but has shown his executive power and business ability in effective parochial work. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 29, 1891, and on the following September 19th started for the United States, having the city of Helena in view as his destination. Here he arrived on October 12 and thereafter retained headquarters in the capital city for two years, he having been assigned to outside mission work by Bishop Brondel, and finding it expedient to report at the see city at irregular intervals. In 1893 Father Batens was made assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church in Butte, and retained this incumbency until March, 1897, when he effected the organization of the St. Lawrence parish and church at Walkerville, where he took up his permanent residence. Services were held in Hibernia Hall from April 1 until Christmas day of 1897, the erection of a church edifice having been instituted on September 25, while the sanctuary was completed in season for use at the beautiful services of Christmas-tide. This building cost $11,000 and all of this sum was raised before its completion, so that the parish was free from indebtedness when it was dedicated. It was consecrated by Bishop Brondel on January 16, 1898. The work thus accomplished through the zealous and faithful work of Father Batens and his devoted parishioners reflects the greatest credit upon both the earnest priest and his faithful people.

For three months Father Batens was installed in a local boarding house, and then for a time occupied a primitive cottage of three rooms. His faithful flock soon determined to provide him with a suitable rectory, and in April, 1899, they held a fair, from which they netted $9,000, which was devoted to the erection of the present attractive home of their priest. The parish school was originally maintained in a little three-room building, with most modest equipments, but in September, 1900, St. Joseph's school was erected, at a cost of $8,000, which provides adequate accommodations for 320 pupils. The parish work has been one of signal earnestness and devotion from the first. The population of the town has been augmented and the people have been liberal and enthusiastic in forwarding all branches of church work. The result must be alike gratifying to the bishop, the parish and to Father Batens, and the mutual affection and esteem which characterizes the intercourse of the devoted priest and his faithful people have made the labor, arduous and exacting, though it was one of pleasure and satisfaction. There is now 5,000 people in the parish, and the labors in the vineyard of the Master will see no abating in the days to come.

GEORGE BEATTY is one of the pioneer ranchmen of Beaver creek, Broadwater county, who has achieved success after a long and adventurous life in the far west. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 11, 1837, the son of John and Mary (Hunter) Beatty, the former a native of County Tyrone, the latter of Formanagh, Ireland. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and members of the family now reside in Glasgow. In 1847 John Beatty and family came to the United States, landing at New York in June. Here the parents resided until they died, the father in 1876, the mother in 1880. George Beatty has an affection of the heart, and his physician advised constant out-door exercise. So in 1856 he enlisted in Company F, United States Dragoons, at New York and was sent to Fort Riley, Kan., and detailed for duty at Fort Leavenworth. In 1857, he with forty dragoons served as escort to Gen. A. S. Johnston and Maj. John Porter on a journey to Utah. The troops averaged forty miles a day and on the march Mr. Beatty contracted mountain fever and for three days was delirious. Recovering on the fourth day, the result of powerful doses of blue mass administered by Maj. Porter, the march was continued to Fort Bridger. Here they were joined by another company of dragoons, and were ordered into camp at Henry's Fork, thirty miles south of the fort, for the winter. Two of their supply trains being burned by the Mormons, they were put on daily rations of thirteen ounces of flour, a little poor and tough jerked beef, and not an ounce of salt. Companies F and I were sent to construct another building at Fort Bridger, and in the fall of 1858 they were assigned to Fort Laramie, where he remained until honorably discharged with the rank of corporal.

On March 3, 1861, Mr. Beatty was one of seven detailed to trail a band of horse thieves, two white men having run off a herd of forty horses and mules at Fort Laramie. The two details previously dispatched had found no trace of the missing property. The colonel ordered the men to go 100 miles toward Salt Lake, and if they found no signs of the thieves to return, but if any trace was discovered to run them to ground. The quartermaster sent a note to John A. Slade, agent of Holiday's overland mail service, asking him for any assistance they might require. Meeting Slade at Horse Shoe, he gave them notes to the station agent. At Box Elder they heard that the thieves had passed Red Butte ten days before, and there they picked up the trail and followed it to Sweet Water bridge, where they found one of the horses in a squaw man's corral. The purported owner claimed that he had got the horse in a trade, and tracks were ramifying in all directions to throw the pursuers off the trail. Here several squaw men joined them and the trail was followed down the river. They found the thieves five miles below the bridge. The horses were grazing and one man was watching them. He started for the hills but was soon captured and the return trip begun. On consulting his sealed orders at Sweet Water bridge, Corporal Beatty found that they were to shoot or hang all the thieves they might capture, and in five minutes the men had him on a barrel with a rope around his neck. The barrel was kicked out from under him and he dangled in the air. The body was rolled up in a blanket and burned in an abandoned house. On their return they saw a man on a mule ahead of them. Corporal Beatty and two other men started in pursuit, and the others returned to camp. The man threw the party off the trail and escaped.

At Red Butte station they found all the chiefs of the Arrapahoe Indians and 1,000 lodges in camp on the Platte river. One young chief named Friday, who had been educated at St. Louis, said that he would send out 500 young bucks and get the thief, and Corporal Beatty's force continued on their return, but were overtaken by an express rider who said that the Indians had brought the thief into camp and tied him for the night but that he had escaped before morning, probably assisted by the head chief, who had taken offense because the troop had not joined their feast the previous night. After receiving Corporal Beatty's report his colonel said: "I wish you had got the other thief. Make out a pass for yourself for the remaining two weeks of your enlistment, and if your captain will sign it I will." Later two of Slade's men captured the thief, none other than Charlie Davenport, a notorious club-footed horse thief, and sent him to Horse Shoe where Slade chained him to a log, but the next morning both man and chain were gone. One of Slade's men helped him to escape, and Indians at the Laramie camp had aided in filing off the chain. Later Slade saw the man again, captured him, brought him to Laramie and they hanged him that night. His chief remark was:

"I am sorry I did not shoot Beatty at Red Butte. I was back of a snow drift and could easily have done so."

On receiving his discharge Mr. Beatty secured permission from the government to work on the reserve and worked with the regiment farrier for two months, shoeing horses, setting tires, etc., for the numerous parties of immigrants. He then went to Walla Walla, Wash., and passed the winter. In the spring of 1862 he went to Florence, Idaho, but finding no mining prospects unclaimed, he continued prospecting on Salmon river. Mr. Beatty worked until October at Clear Water for small pay, and then in 1862 went to Bannack, Mont., where he prospected. The next spring hearing of a big strike at Three Forks, he and five others started thither. On their way they met a band of Crow Indians, who forced them to go to camp. The Indians released them the next morning after some dickering, but they were followed and their horses surrounded and driven off. Three of the party followed the Indians and after an exchange of shots the horses were recaptured. At Bannack he joined the stampede to Three Forks. Here Crow Indians stole their horses. Al. Nichols, A. K. Stanton and Mr. Beatty crossed the Missouri, and three miles from where the Bozeman trail runs under the bluff, they came upon the Indians. Each man picked his mark and fired, but all missed. They raised their hands, stopped the horses and drove them back. That season he put in a crop at Three Forks, Joel Wilson furnishing the seed, and he had his garden planted on June 6. He then went to Virginia City, driving fifty miles in a little over half a day, and secured a sixteenth interest in a claim which he later sold for $150. He then bought a yoke of oxen and wagon for $150, borrowed $90 and bought another yoke of cattle and began hauling logs for building houses in Virginia City, earning fifteen dollars a day. Mr. Beatty worked in the placer mines at Alder Gulch and in the fall of 1863 hauled hay from Madison Valley to Virginia City, and here he first met Judge Pemberton. In the spring of 1864, with five yoke of cattle and a large wagon he engaged in freighting from Fort Benton, but business was dull, so he went to the mouth of Milk river. Here they were attacked by twenty-four Sioux, and in the fight which followed three men were killed. The Indians got away with every horse except the one ridden by Mr. Beatty. Having joined the Fur Company's train he went to Cow Isle and on to Fort Benton. While eating breakfast a man by the name of Fox came in and began to abuse the Yankees, a fight ensued and Mr. Beatty was shot through the hip and laid up two weeks. During his illness no one called as he was a "Union" man and unpopular.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Beatty and his late partner, C. A. Falen, commenced looking for a ranch, and in March located on his present beautiful and valuable property. Their nearest neighbors were twelve miles away. They followed farming profitably, but discovered that there was a reverse side to it from the prevalence of horse and cattle thieves. In 1880 he rented his ranch and passed the winter in New York. He resumed farming the next spring and has since successfully conducted it. On January 1, 1868, Mr. Beatty married Miss Mary L. Waddell, a native of New York, who died in October, 1876, leaving three children, Mary Belle, Alice Letitia and Hamilton Wesley. The second wife is Maggie Meletia Beatty, born in Armstrong county, Pa. Mr. Beatty has long been school trustee and clerk, for four years he was vice-president of the Montana Pioneer Society for Jefferson county and in 1899 was president of the Broadwater County Pioneer Society. Fraternally he is a charter member of Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., of New York city. He is an active member and trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church and prominent in temperance work.

COL. WILBUR F. SANDERS.—From a conservative standpoint, the archaeological student may profitably turn his studies to the life and labors of many men who have been the founders and builders of the newer commonwealths of the great republic. In the annals of Montana there

W. F. Sanders

is to be found no more distinct and positive character than Col. Sanders, whose services to the territory and state have been of distinguished order, and whose prominence and power in public and civic life have been distinctive from the early pioneer epoch until the present time. As a personality Col. Sanders is a most interesting subject for study and analysis. Like all positive characters, he has corners that obtrude, and against which some persons occasionally knock their bones. None that know him can doubt that he feels deeply on the highest human themes, reverences justice and integrity, and judges himself and others inflexibly. In his nature are combined idealism and realism—practical good sense and lofty conceptions of life and the responsibilities which canopy it. Those who know this character, and know the talents that have been placed in the keeping of the man, have not feared to call for the use of those talents in times of exigency and definite need. Col. Sanders has extraordinary equipment. Inherent mental ability and a fine power of selection enable him to gain it. With this equipment he has the rightful dower and power of the incentive of *noblesse oblige*. When his services have been demanded he has brought all his powers to bear, doing his best; and that best has been a cumulative quantity, ever faithful and steadfast. It is not our desire to enter into a prolix encomium of this symmetrical but many-sided character, but merely to enter the verdict pronounced upon the man by those who have known him long and well, and thus no statement can justly merit criticism. As a man, a pioneer of Montana, a lawyer and a public officer, it is a pleasure to incorporate in this volume a brief review of his life.

Wilbur F. Sanders is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on May 2, 1834, the son of Ira and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Connecticut. His father was a farmer by vocation, whose death occurred in the state of New York, as did that of his wife. The preliminary educational discipline of Wilbur F. Sanders was secured in the public schools of New York, where he eventually put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in pedagogic work. In 1854 he removed to Ohio, where he continued to devote his attention to teaching for some time. He began reading law in the city of Akron and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when his intense loyalty and patriotism quickened in responsive protest. In 1861 he recruited a company of infantry and a battery, and in October of that year he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. James W. Forsyth, and in 1862 assisted in the construction of the defenses along the railroads south of Nashville. His health finally became seriously impaired and he was compelled to resign his military position in the month of August, 1862, and, primarily with a view to recuperating his energies, made the long and venturesome trip across the plains to Montana, then an integral portion of the Territory of Idaho, his arrival in our present state dating back to September, 1863.

Some of the early incidents and events of his career in Montana are thus forcibly described by A. K. McClure, in his work entitled "Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains."

"Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders was one of the first permanent settlers of Montana. He had previously served with marked gallantry in the Union army, until broken health compelled him to abandon a calling that enlisted his whole heart and was an inviting theater for his manly courage. When Gov. Edgerton, his uncle, was appointed governor of the territory, Col. Sanders came with him, in search of health, adventure and fortune. He had already attained a high position at the Ohio bar for one of his years, and on his arrival he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was here before the courts were organized, and took a prominent part in introducing forms of law and in winning for them that respect so often denied in new countries, but so essential to the order and safety of society. When he came, Plummer was in the zenith of his power, and the whole energy of the law was paralyzed by desperate and corrupt officers charged with its execution. Crime was supreme and defiant. Murders were committed in open day, without fear of retribution, and robberies were almost of hourly occurrence. A reign of terror spread its dark pall over the camps and settlements of Montana, and none dared to demand the punishment of the criminals who publicly gloried in their evil deeds. In the fall of 1863 the forbearance of the better class of citizens was exhausted, and the resistance to crime took form in the organization of a vigilance committee. The desperadoes were confederated by oaths and signs; they knew their men, and could command them at any point in the shortest possible period ready for action. But the very perils which beset the effort to redeem Montana from the thralldom of crime made strong men stronger; and, with the highest resolve to do and dare for the right, George Ives, one of the desperado leaders, was arrested and arraigned before a court of the people. Several thousand spectators were present, all armed; but how many of them were ready to obey the secret signal of Plummer's band and murder the chief actors, no one friendly to order could judge. With their lives in their hands they erected the new altar of justice, selected a jury of twenty-four true men to pass upon the guilt of the prisoner, and called for a prosecutor. It was the most perilous of all the positions in the court, and men naturally hesitated. A young advocate, tall and slender in stature, but with intelligence and determination written in every feature of his face, came forward, and, in the name of the people, charged that George Ives was a murderer and unfit to live. His bearing told more eloquently than could language, that either himself or the criminal must die; and his clear voice rang out over the plain as he pleaded the cause of order with a fervor and ability that thrilled the audience and paralyzed the majority who had come determined to save their companion by fresh murder if necessary. The jury rendered their verdict, declaring the prisoner guilty. It was confidently expected by his friends that the most the court would dare to do would be to pronounce the sentence of banishment; but they little knew the earnestness of the citizens. While the desperadoes were clamoring for the submission of the sentence to the audience the tall, gaunt form of the prosecutor appeared on a wagon, and, with his eyes flashing his invincible will, he moved that George Ives be forthwith hung by the neck until he is dead! Before the well organized friends of the accused recovered from this bold and unexpected movement, the motion was carried; and not until the sudden clicks of the guns of the guard were heard simultaneously with the order to 'fall back from the prisoner,' did they appreciate that their comrade was doomed to die. With matchless skill the advocate for the people has carried his case to judgment, and the murderers were appalled, as in less than an hour they saw Ives drop in the death-noose. The people, clad in the strong armor of justice, had triumphed in the very presence of the heroes of crime; and the execution of the stern judgment foreshadowed the fate of all the robber's band. Before another autumn chilled the mountain breezes, not one of them was among the living. The young advocate who thus braved defiant crime in the very citadel of its power, and hurled back the fearful tide of disorder, was Col. Sanders; and he is to-day beloved by every good citizen and hated by every wrong-doer for his sublime heroism in behalf of the right. He is still at the bar, and tries one side of every important case in his district. The traces of his early efforts against the lawless are still visible in his peerless invective when it is warranted at the bar; but he is known to be brave to a fault, as generous and noble as he is brave, and pretenders do not seek notoriety by testing the qualities of his manhood. * * * With abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of correct principles, he will battle on until churches and schools and railroads come to his aid and give victory to better civilization. When that triumph shall have been won, he will be the crowning victor, and wear its richest laurels."

On September 17, 1863, Col. Sanders arrived in Bannack City, Mont., then a part of Idaho, and at that time a thriving mining camp. There he established himself in the practice of his profession, at a time when there was great need for the enforcement of law and order. From the initiation of his career in Montana it was marked with excitement and momentous occasions. "Fearless and intrepid, almost to rashness, he soon cut for himself a position of prominence among his associates, and with his peculiar genius quickly adapted himself to the demands of western life. Keen in his perceptions, bitter in his sarcasm and fearless in his advocacy of every honorable cause that enlisted him, he would prosecute or defend, as the case might be, hurling his anathemas of scorn or exposing subtle sophistries with the same dauntless vigor that he displayed when he stood upon the wagon in the full vision of a lawless and treacherous mob, on December 21, 1863. Many have wondered why Col. Sanders escaped death at the hands of some beaten adversary or some member of the famous outlaw gang which he so successfully prosecuted. An explanation may lay in Col. Sanders' ability to adapt himself to any emergency. It has been said that men have left the court-room ashen with rage and lain in wait for the appearance of Sanders to kill him. Sanders would walk out unabashed; and, discerning at a glance the situation, would deliberately talk the man into good humor. This peculiar ability certainly entered largely into his marvelous career and mingled with it the courage of conviction, the eloquence of moral integrity and a keen sense of doing the right thing in the right place. That combination of fearless energy, quick perception, and daring, intrepid action, commanded a degree of respect and fear which carried him through those hazardous days of his early career. It need scarcely be said that Col. Sanders has ever maintained the highest prestige as a member of the Montana bar, of which he may well be considered a Nestor; and it should be noted that he has ever shown the deepest appreciation of the dignity of his profession; the legitimate conservator of right and justice. Eloquent and impressive in speech, employing a diction of the choicest order—"a well of English undefiled"—he never veils the salient points in mere verbiage, but shows a tremendous capacity in strenuous dialectics, an intuitive grasp of all pertinent points, and a wonderful felicity in the development of any subject which commands his thought. His many public utterances stand as examples of classical literary style, wide versatility of knowledge and masterful mentality; while the dominating element of earnest conviction is never wanting. Up to the present time no public speaker in the state is more frequently in demand on occasions of notable importance. One of the sterling pioneers of the state and one who has known Col. Sanders as friend and intimate from practically the time of his advent in Montana recently stated that it had been his privilege to hear Col. Sanders deliver here the memorial addresses concerning each of the three presidents of the United States whose lives were sacrificed through assassination — a statement certainly apropos of the sentence preceding this. Within the limits of this biography it will be impossible to enter into details concerning many interesting events in the professional and civic career of this honored subject, but it is eminently proper to offer a brief review of his exalted public services to the state.

His first public service of note was that rendered in 1865, when he went to Washington in behalf of the miners of the territory, who sought release from the burden of undue taxation. In 1872 the Colonel was elected a member of the territorial legislature, in which capacity he served consecutively until 1878. He was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress in 1864-67, 1880, and again in 1886. In 1868 he was the Montana delegate to the Republican national convention, to the two succeeding conventions and that of 1884. In 1872 he declined the office of United States district attorney, preferring to continue the private practice of his profession. In 1889, in the joint session of the legislature of the new state, Col. Sanders was nominated as the Republican candidate for United States senator and was elected as one of the first two senators from the young commonwealth, serving until March, 1893, representing the state and its interests with that marked ability which his character and powers imply. From even this epitome it will be seen that Col. Sanders has been conspicuously identified with the affairs of Montana from the time of his arrival in the territory, in 1863, and has honored the territory and state as a citizen and official of distinctive trust and responsibility. The senatorial contests in Montana have been notable from the time of her admission to the Union, and a hard-fought battle has been waged on each occasion when a representative to the upper house of the Federal congress was to be chosen. In 1890 four candidates contested for the position, and after a long legal controversy, which was carried into the courts, a decision was rendered in favor of the Republican candidates, who were duly seated by the senate. Again, in the dead-lock of 1893, Col. Sanders was a prominent contestant; in the first Republican caucus he was nominated, and received the thirty-three Republican votes of the joint assembly. On the last day he received one Democratic vote, but another caucus gave the nomination to Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, where it remained until the close of the session. The Colonel has been one of the leading exponents of the cause of the Republican party in Montana, and here has shown the courage of his convictions as in all other spheres of thought and action. He opposed the free-silver heresy which divided the party in the state on the occasion of the last two general elections, and his forceful arguments and determined inflexibility were all but sufficient to overthrow the designs of the opposing faction, which represented the majority of the party in the state. For more than thirty years Col. Sanders has been president of the Montana Historical Society and has been president of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University since 1889. He is a prominent member of the time-honored fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1868.

On October 27, 1858, Col. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Harriet P. Fenn, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Caruthers) Fenn; and of this union five children have been born, three of whom survive, namely: James

U. Sanders, Wilbur E. Sanders and Louis P. Sanders, all graduates of Philips Academy at Exeter, N. H.

James U. Sanders, a graduate of the law school of Columbia University, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Helena; Wilbur E. Sanders, a graduate from the school of mines of Columbia University, is a mining engineer at Butte; and Louis P. Sanders, a graduate from Harvard University, is practicing law in the city of Butte, Mont.

Standing under the clear light of a life and character like that of Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, one can not but be moved to a feeling of respect and admiration; and Montana may well take pride in this sterling pioneer and honored citizen of Helena, where he has maintained his home since the year 1868. A friend of Col. Sanders of long standing writes this extract of the man:

"I have known Col. Sanders quite intimately for more than thirty years, after he had already achieved a reputation of which any man might be proud for courage, independence, eloquence and resources, never surpassed by any early or late residents. As a lawyer he was from the first the foremost advocate at the bar and has easily maintained that position. Quick to seize upon the merits of a case, full of resources to meet any contingency and untiring perseverance in pursuing every advantage and overcoming every obstacle, courts and juries quickly recognized his commanding influence and success generally crowned his efforts. Had he pursued his profession more closely and for gain, he might easily have accumulated a fortune; but such was the strength of his political convictions, and so strong and alluring his taste for public affairs, that they diverted him from close attention to his profession to the sacrifice of personal interest. One of the earliest questions that engaged his time and attention was the organization of Montana as a separate territory. This took him to Washington, and there he was brought into close relation with all the public men of the nation, and enlarged and strengthened his convictions upon all the issues of the reconstruction period.

"It is a matter of history that a large portion of the early settlers of Montana were from the border states—warm, outspoken sympathizers in the 'lost cause.' In the first campaign for delegate to congress, the first and almost only plank in the Democratic platform was 'the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy'; and instead of the 'Stars and Stripes' they carried a white flag whereon 'Lilly' was inscribed as an emblem of peace at any price. Hardly any other man than Col. Sanders could have faced the opposition at that time. Our first delegate in congress had no influence in Washington, and Col. Sanders, while battling with secessionists at home had to overcome the prejudices against us at the national capital. For this double and continuous fight no one was ever better equipped by nature and experience; no veteran war horse was ever more eager and impatient for a desperate charge, and the title of 'Republican war horse of Montana' was never more fitly bestowed. Even after our admission as a state the same bitter contest continued and prejudiced the actions of the four legislatures, and after Col. Sanders was chosen United States senator by the Republican members, the prolonged and bitter fight was continued in Washington and there ended his wise and sound victory. In the highest legislative body of the nation he stood as a peer of the ablest statesman, of whom all our people have reason to be proud. Throughout the 'thirty years' war' no friend or supporter of Col. Sanders had any more unfavorable criticism than that he was too independent to be politic or popular. No access of personal gain could swerve his mental integrity. He would rather go down in temporary defeat than advocate what he believed false and wrong. Already the most conspicuous person that has figured in the history of Montana, his wide reading and ample store of experience have equipped him to be as interesting a writer as he is a forceful speaker."

GEORGE W. BECKHORN.—Coming to Montana with the earliest territorial pioneers, encountering with fortitude the manifold hardships and with philosophy the fewer financial triumphs of the days of '63, Mr. Beckhorn has lived to reap substantial rewards of industry and to realize the truth of the familiar proverb, "All things come to him who waits," which is amply exemplified by his handsome home and surroundings in Gallatin county, near Belgrade. He was born in Chemung county, N. Y., on February 22, 1838, one of a family of five sons and five daughters. His parents were James G. and Abigail (Green) Beckhorn, and his paternal grandfather, James Beckhorn, also his great-grandfather were natives of Orange county, N. J. The maternal great-grandfather, James Green, was born in 1750, and was a continental soldier of the Revolution. The boyhood days of George W. Beckhorn were passed in the state of New York, where he received his education in private schools, public schools not having been established. At the age of eighteen, in 1856, he removed to Michigan and later to Minnesota, where he passed four years in various pursuits. In 1860 he joined the hegira to Pike's Peak, where he passed three years in mining. April 24, 1863, Mr. Beckhorn left Colorado for Montana, via Fort Bridger and Soda Springs. There were thirty-five people in the party, and they experienced no particular trouble with hostile Indians, although this could not be said of other expeditions traveling before and after them. Arriving at Bannack on June 20, 1863, he engaged in prospecting and mining, and finally settled at Virginia City. Those were sensational days in Montana, and in this camp among the mountains Mr. Beckhorn witnessed the hanging, by vigilantes, of George Ives, Jack Gallagher, Clubfoot George, Haze Lyons, Frank Parish and Boone Helm, all notorious "road agents" and desperadoes. In Virginia City he was fairly successful financially, but he removed to Boulder Valley and for three years engaged in the stock business. Coming then to Gallatin county he continued the same industry until 1884, when he selected a homestead on Reese creek, later purchasing additional land until he now has a fine property of 700 acres, a good portion being under irrigation. The principal crops raised are oats and wheat, and he has also an extensive herd of cattle and horses.

CHARLES A. BEEHRER.—Among those who became identified with the history of the great west in the early pioneer days, and the record of whose lives is replete with items of interest as touching the scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, is Mr. Beehrer, whose fine ranch property is located four and a half miles east of the village of Willis, Beaverhead county, and who merits consideration as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Montana and as a progressive and successful business man.

Mr. Beehrer is a native of Germany, having been born on December 4, 1836, of stanch old German Christiana Hoechner. Charles A. Beehrer was prominent farmer and business man in Germany, having there operated a brick-yard, lime-kiln and plaster of paris mill, and where he remained until his death, as did his wife, whose maiden name was Christina Hoechner. Charles A. Beehrer was reared and educated in the Fatherland, where he was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, becoming a skilled artisan. After thus equipping himself he determined to seek his fortunes in America, whither he immigrated in the year 1855, arriving in the port of New York city in June and soon afterward making his way to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained about eight months. He then learned the brewing business at Kalamazoo, and traveled about the state for a time in order to perfect himself in all the details of this industry. In 1857 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed in a brewery; subsequently he associated himself with another young man and took a contract for the building of beer vats, and remained in that city for one year. He then went to St. Louis, to Philadelphia, back again to St. Louis, and finally to Kansas City, where he remained during the winter of 1859-60. In the spring he secured a mule team and outfit and with others started for Denver, Colo., the gold excitement then being at its height. He reached his destination on the 5th of June and at once turned his attention to mining, securing some placer claims, realizing but little from its operations. He then went to Montgomery, Colo., where he took contracts for the erection of some large barns and five other buildings. He finally traded his contracts for a pair of boots and a revolver, and after the buildings had been completed he went up the gulch to a mine he had previously secured, and there remained until his stock of provisions was practically exhausted. He was determined to continue work on the mine, and went to Denver to find employment unil he could secure another lot of provisions. He was not successful in finding a job, but met a man who wanted a partner in the butchering business. Mr. Beehrer availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, and the two established themselves in business and put into operation the first meat wagon ever run in what is now the city of Denver. The enterprise proved profitable, and our subject followed it for three months, when he sold his interest and opened a saloon in the same city; but his plan of closing the doors of the establishment at ten o'clock each night was viewed as a strange innovation. In the spring of the following year, 1863, he disposed of this business and bought a small brewing outfit, which he loaded onto wagons and started across the plains for Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 1st of July. The following day he turned out a small amount of beer, the first ever manufactured and sold in the state; and he recalls the fact that he carried the twenty-two gallon keg on his back to the saloon, having only twenty-five cents in his pocket at the time of making the delivery. But he was well repaid, receiving $88 for the keg of beer. He continued to manufacture beer at Virginia City until October, 1865, when he disposed of the plant and business and turned his attention to buying and selling cattle. In 1863 Mr. Beehrer was a member of the Vigilance Committee at Virginia City, and on the night when George Ives was hung he went out with a party to secure horses for the purpose of pursuing and capturing other road agents at Deer Lodge; but they were too late, the bandits having made their escape when the party reached Deer Lodge. He thereafter was prominently concerned in the capture and execution of several of these notorious outlaws who were a menace to life and property, and it was through the efforts of such brave and earnest men that Montana was eventually freed from the grasp of a band of outlaws whose deeds were more despicable than the savages. In 1866 Mr. Beehrer took up a ranch of 320 acres, and he was there residing at the time of the gold excitement at Reynolds City, now in Powell county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, having a large stock of goods. He also provided an acquaintance with funds to engage in the brewery business, but he proved to be dishonest and our subject assumed control of the brewery and conducted the same until he was able to sell the property, when he returned to his ranch. In 1865 he went to Helena and erected the original plant of what is now the great Kessler brewery, selling out to Mr. Kessler in the fall of the same year. The two gentlemen were stanch and intimate friends for a long term of years. December 12, 1869, Mr. Beehrer started for California, and upon reaching Los Angeles purchased a band of horses which he drove through to Montana, being one hundred and twenty-six days on the road. In the spring of 1873 he took a band of beef steers to Cheyenne, Wyo., for shipment to Chicago, the second lot of cattle ever shipped from Montana to that city. He continued to raise and ship cattle until 1876, when he returned to his old home in Germany for a visit, stopping in England, where he took unto himself a wife, the bride accompanying him on his return to Montana. They took up their residence on the present ranch, which is a valuable property, with the best of improvements, including an attractive residence of modern design and conveniences, the place comprised 780 acres and including the original claim taken up by the owner so many years ago.

In 1881 Mr. Beehrer assisted a friend in the erection of a brewery in the city of Butte, but the venture proved a failure under the management and our subject was constrained to assume control of the plant and business which he conducted until 1885, when he disposed of the property, known as the Butte brewery, and returned to his ranch. Here he gives his attention principally to the raising of high grade horses, though he formerly was extensively engaged in the raising of shorthorn cattle. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for political office. He traveled about, buying and selling horses and cattle for a number of years, having held a government contract for supplying horses in 1880.

In June, 1877, Mr. Beehrer was united in marriage to Miss Emily Clough, who was born in England but was studying music in Germany at the time she became acquainted with our subject. She returned to England, and there her marriage was solemnized, as has already been noted. Her father, Charles Clough, was a leading lawyer of Bradford, England. Mrs. Beehrer returned to England in 1877 for the purpose of recuperating her health which had become much impaired, but returned to Montana in 1882 and now presides with gracious dignity over their attractive home, which is a center of refined hospitality. Mrs. Beehrer is an accomplished musician and a lady of distinctive culture. Our subject and his wife have no children.

J L. BELCHER, M. D., was one of the first residents of Townsend, Broadwater county, and is now its leading physician. He was born in Huntsville, Mo., on November 20, 1847, the son of James and Dilla (Wright) Belcher. The latter James Belcher was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lee) Belcher and born on June 15, 1815, and his mother was the daughter of Richard Lee, a Virginian, who removed to Kentucky at an early day. Thomas Belcher made his family home in Howard county, Mo., in 1825. The mother of Dr. Belcher was the daughter of Gideon Wright, of Randolph county, Mo. Originally he came from North Carolina to Kentucky and later moved to Missouri. James Belcher was married in 1840 and had two sons and two daughters. Dr. J. L. Belcher received his earlier education in the public schools and this was amply supplemented by a thorough collegiate course at Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, where his purely literary education was completed. He then matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, of St. Louis, from which he was graduated as M. D. on March 12, 1871.

He first engaged in the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained until 1878. Coming then to Montana he located at Centerville, in Meagher county, where he resided, enjoying a gratifying medical practice. When Townsend was founded, now the capital of Broadwater county (formed from portions of Meagher and Jefferson), Dr. Belcher was among the first to locate therein, establishing his home and office in Townsend. In those early days it was not uncommon for the Doctor to have calls from places fifty to seventy miles away. On April 11, 1872, Dr. Belcher was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Belle Rutherford, daughter of Archibald Rutherford, of Randolph county, Mo.

The political sympathies of the Doctor are with the Democratic party, in whose campaigns he takes a lively and patriotic interest. From 1892 to 1896 he was public adminisrator of Meagher county. He was county physician of Broadwater county from 1897 to 1898, and was again appointed in January, 1901; elected coroner in 1898, he held the office two years, and he was appointed a member of the first state board of health by Gov. J. K. Toole, in March, 1901. The Doctor has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1882, has passed the chairs and is a past chancellor, while in his lodge of Odd Fellows he has also passed the chairs, and he has filled every office in the local body of the United Workmen. He has been a member of the Medical Association of Montana since 1879, holding prominence therein. He is highly respected by his numerous acquaintances and business associates and is a man in whom the people of the county in which he resides have great confidence.

CHARLES E. BELL.—A profession which has a distinctive influence upon the substantial upbuilding of any city or commonwealth is that of the skilled architect, and in Helena Bell & Kent stand representative in this line, their reputation coming as the result of their artistic ability, reinforced by specimens of their skill. Charles Emlen Bell, the senior member, is a native of McLean county, Ill., where he was born on March 31, 1858, the son of Chalkly and Mary (Emlen) Bell, natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois in 1855. The father was a drover and stock raiser, and he died in McLean county, Ill., where he was engaged in business many years, a man of influence and worth. His family was of old Pennsylvania Quaker origin.

Charles E. Bell attended first the public schools, then he completed a three years' course in the Westtown School, of Pennsylvania. Learning the carpenter's trade, for seven years he was engaged in this in Illinois, and then entered the office of his brother, Mifflin, a skilled architect, with whom he studied and worked for one year, gaining valuable experience and the practical training essential to the success of an architect. Mr. Bell was thereafter for a time in Belleville, Kan., where he was appointed assistant inspector of public buildings at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the jurisdiction of this office including the local federal buildings, erected at a cost of $250,000. Mr. Bell retained this incumbency three years, when he opened an office as architect in that city, soon building up an excellent business and gaining an enviable reputation. He was engaged in this from 1884 to 1898, within which time he had been the architect and builder of many edifices of importance, including the court house at Harlan, Iowa; the Kellum School at Omaha, and business blocks in Council Bluffs. The buildings erected in his home city included several fine school buildings and others of a semi-public nature. He was the architect and builder of the high school building at Schuyler, Neb., and buildings at Harlan, and he was associated for a part of this time with Mr. Kent, his present partner.

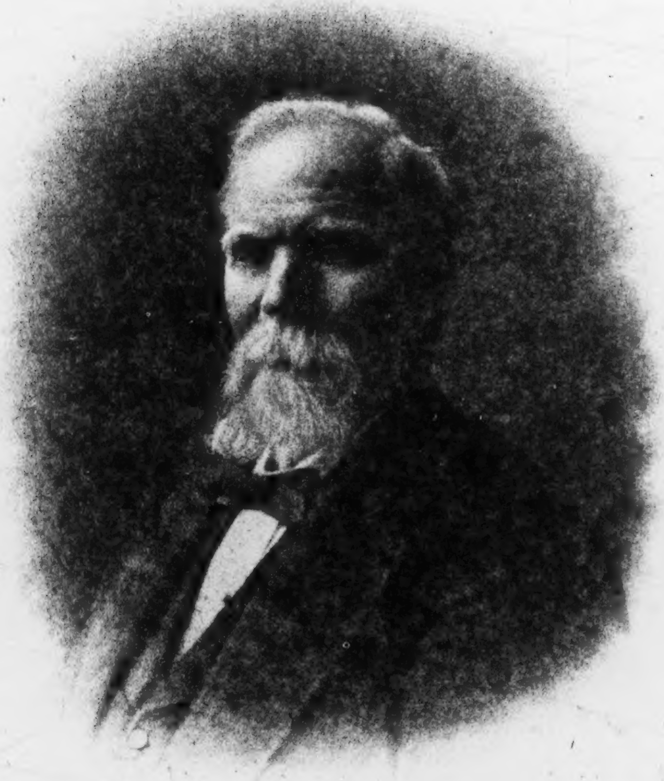
In 1894 Mr. Bell and Mr. John H. Kent entered into a partnership as Bell & Kent, and this association has since continued to their mutual satisfaction and profit. The firm has had headquarters in Helena since March 10, 1898. That their work has been one of signal importance and gratifying extent is evident from the fact that they have charge of the erection of some of the finest buildings in the state, the most conspicuous one being the new state capitol at Helena, erected at a cost of $450,000. In securing the contract for this the firm was brought into competition with more than 130 architects.

Bell & Kent's plans were adopted for the court house and jail at Anaconda, the expenditure there aggregating $100,000; also for a fine public school building at Columbus, Mont.; the court house at Williston, N. D.; court house at Kalispell, costing $54,000; the Hotel Havre, which cost $33,000; a number of business blocks in Glasgow, and many private residences. A conservative estimate of the entire cost of buildings erected under their direction since coming to Helena is given as over $250,000. This does not include the more important contracts —those for the capitol, court houses and other public buildings, churches, etc. The record is one of which the firm may well be proud. The gentlemen comprising the firm enjoy popularity in business and social circles, and are representative business men of Montana. Fraternally Mr. Bell is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS CRUSE.—In the annals of Montana, from the early pioneer epoch, there has been perhaps identified with her history no more distinctly unique and individual character than Thomas Cruse. His life has been marked by consecutive toil and endeavor, by modesty and unpretentiousness and crowned with success unusual to man. It has been a life of hard work, self-reliance and integrity, and its success has been worthily achieved. It has also been a life of kindliness and charity, and thus has borne its concomitant helpfulness. Thomas Cruse was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in March, 1836, of sterling Irish stock, possessed of that alert and vigorous mentality so characteristic of that race. His educational privileges were limited in scope, being such as were afforded by private schools in his native land. He early began to depend upon himself, and in 1856, at the age of twenty, he emigrated to America. He remained in New York City until 1863, doing any work that came to hand, and then he boarded a steamer for California, made the voyage by the Isthmus of Panama, and after arriving in the Golden state, divided his time between that locality and Nevada and Idaho until 1866 in prospecting and mining, working bravely and indefatigably, and always successfully.

In 1866 Mr. Cruse came to Alder Gulch, Mont., and engaged in placer mining. In the winter of 1866-7 he went to Salmon river, Idaho, on a stampede, returned to Montana in the summer, arrived at Helena on the evening of July 4 and on the next day went to Trinity Gulch and engaged in mining and prospecting. In the winter of 1868 he went to Silver creek and continued prospecting and placer mining until he struck the Drum Lummond mine (named from a parish in his native county) in 1876. From the day of its discovery the mine proved rich and made money until he sold it to an English syndicate in 1882 for $1,500,000. Mr. Cruse is still interested in mining properties, the Old Blue Cloud, the North Star and others. In 1887 he founded the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank of Helena, the first savings institution organized in Montana. It was capitalized for $100,000 and has been successful from its inception, the people having confidence in the methods of the founder and in its financial solidity. It carries an immense deposit account in addition to its large savings, and does a general banking business, making a specialty of State, county, city and school bonds and warrants, and ranks as one of the strongest monetary institutions in the state. The official corps in 1901 is: Thomas Cruse, president; Frank H. Cruse, vice-president; William J. Cooke, treasurer; Frank J. Lange, assistant treasurer.

Mr. Cruse is interested in sheep and cattle growing, and is the owner of one of the largest stock outfits of the state. His dominating characteristics are absolute personal unpretentiousness, sterling integrity in all the relations of life and an intuitive and accurate discrimination and judgment. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, but has had no desire for official preferment. In religion he clings to the faith of his fathers, the Roman Catholic church, to whose support he contributes with marked liberality. He has an appreciation of the responsibilities of wealth and is charitable and generous, but has the wisdom to use proper discrimination in his benevolences, which are invariably made without ostentation. In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cruse to Miss Margaret Carter, a sister of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator from Montana. She died in December of the same year, leaving an infant daughter, Mary. In his beautiful home in the capital city Mr. Cruse has installed his niece, Miss Mary Cruse, who there presides with grace and dignity, holding a prominent place in the social circles of the city. Miss Cruse is the daughter of William Cruse, late of San Francisco, Cal., and a brother of Thomas. She has shown a deep appreciation of



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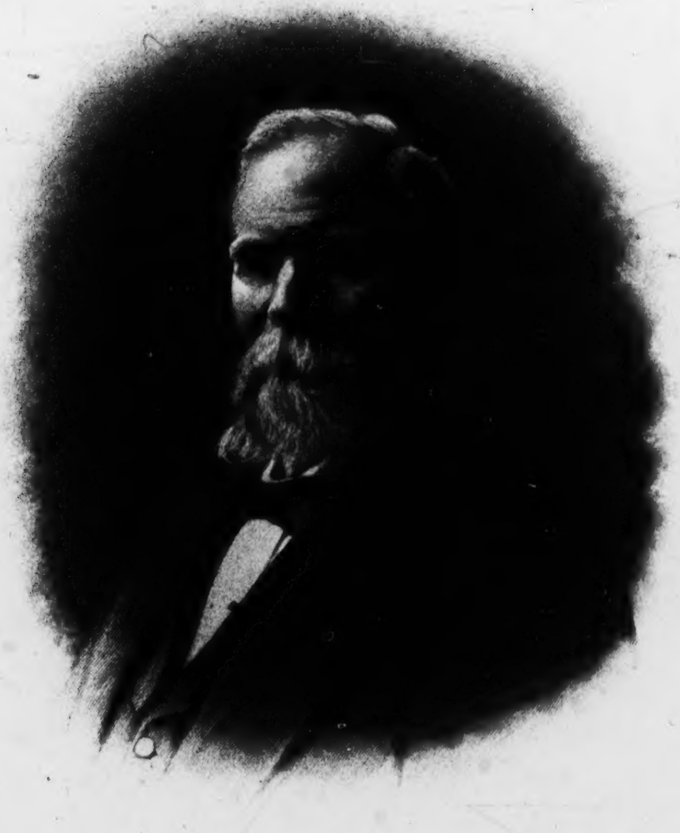
THOMAS CRUSE.—In the annals of Montana, from the early pioneer epoch, there has been perhaps identified with her history no more distinctly unique and individual character than Thomas Cruse. His life has been marked by consecutive toil and endeavor, by modesty and unpretentiousness and crowned with success unusual to man. It has been a life of hard work, self-reliance and integrity, and its success has been worthily achieved. It has also been a life of kindliness and charity, and thus has borne its concomitant helpfulness. Thomas Cruse was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in March, 1836, of sterling Irish stock, possessed of that alert and vigorous mentality so characteristic of that race. His educational privileges were limited in scope, being such as were afforded by private schools in his native land. He early began to depend upon himself, and in 1856, at the age of twenty, he emigrated to America. He remained in New York City until 1863, doing any work that came to hand, and then he boarded a steamer for California, made the voyage by the Isthmus of Panama, and after arriving in the Golden state, divided his time between that locality and Nevada and Idaho until 1866 in prospecting and mining, working bravely and indefatigably, and always successfully.

In 1866 Mr. Cruse came to Alder Gulch, Mont., and engaged in placer mining. In the winter of 1866-7 he went to Salmon river, Idaho, on a stampede, returned to Montana in the summer, arrived at Helena on the evening of July 4 and on the next day went to Trinity Gulch and engaged in mining and prospecting. In the winter of 1868 he went to Silver creek and continued prospecting and placer mining until he struck the Drum Lummond mine (named from a parish in his native county) in 1876. From the day of its discovery the mine proved rich and made money until he sold it to an English syndicate in 1882 for $1,500,000. Mr. Cruse is still interested in mining properties, the Old Blue Cloud, the North Star and others. In 1887 he founded the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank of Helena, the first savings institution organized in Montana. It was capitalized for $100,000 and has been successful from its inception, the people having confidence in the methods of the founder and in its financial solidity. It carries an immense deposit account in addition to its large savings, and does a general banking business, making a specialty of State, county, city and school bonds and warrants, and ranks as one of the strongest monetary institutions in the state. The official corps in 1901 is: Thomas Cruse, president; Frank H. Cruse, vice-president; William J. Cooke, treasurer; Frank J. Lange, assistant treasurer.

Mr. Cruse is interested in sheep and cattle growing, and is the owner of one of the largest stock outfits of the state. His dominating characteristics are absolute personal unpretentiousness, sterling integrity in all the relations of life and an intuitive and accurate discrimination and judgment. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, but has had no desire for official preferment. In religion he clings to the faith of his fathers, the Roman Catholic church, to whose support he contributes with marked liberality. He has an appreciation of the responsibilities of wealth and is charitable and generous, but has the wisdom to use proper discrimination in his benevolences, which are invariably made without ostentation. In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cruse to Miss Margaret Carter, a sister of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator from Montana. She died in December of the same year, leaving an infant daughter, Mary. In his beautiful home in the capital city Mr. Cruse has installed his niece, Miss Mary Cruse, who there presides with grace and dignity, holding a prominent place in the social circles of the city. Miss Cruse is the daughter of William Cruse, late of San Francisco, Cal., and a brother of Thomas. She has shown a deep appreciation of



Thomas Cruse

the advantages afforded her by her uncle by making the home a center of gracious hospitality. Frank H. Cruse, vice-president of the savings bank, is a nephew of Thomas Cruse, and he, too, has gained distinctive preferment through the kindly consideration of his uncle. This is a brief synopsis of the activities of one of Montana's honored pioneers, and there is perhaps not another instance in the state where the mutations of human affairs are shown in higher relief, or where insistency of purpose and effort has gained a greater monetary reward.

CHARLES M. BELDEN.—The enterprising subject of this sketch is one of Montana's most extensive cattle raisers, and owns one of the most beautiful ranches in Fergus county. It consists of some 3,000 acres of land, of which about 320 have been brought to an advanced state of cultivation and yield large crops of hay, grain and other agricultural products, and generously support extensive herds of superior cattle.

Mr. Belden was born at Painesville, Ohio, July 15, 1848. His parents were Samuel and Eliza Belden, natives of Vermont, who emigrated to Ohio when they were young. The father was a carpenter, who worked at his trade with industry and zeal, and was successful in accumulating a competence. Both parents were members of the Methodist church, and both have departed this life, the mother having died in 1852 and the father in 1872. Six children survive them, of whom Charles is the fourth.

Mr. Belden must be classed as distinctively a self-made man. He had no opportunity to go to school after he was eleven years of age, and was obliged to earn his own living, which he did by working for a gardener for twelve and a half cents a day. He drew this pay for two years and then hired out regularly as a farm hand until he was nineteen. In 1868 he came west, locating at Cheyenne, where he secured employment from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, hauling ties. After a year's time he freighted for three years, with headquarters at Sweetwater, Wyo. At the end of that time he had saved enough to go into business on his own account. Purchasing a sufficient number of good mules, he passed the next thirteen years in this occupation, with large profits, good health and considerable enjoyment. In 1884 he retired from freighting and bought the nucleus of his present large ranch, which is located one mile north of Utica, and has kept adding to it by purchase.

Mr. Belden is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat, always interested in the success of his party, but exhibiting no special activity in party affairs. He was married April 5, 1885, to Miss Etta C. Platt, of North Madison, Ohio, daughter of Sydney and Julia Platt, also natives of Ohio. Her father is a prosperous farmer and an ardent Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Belden have three children, namely, Platt C., Hazel J. and Harold P., who enliven their home with the sunshine of their presence and the life and grace which they add to its cordial hospitality.

OLIVER W. BELDEN, the present incumbent of the office of county attorney of Fergus county, has given an able administration of the duties connected therewith, and there is propriety in according him recognition in this work.

Oliver W. Belden is a native son of the west, born in Richardson county, Neb., on the 26th of September, 1873, the son of Hiram and Martha A. (Jennings) Belden, both of whom were born natives of Ohio. They removed to Nebraska in 1867, and there still maintain their home, the father devoting his attention to agriculture. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland. Here he served for four years and four months until victory crowned the Union arms. He participated in the historic battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. He also took part in the grand review of the victorious armies in the Federal capital. He was wounded at Hatcher's Run, but not long incapacitated for duty. He was mustered out as first sergeant of his company. In his family are four sons and three daughters, Oliver W. being the only representative of the family in Montana.

Oliver W. Belden was reared on the homestead farm in Nebraska, and his early education was acquired in the public schools. In 1896 he matriculated in the State University at Lincoln, and in 1898 was graduated from the law department, and was at the same time admitted to practice before the supreme court of Nebraska. The same year he came to Montana and soon located in Lewistown for the general practice of his profession. His novitiate was of brief duration. He soon gained a clientage and is considered one of the representative young members of the bar of the state and one thoroughly devoted to his profession and its work. In 1900 he was elected to his present office as county attorney, and his course has won endorsement and commendation. In politics Mr. Belden is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He is active in the party cause in his county.

On the 26th of September, 1901, Mr. Belden was united in marriage with Miss Susie Remington, daughter of Silas K. and Jeannette (Root) Remington. She was born on August 4, 1879, in Michigan and educated in Helena public schools and is a graduate from the Balatka Conservatory of Music, of Chicago, Ill. Her parents reside at Miles City.

FRANK BELL, of Pony, one of the most progressive, enterprising and far-seeing ranchmen of Madison county, came to Montana in 1874, arriving in the Madison valley with thirty-five cents in worldly wealth and the clothes on his back. He has taken intelligent advantage of the opportunities the country affords to thrift and industry, and is now well established financially and holds a high place in public regard. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on March 24, 1854. His parents were Henry and Laura (Bull) Bell, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. The Bell family is an old one in Maryland, with a good record in the civil and military history of that state. The father of Mr. Bell settled in Ohio as a young man and after half a century of life there, winning a competence in property and the universal confidence and esteem of his fellows, among whom he conducted a prosperous business as a manufacturer, merchant and farmer, he retired from active life and returned to his old home in Maryland, where he passed the rest of his days.

Frank Bell passed his school days in Ohio, and went with his family to Maryland. In 1873 he returned to Ohio, and, after remaining about a year, he came to Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and staging it from there to Virginia City. He settled in the Madison valley and engaged in farming for three years, then removed to Upper Willow creek, buying the original Lake ranch, to which he has added by purchases until he has now a body of 2,100 acres of land, a large portion of which is under irrigation and produces excellent crops of grain and hay. In 1901 he had 225 acres in oats alone. His herd of cattle usually numbers from 400 to 500, and in addition he has about 150 head of horses. Willow creek runs through his ranch and affords him facilities for irrigation. But not content with this, his natural enterprise has induced him to dam two lakes in the mountains to increase his irrigating facilities. He has a partner in each dam, and when the dams are in operation they will irrigate a large extent of land. Mr. Bell lets no opportunity go by him to improve his own property and elevate the standard of the community in every way. His farm is already a model of thrift, foresight and intelligent application of the best methods, and, with the improvements under way and in contemplation, will soon be one of the most desirable in the county. Mr. Bell was married December 6, 1880, to Miss Katie M. Noble, a native of Ohio, daughter of Joshua Noble, who came to Montana in 1879 and located on Willow creek. The Bells have three children, Alice, Clarence and Frankie. Mr. Bell is a man of great public spirit and is always concerned in whatever operates for the welfare of the community. He is recognized as a leading man in his section, and has influence in all public and local matters. For some years he has run a threshing outfit, principally for his own use, but not restricted to that. He has also an interest in 400 town lots in Pony, and a fine residence in Bozeman, with other property in that progressive city.

JOHN H. KENT.—In the review of Charles E. Bell we have given an epitomized record of the operations of the well-known firm of architects, Bell & Kent, of Helena, and it now devolves upon us to give recognition to Mr. John H. Kent, the junior member, who has contributed his quota toward the success of the firm. He was born February 3, 1852, in England, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hackett) Kent, both of whom belonged to long established English families and were lifelong residents of the land of their birth. Mr. Kent received excellent educational advantages, concluding his literary studies in Cambridge University, where he completed the course and was graduated with the class of 1873. For some years previous to this event he was also giving careful attention to the science of architecture, and he had a four years' apprenticeship under T. C. Hine, one of the foremost architects of England.

Having become thoroughly well equipped by technical training for his chosen profession, Mr. Kent established himself as an architect at Chesterfield, England, where he remained until 1881, when he located in Toronto, Canada, where he was in business for two years. He then located in Detroit, there associating himself for two years with E. E. Myers, widely known as an architect of public buildings. From Detroit he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and thence to Omaha, Neb., where he was a partner of F. M. Ellis until joining his present associate, Charles E. Bell. The two gentlemen have proved able coadjutors, and the capital city is favored in their having located here.

FRANK H. BIMROSE, D. D. S.—Frequently in commercial life a person may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in the professional vocations advancement is gained only through individual ability and effort, and in the important profession of dental surgery distinction is acquired only by close application, thorough mastery of the principles of the science and by a delicacy and accuracy of mechanical skill necessary in hardly any other calling. The possession and utilization of these essential attributes have made Dr. Bimrose, of Butte, one of the representative dental surgeons of the state.

Frank Herbert Bimrose is a native son of merrie old England, having been born in picturesque Lancashire on April 30, 1874. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Biggs) Bimrose, were likewise representative of old English lineage, and they are now residents of Eureka, Utah, having emigrated to the United States when Dr. Herbert was a lad eight years old. The Doctor received such educational advantages in his early youth as were afforded by the public and high schools, and put his scholastic acquirements to a practical test by engaging in teaching for two years. In 1894 he entered the dental department of the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill., at Chicago, and there he was graduated in the class of 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Upon being thus thoroughly fortified for his profession the Doctor located in the beautiful city of Kalamazoo, Mich., for one year and was associated with Dr. F. C. Rood. Then he came to Montana, believing that this new and progressive state offered superior advantages to an ambitious young professional man.

He has had no reason to regret his choice, for he located in Butte and has established a most satisfactory professional business, his careful and skillful work having given him a high reputation. His finely appointed offices are located in the Hennessy block. The mechanical equipments are of modern design, while all work is executed with scrupulous fidelity and the utmost skill. In politics he is independent in his attitude and fraternally he is identified with Damon Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and with the Butte Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he is now vice-regent. The Doctor enjoys marked popularity and esteem in professional, fraternal and social circles and is recognized as an able and progressive business man, energetic and public-spirited.

On April 27, 1895, Dr. Bimrose was united in marriage to Miss Marie Duffield, born in Mattamora, Ill., the daughter of Milton and Martha (Whittlesey) Duffield, natives of Connecticut, the Whittleseys being an old colonial family, several representatives of which were valiant soldiers in the Revolution.

FRANK L. BENEPE.—To the enlisting of men of notable enterprise and integrity in the furthering of her industrial activities is mainly due the precedence and prosperity which attends the great state of Montana; and among those representative business men is Mr. Benepe, at the head of industrial enterprises of great importance, and who is well known as a progressive and popular citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He came to Montana with naught but energy, self-reliance, honesty of purpose and a determination to attain success by worthy and legitimate means. He holds prestige as a sterling type of the self-made man. and has demonstrated the possibilities for individual accomplishment in the industrial and commercial life of Montana. Mr. Benepe is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on January 3, 1851, being the son of Seth W. and Sarah H. (Howe) Benepe, the former of whom was born in Ohio, July, 1817; the latter in the same state in October, 1816. In 1851 they moved to Christian county, Ill. The parents are now living in Kansas City, Kan. The paternal grandfather was a surgeon in the French army under Napoleon, and was called a Swiss, the place of his birth being near the line between Switzerland and France. He came to America in an early day, remaining in Ohio until his death, and was known as a man of superior ability.

Frank L. Benepe, the subject of this review, was reared on the homestead farm, and received such school advantages in his youth as were afforded in the district, but in later years he has effectively added thereto by close study and by a rare power of absorption through association with men and affairs in the practical sphere of business. He early assumed the duties of life, having earned his first dollar when but fourteen years of age. When twenty-four years old he engaged in farming, cultivating a portion of the farm owned by his father, and in 1876 he engaged in buying and shipping horses to the New Orleans market. On the discovery of gold in the Black Hills he started for that section. From Cheyenne, Wyo., he made his way into the Black Hills in the spring of 1877, and after prospecting for a short time, he went, in August, to the Little Big Horn country. He gradually moved westward, suffering all the hardships a trip under such conditions entailed in the early days, and finally reached the town of Bozeman, Mont., on the 11th of September. He traversed the Custer battlefield the year after the memorable massacre of Gen. Custer and his brave men, and on the entire trip from the Black Hills to Bozeman he was accompanied by I. J. Kountz, now president of one of the leading banking institutions in the city of Bozeman. On reaching Bozeman Mr. Benepe had entirely exhausted his financial resources, being "flat broke"—quite expressive, if not elegant.

He walked on into the valley about three miles and secured work in the harvest field, but later secured a position to teach in a country school during the ensuing fall and winter. In the spring of 1878 he rented a ranch, engaged in farming until fall, when he came to Bozeman and engaged in the setting up of farm machinery preparatory for field work. It was by mere accident that he turned his attention to this line of industry, wherein he has attained such notable success. Observing and at all times able to discern a good business opportunity, he became impressed with the idea that an excellent opening was offered for the establishing of an agricultural machine and implement business in Bozeman. He at once consulted ways and means, formulated definite plans, and on January 10, 1880, we find him associated with John B. Davidson in the opening of the first agricultural implement and grain warehouse in Bozeman, to which city Gallatin valley is tributary. This partnership continued until April 27, 1883, when he purchased Mr. Davidson's interest and established the enterprise upon his own responsibilities, conducting the same until 1890, when he effected the organization of the Bozeman Implement, Harness and Carriage Company, of which he is the head. The business was enlarged and conducted under the title noted for a period of two years, when the present firm of Benepe, Owenhouse Company was incorporated, our subject becoming president of the concern at its inception and has since presided over its destinies in the same capacity. The effective methods introduced by our subject, the system brought to bear in the conducting of details and the thorough executive and business ability of the interested principals, gained the confidence and patronage of the farmers throughout the tributary territory, and the business has so broadened in its scope that the establishment stands today as the most extensive supply depot and warehouse in its line that can be found in eastern Montana, if not in the entire state. It is certain that the company annually handles more grain than any other firm or corporation within the limits of Montana, this adjunct of the original business having grown to be of vast importance. In addition to this magnificent enterprise, so largely resultant through his progresive efforts and keen business discrimination, Mr. Benepe owns and operates a large grain and stock ranch in Gallatin valley, and has a fine stock farm in the vicinity of Bozeman, both devoted to the raising and breeding of high-grade Hereford cattle. Through this latter enterprise he has done much to advance the stock interests in the state, and is specially advantageous to others engaged in the cattle industry in the great northwest. In his fraternal relations Mr. Benepe is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, and while he takes a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the general progress and material prosperity of the county and state, has neither time nor inclination to actively identify himself with political affairs, believing that he discharges his duty in this line when he exercises his right of franchise. In national affairs he gives his support to the Republican party, but in local matters maintains an independent attitude. He has served as mayor of Bozeman for two years. One of the most beautiful homes in the city of Bozeman is that owned by

Mr. Benepe, where the gracious and refined hospitality of himself and wife is always in evidence. They are prominent and popular in social life, and their immediate friends and acquaintances embrace the entire community. Mrs. Benepe is a member of the Presbyterian church. On December 19, 1882, Mr. Benepe was united in marriage to Miss Jannette Trent, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan., February 16, 1861, a daughter of Matthew and Frances (Doyle) Trent, natives of Louisville, Ky., who moved to Kansas in an early day. The former was born October 19, 1817, and the latter in 1825. They are the parents of five children, one of whom, Byron, died at the age of eighteen months; the others, Frank L., Jr., Ellen E., Genevieve A. and Lucien, are devoted in their parental affections, and are worthy representatives of that manhood and womanhood which marks the American type as a standard that all others may follow.

HON. WILLARD BENNETT.—In the ancestry of Hon. Willard Bennett, of Helena, the cavaliers of Virginia and the Puritans of Connecticut were united, and he presents in his character and career the best features of both, being a courtly and cultivated gentleman and a keen, thrifty and ingenious business man. His father was Nicholas Bennett, a native of the Old Dominion, where his family had a long and honorable record; and his mother was Diana Sprague, descendant of an old and prosperous Connecticut family. They removed in childhood with their parents to Canada, where they were educated and married, and where the father died after a life of usefulness, leaving the mother, who still resides in that country. They had five sons and one daughter, all of whom made their residence in the United States. One of the sons, following the flag of his adopted country through the strife and turmoil of the Civil war, was killed at the battle of Antietam. The others are yet living, a credit to their parentage and helpful factors in the body of our people. Nelson's home is at Tacoma, Wash.; Sidney's at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Albert's in New Mexico.

Willard Bennett lived in Canada until he was fourteen years old. Then, in 1860, he removed to the United States and located at Medina, N. Y., where he remained eighteen months. Just then petroleum, the newest gift of Mother Earth to man, awakened the cupidity and quickened the energies of the dwellers on the Atlantic slope and the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley, and thousands flocked to the oil fields. Among them went Willard Bennett. He remained there two years, drilling oil wells with his brother, Nelson. In 1865 he went to Missouri and purchased land near Sedalia as an investment. In 1867 he returned to Pennsylvania and soon afterwards to Canada. Subsequently he returned to the oil regions and remained there until 1881, when he emigrated to Montana, locating at Deer Lodge, where he and his brother Nelson engaged in merchandising. They conducted branch houses at Butte and Townsend, all under the firm name of Bennett Bros. For eleven years they prospered together; then, in 1892, Willard sold his share of the enterprise and purchased a controlling interest in the Royal gold mine in Granite county, which he operated successfully for four years. In 1894 his attention was attracted to the profitable and rapidly increasing industry of stock raising, and he immediately started an extensive business in that line in Custer county, to which he has since added sheep breeding in Broadwater and other counties. He now (1901) owns over 10,000 sheep and a large number of horses of superior quality. In addition his mining interests are still large in various parts of the state. Mr. Bennett was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Canada, where the ceremony was performed. They have three sons and one daughter, Milton, Anson and George N., the first being in partnership with his father, and Ethelene, wife of Albert J. Galen, of Helena.

In lines of public enterprise Mr. Bennett has been energetic and progressive. He, in company with N. J. Bulenberg and William Coleman, built and still owns the first system of water works for Deer Lodge. He was also potential in organizing the first street railway company in Butte, a combination horse and steam line, for which he secured the franchise. And he is largely interested in the gas manufacturing plant at Billingham Bay, Wash., in company with his brother Nelson. In politics he is a lifelong Republican. He has no ambition for the honors of official position, but as a good citizen, having the welfare of the community in which he lives at heart, in 1894 he did consent to represent his people in the state legislature for one term, in order to secure for them much-needed local legislation. Fraternally he is a Free Mason, connected with two of its branches, the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. The story of Mr. Bennett's success in Montana is not one of the many, but one of the selected few. His opportunities have not been greater or more numerous than those offered to thousands of others, but his sagacity and intelligence have enabled him to grasp and utilize his, while others have allowed theirs to go unnoticed. Moreover he has at the same time those other qualities which command the respect and esteem of men—a high sense of honor, a proper regard for the rights of his fellows and a suavity and sincerity of manner.

ALDEN J. BENNETT.—The specific and distinctive province of this publication is to enter record concerning those who have been the founders and builders of the great state of Montana, and in view of this fact it is imperative that special reference be made to Mr. Bennett, that honored pioneer and influential citizen of both territory and state. He was born in Delaware county, N. Y., on June 25, 1847, the son of Phineas L. and Minerva (Hakes) Bennett. The original American progenitor in the agnatic line was Robert Bennett (1), an emigrant from England to Rhode Island in 1630, and the lineage is traced through Robert (2), who died in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1722; Robert (3), who died in Tiverton, R. I., in 1746; John (4), who died at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1769; Alden (5), a sea captain, lost at sea in 1798; Isaac (6), who died in Harpersfield, N. Y., in 1812; Phineas L. (7), who died at York, Pa., in 1892, to Alden J. Bennett (8). On the father's side in the cognatic line, the ancestry traces to George and Anna (Becket) Soule, the former of whom landed from the Mayflower in 1620 and the latter from the Ann, three years later. The Soule family has ever been one of the most distinguished families of New England, numbers battling bravely as soldiers in every war from King Philip's war to the Spanish-American contest; while in law, literature and commercial life they have been prominent. Isaac Bennett, great-grandfather of Alden J., was born in Duchess county, N. Y., June 22, 1780, and married Anna Losee, both being Friends. They removed at once after marriage to the primitive wilds of Delaware county, where they were of the earliest pioneers. The second of their five children was Phineas Lounsbury Bennett, born in Harpersfield, N. Y., February 15, 1806, and who died in York, Pa. On December 23, 1840, he married Minerva Hakes, a daughter of Judge Lyman Hakes, who presided on the district bench in Delaware county and also served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Bennett died at York, Pa., May 7, 1899. Phineas L. and Minerva (Hakes) Bennett had four children, Frances M., Lyman Hakes, Alden J. and Isaac. Frances M. married Hon. Rodney Dennis and died at York, Pa., in March, 1901. Lyman Hakes Bennett died in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in October, 1897, being then judge of the district court for Luzerne county. Isaac resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

Alden Joseph Bennett received preliminary education in the public schools and later was graduated from Franklin Engineering School, at Franklin, N. Y., with the class of 1866. As an engineer he was identified with the Union Pacific Railroad from 1868 until the completion of the road. He then went to White Pine, Nev., engaged in mining and milling until 1870, and here had numerous experiences incidental to frontier life. In 1870 he came to Montana, located in Virginia City, taught school for a number of years and also was county superintendent of schools for Madison county. He was also engaged in ranching for three years, associated with his old friend and schoolmate, J. H. Harper, now of Butte, Mont. In 1876 Mr. Bennett became bookkeeper in the bank of Henry Elling, at Virginia City, a position which he filled for three years. In 1879 the banking firm of Raymond, Harrington & Co. was organized and Mr. Bennett became one of the firm and its manager. In November, 1889, the company was reorganized as Hall & Bennett, the other stockholders retiring, and the institution being continued by Amos C. Hall and Mr. Bennett. The firm name is still retained, although Mr. Hall died in 1893. This is one of the solid, conservative banking houses of the state, and its affairs have been handled with signal discretion and ability by Mr. Bennett, who has been the chief executive from the first. Mr. Hall's interests in the bank are still retained and the business is conducted under the title of the Hall & Bennett Banking Company. Aside from his banking interests at Virginia City, Mr. Bennett is also connected with various extensive business enterprises, being president of the Bank of Twin Bridges; president of the Alder Gulch Consolidated Mining Company, etc.

Mr. Bennett has been prominently identified with party affairs in the city and county as a Republican. He has served many terms as one of the aldermen of Virginia City and was elected its mayor in 1888, since which time he has been incumbent of this position for six additional terms. He was county superintendent of schools in 1882-3 and for ten years chairman of the Madison county central committee of his party, has held membership in the territorial and state central committees and was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention held in Minneapolis in 1892. Mr. Bennett was the candidate of his party for lieutenant-governor in 1900, but was defeated, as were the other candidates. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the order of Elks and the Odd Fellows, being past exalted ruler of the Virginia City lodge of the former and having "passed the chairs" in Virginia City Lodge No. 7, of the latter organization. He delivered the oration at the Elks' memorial conclave at Helena in December, 1899, and at Butte in 1900, and is one of the most popular Elks in the state. He is also a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

On November 21, 1878, in Virginia City, Mr. Bennett was married with Miss Mary Prout, daughter of Rev. Henry Hedges Prout, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, as a missionary of which he was stationed in North Carolina, where Mrs. Bennett was born. The original American ancestor was an Englishman, Capt. Prout, who located in Boston in 1641. After the Civil war Rev. H. H. Prout lived in New York until 1872, when he became rector of the church in Virginia City, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, Minerva M., Henry P. and Lyman H. The daughter is a graduate of Wells College and the elder son is assistant cashier of the Bank of Twin Bridges. Mrs. Bennett is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, which the family attends. Of Mr. Bennett another publication has spoken as follows: "Since coming to Montana he has taken a deep interest in all public enterprises and rendered substantial aid to every undertaking intended to benefit the town, the county, the state or the country at large, and his whole record as a citizen and business man has been such as to justly win him the high esteem of all who know him."

WILLIAM M. BLACKFORD.—It has been well said that law is a jealous mistress, and demands of her votaries an undivided loyalty and singleness of purpose. This fact is exemplified in the career of every truly successful lawyer. The bar of Montana has ever maintained a high standing, and among its representative members in Fergus county is William M. Blackford, senior member of the firm of Blackford & Blackford, of Lewistown.

Mr. Blackford was born in White county, Ill., on the 22d of October, 1860, a son of James M. and Cecily (Spencer) Blackford, the former of whom was born in White county, Ill., and the latter in England, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to the United States in her childhood. James M. Blackford was a farmer in his native state, where he passed his entire life, his death occurring on the 17th of March, 1887. He was a son of Ishmael Blackford, likewise born in White county, Ill., where he passed his life in agriculture. The family originally came from Virginia, where it was established in the colonial epoch, and in Illinois it was numbered among the very earliest settlers. James M. and Cecily Blackford were the parents of six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The mother is now residing in White county, Ill.

William M. Blackford is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary schooling, and he continued his literary studies in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He had previously devoted considerable time to the reading of law under effective preceptors. After leaving college he went to Jacksonville, Ore., as principal of the grammar department in the public schools of that city, and retained this position nine months, from there going to Oakland, Cal., where he studied law until 1889, when he came to Butte, Mont., to take charge of the affairs of J. E. Carne, an attorney. In January, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the state and was in practice at Butte until May, when he removed to Helena, and was associated with Judge Decius S. Wade, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Montana, and also with Judge J. W. Kinsley. For one year he was clerk of the code commisson. In February, 1894, Mr. Blackford removed to Lewistown, and has since been engaged there in the active and successful work of his profession. In July, 1899, his brother, James M. Blackford, joined him in the law firm of Blackford & Blackford. They are thoroughly equipped for their profession labors and occupy a noticeably convenient and well arranged suite of offices.

In politics Mr. Blackford is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity and is now master of Lewistown Lodge No.

37, A. F. & A. M., also being a member of Hiram Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; and of Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, at Great Falls.

On the 4th of December, 1895, Mr. Blackford was united in marriage to Miss Anna Otten, a daughter of Herman Otten, president of the Judith Basin Bank, of Lewistown, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Blackford have three children, Herman O., Cecily Elise and Anna M.

HON. WILLIAM G. CONRAD.—The great American republic has in many ways reset the conditions of life and changed long established beliefs in numerous lines of thought and action. Until the gigantic enterprises which distinguished the development of her enormous northwestern territories were put into successful operation no one thought of looking for mercantile or business industries of magnitude outside the mighty marts of commerce. America has taught the world that they can be conducted on an enormous scale in the very heart of an almost unbroken wilderness. One of the most impressive illustrations of this fact is furnished by the career and achievements of the Conrad brothers, Hon. William G. and Charles E. Conrad. The business enterprises which these gentlemen have put into motion and conducted to emphatic success are of such a character and magnitude as to forcibly engage the attention and almost stagger belief, even here in the west, where men have their vision adapted to colossal proportions in everything.

Hon. W. G. Conrad, the scion of old colonial families, was born in Warren county, Va., August 3, 1848. His father was Col. James W. Conrad, whose paternal American forebear, Joseph Conrad, emigrated from Germany and settled in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah in very early days of the Old Dominion. The Colonel married Miss Maria Ashby, also belonging to a Virginia family identified with the history of the commonwealth from its earliest colonial period, her ancestor, John Ashby, a loyal subject of Charles I, being among the first Englishmen who landed on Virginia soil. Mrs. Conrad's great-grandfather, also named John Ashby, was with Washington under Braddock at Fort Duquesne, and her grandfather, Benjamin Ashby, was one of that great commander's confidential officers in the Revolutionary struggle. Col. James W. and Maria S. (Ashby) Conrad were parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living. They owned a large Virginia plantation, and, besides being a colonel in the state militia, the father was long a prominent judge. They removed to Montana in 1874, and his life was peacefully ended at Great Falls in 1894 at the age of eighty-two years.

Hon. William G. Conrad, their oldest son, was reared on the plantation and supplemented his district school education at the famous Washington Academy. When he was eighteen years old, with his brother, Charles E. Conrad, whose interesting life story appears on another page of this work, he came to Montana, traveling by rail to Cincinnati, thence down the Ohio to Cairo, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and on the Missouri to Fort Benton, which was reached in safety after a three-months' journey of 4,000 miles by water through many privations and dangers. Mr. Conrad at once entered upon his remarkably successful western business career. He and his brother both found employment with I. G. Baker & Co. as clerks. At the end of four years they became partners in this firm, and, at the end of four more years, sole proprietors, by purchase, of the immense business, probably the largest mercantile enterprise in the entire northwest of the United States and Canada, and one of the most extensive ever conducted by private capital in the world. It comprised very extensive freighting operations and numerous large mercantile establishments in both our country and the Dominion. Enormous quantities of supplies were hauled from Fort Benton for both their own use and that of the Canadian government and this required the services of hundreds of men and thousands of mules and cattle. After the purchase W. G. Conrad took control of the Montana branch of the business and his brother of the Canadian. The latter included large stores at Lethbridge, Fort McLeod, Calgary, and Fort Walsh, and a bonded freighting line extending from eastern Canada to the northwest territory. The firm handled all kinds of military and Indian supplies, and furnished the Canadian government the money to pay their mounted police and Indian annuities. In Montana their freight lines extended over nearly the whole territory, supplying Helena, Missoula, Bozeman and many other places with their merchandise, and the government with supplies for both soldiers and Indians. They also owned and operated a number

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of steamboats on the Missouri and several Canadian streams. Frequently they handled over 20,000,000 pounds of freight in a year, and they did this without apparent difficulty or extraordinary effort, so highly endowed by nature are they with executive ability, financial genius and capacity for large affairs. They continued this business from 1874 to 1888, and then sold their merchantile interests in Canada to the Hudson Bay Company, the sale being consummated in London, and, before the end of the year, they also disposed of the freighting line.

In the meantime they had become interested in the cattle business in Canada, and they still retain that interest, having it in two outfits—the Lethbridge Cattle Company and the Benton & St. Louis Cattle Company, the former of which is confined to Canada while the latter conducts extensive operations on both sides of the line. In addition to his cattle enterprises, Mr. Conrad engaged in banking, founding the First National Bank of Fort Benton, of which he was president during its existence. After some years of successful operation at Fort Benton this bank was removed to Great Falls and the name changed to the Northwestern National Bank, of which he and his brother were sole owners. In 1894 they sold the Boston and Montana people one-fifth of this stock and, at their request, B. D. Hatcher was made cashier and acted as their representative. In December, 1896, Hatcher bought the balance of the Conrad brothers' stock for the Boston and Montana people. Two months later the bank was closed, and the people of northern Montana well know what then happened. It takes over twenty years to grow men and as many more to try them to see if they be men. When the wires flashed the news to W. G. Conrad, then at White Post, Va., the immediate message that came back was: "I want every depositor paid in full." In this telegram he also asked James T. Stanford to act as receiver. Mr. Conrad went to Washington, had Stanford appointed, and, not only the people of Montana, but all the bankers of the United States, know how well and quickly the depositors got their money. When asked why he did this Mr. Conrad said: "The people deposited their money on account of my connection with this bank, and, although advised by the best lawyers of the state that I am not legally liable, I would rather not have a dollar than to see these people lose their money."

Mr. Conrad is also president of the Conrad Investment Company, which owns large tracts of land, town sites, electric light and power plants and thousands of cattle and sheep. This is the largest financial factor of its kind in the entire northwest. In addition to these investments he is a large owner and the treasurer of the Conrad-Price Cattle Company, one of the leading cattle firms in Montana and Canada. Besides these numerous enterprises, which would seem to be enough to occupy all his faculties and all of his time, he serves as treasurer of the Conrad-Harris Cattle Company and is heavily interested in mines in Montana and other mining sections of this continent. His operations in the sphere of finance are colossal in scope and far-reaching in variety; and yet they are so systematized that it is as easy for him to conduct them successfully and without friction as it would be for many a man to operate a corner grocery. Mr. Conrad is imperial in the range and sweep of his financial transactions, and holds a princely rank among the great financiers of the country. To the end that his banking establishment, the Conrad Banking Company, may be suitably housed and accommodated, he has recently completed a home for it in Great Falls, which is undoubtedly one of the finest buildings erected for this purpose in Montana, and it would do credit to any city. He has also recently erected another business block in that city which is in keeping with the general character of his achievements.

In political affiliation Mr. Conrad is an uncompromising Democrat, and a recognized leader of his party. During his residence in Choteau county he served as county commissioner, being elected to the office when he was barely of age, and he was returned to it at each succeeding election so long as he was a resident of the county. He also represented north and east Montana as a member of the upper house in the territorial legislature of 1879 and 1880, and filled a number of offices in Fort Benton and was its first mayor. In the memorable contest for the United States senatorship of 1899 in the Montana legislature he was a candidate, and lacked only four votes of election, notwithstanding the immense amount of money expended for his successful competitor; and in 1901, although he was not a candidate, he received a very flattering vote. In 1876 Mr. Conrad was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Bowen, of Virginia, a daughter of Hon. Paul L. Bowen, of that state. Four of their five children are living: Maria Josephine, Minnie Atkisson, George Harfield and Arthur Franklin. Their eldest son, William Lee, died in 1878 when he was one year old. Mr. Conrad owns a beautiful residence in the picturesque

Shenandoah valley in Virginia, which is considered one of the finest and most imposing in the state. He also has a charming Montana home in Great Falls, where his numerous friends are royally entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are active members of the Episcopal church, in which he has held the office of vestryman for years. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Masonic order. In church, in social and in business circles he is highly esteemed, and, best of all, he deserves every encomium that he has received.

FRED G. BENSON, senior member of the extensive firm of Benson, Carpenter & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, is pre-eminently a western man, having been born in Utah. He is a son of Ezra T. and Elizabeth (Gollagher) Benson. Ezra T. Benson was a native of Massachusetts and married Miss Elizabeth Gollagher, who was born in Ohio. In 1850 he settled in Tooele county, Utah, and engaged in farming, connecting this industry with the mercantile and milling business, and he also erected the first mill in Utah. He was a prominent member of the Mormon church and one of the twelve apostles. He was elected to the Utah legislature as a Democrat, and after a life of usefulness and credit, died in 1869. His widow now resides in Wellsville, Utah.

Fred G. Benson was the eldest of seven children and was born in Utah on January 17, 1855. He received his education in Salt Lake City and in Logan, Utah, and in 1882 came to Helena, where, in 1886, he established his freight transfer line which now finds employment for ten men and twenty-three horses. In 1890 Mr. Benson, G. F. Carpenter and H. S. Benson formed the firm of Benson, Carpenter & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and all kinds of carriages. It is one of the best known firms in the northwest, and they do a very large business extending all over Montana and into neighboring states. Politically Mr. Benson is an active Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 5, Odd Fellows; Lincoln Lodge No. 57, United Workmen, and First Montana Camp No. 42, Woodmen of the World. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara J., daughter of Oscar and Jane Rice, of Providence, Utah. They have one child, Gratta.

H. S. Benson, the junior partner of this firm, was born in Logan, Utah, and educated in its public schools. He came to Montana in 1882 and worked with his brother, Fred G. Benson, until 1892, when he was admitted to the firm. He married Miss Nannie Rice, daughter of Oscar and Jane Rice, and a sister of Mrs. Fred G. Benson. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen.

JOHN F. BISHOP.—Those of the younger generation who wish to gain a definite idea of the gigantic and rapid strides which civilization has made in the great northwest within the past four decades need but refer to many of the pioneers who are yet with us and are not overburdened with years. There are to-day many vigorous and sterling citizens in Montana who came to the state when it was on the very frontier. They were endowed with the adventurous spirit and indomitable energy of youth, and have remained to witness and be identified with the march of progress. Among the honored pioneers of Montana who attained success through his own well-directed efforts and was identified with the strenuous life of the early days and the great industrial activities in later years, is Mr. Bishop, who has practically retired from business, but maintains his home in Dillon, with whose interests he has been concerned for a long term of years. John Fernando Bishop is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Wyoming county, N. Y., on March 14, 1836, the fourth of the nine children born to Benjamin Blake Bishop and his wife, nee Lydia Wakefield. The former was born in the state of Vermont, whence he was brought, in 1811, by his uncle to New York when but six years of age. There he was reared and educated, and there devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His father was an active participant in the war of 1812. His mother was born in the state of New York, where her father was a pioneer farmer. John F. Bishop received a common-school education, attending the winter sessions and assisting in the work of the farm during the summers. He followed farming in New York until attaining his majority, when he set forth to make his own way in the world. Upon leaving home he made his way to Kilbourne, Columbia county, Wis., and was employed at teaming in the lumber woods for one year. In 1858 he visited New York, but the following year returned to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1859 he, with five others, started down the Wisconsin river in a flatboat, Memphis being their destination. On reaching Hannibal, Mo., the freezing of the river compelled them to abandon further progress. Mr. Bishop remained there until the following spring, when he returned to Wisconsin, and shortly after went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he hired out to drive a team to Pike's Peak, Colo., the outfit being a part of a large freighting train. During the progress across the plains the cattle died and our subject was left in charge of the outfit while the employer went forward to buy other cattle. Mr. Bishop finally brought the outfit through to Colorado. Arriving at Nevada City on the 1st of November, 1860, he purchased a load of hay, which he disposed of in small amounts at good profit. He was employed in a quartz mill during the winter of 1860, and the following spring made a trip to Atchison, Kan., for supplies, being employed as a teamster. On the return trip they saw large herds of buffalo and antelope. In the early fall Mr. Bishop purchased ox teams and engaged in freighting, and in the summer of 1862 he was identified with placer mining in Nevada Gulch, Colo. Reports of the rich gold discoveries in Montana had reached the mining districts of Colorado, and the result was the customary hegira to the new field. In March, 1863, Mr. Bishop started for East Bannack by way of the Bridger cut-off and Soda Springs, along the old Cherokee trail. The train crossed every stream on the ice until it reached Snake river. They passed various stations of the pony express, where Indians had stolen the horses and riddled the buildings with bullets, leaving the dead bodies of their victims, reaching Bannack on the 20th of April. He recalls the fact that John Swing, who brought with him 120 pairs of boots, disposed of them at a net profit of $1,200, while "Bob" Lusk realized an equal profit from 150 pounds of tobacco. In the same train was Dr. William L. Steele, one of the honored pioneers of the state, who is still a resident of Helena, and the present treasurer of Lewis and Clarke county; also Adolph Graeter, now of Dillon. At Bannack Mr. Bishop disposed of his interest in the team and wagon, receiving $175, and then bought claim No. 3, on Stapleton's bar, which he sold in the spring and went to Alder Gulch, the great mining district of the territory and the site of the present Virginia City, and during the summer was successfully engaged in mining in Bevin's Gulch, securing good returns. In the fall he went to Salt Lake City, where he purchased two yoke of oxen and a stock of general merchandise, with which he returned to Montana. On the 1st of November he found himself snowbound at Brigham City, Utah, where he was compelled to remain until the 1st of February, when he again started, reaching Virginia City on the 1st of March. He disposed of his merchandise at a profit of $1,000, and in the following spring returned to Salt Lake City, where he again purchased an ox team and returned with a stock of flour, which he sold at the rate of $25 per hundred. Returning to Salt Lake City he was arrested on the charge of having stolen the oxen, but it transpired that the man of whom he bought the cattle had stolen them, and Mr. Bishop was compelled to turn them over to the rightful owner. In 1864 he made four trips to Salt Lake City and return, and recalls the fact that he was in Virginia City at the time when the notorious Kelly was hung and witnessed the execution. As a result of the four trips mentioned he cleared $5,000. The winter of 1864-5 Mr. Bishop passed in Bannack, where he sold eighty fifty-pound sacks of flour for $26 each, two weeks later the same commodity commanded $100 per sack. He purchased in Salt Lake City a bushel of apples for $12, ate what he wanted while en route and sold the balance in Bannack for $15, some bringing fifty cents each. In the summer of 1865 Mr. Bishop went to Fort Benton and engaged in freighting between that point and Cow island, finally disposing of the business to I. G. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton. He then made a trip from Helena to Salt Lake City, where he secured teams and brought through a stock of provisions. The following winter he passed on a ranch he had taken up on Beaverhead river, nine miles north of the present town of Dillon, and the following spring he engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and Montana points, which he followed until the spring of 1867, when he returned to his ranch. In 1868 he went to Salt Lake to buy cattle for his ranch, but found prices so high he returned to Montana and bought the stock. In the spring of 1869 he associated himself with R. A. Reynolds and proceeded to Oregon, and bought the first range sheep introduced in Montana. In 1870 they sold their wool clip to Col. C. A. Broadwater, who shipped the same to Corinne, Utah. Messrs. Bishop and Reynolds brought 1,400 head of sheep from Oregon, and thereafter continued to be extensively identified with the sheep industry of Montana until 1899, when Mr. Bishop disposed of his stock and ranch properties. He also raised high grade Durham and Hereford cattle and Norman horses, and has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in the state and to promote the interests of this important industry. His ranch, one of the finest properties of the sort in Beaverhead county, comprised 2,500 acres. Upon disposing of the same he bought a fine home in the city of Dillon, where he has other valuable holdings and where he is well and favorably known. In politics he is a Republican, and was one of the first to hold the office of justice of the peace in Beaverhead county. Fraternally he is a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and of the chapter and commandery; he is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Eastern Star.

On September 14, 1874, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Painter, a native of New York. They are the parents of three children: Mildred Elizabeth, born April 8, 1876, a graduate of Mills College, near Oakland, Cal., is now the wife of Leslie Thompson, of Twin Bridges; Mary P., born November 18, 1877, died November 8, 1882; and Jennie Frank, born April 16, 1881, was graduated in the Dillon high school, class of 1893, and at present a student of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

JAMES M. BLACKFORD.—Mr. Blackford is the junior member of the firm of Blackford & Blackford, attorneys and counsellors at law in Lewistown, and proves an able co-adjutor to his brother, whose sketch appears elsewhere.

Mr. Blackford, who bears the full patronymic of his honored sire, was born in White county, Ill., and in his native state was reared and educated, having completed a course of study in Hayward College, at Fairfield, after which he became a successful teacher in the public schools of Illinois for two years. He then made a tour through a number of the southern states, and upon his return north he matriculated in the State University of Indiana, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He resumed teaching and gained high standing in this field and was for two years the superintendent of the public schools of Norris City, in his native county, in Illinois. Resigning this position he returned to his alma mater, the State University of Indiana, and entered the law department, and completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began legal practice at Martinsville, Ind., where he was for one year associated with Eller E. Pryor. He then came to Lewistown, Mon., and entered into a professional alliance with his brother. He has gained a solid position in the esteem of the people of the county, while his ability has aided the success of the firm of which he is a member.

Like his brother, he has been allied with the Democratic party, and while residing in Illinois held the position of secretary of the Democratic senatorial committee of the Forty-fourth district. Mr. Blackford is identified with the Masonic order, and is secretary of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.

JOSEPH BLACKWELL, proprietor of one of the best equipped ranches in Broadwater county, near Canyon Ferry, first came to Montana in 1863. He was born in Leicestershire, England, October 18, 1842, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Throp) Blackwell. The father was a native of Nottinghamshire, England, the legendary habitat of the redoubtable and historical Robin Hood. The mother was a native of London. They had four sons and two daughters. Joseph Blackwell, Sr., was for many years a commercial traveler in England and on the continent. In 1850 he came to the United States and located at Kenosha, Wis. Here he remained until 1859, where he was joined by his wife and other members of the family who had not accompanied him on his trip over. In Wisconsin he engaged in farming for four or five years, and subsequently opened a general store in Kenosha. In 1883 he removed to Montana, where he died.

The early years of Joseph Blackwell, the subject of this sketch, were passed in Kenosha, assisting on the farm and engaged in other pursuits adapted to youthful strength and capacity, and here he was educated in the public schools. The boy, having been reared in a lake port, naturally imbibed a strong predilection for a sailor's life. It is not strange, therefore, that he should have shipped before the mast, and for three years followed the lakes as a sailor. He was an able seaman at the breaking out of the Civil war, and so early as 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the United States navy at Chicago. He was transferred to New York, and quartered on Staten Island. Here he remained five months, and was sent to Port Royal, S. C., subsequently returning to New York with a squad of prisoners who had been captured at Fort Pulaski. Mr. Blackwell remained in New York but a few weeks, and then went to Newburn, S. C., as one of the fighting crew of the U. S. gunboat Sentinel. This craft was really a New York barge that had been pressed into the government service. The crew was detached from the ship and placed in charge of howitzers, and they participated in the battle of Tranter's Creek, N. C., supporting infantry. Subsequent engagements were mostly confined to skirmishes in which they captured a large number of guerrillas, who were in the habit of shooting down the pickets on the Union lines. For two years Mr. Blackwell continued in the service, and was then honorably discharged in New York, in March, 1863.

In June, 1863, he left Racine, Wis., for Montana by way of St. Joseph, Mo., by ox train. They continued via South Pass and Lander's Cut Off, Messrs. Skinner & Osborn, residents of St. Joseph, being the owners of the train. No trouble was experienced from the wily savage, and at Lander's Cut Off they overtook Judge E. D. Edgerton and Col. W. F. Sanders, who continued in company with them until the entire party reached Bannack City, Mont., September 15, 1863. Here Mr. Blackwell remained two months engaged in mining, and he then put in the following winter hunting in the Boulder and Gallatin valleys with good success.

In the following spring he went to Alder gulch, and was engaged during the summers of 1864 and 1865 in placer mining with moderate success. In the winter he was on the Gallatin river, in company with his half brother, Philip Thorpe, who had come into Montana in the spring of 1863, returning that winter and bringing on his family. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Blackwell removed to White's gulch, and here he took up some government land, and engaged in ranching, and so continued until 1883 with profitable success. In that year he removed to Avalanche creek, took up a desert claim, and made it his headquarters. He now was in possession of 400 acres of his own and an additional 400 acres leased from the state. He raises large quantities of hay, which is a profitable crop, and generally winters 200 head of cattle. He has recently added to the many convenient appliances of his model ranch a gasoline engine to do his pumping. The ranch is well supplied with commodious buildings for the proper care of stock.

On September 8, 1874, Mr. Blackwell was married to Miss Marriette Rork, of Racine, Wis., where the ceremony was performed. She is the daughter of Daniel B. Rork, an early settler in that state. Her mother was Mrs. Annie (Newman) Rork, of New York. Mr. Rork was a heavy holder of real estate in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell has been born one child, Lora May. Mr. Blackwell has always been warmly interested in public affairs. In 1894 he was elected county commissioner, at the time being located in Meagher county. He is a prominent member of the Montana Pioneer Society and is recognized as a man of broad, progressive views, of excellent business judgment, and of the highest integrity. He has a large circle of acquaintances throughout the state by whom he is highly esteemed.

EDWARD L. BOARDMAN.—The son of a journalist and publisher with a record of thirty years of creditable work, and himself apprenticed to the business in his youth, Edward L. Boardman, secretary and manager of the Helena Evening Herald, may be said to have been bred to his profession. He was born at Hillsborough, Ohio, May 16, 1857, the only son of J. L. and Susan Boardman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Delaware. The father was a journalist and publisher in Ohio and had a potential voice in journalistic circles in the state. He followed his chosen vocation for nearly a third of a century, and now lives retired in Columbus. Mr. Boardman was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when he was fifteen began to learn the printer's trade and the business of journalism in the establishment of his father. In 1879 he was connected with the mechanical department of the New York Tribune, and later worked on various eastern, southern and western dailies as printer and reporter until 1889. He then came to Montana, and was employed in the mechanical department of different papers until 1892, when he assumed editorial control and management of the Red Lodge Picket. In June, 1893, he started the Sweet Grass Blade, at Big Timber, but on account of the panic was obliged to suspend publication within the year. In 1895 he became editor of the Billings Gazette, and remained in that position until July, 1897. He then established the Carbon County Sentinel, at Gebo, in the publication of which he was successful, but sold it in 1898; taking a lease on the Billings Gazette, he published it successfully until

April, 1900, when he disposed of the lease and organized a stock company for the purchase of the Helena Evening Herald. He was made secretary and manager for the company, and at once began enlarging and improving the paper, modernizing it in every way and greatly increasing its influence and circulation. The Herald is the oldest daily paper in Montana, having been established in 1866. It has the Associated Press franchise for Helena, with the full leased wire service, an able corps of editors, reporters and compositors, and is a thoroughly alive, up-to-date and enterprising journal. While it is essentially a reflex and guide of public sentiment, it is in its business methods, its aggressiveness and its determination to meet the popular demand, an expression of Mr. Boardman's own personality and bears the impress, in every issue, of his strong mental and scholastic force. It is a straight Republican paper, advocating the true principles of the party without stint and without regard to the political ambition of any person or the temporary advantage of any faction.

At Helena, in January, 1891, Mr. Boardman was united in marriage with Miss Julia Beaudette, a native of Chippewa Falls, Wis. They have four daughters: Genevieve, Esther, Marguerite and Juliet. A son named Edward died in infancy. Mr. Boardman is a staunch Republican in politics, has always been active in the councils of his party and has held every paper he has conducted true to the party's political principles.

HON. J. V. BOGERT, ex-mayor of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont., and ex-receiver of the United States land office at that city, is one of the most highly respected citizens of his home community. He was born in New York City, of Holland-Huguenot ancestry.

He is a son of John Banta and his first wife, Jane Vreeland (Haughwout) Bogert, of New York, who, in that metropolis of the Empire state, followed the hardware business until he removed to Montana, in 1873. He eventually opened a general merchandising store in Bozeman, and was engaged in this occupation until some time before his death, which occurred at Bozeman, October 24, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. The paternal grandparents were Petrus M. and Tyntie (Banta) Bogert, natives of New Jersey, who died respectfully in 1846 and 1881.

The mother of our subject, Jane Vreeland (Haughwout) Bogert, was born in the city of New York, and there died on April 27, 1849. Her three children are yet living, J. V. Bogert and two sisters. These ladies are distinguished Daughters of the Revolution, and are amply provided with evidence of their ancestors having served in the colonial army during the Revolution, one of whom was a prisoner of war and suffered confinement in the old "sugar house" at New York. In 1851, his father married Elizabeth C. Bissell, of Litchfield, Conn., who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1872, leaving one daughter, Katherine Bissell Bogert, who was married at Bozeman, Mont., July 29, 1874, to Lieut. Charles F. Roe, U. S. A., now a major general in the National Guard of the state of New York, their present residence being New York City.

The maternal grandparents of J. V. Bogert were Peter A. Haughwout and Ann (Vreeland) Haughwout, natives of New York, both deceased, for many years residents of Staten Island, N. Y.

Through early boyhood J. V. Bogert was educated in the private schools of his native city and at boarding schools located amid the environments of New York. The result of this early and liberal mental training is a man of keen intelligence and superior education, with a highly cultivated mind and wide scholastic attainments. In 1872 Mr. Bogert came to Montana, and located at Bozeman. Here he was appointed the first receiver of the United States land office, which position he filled most efficiently for eight years. Following his terms of office in this position of great responsibility, he was elected the first mayor of the city of Bozeman, and served four terms, in all eight years, a most flattering testimonial to his great worth, high integrity and popularity with the people of his home town. Mr. Bogert was first engaged in the mentioned mercantile business with his father, after which and during his service in the position of mayor of Bozeman he acted as attorney before the United States land department, in which profession he still successfully continues.

Politically Mr. Bogert has affiliated with the Republican party since he first took an interest in the political issues before the people. He stands high in the councils of the party, and is an influential worker during the campaigns. His first vote was cast for Gen. U. S. Grant for president. Mr. Bogert is a polished, refined gentleman, unassuming and modest in demeanor, but as true as steel to his host of admiring friends. He is a great and discriminative reader, thoroughly informed upon all current events of the day, ever active and enterprising, and among the first in any move for the benefit of his residential city. He is a man of affairs, a gentleman of high integrity, who has won the confidence of all. The various offices he has so creditably filled have all been positions of trust—trusts faithfully and safely administered, and has honestly earned the high reputation which he so deservedly holds.

WILLIAM M. BOLE.—Throughout the great west, as in other sections of the Union, the newspapers of localized character have exercised an important function in forwarding progress and insuring material prosperity. The subject of this brief sketch has been prominently identified with journalistic work in this state and elsewhere, and is now editor of the Bozeman Chronicle, the leading paper of Gallatin county, published by the Chronicle Publishing Co.

Mr. Bole was born in the village of South Ryegate, Vt., on May 30, 1858, the son of Rev. John and Marion (Brown) Bole, the former a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. In 1862 the parents of our subject removed to Glasgow, Scotland, and in that city and in Belfast, Ireland, Mr. Bole received his early educational discipline. In 1870 the family returned to Vermont, and Mr. Bole completed his educational training in the academy at Peacham. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian, where he served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, which he followed as a vocation for a number of years.

In the city of Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1881, Mr. Bole was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Dow, and of this union one son has been born, William Symington Bole, a student in the State University, at Bozeman. The year of his marriage Mr. Bole went to St. Paul, Minn., where he purchased an interest in a newspaper and engaged in editorial work for about ten years. He accumulated a modest fortune through real estate transactions, but through over-confidence in a realty boom it was dissipated with equal celerity. In 1891 Mr. Bole came to Montana and located in the city of Great Falls, where for several years he was employed on the editorial staffs of the daily papers, and finally purchased the Daily Tribune, in association with O. S. Warden. The fortunes of the Tribune were at a low ebb when these gentlemen assumed control, but through their effective management it was brought to a high standard, and at the time of its sale, in 1900, no other paper in the state, with the exception of the Anaconda Standard, was paying so large dividends. Messrs. Bole and Warden purchased the Tribune in 1895 for $5,000, and disposed of the property in 1900 for the sum of $40,000, Hon. W. A. Clark becoming the purchaser. In August, 1900, Mr. Bole removed with his family to Bozeman and assumed the editorial management of the Chronicle. He is still the controlling spirit of this prominent journal, which is recognized as a powerful factor in the political field and a true exponent of the interests of the wide territory reached through its extensive circulation. In politics Mr. Bole supports the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

WILLIAM G. BOONE, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Broadwater county, his postoffice address being Townsend, has had a varied career, having ever been industrious and enterprising, making the most of opportunities which have presented. His is the distinction of being closely related to the great historical character, Daniel Boone.

William G. Boone was born on November 5, 1845, in Harrison county, Ind., the son of Granville Boone, who was the son of Isaiah Boone, who in turn was the son of 'Squire Boone, all being residents of Kentucky, where they were extensive planters, the latter being a brother of Daniel Boone, the famous Nimrod. 'Squire Boone was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky, and later to Indiana among the earliest pioneers and where his death occurred. His son, Isaiah, grandfather of W. G. Boone, some time after the death of his father took up his abode at Mockport, Harrison county, Ind., where he was a farmer.

Granville Boone married Julia Arkenbright, likewise born in Kentucky, and they had six sons and four daughters, W. G. Boone being the third. The parents removed to Lewis county, Mo., in 1850, accompanied by Grandfather Isaiah Boone, who there died in 1860, the father of William G. engaging in farming until his death in 1880.

William G. Boone received his education in the public schools and early assisted in the farm work. In 1862 he enlisted in the army of northern Missouri for service in the Civil war, but owing to his extreme youth his father compelled him to withdraw, and he was sent to Iowa, where he attended school one year, after which he remained with relatives at Hawesville, Hancock county, Ky., for one year, thereafter residing in Missouri until the spring of 1867, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was foreman on a farm for a year. In 1868 Mr. Boone came westward to Cheyenne, Wyo., and for six months followed teaming between that place and Salt Lake City. In September, 1868, he took a contract to supply wood for the Northern Pacific, and was thus engaged until the next spring, when he freighted between Point Rocks, Wyo., and the Sweet Water mines in South Pass until the fall of 1871, when he took his teams to Missouri valley, Harrison county, Iowa. In February, 1872, he sold his stock and returned to his old home in Missouri, whence, in the fall, he started on the overland trip to Jefferson, Tex., and there was engaged in railroad work until November, 1873, thereafter returning to Missouri and there farmed until April, 1879, when he started for Montana, coming to Hassel, Jefferson county, the place being then St. Louis.

Here he engaged in mining until August, when he started for Missouri Valley, Mont., and was in the meat business for one year, and in 1881 engaged in merchandising in Centerville, continuing the enterprise one year. In 1882 he was employed in railroad work on the Northern Pacific from February until October, passing the winter in Centreville, and eventually he associated himself with F. T. McCormack in building a livery stable in Townsend, where they conducted business until 1884, when, selling his interests, he engaged in teaming in Helena until November, 1894, spending the winter in the Missouri valley. He was teaming at Neihart from May until September, 1885, and then returned to the Missouri valley, where, in February, 1886, he purchased his present ranch, which he has placed under effective cultivation, making excellent improvements, and engaging in stockraising very successfully. He is well known and highly esteemed and politically he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs in his lodge, and of the United Workmen. On February 18, 1886, Mr. Boone was united in marriage with Miss Lucy McCormack, born in Randolph county, Mo., the daughter of Mason and Lucy McCormack, natives of Virginia. She had come to Montana in 1878, where brothers and sisters had earlier located. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have a daughter, Julia.

HON. ALBERT L. BABCOCK.—One of the leading merchants and bankers of the thriving and progressive city of Billings, which his energy, foresight and business capacity have aided in building, Albert L. Babcock presents in his career of business enterprise and public usefulness a fruitful theme for the pen of the biographer. He is a native of Albany, N. Y., where he was born on December 22, 1851, the son of William C. and Julia (Lawrence) Babcock, both natives also of the Empire state, and descended from families long prominent in its civil and military history. In 1856 they removed to what was then the far west, and located at Pontiac, Ill., and near there engaged in successful farming for a number of years, the father finally retiring from active business, and soon after, on February 14, 1876, dying there.

While living on the farm near this little interior town and attending the district school during the winter months, Mr. Babcock was reared and educated, until the age of fourteen years, when he began an apprenticeship in a country newspaper office and learned the printer's trade which he followed for a time. This trade not being altogether to his liking he finally abandoned it and sought employment in a country store, beginning at the bottom and was soon promoted to salesman behind the counter. When twenty-one years of age he had saved a few hundred dollars which he combined with the savings of a young friend and with very limited capital, embarked in business in 1873, which he continued with success, though quite limited, until the spring of 1882, when, believing the opportunities for success more favorable in the undeveloped west, decided to locate at Billings, and opened a small hardware store and tinshop, the business of which grew from year to year until 1892 when it was converted into a stock company under the name of the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, which has developed into one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the middle west, their traveling salesman making regular visits to the trade tributary to Billings. In 1895 Mr. Babcock erected the Yellowstone Valley flouring mill with a daily capacity of 150 barrels, the greater part of which is sold in

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A H Babcock

Montana. The A. L. Babcock Hardware Company and the Yellowstone valley mills, in all its departments, give employment to a large number of men. In 1895 also, in company with others, he built the Billings opera house, and has been its manager ever since. In that year he also organized the Billings Telephone Company, and has been its president from its inception. Four years prior to the beginning of these enterprises he founded the Yellowstone National Bank, and served two years as its first vice-president, and in 1893 he was elected its president, an office which he has held continuously since that time. In addition to his principal commercial enterprise, known as the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, of Billings, of which he is president, he is now conducting a branch store at the Crow agency, Montana, and is also president of the Babcock & Miles Hardware Company, at Two Dot, Meagher county. These are numerous and active enterprises, but all their multitude of interests and details receive close personal attention from Mr. Babcock, and their success demonstrates the versatile character of his business capacity and the wide range of his mental activities.

Mr. Babcock is a zealous and ardent Republican, and has been active and prominent in the councils of his party. He has been chairman of its county central committee during a number of campaigns and has been its choice for representative positions from time to time, having served as chairman of the board of commissioners of Yellowstone county from 1885 to 1889, and was elected to the state senate in 1889, and served in the lower house from 1892 to '94, and again in the senate from '94 to '98. He was an influential member of the committee on arid lands, and on other important committees. He has served on the military staffs of Govs. White, Toole and Rickards with the rank of colonel. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, including lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. In this order he has filled several local chairs in the various bodies, and was chosen grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of the state in 1894. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving as the first exalted ruler of Billings Lodge. Mr. Babcock was married on September 12, 1877, to Miss Antoinette Packer, of Pontiac, Ill. They have one son, Lewis C., a graduate of Shallock Military School of Minnesota, and of the University of Chicago, and although young in business, he has taken an active position in directing the business of the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company and is exhibiting promise of developing much of the versatility and mercantile and fiscal capacity of his father.

CAPT. ALEXANDER F. BURNS, one of the five surviving members of the Montana territorial constitutional convention of 1889, is a resident of Helena. He was born in Clay county, Mo., December 7, 1832. His parents were Jeremiah and Jane (Sampson) Burns, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. The father, a farmer, removed to Howard county, Mo., in 1818, then to Clay county and later to Andrew county, where he died. Jeremiah's father was a Presbyterian minister and a chaplain in the Revolution. Captain Burns had four brothers and four sisters, and one sister resides in Montana. Capt. Burns was reared and educated in Missouri, and in 1852 he removed to California and engaged in mining in the northeast portion of the then territory for three years. He made the outward trip across the plains, a perilous one in those days, and returned by the Panama route and New Orleans. In 1861 Capt. Burns enlisted in the First Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and was in service under Gen. Price until the close of the war. During those eventful four years he participated in the battles of Blue Mills Landing, Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Corinth (two engagements), Iuka, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and the campaign in Georgia against Sherman, Altoona Pass, and was captured at Franklin, Tenn. During his active service he rose to the rank of captain and was twice wounded, in 1862 and in 1864. After his capture he was a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island until the close of the war.

On the return of peace Capt. Burns went to Nebraska City, and in 1866 came to Helena, being among the earliest of the pioneers of Montana. Through 1867 and 1868 he prosecuted mining along Dry Gulch, near Helena, but in 1868 he engaged in farming down the valley, which he has successfully followed. Capt. Burns was united in marriage in Missouri to Miss Ann Kennison, a native of Virginia, in 1856. They have seven children living, Edward B., Jeremiah D., William K., Albert A., Carrie A., now Mrs. Norton; Anna V. and Medora A. Capt. Burns was a Democrat until 1894, when he became a Populist. He was elected to the

Montana constitutional convention of 1889, and served on the committee on railroads. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature and served in the lower house. Capt. Burns has ever been a broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive man. On coming to Montana he threw himself heart and soul into the work of building up this grand commonwealth, and few men have done more for that purpose. His political and business careers have been above reproach, and he enjoys the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances throughout the state. Socially, financially and politically, he has been eminently successful.

REV. CHARLES L. BOVARD.—Through all ages of the world's history, and in every land, priests and ministers, the men who preside over the sacred altars, and have special charge of what their people regard as holy, have been held in the highest esteem and veneration. The priestly office in its very nature, because of its important functions and the lofty character of the interests which engage it, is above the people and invested with a sort of sacred awe, whether it have to do with the rites of a pagan mythology, the superstitions of the savage, or the living and vitalizing faith which springs from Divine revelation. Moreover, its occupants are, with rare exceptions, men of such character, intelligence and zeal, that of themselves they would win and hold the respect and admiration of their fellows.

Rev. Charles Lincoln Bovard, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Helena, has this dual claim on the high regard of his flock and the community. Both by his calling and his manner of performing its important duties, he has secured an exalted place in the good opinion and affectionate esteem of the people of Helena. His useful life began October 10, 1860, at Alpha, Scott county, Ind. His parents, James and Sarah (Cougler) Bovard, natives of Ohio, removed to Indiana in early youth. In their family there were twelve children, of whom six sons are ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and well educated for their vocation. The Bovard family has long been distinguished for strong religious conviction and judicious zeal for the advancement of their faith. They were among the devout and law abiding Huguenots who were driven from France by the religious wars following the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the seventeenth century. They took refuge in the north of Ireland, and from there three brothers of the name came to the United States early in the last century and settled in Pennsylvania. James Bovard, father of Rev. Charles, was an industrious and frugal farmer, but as the roof tree sheltered the inconvenient conjunction of a large family and a small income, it was necessary for each to bear his part in the work about the farm. Charles was ambitious to become something more than or, at least different from, a farmer, and to this end was studious and observant. As soon as his industry in study and mental aptitude had brought him the necessary scholastic training, he engaged in teaching in the public schools, thereby securing means to pay his way in college. His object was to fit himself for teaching in a more advanced capacity, and therefore, before completing the course at Hanover College, Ind., at which he had matriculated, he left that institution and entered the Normal Collegiate Institute at Lexington, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1882. After his graduation he taught a year in his *alma mater*, and the next year was married and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Mr. Bovard's first charge was at Holman, where he remained two years. He was then stationed at North Vernon for three years, and from there went to Vevay, and remained two years. (All of these pastorates being in Indiana.) He was then appointed missionary to Tucson, Ariz., but after passing six months at this post of labor, Bishop Mallalieu made him superintendent of the New Mexico English mission, a position he held for a full term of six years, although at the time he was the youngest superintendent of missions in his church connection, being scarcely thirty years of age. From New Mexico he was transferred to LaPorte, Ind., and from there, after two years' service, to Helena, Mont., taking charge of the pastorate of St. Paul's church in 1892.

In all the elements and attributes of his sacred profession Rev. Mr. Bovard is an honor to the Christian ministry and an inspiration to struggling humanity. As an advocate of his faith and in reproof of wrong, he is fearless, frank and forcible. As a pulpit orator he is eloquent, logical and convincing. Although averse to controversy, when drawn into disputation he is keen, resourceful and aggressive. And as a pastor, his wealth of human sympathy, his knowledge of human character, his practical judgment, his richness of imagination and his devotion to his Master's cause, make him preeminently serviceable and successful.

Rev. Mr. Bovard was united in marriage at Lexington, Ind., January 30, 1883, with Miss Clamenta Smith, who had been his schoolmate at the normal institute, and was graduated from the same school. She subsequently took a thorough course of instruction in music at New Albany, Ind., conservatory. They have two sons, William Z., born April 1, 1886, and Carl V., born October 29, 1889. Fraternally Mr. Bovard is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. In addition to his ministerial and pastoral work, he is a frequent contributor to the various church periodicals of his denomination.

JOHN BYRNE.—Holding official precedence in connection with that industry which served to gain Montana recognition and led to the establishing of a prosperous commonwealth, Mr. Byrne, the present state superintendent of mines, stands prominent among Montana's able officials. Born in picturesque old Wicklow county, Ireland, on August 1, 1865, the son of James and Margaret Byrne, natives of the same county and where they passed their entire lives, John Byrne is a fine representative of staunch old families of the Emerald Isle. His father was a railroad contractor, a man of strong intellectual powers and sterling character. He had four sons, all of whom came to the United States, while Montana claims three of the number as citizens.

John Byrne, the immediate subject of this review, was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to America in 1880, first locating in New York city. In 1882 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he was identified with silver mining for a period of two years, coming thence to Butte, Mont., where he was variously employed until 1897. He was for a time shift boss for the Anaconda Company, and later held position as foreman at Walkerville. The same year he received from Governor Smith appointment as state inspector of mines for Montana, and was re-appointed by Governor Toole on February 13, 1901, having thoroughly proved his fitness for the office by able administration of its affairs. While a resident of Butte Mr. Byrne was for three years a member of its board of aldermen. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the Populist party and has been an active worker in the cause, being at the present time a member of the state central committee, and served as delegate to various state conventions. He is a man of fine presence, is genial and affable, and is popular and well known throughout the state. In his official capacity Mr. Byrne makes his home in the capital city. In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Byrne to Miss Mary Patton, who was born in Madison county, Mont., the daughter of James and Hannah Patton, numbered among the pioneers of the state, her father having come to Alder gulch in 1863. Our subject and his wife have three children—Joseph, Mary and Anna.

DR. C. A. BRADY, one of the recognized leading physicians and surgeons of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born on May 31, 1863, in county of Huntington, P. Q., Canada. He is a brother of Hon. T. E. Brady, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Dr. Brady brings to the aid of his profession superior accomplishments in the way of educational acquirements. On leaving the public schools he entered the college of St. Theresa, from which he was graduated, and he was then matriculated at the Grand Seminary of Montreal, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He then entered Victoria College of Physicians and Surgeons. From here he graduated in 1890, standing third in a class of fifty-four. The same year he began medical practice at Churubusco, N. Y., remaining there until February, 1891, when he came to Barker, Mont., and was appointed surgeon of the miners' union.

Dr. Brady then located at Great Falls, where he has met with unqualified success. For three years Dr. Brady was connected with the city health office and he served for two years as coroner. He is a member of the North Montana Medical Association, also a member of the State Medical Society. He was county physician for four years, from 1894 to 1898. Dr. Brady holds a diploma from the Victoria Medical College endorsed by New York and also by Montana.

In 1890 Dr. Brady was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ryan, of Montreal, Canada. They have three children, Laura M., Charles E. and William J. Since coming to Great Falls Dr. Brady has built up a most lucrative practice and made a host of warm personal friends. He is a man of great force of character and of broad, progressive views. In the welfare of his home town he ever manifests a lively interest, and he is highly esteemed by its citizens.

ABSALOM F. BRAY.—Ours is an utilitarian age, and the life of every successful business man bears a lesson which, as told in contemporary narration, is, perhaps, productive of the greatest good. In preparing this sketch of Mr. Bray, one of the eminently successful business men of the state, who is held in the highest estimation in his home city of Butte, we are entering a record which stands in justification of compilations of this nature. Absalom Francis Bray is a native of the County Cornwall, England, and he possesses the sturdy qualities of the Cornishmen, who are characterized by independence of thought and action, determinate industry and inflexible integrity. The family is an old-time Cornish one. Mr. Bray was born on October 21, 1852, the eldest of the seven children of Hastings and Jane Bray. Both Hastings Bray and his wife passed their useful lives in Cornwall. They were devoted members of the Methodist church. Educated in the public schools, the first individual effort (aside from such aid as he had rendered on the homestead farm) made by Mr. Bray was when he was a lad of thirteen years, when he entered as a clerk a dry goods establishment in Truro, England. Here he gained a practical and intimate knowledge of business methods. He continued to be identified with merchandising until he was twenty-four, when, in 1876, he came to the United States to attend the Centennial exposition. After satiating himself with sight seeing, and reducing his available financial resources to a minimum, he determined to remain in the United States, and went to Texas, where his first employment was at railroad work, at $1.25 per day. Later he found employment as a contractor for the government, in the construction of levees in Mississippi. This enterprise enlisted his attention for nine years. In 1884 his health became seriously impaired, and he was incapacitated for active business for a year, when he located in Butte, which is still his home and his business headquarters. Mr. Bray's illness necessarily entailed considerable financial loss, and on arriving at Butte his capital was less than $3,000. He opened a modest grocery on upper Main street, where the Murray Bank is now located, and there continued operations for a year, when he purchased the stock of groceries owned by Craddock & Co., and secured more eligible headquarters on Main street, opposite the postoffice. About a year later he purchased the stock and business of E. J. Maul & Co., and conducted his ever-increasing business for another year, when failing health compelled him to retire, and he disposed of his merchandising and passed a year in Oakland, Cal. The business career of Mr. Bray in Montana has been one of consecutive advancement, and this is a pertinent fact, since it indicates the sterling integrity of the man, his unvarying courtesy and his marked business sagacity and executive ability.

Upon returning to Butte, in 1887, Mr. Bray purchased the grocery stock and business of Battinger & Co., and, under the name of the Butte Cash Grocery, opened an attractive and well-equipped establishment at the corner of Wyoming and Park streets, where he conducted a most successful retail business until 1896, when he enlarged its scope by adding a wholesale department, in which he has since continued. The business now extends into all sections of the state and is one of the most important commercial industries of Montana. The stock carried is ever select and comprehensive, thus insuring satisfaction to its patrons throughout its extended territory. The wholesale grocery business of Mr. Bray in Butte is among the first in the state, and the annual transactions of the house now reach an average of one million dollars. Such success in any line of legitimate enterprise shows business ability and brain in its inception and conducting, and places their possessor high among the financial powers of the day.

In his political adherency Mr. Bray supports the Republican party. He was elected a member of the First legislature of the state, and was chosen as his own successor for the Second assembly, in which he had the distinction of serving as speaker pro tem. He was also chairman of the committee on state institutions, the locations of which were fixed during the Second legislative assembly. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bray is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the master's degree; with the Knights of Pythias; the A. O. U. W., the B. P. O. E., and the sons of St. George. On October 9, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bray to Miss Nelia Inez Copeland, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of John W. Copeland. Of their seven children four are living, A. F. Bray, Jr., Nelia Inez, Frances and Dorothy. Mrs. Bray died on October 29, 1899. She is mourned by a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself, while the bereavement rests most heavily upon her own household.

C. BRECKINRIDGE BOYLE, M. D.—In the ancestry of Dr. Cornelius Breckinridge Boyle, of Gebo, Mont., the pioneers of Virginia and the resolute founders of New England are mingled with sturdy Irish stock of distinguished lineage. His grandfather, John Boyle, scion of a family long prominent and influential in County Antrim, Ireland, immigrated to the United States about 1800, locating at Washington, D. C. In 1804 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Burke, the nuptials being solemnized at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Carroll. John Boyle became connected with the Navy Department, and served for more than thirty-five years in leading positions, most of the time as chief clerk, and partly as acting secretary. He died in Washington in 1849, at the age of seventy-two, leaving, with other children, a son, Dr. Cornelius Boyle, who became eminent in the District of Columbia as one of its leading physicians and most substantial and influential citizens. In 1844 he was graduated from the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and was actively and prominently engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, rose rapidly and became provost marshal general of the Army of Northern Virginia with the rank of major, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and after the death of that gallant soldier at Shiloh, under Gen. R. E. Lee, the Doctor being one of the few men in the service whom the great commander honored with an autograph letter of commendation for skill and fidelity in the discharge of duty. This Dr. Boyle had a brother, Junius I. Boyle, a commodore in the United States navy and a member of the famous Perry expedition to Japan. He died in the United States hospital at Portsmouth, Va., in 1871, having been retired a few years previous for disability. At the close of the war Dr. Boyle went to Mexico and took charge of the business of an English colonization scheme under the auspices of the English banking house of Baron, Forbes & Co. Owing to the death of Mr. Barron, the enterprise was abandoned, and the Doctor returned to Virginia. In 1871, having received amnesty from the government by special act of congress, he returned to Washington and continued the practice of medicine until his death in 1878. In 1852 he was married to Miss Frances Reynolds Greene, of Virginia, a daughter of William Dabney Greene, of that state, and granddaughter of Thomas Greene, of Rhode Island, whose forefather, James Greene, came to America from England in 1636 and settled in Massachusetts, but soon after left that province as a follower of Roger Williams, whom he helped found what is now the state of Rhode Island. From him were also descended Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. John Morley Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. C. Breckinridge Boyle was born at Gordonsville, Va., June 24, 1864. He received his scholastic training in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and on laying aside his textbooks accepted employment on the United States geological survey, with headquarters at the national museum in Washington, where he remained six years. In the meantime he engaged in the study of medicine at Columbian University and was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1891. He immediately began practice in Washington, D. C., being connected with the Children's Hospital and the Emergency Hospital. At the time of his resignation from the geological survey the Doctor was assistant paleontologist, and was author of Bulletin No. 102, on Fossil Shells, published in 1893. He went to Hot Springs, S. D., in 1894, and remained there two years practicing his profession. He then accepted a position on the medical staff of the Homestake Mine Hospital at Lead, S. D., which he filled until August, 1898. In the fall of that year he came to Montana, locating at Gebo, where he has since resided. He is official physician to the Clarke Fork Coal Mining Company at Gebo, and has a large practice in the surrounding country.

On March 18, 1897, he was married to Miss Cecilia DuHamel, a daughter of Dr. W. J. C. DuHamel, a leading physician of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Boyle's father was a native of Baltimore, Md., and her mother was Miss Elizabeth Hill Kennedy of Alexandria, Va. The DuHamels were French Huguenots, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and were conspicuous in the history of the country through Colonial and Revolutionary times. The Hills and Seths, ancestors of Mrs. Boyle, made proud records for gallantry and fine soldierly qualities in the Revolution, and one of her maternal ancestors, Henry Hill, fitted out a company of troops at his own expense, and with it rendered valuable service throughout that struggle. Dr. Boyle is examining physician for a number of old line insurance companies and beneficial societies. He has high standing as a physician and surgeon, and is universally esteemed as a citizen.

PETER BREEN.—Coming into the world amid stirring times, Peter Breen was born in Johnson county, Kan., on October 5, 1860, just after the bloody struggle over slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which were clamoring for admission into the Union. His father, Lawrence Breen, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America when he was twelve years old, and settled in Vermont and later in New York. From there he removed to Chicago before there was any railroad to that city and later was married in Wisconsin to Miss Kate Dillon, also of Irish birth. They took up their residence on a Kansas farm and were there during all of the contest there for supremacy between the slavery and anti-slavery forces. Later they removed to Illinois, and when the Civil war broke out the father enlisted as a Union soldier in Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served with commendable courage. Peter Breen was the second of eight children. He received a good common-school education in Illinois and Iowa, and when he was nineteen left his father's home in Iowa, made his way to Colorado, and secured employment at railroading. He was a locomotive fireman for awhile, and then engaged in driving a mule team in the mountains. After many months of this service, he went to Leadville, and worked at the smelting furnaces during the winter and prospected during the summer. In 1884 he went to Couer d'Alene, Idaho, at the height of its gold excitement, but finding the snow too deep for him to profitably work, equipped as he was, he went to Spokane for horses, with which he returned and went to prospecting. He lost all he had and went to Butte, arriving there June 20, 1884. He worked at the Old Belle smelter until fall when he went to Anaconda and remained during the winter. The next spring he went to the Flathead valley and located several ranches, but soon sold them and returned to Anaconda, where, there and in Jefferson county, he worked at hauling wood and mining. He traveled around Great Falls and located at Wicks in the spring of 1888, working in the smelter. From there he went to Elkhorn in 1890, and later to the Cleopatra mine near Butte. In August he located in Butte, pursuing various occupations until 1895.

During all this time and throughout all his wanderings he was studying law and looking forward to a professional career. After 1895 he gave his whole attention to this study and with such success that he was admitted to practice in November, 1898. He immediately formed a partnership with G. L. Langford, but subsequently dissolved this and formed another with his present partner. Mr. Breen has been active and forceful in politics and began early to take a leading place in his party and to give his talents to the service of his people. He represented the Twenty-first district in the second constitutional convention of the state, and was elected as a Democrat to the First and Second state legislatures from Jefferson county. He is at present a Populist, and as such was elected in 1890 to the office of county attorney of Silver Bow county, the duties of which he is now (1901) discharging with ability and acceptability, being commended for his strict attention to its business and his fairness and skill, by political associates and opponents alike. Mr. Breen was married March 3, 1897, to Miss Katie Griffin, a native of Independence, Iowa, whose father was one of the early settlers in that locality. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the Robert Emmett Literary Society, composed principally of men of that faith. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His prominence in his profession and his firm hold on the confidence and regard of the people are not accidental or the result of adventitious circumstances. He has gained every foot of his way by merit and persistent and honest labor. The very difficulty with which he secured his legal training has given him a more tenacious grasp of its details than if it had come to him easily, and the exigencies of his adventurous life have strengthened the fibre and multiplied the fertility of his sterling manner.

JOHN C. BRENNER.—Fortunate is the man who has an ancestry of distinguished order and sterling worth; and we of this intensely utilitarian twentieth century cannot hold in light esteem the record of noble lives and worthy deeds, and, as Macaulay has pertinently stated the fact, "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." The gentleman whose name initiates this review is a scion of staunch old Pennsylvania stock, and the name is one that has been prominent in the annals of the old Keystone state, as has that of his mother's family, each successive generation having accomplished something which may well be "remembered with pride by remote descendants." It is not within the province of this work to enter into details as to genealogical records, but sufficient reference will be made to indicate the lesson and incentive which may be read "between the lines." Mr. Brenner, one of the representative citizens and prominent stock growers of Beaverhead county, is progressive in his methods and honored and esteemed by those who know him, and thus he is most eligible for representation within the pages of this volume.

John C. Brenner is a native son of the famous old "City of Brotherly Love," having been born in Philadelphia on March 23, 1845. His father, John G. Brenner, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and was reared and educated in his native state, where he passed his entire life, his death occurring in 1879. He was a man of fine intellectual powers, and one of the prominent citizens of his state. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities and was on the electoral tickets of his party each campaign from the candidacy of Jackson to and including that of Breckenridge for the office of president. He was an intimate personal friend of President Buchanan, and also of Simon Cameron, the Pennsylvania statesman. Mr. Brenner was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was a member of its board of trustees until his death. He held the third policy issued by this company. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Girard National Bank, of Philadelphia, and before the city of Spring Garden became an integral part of Philadelphia he was a member of its board of commissioners. He was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the hardware business up to the time when death put an end to his labors. His maternal grandfather was Brigadier-General Klotz, who commanded Pennsylvania troops in the war of the Revolution. The family has been of marked prominence in the Keystone state from the early colonial epoch until the present day.

John C. Brenner, the immediate subject of this review, was the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children, and received his educational discipline in the schools of his native city. He thereafter became identified with his father's hardware business, of which he had charge after the death of his honored sire. In 1883 he came to Montana, locating in Beaverhead county, and here purchasing his present ranch, which now comprises 5,000 acres and is one of the finest in the state, both in the matter of natural characteristics and in the improvements which have been made. Here he has been engaged in farming and stockraising upon an extensive scale, and is recognized as one of the leading operators in these important lines of industry in the state. His place is located twenty-five miles from Red Rock, and the family residence is one of the most attractive in this favored section. In politics Mr. Brenner gives his support to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. He is also a popular member of the Silver Bow Club, in the city of Butte.

On October 29, 1874, Mr. Brenner was united in marriage to Miss Isabel White, who was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., the daughter of Henry White, many years engaged in the lumbering business at Williamsport, Pa., where his death occurred. He was prominent in both political and business life, having been the candidate of the Democratic party for member of congress in 1874. Mrs. Brenner's paternal grandfather, Col. Hugh White, is a part of Pennsylvania's record in the war of 1812. He was "captain of a company of foot in the First Battalion of associators in the county of Northumberland." He was colonel in the war of 1812, and was killed in 1822 by being thrown from a horse. An ancestor in the direct line was a captain in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brenner, was a graduate of Princeton University; was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1818, and was elected to the state senate in 1830, serving until 1833. He was elected to congress and re-elected in 1835, carrying every precinct in his district. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenner are the parents of three sons: Henry White, who was born May 30, 1879, was educated at St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H.; William Potts was born February 26, 1882; and Charles Potts was born August 31, 1884.

HENRY ELLING.—There are names which are in themselves an inspiration and a history—themes which are their own eloquent interpreters beyond the power of speech or writing—and who is there that can add a word or a thought to the story when, in this section of the country, and especially in Montana, one names the name and calls up the memory of Henry Elling? Mr. Elling was born in Germany, December 9, 1842, the son of German parents, possessing a modest competence in worldly wealth, and a devout religious spirit that found expression in the prescribed formulas of the Lutheran church. Death robbed him of both parents before he was fifteen years of age, and he then emigrated with a younger brother to the United States, locating in Missouri, where an older brother had already secured a stable foothold. In the fatherland he received a fair education in his native tongue, and in America he at once applied himself with characteristic diligence to the study of English, working as a farm hand while learning the language, and later securing a position in a mercantile house at the munificent compensation of six dollars a month and his board for the first year, and something additional for each of the subsequent years he remained with the firm. In 1861 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and a year later to Denver, Colo., where he was a clerk and salesman in a clothing house until 1864. In that year he determined to start business for himself, and brought a stock of goods by ox teams to Virginia City, Mont., and in October opened a store. In 1865 Last Chance gulch, now Helena, burst forth as the newest Eldorado of this western world, and, securing a partner, Mr. Elling removed his business thither, and in a little log house with a sawdust floor, they opened a store and sold their stock at almost fabulous prices and handsome profits. A short time after they were established at Helena, his partner went east with most of their money to pay bills and purchase more goods, and Mr. Elling began to deal in gold. The supply increased and prices went down so that he soon lost all his means and was obliged to close out his stock, after which he also went east.

He paid the debts of the firm, bought a new stock of goods on time and started in business at Nebraska City, then the supply point for the freighting outfits to the west. For awhile he was successful there, but, when Omaha became the supply station, he had a large stock of goods and no demand for them—and, more than that, he was in debt for the goods and unable to meet his obligations. But his creditors had confidence in his integrity, and allowed him to take his goods anywhere he deemed best. Accordingly he again located in Virginia City, Mont., where he was eminently successful from the beginning. He continued in trade until 1873, and then opened a banking house. He now was, at least, in the line for which he was particularly well qualified, for he had an instinctive sense in matters of finance that never let him go astray. Although at times his daring seemed akin to rashness, it was short vision in others that pronounced this judgment—he saw the end from the beginning. He trusted men freely, always doing a large credit business, yet his confidence was rarely betrayed or abused. He became the richest man in Madison county, owning mines and mills and miles of acres teeming with their verdant meadows, their golden harvests, their sheep and cattle on a thousand hills—items scarce worth mentioning save for the fact that his wealth was the product of his own capabilities properly used. He was also the leading business man, and the most potential factor in multiplying productive fiscal and commercial enterprises—and this is much to say in any man's favor. For, prate as we may of increasing armies and expanding navies for the national defense, the real armor of the twentieth century is a plethoric pocketbook; its strong fortresses will be fire-proof vaults, well filled with notes, mortgages and title-deeds. Good agencies which produce these, good men who spread their benefits and direct the distribution, are real benefactors of mankind, and will be so recognized in the age now dawning, wherein man, the creator and beautifier, shall be honored and feted, and man, the destroyer, discrowned.

Through his banking operations Mr. Elling became actively interested in many financial and mercantile institutions, including three of the largest banks in Virginia City, one at Sheridan, and others at various places in the county. But this vast field was too small to give due scope and amplitude to his financial powers. He was necessary to the fiscal interests of the state, and he obeyed their call. In 1894, just after a disastrous panic, he was asked by officers of the Commercial Exchange Bank at

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Bozeman to take a block of the proposed increase of its capital and become its president. He accepted the invitation and soon had the bank well established as a healthy member of the national system. Not long after he assisted in organizing the Carbon County Bank, at Red Lodge, and also became its president. This was followed by his election as a director of the State National Bank, of Miles City. He then took stock in the National Bank at Big Timber in Park county, and in January, 1898, became interested in the bank of Fergus county at Lewistown. In the same month he organized the Union Bank and Trust Company, of Helena, becoming its president and leading spirit. In 1896 he joined the syndicate which purchased the Gallatin Light, Power and Railway Company, of Bozeman, that held the street railway and electric lighting franchises of the city. To the affairs of all these institutions Mr. Elling gave personal attention and the benefit of his high standing in the financial and business world, and from his broad experience and keen, careful, superior judgment they all profited and prospered.

Mr. Elling was a member of the Masonic fraternity, connected with the Master Masons lodge, the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Knights Templar. He also belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a Republican, but never sought or accepted a purely political office. His party often wished to honor him with nominations for prominent positions, but he firmly refused all of them. At one time he was obliged to positively decline the nomination for governor. His interest in the welfare of the community did once, however, induce him to become mayor of his home town, a position in which he rendered service of great and permanent value. He was married July 20, 1870, to Miss Mary B. Cooley, a native of Iowa, and daughter of W. A. Cooley, an esteemed citizen of Madison county who made his home there in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Elling were parents of ten children, Helena K., now Mrs. Arey; Henrietta M., now Mrs. Gohn; Mable, now Mrs. Hutt; Carlotta, Horace B., Karl and Harrison C., living, and Alice, Henry and Herman, deceased.

It is as true a saying as it is old that "Death loves a shining mark." In the midst of his great plans and his many-sided usefulness, while yet not far past the noon of life, a fatal attack of pneumonia closed his earthly career on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, after an illness of less than four days.

The life of Henry Elling was a positive, far-reaching, fruitful potency for good. Its contemplation can never be void or valueless to thinking men. He not only wrought out great ends himself, but fired others with energy and zeal. His presence and example were pregnant with a vitality that sustained the old, inspired the young, and aided all. In business and social attributes he was centripetal, concentrating and conserving like energies in other men, and holding all together in harmonious revolution. His honor and his honesty went unassailed, his morals were above reproach, his charities were bountiful but unproclaimed, and his domestic traits were lovable unto the last degree. Withal, his life was quiet and serene. His way lay not along the points and pinnacles of great affairs where history holds her splendid march. He gave the faculties that might have swayed a realm to quiet usefulness and unpraised toil, teaching by precept and example the lesson of fidelity in daily duty, and, through that, good service to his kind. And so that life commands the admiration, not only of the many with whom devotion might naturally stand in place of criticism, but of those whose distance from the man and resultant want of bias entitles them to render authoritative judgment. And when they tell us, as they do, those wiser, better brethren of ours in the east—and tell the world so they may make it history—that this, our western civilization, is half barbarism, we may be pardoned if we answer: Behold its product and its representative! "Of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Here is Henry Elling—show us his fellow!

EDWIN H. BREWSTER.—The only real success in human effort is to work in the right direction. One must elect his work, and then put all his force on it to secure results. Concentration is the secret of success. The one prudence in life is concentration, the one evil dissipation of energy. Rays of light, nearly powerless when scattered, burn brilliantly when brought to a focus. These truths are well exemplified in the active life of Edwin Harris Brewster, of Wibaux, one of the high grade stock-breeders of Montana, who has given up his energies to the accomplishment of a set purpose from which he allows nothing to divert him. He is a native of Chicago, Ill., where he was born June 20, 1866. His scholastic training was acquired in the public schools and in a good commercial college. When he was about sixteen years old he obtained employment with a cattle company in Arizona, where he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of one side of the business, and an ardent desire to fully master it and then carry it on for himself. Accordingly, after three years' service in Arizona, he secured a position with the Berry-Boice Cattle Company of eastern Montana, and began an apprenticeship in range work. This continued until April, 1892, when he made a homestead entry of a quarter section of land on Beaver Creek, about a mile and a half north of Wibaux, in Dawson county, and two months later married Miss Elizabeth Salisbury, of Henderson, Minn., and settled down to ranch life "under his own vine and fig tree." He started in the cattle business in a small way, but soon began "breeding up" his range stock. His experiments in this line opened his eyes to its large possibilities for good to the community, and determined him to pass from the domain of stock-raising to that of stock-breeding. Imbued with this laudable ambition, a few years ago he purchased the Higgins herd of thoroughbred Herefords at Rancher, Mont., and abandoned range work for the more congenial field. His herd of pure-bred Herefords now numbers 110 head of white-faced beauties, nearly all of which are "native here and to the manor born," therefore thoroughly acclimated, and certainly equal in breeding to any herd in the country. Their offspring are sold to any proper purchaser, and a pedigree is furnished with each animal, bearing the signature of the secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Brewster is a member, as he is also of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. At the head of this herd stands the renowned John Jacob Astor, bred by Charles Cross, of the Sunny Slope herd of Herefords at Emporia, Kan. He is well worthy of the name he bears in the richness of his lineage, his physical vigor, his dignified bearing and his powers of procreation. Rumor has been busy with the price paid by the nervy breeder for this great acquisition, and has not settled the matter. All that is known is that Mr. Brewster was offered and promptly declined $500 for his bargain a few days after the purchase.

Mr. Brewster is a gentleman of enterprise and breadth of view and is inspired by a desire higher and wider than mere commercial considerations. It is his patriotic and generous, as well as sound business intention to aid, as far as he can, in improving the stock of the state for both ranchmen and feeders, and by his example and his efforts, awaken them to the fact that such improvement is necessary to enable them to keep pace with progress elsewhere. It is nearly time, in his opinion, that the "scrub" steer should disappear from the ranches and stock markets of Montana, under the general order of nature—the survival of the fittest—and his endeavors in this direction are entitled to the highest commendation of all interested parties. Mr. Brewster's family consists of his wife and two charming little girls, whose home is a handsome cottage adorned with every evidence of good taste. His stock also lacks nothing that money can buy or skill fashion for its proper shelter, development and keep. In fraternal circles Mr. Brewster is an enthusiastic Mason, having given to the order much time and valuable service, both in the ranks in its various branches and in exalted official stations. He is at this time deputy grand commander of the Knights Templar of the state.

In his ancestry Mr. Brewster is as distinguished as in his creative and productive business enterprises. He is of the ninth generation in direct descent from Elder William Brewster who came as a part of the precious importation brought to Plymouth Rock by the Mayflower in 1620. His father, James P. Brewster, is a leading business man of Chicago, a hatter by trade, but merchandising in the commodity rather than making it. He was instrumental in organizing the Hat Finishers' Union, and was first identified with it as a clerk. He then, in partnership with one Hunniwell, purchased the union and continued with success the business it had conducted. In 1856 he sold out and, after traveling extensively in the west, in partnership with one Loomis, he opened a hat store under Warners' Hall on Randolph street, Chicago. He soon purchased the interest of his partner, and conducted business along until the great Chicago fire. After the smoke of the conflagration had cleared away, he opened a store opposite Marshall Field's temporary business location on State street, near Twenty-second. From there he moved to West Madison street, and when the business district had been partially rebuilt, again removed to the South Side, locating on Clarke and Madison streets. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Dunlap & Co., with a magnificent store in the Palmer House block, on State street. Though prosperity and adversity he always exhibited the same lofty self-confidence, resourcefulness and energy, always considerate of the rights and feelings of others, always attentive to every detail of his own affairs—permitting no leaks in his business which a close and constant vigilance could prevent, yet conducting it ever on a lofty plain of integrity, enterprise and progressiveness, exemplifying in all its bearings the highest type of the American merchant. In January, 1902, he retired from active business at the age of seventy-six years. He was married in New York, in 1858, to Miss Laura R. Smith Cox, a daughter of John and Adaline (Harris) Cox, who were born and brought up within a block of each other in New York City. They were rocked in the same cradle and took their first and last lessons in school together. John Cox was a son of Jamieson Cox, the famous New York fire chief in the terrible fire of 1836, when many of the large buildings were blown up with powder to prevent the spread of the devastation. John Cox was then foreman of an engine company, and was buried in the ruins, but was rescued without serious injury.

Mrs. Laura R. S. Brewster was a descendant of the early Knickerbocker stock, and a family proud of its name and honor. She was finely educated, and after removing to Chicago, was identified with many movements of philanthropy. Especially was her work valuable during the Civil war in behalf of the Union soldiers. She was one of five Chicago ladies to organize the Chicago Washington Hospital for wounded soldiers, where these heroic women did a noble work in alleviating human suffering. They were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. A. H. Hogue, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. O. D. Ranney and Mrs. J. P. Brewster. The last named was also instrumental in organizing the Sanitary Fair, held in Bryant's Hall, Chicago, the first of the kind in the United States. She was an incorporator of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and till her death was an honorary member of its board of directors. Her last years were passed in the beautiful suburb of the city called Glencoe; and here she was very active in beautifying and developing the place.

Thus bearing from his birth the responsibility of an honored family name and history on both sides of his house, Mr. Brewster has not lowered its crest or lessened its luster. He has held up the best traditions of his race in his successful business enterprises, both by their character and their achievements, and in his devotion to every social, educational and moral force in the community, and every public affair which might tend to its advancement, has shown that his lineage is well sustained.

CHARLES A. BROADWATER.—Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Farther than this, what source of valid information may we have touching all phases of thought and accomplishment? "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual," said Sumner, and the final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unsuspected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry and call into play the higher moral elements; when they lead men to risk all on conviction, faith—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is grandest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources emanate all that is precious and permanent in life.

Rising above the masses there have been in all ages and in all localities men who, by their exalted character and intellectual powers, left a deep impression upon the institutions of their time; and in Montana it may be said, without exaggeration, there has been no man who moved upon a loftier plane of action or represented a truer nobility of character and exalted purpose than Col. Charles Arthur Broadwater, the distinguished subject of this memoir. He was essentially a leader of men and a director of opinion, and his career was one of singular activity touching affairs of great scope and importance, and yet without one esoteric phase, its record being as an open scroll which will bear the closest scrutiny and disclose no shadow, no blot thereon. At all times and in all places he was known for his fidelity to purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern the highest type of human existence. These qualities, together with his great services in connection with the development and upbuilding of the state of Montana, won for him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellow men, and none is more worthy of consideration in any work purporting to enter record concerning those who have lived and labored to goodly ends within the confines of this great commonwealth.

Col. Broadwater was born at St. Charles, Mo., on September 25, 1840, a son of Charles Henry and Anne Broadwater. Charles Henry Broadwater was a Virginia planter, and removed from his ancestral home in Fairfax county to Missouri, and purchased a large cotton plantation near St. Louis. In 1861 Charles A. Broadwater went to Colorado; but it was in Virginia City in 1863 that Col. Broadwater became known and identified with Montana and her subsequent history. Here he entered into the life of the then active mining camp as a freighter, handlng a pack train belonging to the firm of King & Gillette, subsequently becoming associated with Capt. Nick Wall, who represented John J. Roe & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., the founders of the celebrated "Diamond R" transportation lines. Here it was that Col. Broadwater first exhibited these qualities which marked his success in subsequent undertakings. He was general superintendent of the "Diamond R" lines until the spring of 1869, when Mat Carroll, George Steele and E. G. McClay purchased the outfit in the name of E. G. McClay & Co., Col. Broadwater remaining as superintendent, then became a partner and continued as such until 1879. At this time the first railroads began to push their way into the territory, and Broadwater turned his attention to contracting. His previous connection with the "Diamond R" line had made for him many acquaintances among government officers, and with their influence he secured a number of contracts. Among the first was one for furnishing material for the construction of Fort Assiniboine, a contract that required a great deal of executive ability. The time given for its execution was limited to six months, but by close management the contract was successfully completed and a similar one secured for Fort Maginnis, whereby he cleared a great deal of money and became the leading partner in traderships at both posts. At the former he was associated with Robert L. McCulloch, since cashier and vice-president of the Montana National Bank. At the latter point he was associated with ex-State Senator C. J. McNamara, with both of whom he was interested in various business ventures up to the time of his death.

The transit from the superintendency of various trains of wagon transportation to that of a railroad was natural, and, for Col. Broadwater, very easily accomplished. Although lacking experience in the workings of a railroad he soon acquired a familiarity with its complicated details and displayed marked ability in that direction; and when J. J. Hill, of the Montana system, decided to push his operations to the coast, he selected Col. Broadwater as his manager and local representative in the state, and on the organization of the Montana Central branch, Col. Broadwater was made president of the company. These positions at the head of the railroad movements of the Great Northern system gave Col. Broadwater the opportunity and field for action which he desired. He was at the head and front of this great enterprise throughout its construction in the state of Montana, and in this stupendous undertaking was found equal to every emergency. It was work to his liking, and in the war of wits which taxed the management of an enterprise of this kind he found his true element, and the opposition of a powerful rival was confronted with the ready resources of a master mind. Contending with sharp, shrewd men, he became as sharp and as shrewd. His natural resources, prolific through previous years of traffic in this state, now stood him well in hand and he was never so much himself as when he had scored a point over opposing forces. Many incidents of the spirited contentions between the forces of the Northern Pacific interests and those presided over by Col. Broadwater could be cited; but where the difficulties seemed thickest his talents shown most brilliant and elicited the admiration of his adversaries as well as his friends. Under his supervision as president of the Montana Central Railroad from Butte to Great Falls, via Helena, and the Rimini & Marysville and Neihart branches were constructed. But it was not in the building of these short lines that the greatest service was rendered to the state by Col. Broadwater. It was due to his untiring and assiduous efforts that President Hill was induced to extend his road into Helena and Butte, and long before that gentleman had decided to build over the present routes Col. Broadwater's active and earnest efforts resulted in having this route selected. In this undertaking, as well as almost all others which mark the career of this brilliant life, we can see a liberality of effort which but displays the actual grandeur of his character. Not for himself were these tremendous undertakings pushed to completion, but for the constituency for whom he labored and that constituence was Montana and his chosen city, Helena. To no single man's effort within the state can be traced the results which are to be seen in the undertakings of Broadwater. The hotel and natatorium are probably the most brilliant and enduring conceptions of his life, and in points of design and execution but demonstrate the liberality of his humanitarian efforts. Long before the beautiful city of Helena became a city, when it was but an uncouth mining village resting upon the sides of Last Chance gulch, was this edifice and the purposes of its construction first formulated in the mind of its promotor. The buildings and their surroundings are the most perfect in their appointments of any resort in the northwest, and stand to-day the pride of Helena and pre-eminently the chief of Montana's many attractions. Its construction required a faith in the future of Helena which few possessed, and to many it seemed a rash and perilous venture. The plant with its equipment involved an expenditure of some $700,000, and, with the limited population of the state at the time of its conception, carried with its construction the necessity of operating the hotel for a number of years at great expense to the promoter. It was probably in view of the necessity of creating a source of revenue for this magnificent resort that the idea of establishing a military post at Helena first presented itself. Nor is it improbable that the previous connection which Col. Broadwater had with the government work at Assiniboine and Fort Maginnis first encouraged the promotion of the hotel and resort at Helena. It was in the final fulfillment of this design that the Colonel undertook the great work which finally resulted in his death. The Montana National Bank was another institution which owed its inception to the busy brain which made it one of the soundest financial institutions of the northwest. At its beginning, in 1883, it was a small concern, but under the fostering care of its able projector it grew into the powerful factor in the state's financial affairs which he left at the time of his death.

Col. Broadwater's investments and business enterprises extended in every direction. He was largely interested in other banks throughout the state, and at Great Falls and Neihart was a prominent stockholder in the First National Bank at each place and a heavy stockholder in the townsite of Great Falls. His mining and cattle interests are to be found all over the state, and his wealth at the time of his death was estimated at from a million to a million and a half of dollars. His death was probably as unexpected to himself as it was to his friends throughout the entire state, and his many enterprises were all in that unfinished condition which marked out the necessity of much future work and development. His death came at a critical time in his own affairs and the affairs of the state, and in the urgent and dire need which the recent financial distress engendered throughout the silver-producing districts his stalwart generalship was more than missed.

The management of these vast properties has since fallen in the hands of Mr. Thomas A. Marlow, a nephew of Col. Broadwater, and a young man of remarkable business qualifications. R. S. McCulloh was designated as executor, but resigned after about two years of service. Mr. Marlow was then appointed on request of the heirs, and developed in the administration of these affairs such marked business qualifications that he was elected president of the Montana National Bank at the time of its reopening after the panic of the summer of 1893. Mr. Marlow, ably assisted by Mr. Albert L. Smith, his efficient cashier, has taken the reins of this banking institution into his hands with the determination of sustaining the reputation which was so magnificently established by its able founder, and has proved himself an able official at the head of its affairs.

The entire career of Col. Broadwater, from his first undertaking within the state up to the time of his death, shows a well formulated plan of life. Founded on the broad basis of humanitarianism, he was a most zealous advocate of the modern movements of international progress. Democratic in principle, as well as in politics, he carried his convictions into every action of his life; and when wealth smiled propitiously upon his efforts he still retained his kindly interests and genial comradeship for those with whom he had labored. Gov. J. K. Toole, in speaking of Col. Broadwater's death, says: "I have never known a death to touch a whole community as deeply as has this. Every body seems to realize that a potent if not a dominant factor in social, commercial and political life is gone. No man in this state ever inaugurated and carried to a successful issue more great enterprises than did Col. Broadwater. None knew the people better or had more of their confidence. He was a man of clear foresight, who knew himself and knew the way before him. He led the way in all he did; he was fruitful of resource, adroit in attack, masterful in defense, relentless in pursuit. His friends are counted in every profession, every avocation and walk in life. He was lenient with those in his debt and charitable to a high degree; and accustomed to bestow favors in a manner so easy, so graceful, so natural, that it created a pleasing sense of gratitude without any special thought of obligation. He was of gentle mein; but knew how to remember, how to resent and how to avenge. The city that he loved and in which he lived and wrought so much ought to record its lamentations in silent signs of universal mourning."

Above all let it be said that he was a man, a prince among men. There are those who have acquired successes in life in the financial and political world, who may have reached to greater results, but few there are among the world's great men who occupied the place in the hearts of their constituencies that Col. Broadwater filled in his. His death was mourned by all who had ever known him, and the messages of condolence from the highest tribunal in the land echoed in unison with the cry from the hearts of the very children of his state in the same grateful, loyal, loving sorrow which bespoke that true homage from his humbler friends that was paid to his memory by the lowly as well as the great. His last sickness was the direct result of influenza, which laid hold upon him while in New York city. He was there preparatory to the senatorial fight for the Helena Post bill, in which he was much interested, and an active and zealous advocate; and it was while making this fight that he brought on a relapse of the attack from which he had partly recovered. The bill was passed, but Col. Broadwater had fought his last battle. He returned to Helena victorious in his efforts, but broken in health and constitution. When the hotel Broadwater was reopened for the season almost the entire community turned out to see him. The Colonel remained upon the veranda during the evening, exchanging greetings of cheer and accepting congratulations upon the success of his efforts in Washington and the hopeful outlook for the satisfactory perfecting of his plans. This was his last appearance in public. A cool breeze had been blowing from up the valley, and he retired with a severe chill which developed into congestion of the lungs. The strain of the past month had been too much for him, and the excitement attendant upon the opening of his hotel had a bad effect. He gradually failed until Monday morning following, when he breathed his last. His last struggle for life was aggravated to some extent by a weak action of the heart; this, with the strain of his active work in Washington and the previous attack of influenza, comprised the combined forces which finally brought him to his death. Its announcement threw the entire state into the profoundest gloom. All business was for the time suspended and messages of condolence poured in from all over the world. President Harrison was among the first to send his words of sympathy from the executive mansion, and throughout the state adversary and friend alike paused to add to the universal sorrow their words of tender and reverential tribute. The business houses of Helena, his chosen and beloved city, closed their doors; and lowered flags and mourning buntings but lent to the cause their mute appeal to the memory of the sacred dead.

From a historical standpoint the life of Col. Broadwater enters to a far greater degree into the present conditions within the state than any other of the earlier factors. His fertility of conception may be credited as the original source of an immeasurable after-result whose potential must remain as yet within the scroll of future years. His life portrayed a character of more than mere genius in a chosen profession; in fact, he had no profession. His capacity was too broad to limit to the boundaries of a single walk in life. It covered the entire breadth, from a pleasant spoken word to a child at play to the shrewd, tactful commander of an army; the heights and depths perfectly balanced by a well-lighted plane of genial warmth where all could meet him in an atmosphere of perfect ease. Unassuming in this self-poise he left the fields of literature and religious controversies to those better suited, and taught by his example of broad humanitarianism a lesson of greater import and stronger impact than could the written sermons of a volume or an era of dogmatic oratory. Always a man of close and profound thought, he was pre-eminently a man of action.

BENJAMIN C. BROOKE, M. D.—Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implied, Dr. Benjamin Coddington Brooke was ever faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors, and not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling by his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine was broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accorded him distinguished place among the practitioners of Montana, while love and veneration were his in the city of Helena, where he lived and labored to goodly ends. Dr. Brooke was a native of West Virginia, born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, on April 1, 1822, the son of Dr. Thomas Frederick and Mary (Coddington) Brooke, natives of Prince George's and Allegany counties, Md. The father was a practicing physician of Prince George's county, whence he eventually removed to West Virginia, where his death occurred, his widow thereafter coming to Montana with her son, Dr. Brooke. The grandfather likewise was a physician, and was a native of Scotland whence he came to America and located in Maryland, where he passed the residue of his life, honored for his sterling character and high professional attainments.

Dr. Benjamin C. Brooke received education in the schools of Virginia, in which state also he prepared himself for that profession honored and dignified by four different generations of his name. He continued his technical studies in the Cincinnati Medical College, and later graduated in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Dr. Brooke in 1854 began the practice of medicine in Kansas City, Mo., being one of the pioneer physicians of that section, while in 1858, at the time of the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, Colo., he went to Denver, where he located until the spring of 1863, when he came to Montana and established himself at Virginia City, thus becoming one of the pioneers of Montana, where he lived to attain distinguished honors as a physician and a man among men. In 1866 he removed to Helena, and here he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, May 9, 1891. Of his long and faithful service the record is written in the grateful memories of those to whom he ministered. He was a man of marked business ability and was interested in various mining enterprises, as well as in farming and stock growing. To the matrimonial union of Dr. Brooke and Sarah Mackbee six children were born. Two sons and two daughters are living, as is the widowed mother, now venerable in years. One son, Lee D., a graduate of the law department of the University of Virginia, is now engaged in the office of the Terminal Railway at St. Louis, Mo., while the other son, Dr. Ben C. Brooke, is the worthy successor of his father in medical practice in Montana's capital city, specific reference being made to him on other pages of this work. The two daughters are Mrs. Dr. Rudolph Hoaskey and Miss Lalla M. Brooke.

BEN C. BROOKE, M. D. — Among the younger representatives of the medical profession in the capital city of Montana is Ben C. Brooke, M. D., who, to his skill as a physician and surgeon, has also the added distinction of being a native son of Helena, where he has given evidence in his case at least of the fallibility of the old adage that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," both in professional and social circles, his practice being of representative order. He was born in Helena on May 9, 1872, the son of Benjamin C. and Sarah (Mackbee) Brooke, to whom invidual reference is made elsewhere in this work.

In his native city Dr. Brooke was reared to maturity, securing his literary education in the public schools and then turning his attention to the technical work of preparation for his chosen profession. He began reading medicine in the offices of Drs. Treacy & Carmichael, under whose effective preceptorship he advanced rapidly, and in March, 1892, he matriculated in Bellevue Medical College, in New York city, graduating from this institution of high standing in March, 1896. Thus thoroughly fortified for a brilliant medical career Dr. Brooke returned to Helena, and forthwith opened an office and a practice as a physician and surgeon. He has ever kept abreast of the advances made in medical science and is known as a close student and as one who gives much time and thought to original investigation. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic to place himself in touch with the rapid advance of medical developments. He is secretary of the Helena Medical Association and the Medical Association of Montana and is a member of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association. He takes interest in the work of each, and is also a close student of the best medical literature. He has been president of the board of health of Lewis and Clarke county for two years, and is now serving his second term as county coroner. He has been secretary of the State Medical Society for three terms, being the present incumbent, and is highly esteemed by his professional conferes in the county and state. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he belongs to the Democratic party.

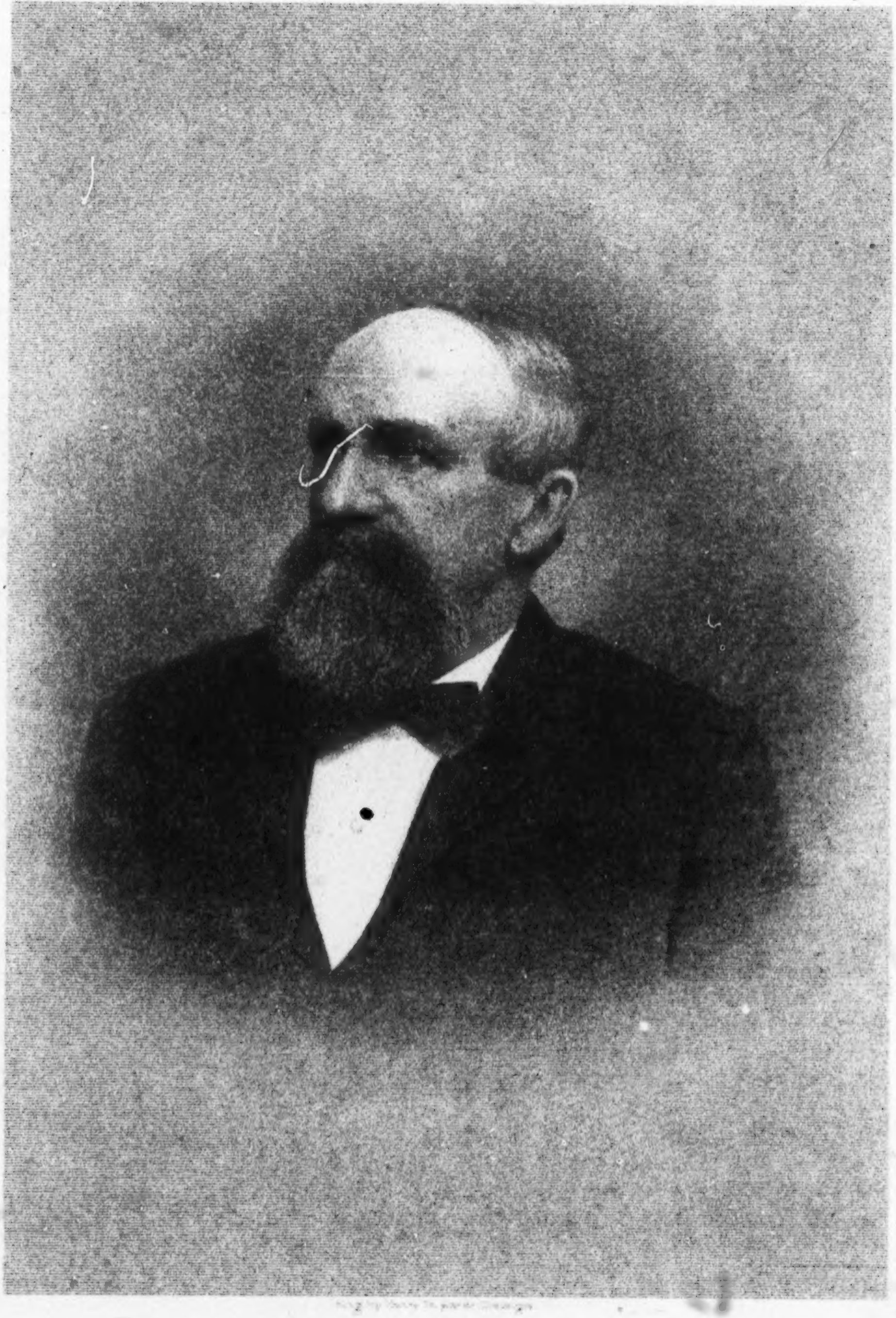
JOHN J. BUCKLEY, M. D.—One of the best known and most thoroughly skilled physicians and surgeons of the northwest, is Dr. John J. Buckley, now incumbent of the office of chief surgeon of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is distinctively one of the progressive citizens of Montana, his home being Missoula. He is a native of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., born on April 13, 1853. His parents were Dr. Horatio and Elizabeth (Case) Buckley, both of whom were born in New York. The father, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state, was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and also read medicine under the direction of Dr. Mott, one of the eminent physicians of that day.

Dr. John J. Buckley was the elder of the two children and received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native state, after which he attended Delaware Academy, at Delhi, N. Y., after which he began the reading of medicine under the effective preceptorship of his father. He then entered the medical department of Columbia, N. Y., College, in the city of New York, completing the prescribed course and graduating as a member of the class of 1878. Dr. Buckley took up his abode in Missoula in 1887. Upon coming to Missoula he was made chief surgeon for the western division of the Northern Pacific, which has in Missoula a modern and finely equipped hospital. The upper story of the building is fitted up as a residence for the chief surgeon, and here Dr. Buckley has an attractive home. The Doctor is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and he has been vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the American Clinological Association, American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Society. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, and he has held offices of public trust, having served as president of the state board of health and the board of education of Missoula. Fraternally the Doctor has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, his position in the Masonic order, his affiliations being still with the various bodies of the order in Fargo, N. D.

ALEXANDER METZEL.—No class of the American people is entitled to more credit than the hardy pioneers, who, leaving comfort and comparative ease behind them, braved every danger of the untrodden wilderness, and reduced it to subjection and useful fruitfulness. Of this class was Alexander Metzel, of Puller Springs, Madison county, one of the Montana pioneers of 1863, and one of her most respected and substantial citizens, who could see satisfactory results arising from the work of his hands in the section of the great commonwealth where his activities were exercised. Mr. Metzel was born in York, Pa., January 14, 1835, of ancestors German on his father's side and English on his mother's. His parents were Thomas A. and Hannah Matthews Metzel, both natives of York, who lived and died there, and were for many years owners and managers of the Metzel House, a hostelry celebrated for its substantial fare and excellent service. The father had six children by his first marriage and eight by his second. Only five of them are living.

Alexander Metzel, one of the second family, was educated in York, and there learned the butcher's trade. In 1857, the year before his father's death, he emigrated to Iowa City, Iowa, and secured employment at $15 a month until 1860, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. He engaged in butchering for several months in Denver, and then returned to Iowa City. From here he went to Rock Island, Ill., and worked as a trimmer in a packing house. Again he returned to Iowa City, purchased teams and with them took his employer's family in 1861 to Denver, Col. He worked in that city until the following spring and then, returning to Iowa, was married at Indianola to Miss Anna E. Spicer, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after he again crossed the plains, with his bride for company, and he was again employed at Denver by his former employer. In 1863 he came to Montana, leaving his wife in Denver, and July 15, 1864, opened a butcher shop at Nevada City, in Alder gulch. The country at that time had been brought into a state of law and order by the work of the Vigilantes, in which he had assisted with some spirit, and he went to Denver for his wife; but he concluded to go back to Nevada City. There he opened a butcher shop for the second time, and bought and dressed the first hog killed in the place. He paid seventy-five cents a pound for it and it weighed 300 pounds dressed. He made a considerable portion of it, mixed with beef from the four head of cattle which the cold winter had left him out of a herd of 200, into sausage, and sold the sausage at $1.00 a pound.

Mr. Metzel had owned a ranch in a pleasant



Albert Metzel

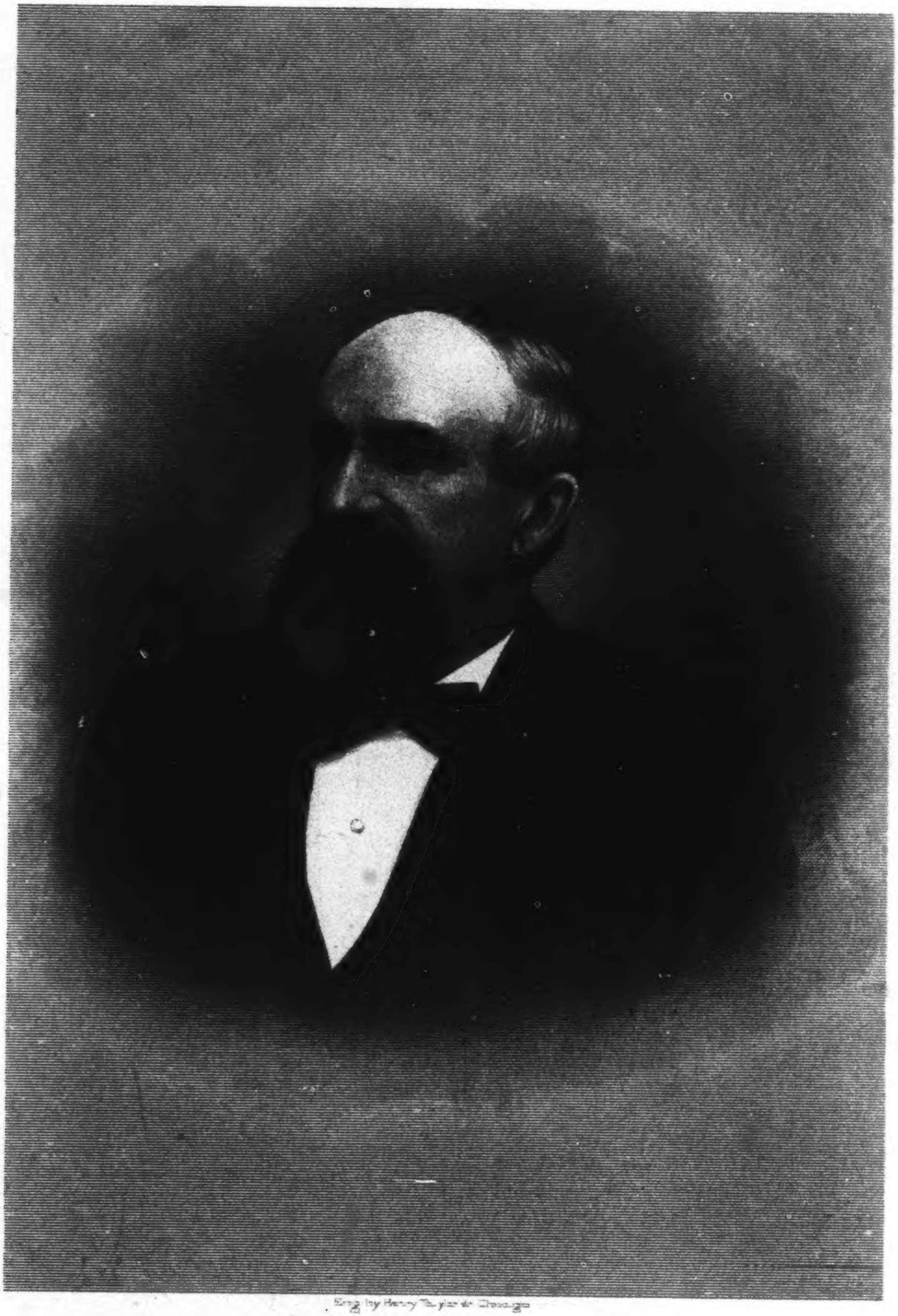
ley, now incumbent of the office of chief surgeon of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is distinctively one of the progressive citizens of Montana, his home being Missoula. He is a native of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., born on April 13, 1853. His parents were Dr. Horatio and Elizabeth (Case) Buckley, both of whom were born in New York. The father, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state, was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and also read medicine under the direction of Dr. Mott, one of the eminent physicians of that day.

Dr. John J. Buckley was the elder of the two children and received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native state, after which he attended Delaware Academy, at Delhi, N. Y., after which he began the reading of medicine under the effective preceptorship of his father. He then entered the medical department of Columbia, N. Y., College, in the city of New York, completing the prescribed course and graduating as a member of the class of 1878. Dr. Buckley took up his abode in Missoula in 1887. Upon coming to Missoula he was made chief surgeon for the western division of the Northern Pacific, which has in Missoula a modern and finely equipped hospital. The upper story of the building is fitted up as a residence for the chief surgeon, and here Dr. Buckley has an attractive home. The Doctor is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and he has been vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the American Clinological Association, American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Society. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, and he has held offices of public trust, having served as president of the state board of health and the board of education of Missoula. Fraternally the Doctor has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, his position in the Masonic order, his affiliations being still with the various bodies of the order in Fargo, N. D.

ALEXANDER METZEL.—No class of the American people is entitled to more credit than the hardy pioneers, who, leaving comfort and comparative ease behind them, braved every danger of the untrodden wilderness, and reduced it to subjection and useful fruitfulness. Of this class was Alexander Metzel, of Puller Springs, Madison county, one of the Montana pioneers of 1863, and one of her most respected and substantial citizens, who could see satisfactory results arising from the work of his hands in the section of the great commonwealth where his activities were exercised. Mr. Metzel was born in York, Pa., January 14, 1835, of ancestors German on his father's side and English on his mother's. His parents were Thomas A. and Hannah Matthews Metzel, both natives of York, who lived and died there, and were for many years owners and managers of the Metzel House, a hostelry celebrated for its substantial fare and excellent service. The father had six children by his first marriage and eight by his second. Only five of them are living.

Alexander Metzel, one of the second family, was educated in York, and there learned the butcher's trade. In 1857, the year before his father's death, he emigrated to Iowa City, Iowa, and secured employment at $15 a month until 1860, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. He engaged in butchering for several months in Denver, and then returned to Iowa City. From here he went to Rock Island, Ill., and worked as a trimmer in a packing house. Again he returned to Iowa City, purchased teams and with them took his employer's family in 1861 to Denver, Col. He worked in that city until the following spring and then, returning to Iowa, was married at Indianola to Miss Anna E. Spicer, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after he again crossed the plains, with his bride for company, and he was again employed at Denver by his former employer. In 1863 he came to Montana, leaving his wife in Denver, and July 15, 1864, opened a butcher shop at Nevada City, in Alder gulch. The country at that time had been brought into a state of law and order by the work of the Vigilantes, in which he had assisted with some spirit, and he went to Denver for his wife; but he concluded to go back to Nevada City. There he opened a butcher shop for the second time, and bought and dressed the first hog killed in the place. He paid seventy-five cents a pound for it and it weighed 300 pounds dressed. He made a considerable portion of it, mixed with beef from the four head of cattle which the cold winter had left him out of a herd of 200, into sausage, and sold the sausage at $1.00 a pound.

Mr. Metzel had owned a ranch in a pleasant



Eng. by Henry Taylor & Chicago

Albert Metzel

location at Puller Springs, fifteen miles southwest of Virginia City, for some time, and in 1872 made this his home. This ranch contained 6,000 acres of land, and had all appliances necessary for a first-class stock farm, on which he raised large crops of oats, and cut from 600 to 800 tons of hay a year. He was the first Montana stockman to bring thoroughbred Durham cattle into the state. His first importation of Durhams was from Kentucky in 1871, and from that year he did a large business in supplying farmers with this stock, and thereby contributed largely to the improvement of stock in his section of the state. He was also interested in raising superior breeds and strains of horses, among his products being the dam of Frank Quirk, 2:12½, the fastest horse ever bred in Montana. He raised in all many hundreds of fine draft and trotting horses, and thousands of excellent cattle.

Mr. Metzel was not, however, wholly absorbed in his own pursuits. He exhibited a lively interest in public affairs, and, as an active Republican, performed his part towards securing good results from political forces. When Gen. Grant was president he appointed Mr. Metzel postmaster of Puller Springs, a position which he held until he died. He was also a county commissioner for four years, and in 1883 was nominated for the Montana house of representatives by his party, and, although he tried several times to withdraw from the ticket, and did no electioneering, he was elected by a vote largely in excess of that of the other candidates. At the conclusion of his term he was unanimously renominated by acclamation, and during his tenure he secured valuable legislation for his constituents, one item of which was the erection of the State Orphan's Home at Twin Bridges, and another was useful laws concerning live stock. A unique, and as the results prove, a very useful enterprise, was the organization of a live stock company by giving each of his five sons 100 calves, each calf representing a share of stock in the company, of which he retained the presidency, and an active participation in its control. In 1897 the company was dissolved and the stock sold. His sons are Frank S., born in Colorado; Charles Montana, one of the first white boys born within the limits of the present state, now residing at Puller Springs; Thomas A., raising cattle in Centennial valley; William O., residing on the home ranch; and Albert Lewis, now extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle in the Centennial valley. A daughter, Clara May, died January 26, 1880. Mrs. Metzel, after sixteen years of married life, was called from earth on May 9, 1878. Mr. Metzel's death occurred at Puller Springs on January 10, 1899. His estate was valued at $150,000, and was equally divided among the five sons. In addition to the offices already noted as held by Mr. Metzel, he was elected in 1895 to the state senate for a term of four years, and bore himself in the higher body with the same conspicuous ability, conscientious attention to duty and serviceable regard for the interests of his constituents that had distinguished him in the lower house. He was well prepared for a leading part in public affairs, whether they concerned only his immediate section, or pertained to a large area. He was one of the exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, and secured a diploma there for a superior specimen of jasper.

STARRATT J. BURGESS is one of the most prosperous and successful dairymen in Montana, is the scion of a family which for nine generations has contributed its enterprise, intelligence and force of character to the welfare and development of America. He is himself the pioneer of the dairy business in his neighborhood, and the first man to introduce every modern appliance and improvement. His parents were Charles H. and Hannah (Starratt) Burgess, natives of Canada. The ancestors of his father were English; those of his mother were of the north of Ireland. The Burgess family came from England to Nova Scotia in 1637. One branch, headed by Thomas Burgess, has had an unbroken course of substantial success in every line of life. In 1776 two brothers took the oath of allegiance to Nova Scotia, and both located there. Of one of them, Edward, is directly descended Starratt J. Burgess, whose father, Charles H. Burgess, was born in Nova Scotia on August 19, 1827. He attained manhood on the frontier as a farmer's boy, but nature had endowed him for other occupation and, yielding to the voice of the muse, he became a professor of music. After some years spent in this line he retired from it to a fine homestead which he purchased, and lived the life of a quiet gentleman farmer and successful fruit grower. He married Miss Hannah Starratt in May, 1854. She was born in Annapolis county, N. S., on July 7, 1828, the daughter of John Starratt, of Irish parentage. The Starratts came to America as early as 1637, and soon assumed a position among the leading families of their neighborhood. All branches of the Burgess family were thrifty, industrious and self-reliant people. Mrs. Hannah Burgess died in August, 1898, at the age of seventy years, leaving eight children, of whom five are residents of Montana.

Mr. Burgess remained under his parental roof until he was sixteen years old, performing such labor as the circumstances required and receiving such education as the times afforded. He then yielded to a longing for the sea and became a sailor. He shipped at first as a cook and later as an able seaman before the mast. For ten years he enjoyed this rollicking life of alternate hope and fear, adventure and triumph, and then tiring of it, settled down on land and began working at the carpenter trade, and continued at this employment for twenty-one years near the old homestead. In 1877 he removed to Quincy, Mass., where he first engaged in dairying and market gardening. In April, 1888, he came to Montana and renewed his occupation as a carpenter in company with his brother, Harry C. Burgess. He continued in this employment three years, but in July, 1891, he began dairying as successor to C. H. Bradish, and is still engaged in it on an extensive dairy farm three miles east of Helena, where by industry, foresight, breadth of view and excellent judgment, he has built up a most profitable business, which is steadily increasing and is conducted on an elevated plane of progressiveness and strict integrity. He now (1901) daily milks more than fifty three-quarter blood Jersey cows on his own place, and also uses the product of neighboring farms. He is the owner of the ranch on which he lives, and has made it a model of neatness, taste and high development, containing every modern device for his business, and the whole is kept with scrupulous care as to cleanliness and purity. In fact, from the beginning of his career his progress has been steady, constant and substantial.

Mr. Burgess was united in marriage on March 16, 1881, to Miss Mary Riech, of Quincy, Mass. She was born in Mechlenburg, Germany, March 17, 1860, a daughter of John and Wilhelmina Riech, with whom she emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1866, and who are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have five children, Caroline, Gertrude, Helen Ruth, Starratt J., Jr., and Mildred, who add life and light to their home, and assist in dispensing the graceful hospitality for which it is noted. Mrs. Burgess is a devout member of the Baptist church. Mr. Burgess is a type of the sterling, broad-minded and far-seeing men who have made the gratifying history of Helena and its immediate vicinity. His ability, force of character and business acumen have given him a high place in the regard of his fellows and a strong hold on the confidence of the community. Politically he is independent of party control, voting as his judgment dictates, and seeking no preferment himself. He is a member of the Masonic order, up to and including the Knight Templar degree, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LUCIUS D. BURTT.—This honored pioneer of the west has had an eventful life, and his familiarity with the scenes and incidents of early days was gained through intimate and varied experiences, and it is peculiarly proper that he be given representation in this work in order that perpetual record may be left concerning his life and accomplishments. Mr. Burtt is a native of Essex county, N. Y., where he was born on October 13, 1827, coming of stanch old colonial lineage. His father, John Burtt, was a native of the old Green Mountain state, when, as a young man, he removed to the state of New York, and there passed the residue of his days after devoting his life to farming, lumbering and contracting. He served as a private in the war of 1812. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Laura Stevens, who was born in New York state, her father having been there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a valiant soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and participant in the battle of Ticonderoga. John and Laura Burtt became the parents of eleven children, and six of the number are yet living. Three of the brothers maintained the military reputation of the family by effective service during the Civil war. In the common schools of his native county Lucius D. Burtt received a fair English education, supplemented by long and active association with men and affairs and by personal application. At the age of sixteen he left school and went to New York city, where he shipped on a vessel bound for the West Indies. He followed the sea for two years, and in 1849, at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement in California, he was one of the argonauts who proceeded thither by way of

S. J. Burgess

the Panama route. He disembarked in San Francisco on February 15, 1850, proceeded to the mining districts and secured a claim which he worked successfully until 1852, taking out $1,600 in one day. He disposed of the claim that year, bought a number of pack mules and engaged in freighting into all the mining districts of the northwest, which he followed until 1866, packing goods and supplies into every state in the northwest and teaming in Arizona and Nevada. He knows all the Indian trails, even those extending into British Columbia and as far north as the Arctic regions. In 1867 Mr. Burtt made a trip to Mexico, and in the fall returned to California, purchasing a pack-mule train in Los Angeles and engaging in packing through Arizona. In 1868 he sold his mules and business and purchased sheep, trailing the same through to Montana in the spring of 1875. In 1877 he returned to California, secured another large band of sheep, which he brought through to Montana, organized the Burtt, Gans & Klein Sheep Company, and has since been thus associated in the raising of sheep upon a very extensive scale, having ranches in Broadwater, Meagher and Cascade counties, and running about 43,000 sheep. Mr. Burtt maintains his headquarters at Townsend, Broadwater county, where he is well known and held in high estimation as one of the sterling pioneers of the state and as a man whose life has been one of earnest and consecutive endeavor.

In politics Mr. Burtt takes but little interest, his business activities proving more attractive to him than the seeking of political office. He is alert and active, having the vitality engendered by the free and open life of the plains and mountains, and does not give in his personality the suggestion of the more than three score years and ten which mark the span of his life.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Great Falls, Mont., was organized on July 1, 1886. The original officers were: President, C. A. Broadwater; vice-president, H. O. Cohowen; cashier, L. G. Phelps; assistant cashier, A. E. Dickerman. The first meeting had been held on May 27, 1886. In July the bank was opened for business in the building now occupied by a cigar store on Central avenue and Second street. Subsequently it was removed to where the Cascade Bank is now located, and in 1892, in company with the Townsite Company, the bank built its present building. Mr. Broadwater continued president until November 17, 1887, when T. E. Collins was elected to succeed him. The first directorate consisted of the original officers, S. E. Atkinson and Ebenezer Sharp, of Helena. In June, 1887, the number of directors was increased to nine,T. E. Collins, Martin McGinnis and John Lepley being added. Mr. Collins acted as president until July, 1893, and on July 3, of that year, A. M. Scott was elected to the office. On July 17, 1893, G. T. Curtis was elected cashier and one of the directors. Marcus Daly was elected a director on January 8, 1895. Mr. Scott served as president until July 1, 1895, and was succeeded by G. T. Curtis. H. H. Matteson was then chosen cashier and served until 1902. The original capital stock of the First National Bank was $50,000, since increased to $200,000. The bank carries deposits of $1,200,000. The surplus and individual deposits are $55,000.

This was the first bank of any note to be organized in Great Falls or Cascade county. G. T. Curtis, the present efficient and energetic president, is a native of Minnesota, and a son of Gold T. and Mary A. (Anderson) Curtis, both natives of New York. Gold T. Curtis was a lawyer who practiced in New York during his early manhood and removed to Minnesota in 1855, where he continued in successful legal practice and served in the constitutional convention which preceded the organization of the territory into a state. On the breaking out of the Civil war he organized Co. K, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, and was elected its captain. He did not live to witness the termination of the fierce struggle in which he so patriotically and enthusiastically engaged, for having served gallantly in some of the more important and decisive battles of the war, he died at St. Louis in 1863. His widow is still living.

G. T. Curtis was reared and educated in Minnesota and New York city. Before coming to Montana he was for two years and a half with the Chase National Bank of New York. After his arrival in Great Falls in 1889 he entered the First National Bank of Great Falls as a clerk. One year later, in 1890, he organized a bank at Sand Coulee, and in 1891 he founded the First National Bank of Neihart, which, in 1893, was converted into the State Bank of Neihart. In 1893 also Mr. Curtis severed his connection with this institution and accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Great Falls, since which time he has resided in that city. He is also interested in banks at Stocket and Belt, both of them being private institutions.

The financial and social career of Mr Curtis affords a most striking and valuable example to the ambitious young man of the day. By force of character, business sagacity and those sterling qualities which go so far to establish a man's influence in any community, he has won his way to the top. Not only in Great Falls but throughout the state he is well and favorably known. Early in life he laid the foundation of his character upon the rock of industrious probity and his enviable success has been deservedly won. Politically Mr. Curtis has been a lifelong Democrat, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. In 1899 Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Lucile M. Monroe, a native of Michigan. They have one child, Gold T. Curtis, Jr.

LIEUT.-COL. EDMOND BUTLER, U. S. A.—The achievements of the citizen soldiery of the United States under every form of warfare, and in all the delicate situations appertaining to the service, have won unstinted praise from veteran warriors of other lands, and are worthy of every commendation that has been heaped upon them. On the list of our immortals in the military service Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler occupies a justly high and honored place. He was born in Ireland March 19, 1827, immigrated to the United States when a young man, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in editorial work, being associated with Horace Greeley and later with Charles A. Dana. During the Civil war Mr. Dana secured him appointment as captain in the regular army of the United States, but not having had a military training, he preferred to take the position of second lieutenant. He was first sent to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was appointed provost marshal and placed in charge of Confederate prisoners. He served in this capacity a year and a half, and was then sent to New Mexico to join his regiment. He was detailed to accompany Gen. Baird (afterward inspector-general) in inspection of Kansas and Missouri troops. In 1862 he was the mustering officer in consolidating and remustering Kansas volunteers, and performed his duties with so much tact and success that he was officially complimented by Gen. Hunter, the department commander, for settling without resort to force "difficult and delicate" matters affecting Kansas troops. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1864, and in 1865 he commanded an expedition against the Navajo Indians in Canyon de Chelle, marching his troops 720 miles in twenty-two days and two hours, being two days of the time without rations. He inflicted severe loss on the Indians, killing a number, taking twenty-seven prisoners and quieting the tumult. In September of that year he received the formal surrender of Manoelito Grande, and sent more than 2,000 prisoners to the reservation. In 1866 he was ordered to defend the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Fort Wallace, Kan. In June, 1868, he was in attendance on Gen. Sherman. In December of that year, with a small infantry force, he exhumed the bodies of the killed in the Forsythe affair, on the Arickaree fork, under fire from the main body of the Sioux, and extricated his small force from a perilous position. In 1869 he commanded the force detailed to guard the Smoky Hill stage route from Fort Wallace to Denver, and in 1870 volunteered with his company for the expedition against the Pawnees under Gen. Woods, and commanded the expedition after Gen. Woods was disabled by illness. In December, 1873, after serving as commander at Fort Wallace in 1871, and being ordered to the plains in 1872, he was stricken down by camp fever and went to Europe on sick leave. On his return, in 1874, he served through the expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches under Gen. Miles. In the campaign against Sitting Bull he commanded the center at Cedar creek and in the subsequent pursuit. He was shot at by Gall while relieving an outpost. Upon receipt of the news of the Custer massacre he was ordered to the Yellowstone, and remained on the frontier and in the Bad Lands until he joined Gen. Miles in a series of campaigns against the confederated Sioux and Cheyennes. In the hard-fought battle of Wolf mountain on January 8, 1877, when the thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero and the snow was two feet deep on the battle ground, Capt. Butler turned the tide of battle in favor of Gen. Miles's forces by leading a victorious charge against a force of Indians who were flanking the troops, and who occupied a strongly fortified position on Steep bluff. He had two horses shot under him, but continued to lead the charge on foot, and after a desperate struggle routed the Indians and captured their position. For this gallant achievement he was recommended by Gen. Miles in his official report for promotion to the brevet rank of major. And when at the close of the campaign he left the command, the General wrote to him: "In leaving the regiment be assured you have the thanks and good will of its commanding officer for your hard service in the field and fortitude in action." No commendation he ever received, however, touched him so deeply as a letter signed by every enlisted man in his company who was in the notable charge, thanking him for "the gallant manner in which he led the charge on the 8th of January, in which they had the honor of participating, and for the kindness he had shown them in so many different ways." For this charge also he was awarded a medal of honor by congress. In 1885 he was promoted major and was assigned to various posts until his retirement from active service in 1891, when he was admitted to the bar of Montana. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1891. He continued to practice law until December, 1894, when he made a trip to Europe, and while in Normandy was taken ill with appendicitis and died within twenty-four hours. His remains were brought back to the United States and buried at Omaha with military honors by the side of those of his wife, who had died some years before. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, the latter of whom died in infancy. His sons accompanied him in most of his changes of place, and were educated as opportunity was afforded.

EDMOND BUTLER, the oldest son of the Colonel, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1860. After receiving an elementary education in the public schools, he entered the State University at Lawrence, Kan., and was there graduated in 1883. The next fall he entered the law department of Yale, and after finishing the course in 1885, came to Miles City and began the practice of his profession. In a short time he took up journalism in connection with his law practice, and purchasing the Stockgrowers' Journal, in company with H. G. Potter, he continued in charge of its editorial department until January, 1898, when he sold his interest to Mr. Potter. In the spring of 1898 he removed to Gebo and there continued to practice law, buying a drug store as an additional source of activity and business. He was married in December, 1896, to Miss Effie M. Eversol, a native of Ohio. He was the first police magistrate of Miles City, and served in that capacity for eight years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen.

ALBERT BUTLER, fourth son of the family, is a physician in active and profitable practice at Red Lodge. He was graduated from Omaha University and took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed physician in the Marine Corps, and served at the hospital on Staten Island throughout the war.

THOMAS BUTLER, another son, is engaged in keeping a hotel at Forsythe, Rosebud county. In the late war he was a sergeant in Troop I, Third Cavalry, Volunteers, and was stationed at Camp Chickamauga. He is a popular gentleman in the community where he lives, and is highly esteemed as a boniface.

HORACE BUTLER is conducting a profitable livery business at Miles City, where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the residents and of the traveling public. He is recognized as a leading tradesman in his line, fully up to date in his business and endowed with social qualities of a high order.

CHARLES DANA BUTLER is in the advertising business at Kansas City, Mo., and Harry Butler, after graduating from Georgetown College, D. C., studied law, but after a few years in the office of the United States district attorney at Omaha, abandoned the law for business pursuits, and located at St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES F. CADY.—This well known and successful stockgrower of Park county identified himself with Montana when it was still on the frontier of civilization, and can well recall, from personal association, the scenes and incidents which marked the pioneer period. He is thoroughly loyal to the state, and one of its sterling citizens. Mr. Cady was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, 1836, the son of Hollis and Orrilia (Grinolds) Cady, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, both families having been established in New England for many generations, the paternal lineage being of English origin, and the maternal of Welsh. Hollis Cady removed with his parents to Steuben county, N. Y., where he devoted his attention to farming until his death and there reared his six sons and five daughters.

Charles F. Cady was reared on the Steuben homestead, receiving the education given at the public schools. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and followed various pursuits for nine years, after which, in 1863, he resided one year in Minnesota, after which he started for Montana, coming by Omaha and Council Bluffs to Fort Bridger and overland to Virginia City. The train had a government escort and was not molested by the Indians. Mr. Cady arrived in Virginia City in April, 1865, having passed the winter at Fort Bridger, whence he removed to White-tail Deer creek and there entered the employ of J. W. Potter, at the stage station. In November he went to Confederate gulch, being engaged in teaming and other occupations during the winter, after which he passed about three months in New York gulch, and was again employed by Mr. Potter during the summer and thereafter returned to White-tail Deer creek, having charge of the stage station at Basin until the spring of 1868, when he proceeded to Fort Benton where he embarked on a Missouri river boat and voyaged to Sioux City, Iowa, from which point he proceeded to Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for ten years. In 1878 Mr. Cady removed to Bismarck, N. D., where he was engaged in freighting until the following year when he again came to Montana.

In 1882 he took up his present ranch, first securing a pre-emption claim and thereafter homestead and desert claims, making the acreage of his ranch about 500 acres. Prior to filing his original claim, he had been for some time engaged in railroad work. His ranch is situated 14 miles east of the city of Livingston, and he is extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, giving special attention to Herefords and wintering from one to three hundred head. In politics Mr. Cady gives his support to the Republican party and he has served for a number of years as school trustee. On December 23, 1861, Mr. Cady was united in marriage to Miss Orril Stiles, born in New York, one of the eleven children of David and Clarina (Shaw) Stiles, natives of New York and Massachusetts. The Stiles family is of English and Scotch extraction. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cady: Burr, deceased; Ella, wife of James Milligan, a prosperous rancher near Livingston; Charles, engaged in ranching in this vicinity; Theodore, a resident of Livingston; Montia, who married Miss Marjorie Brophy; Frank Leslie, Bert, Clara and Orril.

MORRIS CAIN, a veteran soldier and the pioneer of the thriving little town of Glendive, having built the first log house and the first blacksmith shop erected within its present limits, Mr. Cain sees his hopes realized beyond his expectations, and the fruits of his enterprise growing and flourishing around him. Morris Cain is a native of Barkerville, Mass., where he was born April 30, 1857. From Barkerville he removed with his parents to Worcester, in 1865, and remained at home, attending the public schools and assisting his father on the farm until 1875. In that year he enlisted in the Seventh United States Cavalry at Boston, and served on the western frontier for two years, being discharged at Sunday Creek July 4, 1877. He participated in the battle of Little Big Horn July 25 and 26, 1876, in Maj. Reno's command, and was under heavy fire all the time. This was the memorable battle in which Custer and so many men were massacred. There were only about 250 men who survived in Mr. Cain's regiment.

The next year he opened a blacksmith shop at Bismarck, N. D., and soon after volunteered to carry the United States mails from that city to Fort Keogh, then a hazardous undertaking. In 1879 he sold his business at Bismarck and worked at blacksmithing in advance of the construction gang on the Northern Pacific Railroad until they reached Glendive, where he located in 1880. As has been noted, he built the first log house in the place, and in this conducted a grocery store for Quinn & Kelly, of St. Paul, for about a year. In February, 1881, he built the first blacksmith shop in Glendive, and also erected two buildings on Front street. For several years he was engaged in the blacksmith, livery and freighting business, and secured valuable property in the town, which was rapidly developing. He continued blacksmithing until 1890, and then started a retail liquor business.

In connection with his other enterprises Mr. Cain began raising horses in 1881, and has largely increased its magnitude, making a specialty of thoroughbreds. His location in this line is on the old Bennett ranch, on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Clear creek, where he has 316 acres of land, acquired by deed, with five miles of ditch and a Clear creek water right with 1,000 inches of recorded water. He is farming all his land, and produces a great variety of crops, the soil being adapted to many products. In politics Mr. Cain is a stalwart Democrat, and as such was elected by the people the first deputy sheriff at Glendive when it was a part of Custer county. This was in 1880-81. His services were much appreciated by the citizens of the community, to whom they proved most valuable. He was married at Fort Keogh in 1881 to Miss May Roberts, a native of Maine, where she was born in April, 1864. They have five children, namely: William, aged eighteen; Leo, fifteen; Grover, twelve; Hartwell, ten, and Bryan, three. This thrifty business man, progressive farmer and useful, influential citizen has richly earned the good opinion and esteem of his fellow citizens, which he so abundantly enjoys.

JAMES H. CALDERHEAD.—Holding high official position as auditor of the commonwealth, it is particularly consistent that we have incorporated a sketch of the life of James H. Calderhead, one of the representative citizens of Helena and the state. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, on August 28, 1848, the son of Ebenezer B. and Martha (Wallace) Calderhead, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Calderhead, was born in Scotland and was for many years a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church. He emigrated to the United States in 1801, locating in Jefferson county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1805. His three sons and one daughter are all deceased. Ebenezer B. Calderhead, his son, was likewise a minister of the United Presbyterian church, receiving his education in Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1825, after which he completed his theological course at Allegheny, Pa. He was engaged in ministerial labors for many years in Ohio, ending his labors only with his death, which occurred at Marysville, Kan., in 1892. His devoted wife had preceded him to the better land, her death occurring in Bates county, Mo., in 1872. They had eight sons and three daughters, all except two of the sons are living. The eldest, William A., now represents the Fifth district of Kansas in congress. Another son, John, was in the Union army of the Civil war, being a member of the Ohio militia during his last year of service, and, sacrificing his life for his country, he died in a hospital at Annapolis, Md.

James H. Calderhead attained maturity in Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. He began his business career in the railway service as an agent and telegraph operator in Kansas, from which position he advanced step by step until he was traveling auditor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., proving a valuable official. He came to Montana in 1888, and was appointed chief clerk in the office of the auditor of the Montana Union Railroad. In 1894, on the occasion of the great strike of the American Railway Union, he was president of the Montana Union, and for his zealous efforts in the cause he was tried for contempt of court and sentenced to confinement for thirty days in the county jail of Silver Bow county. His interest in the welfare of the laboring classes has been constant and animated, and his appreciation of the dignity of honest toil has made him a stalwart advocate of the cause of the working man, in whatever field of endeavor. His appointment to the position of commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry for Montana, which was tendered by Governor Smith in 1896, was recognized as a merited tribute to his ability and met approval throughout the state. He gave an able administration of this office, leaving it to accept a still higher official place. In the general election in 1900 Mr. Calderhead's name appeared on the Fusion ticket as a candidate for auditor of state, and to this important office he was elected by a flattering majority, entering upon the discharge of its duties on January 1, 1901.

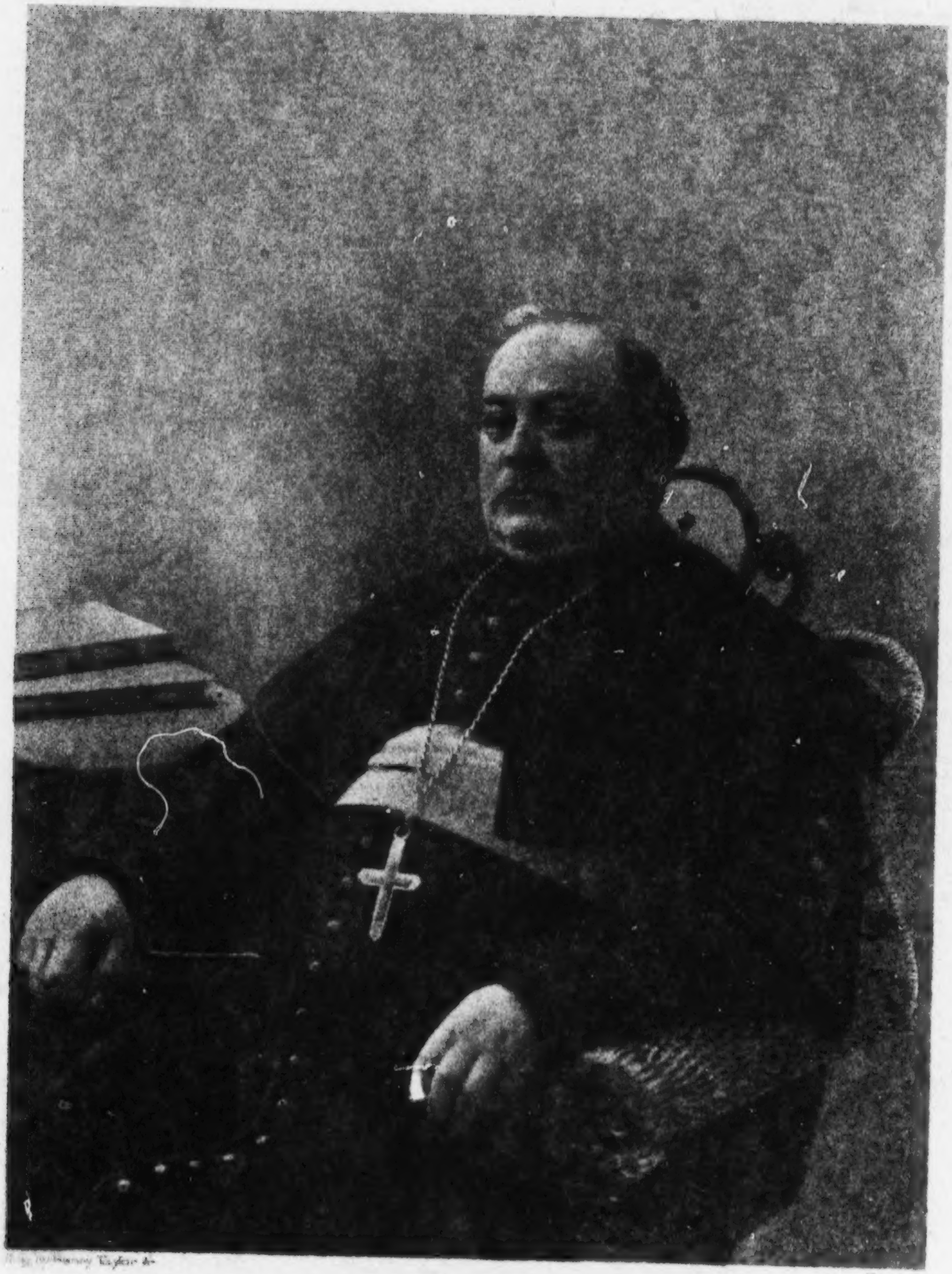
In politics Mr. Calderhead advocates the cause of the Populist party, in whose ranks he has been an indefatigable worker. While a resident of Kansas in 1886-7 he served as a member of the lower house of legislature. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic order and the United Workmen, in each of which bodies he has held important official preferments. In 1875 Mr. Calderhead was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Postlethwaite, who bore him one son, Ernest. Mrs. Calderhead died in 1883, and in 1884 he was married with Miss Margaret Ryan, a native of Canada. They have four children: Samuel, Mary D., Nellie and Jay. The family home in Helena is a center of refined hospitality, and Mr. and Mrs. Calderhead are prominent in social circles.

RT. REV. JOHN B. BRONDEL.—Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station one most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each, be it one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. In the great aggregate each individuality is merged, yet the integrity of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful or narrow and baneful. He who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned "line upon line, precept upon precept."

The Right Rev. John B. Brondel, bishop of the diocese of Helena, has the distinction of having thus far been the only incumbent of this exalted office since the diocese was organized. The holy Roman Catholic church has ever been the avant courier of civilization, and its emissaries have dared all and endured all in forwarding the cause of the Divine Master upon earth, holding no obstacle as insuperable, no privation too severe, no temporal danger too great, to swerve them from their course in bringing the word of God unto all sorts and conditions of men. What has been accomplished throughout the great west within the epoch dating back to the early days when the dominion of the savage Indian was disputed only by the beasts of the field and mountain fastness, has passed more or less obscurely into the annals of history, but none will ever know the absolute self-abnegation, the arduous and unceasing toil and the deep humility of spirit which marked the efforts of the early missionaries of the church in the northwest, even as had been the case when civilization was striving to gain its foothold in the earlier settled sections of the Union. And still all this is but typical of one phase of the work of the church. The diocese of Helena has been signally favored since the date of the erection of the see in 1884, and it has been the fortune of Bishop Bondel to witness the progress of the church in the diocese from its inception, ever keeping pace with the onward march of the years as they have fallen into the abyss of time. Each year has shown an increase in population, churches and priests. He has guided the ship of church with a hand made steady by power from on high. With the power that made steady the hand on the tiller has come also the divine light to illume the way. The sea has been rough at times, turbulence has not been lacking, rocks and shoals have obtruded in the passage, but, aided by Him "who doeth all things well," the voyage has thus far been a prosperous one.

John B. Brondel was born in the ancient and picturesque old city of Bruges, in the province of West Flanders, Belgium,—the quaint and thoroughly Catholic city dating its foundation back to the ninth century. The date of his birth was February 23, 1842, and his parents were Charles Joseph and Isabella (Beequet) Brondel, who were natives of Belgium. The father was a chair manufacturer and both parents passed their lives in the city where they were born, the father dying in 1868 and the mother in 1875. Of their children five sons and two daughters attained maturity, and all are now living, except the oldest son, who continued his father's business and died in January, 1901. The second son is a copper manufacturer who resides in the city of his birth. The third son is a presiding director of female schools in Flanders, erected by the Sisters of St. Charles. The fourth son, now also a manufacturer of copper, originally purposed to enter the priesthood and had began his preparation therefor, but was forced to abandon his studies from failing health. The older sister is married and resides in Belgium, while the other sister is an attendant in an insane hospital near Brussels.

Bishop Brondel received his initial educational discipline from the Xaverian Brothers, a community that had but recently been established in his native city. Later he devoted a full decade to the prosecution of his Latin course in the College of St. Louis, in Bruges, and within this time he had fully determined his course in life, so far as personal volition and effort could direct. His decision was to enter the priesthood and to devote himself to the missions of North America. With this end in view he entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, where he earnestly gave himself to the required study of philosophy and divinity. In the city of Mechlin, on December 17, 1864, he was raised to the priesthood by His Eminence Cardinal



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John B Brondel
Bp of Helena

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Stercks, and having been duly received by Right Rev. A. M. Blanchet, of revered memory, for the diocese of Nesqually, Washington, he set forth for America and thence to the Pacific coast via the isthmus of Panama, reaching Vancouver on All Hallow's eve, 1866. After uniting here the duties of a professor with those of a missionary for some time, he was thereafter stationed for about ten years at Steilacoom, on Puget Sound. He was then for a time in Walla Walla, Wash., thence returned to his former post and within the time of his pastorate there erected churches at Olympia and Tacoma. While faithfully attending to his missionary duties on the Sound, he was elected bishop of Vancouver island, B. C., with residence at Victoria, receiving consecration at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop Seghers, on December 14, 1879. On April 7, 1883, he was appointed administrator of Montana, this implying his taking up his abode in that territory, while he still retained his title of bishop of Vancouver. The bishop reached his new field of labor early in the summer of the same year and inaugurated his apostolic work by first visiting the western section of the territory.

He received the bulls of his appointment while at Butte, on July 2d, the Feast of the Visitation of our Blessed Lady, who "abit in Montana cum festinatione," these words having been quoted to Bishop Brondel by the archbishop of Oregon, Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, who had urged him by letter to leave Vancouver island and hasten, in imitation of the Blessed Mother of God, to Montana, the relevancy of the phrase being singularly marked. Allusion to the same words was later made by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propaganda, at Rome, who, in referring to Bishop Brondel's appointment in Montana, remarked to Dr. Schulz, pro-rector of the American College; "Administrator Montanensis abit in Montana cum festinatione." The Bishop made his first visitation to the eastern part of his new field on August 27, 1883, and shortly afterward chose Helena as his permanent residence, whereupon the Jesuit Fathers made over to him their church and premises, and whatever property was in their name on Catholic Hill. It has been consistently said that "while, by this timely and most commendable arrangement on their part, the Fathers facilitated and hastened the erection of the new bishopric, they were thus also instrumental in making Helena the episcopal see and giving the name as well to the new diocese." This honor was conferred on Helena by Leo XIII on March 7, 1884, the simultaneous dates of the erection of the see and of the appointment of John B. Brondel as its first bishop, the church on the hill being adopted as the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart.

The Bishop was received with distinguished honors by all classes, irrespective of religious affiliation, and, with due appreciation of the favor bestowed on Montana, and the city of Helena in particular, a number of the Catholic citizens in general meeting assembled adopted unanimous resolutions and took steps toward a becoming manifestation of their grateful feelings. Accordingly, on the occasion of the first diocesan synod, the Hon. T. H. Carter, in behalf of the Catholic community, presented to Bishop Brondel the following address and testimonial:

"Right Rev. J. B. Brondel, Bishop of Helena: Esteemed and Venerable Sir: As a committee selected by the Catholic congregation of Helena, we humbly assume the pleasant duty of bearing testimony to your Lordship of the great veneration and profound respect in which the members of the congregation hold your exalted spiritual position, and their sense of gratitude for the conspicuous favor shown them in the selection of Helena as your Lordship's episcopal see. In making this presentation in behalf of the congregation, we desire to express our thankfulness to God for the great blessing bestowed upon this territory in the creation of the diocese of Helena, and of our deep feelings of gratitude to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, for his kind consideration and paternal solicitude for our spiritual welfare. We further and particularly desire, formally, to bid your Lordship welcome to Helena, and to express the cordial appreciation and affectionate regard the congregation entertains for your Lordship's distinguished attributes. We but voice the conviction of the entire people in saying that your pious example and dignified, prudent and wise course of action during your residence in Helena have elicited the profound respect of all the citizens of the community, to the signal benefit of the church, and that in the hearts of the members of this congregation your Lordship has secured abiding confidence, veneration and love. Actuated by a desire to give some substantial expression to this existing sentiment, we most respectfully tender your Lordship the enclosed certificate of deposit, and beg you to accept it as a donation from the cathedral congregation, accompanied, as it is, with their fervent prayers for your preservation and continuance in the enjoyment of good health."

The diocese of Helena includes the entire state of Montana, and Bishop Brondel denies his ministrations to no portion of his wide field, his visitations being made with regularity and his zeal being unflagging. The congregations in the more populous localities gain the episcopal attention, and so also do those remote, including many Indian missions within the confines of the state, in fact, the Bishop's interest in the welfare of his Indian charges is one of deepest order. In the latter part of 1900 Bishop Brondel made a trip to the east, and was absent several months, visiting a number of the principal cities and delivering forceful and eloquent lectures in behalf of the Indian schools in the diocese, much good resulting from his philanthropic and timely efforts.

Always a diligent and patient student, and appreciating knowledge both for its own sake as well as for the good use to which he invariably finds occasion to devote it, Bishop Brondel stands forth as a man of high intellectual attainments, his mind being stored with the ripe fruits of earnest enquiry and study. With a keen prescience of the springs of human action, a master in sacred science, a profound thinker, and a speaker and writer of elegance and force, he combines exaltation of soul with superiority of intellect. He is distinctly individual, having marked force of character, in connection with dignity and distinguished personality. Religion is with him a reality, not a mere sentiment. It implies obligation, and obligation fulfilled is duty done. He manifests a Christian patience in judging his fellow men, showing a tolerance so remarkable and a gentleness of character so peculiarly his own that one has ever mistaken them for mere yielding or weakness. His executive ability is great, and through his interposition both the temporal and spiritual growth and prosperity of the diocese is assured. As a man and as a Christian bishop he is respected, admired and revered, and the loom of life will gain from his "ceaseless toil and endeavor" and his exalted character the material which will give perpetual value and beauty to the resulting fabric.

BENJAMIN E. CALKINS.—This popular and progressive young business man of Butte and the present city treasurer, is a native of Troy, Pa., where he was born on Christmas day, 1862, the son of Newberry E. and Helen M. (Mitchell) Calkins, both of whom were Pennsylvanians. Mr. Calkins traces his lineage by family tradition to the pilgrims who came to America in the Mayflower. Newberry Calkins was a miller and continued his residence and trade in Pennsylvania until his death. At the outbreak of the Civil war he gave evidence of his patriotic zeal by enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was made captain of his company and served with distinction until the expiration of his term. In his family were three children, Benjamin E. being the second in order of birth. Benjamin E. Calkins, after attending the public schools of Troy, went to Elmira, N. Y., where he was employed for two years as a clerk, after which he resided five years in Corning, N. Y., from which city he came to Butte, Mont., in 1884. Here he held a clerkship in a mercantile establishment for two years. In October, 1886, he opened a book and stationery store, and with this line of enterprise he has ever since been identified. His establishment is one of the best equipped in the city, supplying the demands of a large and critical patronage. The business was soon expanded to include a wholesale department. It largely outgrew the building originally occupied and on February 10, 1901, Mr. Calkins removed his fine stock to his present commodious and attractive location at No. 31-37 North Main street, where he has a stock that would do credit to a much larger city.

In 1887 Mr. Calkins became identified with the National Guard of Montana as a member of Company G, First Regiment. He was the adjutant at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and joined his comrades in the service of the government. They went to Helena on April 28, 1898, and on May 6 were mustered into the service, Mr. Calkins as first lieutenant of his company. They arrived in San Francisco on May 28, and on July 17 sailed for the Philippine Islands, arriving at Cavite on August 24. As the outlook did not promise active service, and as his business demanded his attention, Mr. Calkins remained in the Philippines only a few months, and on December 3 he left Manila on his return voyage, and arrived in Butte on January 11, 1899. When active military operations commenced in the Philippines Mr. Calkins regretted that he had not remained with his regiment, but the inaction was irksome in the extreme and he took the course which seemed the most expedient. Mr. Calkins is prominently identified with the Masonic order and other fraternal organizations, in the first of which he has maintained a deep interest from the time of his initiation as an Entered Apprentice. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in New York, and was dimitted to become a frater of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1893. In the capitular body of the fraternity he is identified with Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he is now scribe, while he holds chivalric honors as a sir knight of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., of which he is a past commander. He has been made a noble of Algeria Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine in Helena. He also belongs to the Elks and to the Sons of America.

Mr. Calkins has ever supported the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in local politics. In 1887 he was elected one of the board of aldermen of Butte to represent the Third ward; in 1899 he was elected city treasurer, and in the municipal election of 1901 he was chosen as his own successor in this important office, securing a majority of 300 votes and receiving the distinction of being the only candidate elected on the Republican ticket. In the administration of the city's finances he has shown marked executive ability and thorough business methods, and his re-election was a mark of the public appreciation of his services. During his first term as treasurer the revenues of the city were increased by full $50,000, as, before this time, licenses had not been collected from banks and from various other sources prescribed by the ordinances of the city. The devotion to the city's interests shown by Treasurer Calkins has gained to him the indorsement of the citizens of Butte without regard to political affiliations. On September 3, 1886, Mr. Calkins was united in marriage to Miss Mary Doty, who was born in New York, the daughter of Martin V. Doty and wife, who are deceased. Treasurer Calkins and wife are prominent in the leading circles of the best social life of the city of their home.

WHITE CALFEE.—Many pleasant incidents are woven into the life record of this representative citizen and business man of Bozeman, Gallatin county; but to rehearse the story in detail would exceed the limits of this work. His experience in the west extended over a long period of years. He comes of patrician stock, his great-grandfather and grandfather on the paternal side having accompanied Gen. LaFayette to America and served with distinction during the war of the Revolution. Both were killed by Indians after peace was made with England.

Mr. Calfee was born in Greensburg, the county-seat of Green county, Ky., August 24, 1840, and when a child accompanied his parents on their removal to Arkansas, so that practically he has passed his entire life in the west. Henry Calfee, the father of our subject, was born at Bloomington, Ind., October 19, 1801, and when twenty-five years of age located in Greensburg, Ky., where he followed shoemaking and tinsmithing for a period of ten years. Later he removed to Washington county, Ark., following the same occupation until 1863, but during the Civil war he was shot and killed by bushwhackers. He was twice married, and our subject was the child of the second union, solemnized at Greensburg, Ky., in 1836, when he wedded Miss Margaret E. Cannon.

White Calfee, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in private schools at Fayetteville, Ark., and in the Arkansas State College. In June, 1861, at the age of twenty-one years, he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment, Arkansas State Confederate troops; commissioned ensign, serving until October of the same year, when he was mustered out and entered the regular service of the Confederacy. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Prairie Grove, December 15, 1862, and after two weeks' confinement at Fort Scott, Ark., he took the oath of allegiance to the Federal government. The story of his experience for several years thereafter reads like a romance. He was a saddler by trade, and upon release at Fort Scott he worked at his trade for the government for a period of two months. He then walked 150 miles, to the home of his uncle, Henry Brock, of Eureka, Kan., from which point he made his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he was engaged in flatboating on the Missouri river for a few months, also shipping horses to Fort Scott for government use. He then accompanied a surveying party into Nebraska, returning to Fort Leavenworth in the fall of the same year and was employed by the government as a teamster, carrying commissary stores to Denver, Colo., and New Mexico. In the spring of 1864 he went to Fort Sumner was arrested for treasonable utterances, decorated with ball and chain and sent to Fort Union. Two months later he was released and joined an expedition under Kit Carson, which made its way to the Canadian river, in New Mexico, and fought the Kiwa Indians in January, 1865. Returning to Fort Sumner in May he made a trip on horseback to Denver, Colo., in company with Tom Johnson, who remained in Denver, while Mr. Calfee pushed on to Fort Halleck, where he joined a train of emigrants bound for Oregon, California and Utah. On the long and weary trip across the plains the party had numerous encounters with the Indians. Mr. Calfee left the train at Green river, Utah, and came to Bozeman, Mont., by way of Virginia City. He arrived in Bozeman July 13, 1865, where he was employed by the firm of Parham & Vaughn. About September 1, with four others and a boy he was surrounded near the present site of Bozeman tunnel by a party of Sioux Indians, but rescued by some whites and Crow Indians. In the fight a comrade was in danger of being lassoed but rescued by the judicious use of his revolver. That year he located a squatter's claim of 160 acres three miles south of Bozeman, which he soon sold for $200. In 1867 he purchased a claim of equal area, paying $500 for it, on which he proved up and made his home until 1873, when he rented it to James L. Patterson and engaged in freighting. In 1878 he sold out to J. M. Robertson and continued freighting until 1883. From 1879 to 1883 he was also engaged in the agricultural implement and real estate business in Bozeman, which he continued throughout the Indian wars, having many serious encounters. In 1883 Mr. Calfee contracted with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to furnish ties and other timber for construction purposes which required his attention for a period of two years. In 1874 he purchased a ranch of 500 acres, on Middle creek, three miles south of Belgrade, which he operated until 1885, and farther expanded his operations by operating a sawmill at Pony, Madison county, and later at Cottonwood, Gallatin county, where he erected a mill with the best mechanical equipment. This he operated for fifteen years, selling his plant to W. J. Brown in June, 1900. Since then his time has been devoted to his various real estate and business interests. During 1875, when Mr. Calfee was engaged in freighting for the government, the Indians stole a number of his mules, valued at about $4,000. Claim for the amount was made, but was only allowed the sum of $615.

In politics Mr. Calfee renders stanch allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; and Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P.

Mr. Calfee was married in the year 1884, and has two sons, White H., born April 19, 1885, and Walter Bird, born May 22, 1887. Walter is at school in Bozeman, and White, Jr., is learning the printer's trade in the Chronicle office, Bozeman.

In June, 1876, at the time of the Custer massacre, Mr. Calfee was with Gen. Terry's command that went to relieve Custer. Early on the morning of June 27, Mr. Calfee met Curley, the Indian scout that escaped from the Custer massacre, and was the first to hear the news from the Indian. June 28th, Mr. Calfee was one of the first to see Custer's body and was over the entire field while everything was just as the Indians had left it. Mr. Calfee counted 243 dead white men, and 16 dead Indians. He has an arrow taken from Capt. Calhoun's body, and a beautiful gun scabbard which he secured from the battle field.

COL. JAMES EDMUND CALLAWAY.—

Holding an admitted precedence in the legal profession, and having a highly creditable military record, and one who has wielded wide influence as a man of affairs, the service of Col. James E. Callaway to Montana has been of exalted character. It has identified him with this commonwealth in a leading way for more than a quarter of a century. He is the Nestor of the bar in Madison county. He was born July 7, 1834, in Trigg county, Ky. His father, Samuel T. Callaway, also a native of that state, was an active physician until his health broke down. He then became a clergyman of the Christian church, and in 1848 removed to Illinois, where he continued in the ministry until his death. He was early an old-line Whig, and later a Republican. He was a son of that Edmund Callaway who, as a boy, rendered distinguished service in the Continental army and also took a conspicuous part in the war of 1812, and later commanded a troop of gallant Kentuckians at the battles of Tippecanoe and Raisin river. His name appears on the monument erected in honor of the pioneers of Kentucky, at Frankfort. An uncle, Col. Richard Callaway, was a partner of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of Kentucky. His two daughters, Fannie and Betsey, were one day boating on the Kentucky river near Fort Boone with Boone's little daughter, Jemima, and all were captured by Indians. The capture was reported by little Margaret Hamilton (always called "Peggy"), who later was wife of William Means, and grandmother of Col. J. E. Callaway. Col. Richard Callaway, with thirty men, pursued the Indians, whom they overtook four days later, and rescued the children. This Fannie Callaway was the first white girl married in Kentucky, her husband being a Henderson. Her sister Betsey married a son of Daniel Boone. Dr. Lamme, father of Edward Lamme, of Bozeman, was a grandson of Betsey. The Irwin brothers, of Deer Lodge, were also her grandsons. Daniel Boone and Col. Richard Callaway were members of the first legislature of Kentucky. The maiden name of Col. James E. Callaway's mother was Mary Hamilton Means, and her maternal grandfather was Col. James Hamilton, who commanded a Georgia regiment in the Revolution, and was killed early in the war. He was born on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies, and came to Georgia about 1767. The Colonel's maternal grandmother, a daughter of Col. Hamilton, became a resident of Kentucky when she was four years old, and there she married William Means, a Virginian, who died in 1853, aged eighty-four years. He was the first sheriff of Christian county, Ky. His wife, "Peggy" Hamilton, lived to be very old.

Col. James E. Callaway was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and Eureka (Ill.) College. At an early age he entered the law office of Richard Yates, war governor of Illinois, then living at Jacksonville, and under that eminent jurist he continued his reading until admitted to practice. After a short residence at Jacksonville he located at Tuscola, Douglas county. In April, 1861, the attack on Fort Sumter led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. A public meeting was held in Tuscola April 17, 1861, and within an hour a company was organized and Col. Callaway chosen captain, and two hours later Capt. Callaway started to the state capital to tender its services to the government. At Springfield he found that his was the fifty-seventh company offered to Gov. Yates after the six regiments of three-months troops were full and organized. The company was mustered into state service by U. S. Grant on May 9, and into the United States service in June, 1861, as Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers. Their regiment was commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. It left Springfield July 4, 1861, was attached to the Army of the West, and never was in battle under Grant. Its first engagement was at Fredericktown, Mo., against Jeff Thompson. In September, 1862, Capt. Callaway was commissioned major. At Chickamauga the colonel, J. W. Alexander, was killed, the lieutenant-colonel captured and the command devolved on Maj. Callaway. On the day before Col. Alexander's death the Eighty-first Indiana Regiment became badly demoralized. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, the division commander, rallied them after their second break, and sent Maj. Callaway to take command of the Eighty-first Indiana in addition to his own regiment. This he did in this battle after Col. Alexander's death and in the siege of Chattanooga. The record of the Eighty-first Indiana was so excellent after he assumed command that it received special mention from headquarters, and the regiment later presented him with a beautifully mounted sword, which now graces his dining-room at his home at Virginia City. During the siege of Chattanooga Maj. Callaway, with these regiments and some cavalry and artillery, was sent nearly forty miles up the Sequatchie valley on a foraging expedition. He seized all the mills in the valley, ran them for a week, gathered and ground thousands of bushels of corn, loaded his 300 wagons with provisions, and returned without losing man or wagon, although closely pursued by Wheeler's cavalry. After the battle of Stone river Gen. Rosecrans organized a light brigade in each division from officers and men distinguished for bravery and soldierly qualities. Their names were placed on a "roll of honor." Maj. Callaway's name was on the roll, and he was made commander of one of these brigades. Two months later the secretary of war ordered these brigades disorganized. After the battle of Chickamauga the Eighty-first Indiana had so few men that it was not entitled to a colonel and had no field officer, and Gov. Morton offered Maj. Callaway its lieutenant-colonelcy, but he refused to leave his old command, and was made lieutenant-colonel of his own regiment in November, 1864. Of the 300 regiments of the Union army officially mentioned as having rendered distinguished services, the Twenty-first Illinois "holds the rank" on the "Roll of Honor." It suffered heavier loss at Stone river than any other command in the Army of the Cumberland. After the surrender of all of the Confederate armies the brave Callaway, with a colonel's commission, resigned "by reason of the close of the war," and was honorably discharged. The United States government, in recognition of arduous duties rendered and disabilities incurred in the line of duty, placed his name on its pension roll.

Col. Callaway returned to Illinois, resumed his profession, served in the state legislature and won prestige at the bar, until March, 1871, when President Grant appointed him secretary of Montana Territory. In this important office he served six years with credit to himself, benefit to the territory and the satisfaction of the people. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884, and also of that of 1889, which formulated the state constitution. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1885 and was the first Republican speaker of a Montana house of representatives. In 1878, during a vacancy, he was appointed by Judge Blake United States district attorney for the First judicial district and served as such in 1878-9. Col. Callaway located in Virginia City in 1871, and successfully engaged in legal practice until 1898, when physical ailments so developed that his physicians ordered him "off duty." He is now (1901) resuming practice. He has always been a stalwart Republican and an active and able exponent of his principles. He belongs to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order and is past master in the lodge. He is a popular member of the G. A. R., a past department commander of the state organization. On January 16, 1866, Col. Callaway married with Miss Mary E. Link, a native of Illinois and daughter of an early pioneer. They have four children, Llewellyn, born December 15, 1868, a highly promising lawyer at Virginia City; Ethel, born December 26, 1872, died February 10, 1878; Edmund J., born December 31, 1880, now a student in the class of '02 at the law school in Lincoln, Neb.; George R., born September 14, 1883, graduated from the Virginia City high school in June, 1901. Col. Callaway is very social, regards every man his equal who behaves himself, and although a radical Republican, never allows his political differences to interfere with his social relations, and it is his delight that he has as many personal friends in the Democratic party as among his brother Republicans. The Colonel has many traits peculiar to his southern ancestry; quick to resent an insult and generous to friend and foe. In the constitutional convention of 1889 he was known as its "Chesterfield," and in the convention of 1884 composed, among other distinguished citizens, of such men as James H. Mills, Thomas C. Power, William H. Hunt and Andrew F. Burleigh, he was by unanimous vote in caucus elected the tactical and political leader of his party in that convention. As a parliamentarian Col. Callaway is recognized as peer of any in the land. But beyond and above all the qualities of genuine manhood, he is a typical and thoroughbred American citizen.

LLEWELLYN L. CALLAWAY.—Among the young lawyers of the state from whom the future seems to hold in store a career of professional distinction and public renown, none is more promising than that of Llewellyn L. Callaway, of Madison county. From its very beginning his professional life has been one of steady growth. Mr. Callaway was born December 15, 1868, at Tuscola, Ill., the son of Col. James E. and Mary E. (Link) Callaway, of that city. Of the father extended notice will be found on other pages of this volume. Llewellyn accompanied his parents from his native state in March, 1871, to Montana, where he attended public and private schools until sixteen years old. At that age, in 1884, he entered Hamilton Preparatory School in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from there in 1886, and the same fall matriculated as a freshman at the University of Michigan, but when vacation came went to work on his father's ranch until the fall of 1889 for the purpose of earning money to further prosecute his studies. In that fall he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the first recommendation of the faculty. He was admitted to practice in the superior and supreme courts of Michigan in May of that year, and in the courts of Montana in the following August. He located at White Sulphur Springs and formed a professional partnership with Max Waterman, but in 1894 removed to his former home, Virginia City, and has since resided there and been actively engaged in the practice of law with a constantly expanding clientage and professional reputation. In September, 1894, he was the nominee of his party for the office of county attorney, and was elected by a majority of 412 out of a vote of 1791, and was re-elected in 1896 by a majority of 154 votes over the combined fusion forces.

His official record is one of the strongest and best ever made in the commonwealth. It covered a busy time for the prosecutor. The criminal classes were active and defiant. He had a large number of important cases, and out of all there were only three failures to convict during his two terms. In 1900 he was elected mayor of Virginia City, and in February, 1901, was chosen to a second

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term, which he is now filling with marked ability, fairness and general approval, exhibiting at the same time great zeal for the interests of the municipality and consideration for the rights and feelings of individual citizens. Mr. Callaway is an unwavering Republican, and has given to the candidates and policies of his party some of the most effective service in council and on the hustings they have had in his section of the state. He is state committeeman for Madison county, and chairman of the county central committee on his side. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Elks and the Maccabees, in all of which he has held high offices, having been three times master of the Masonic lodge, exalted ruler of his Elks' lodge, and commander of his tent of Maccabees. He is now (1901) junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state. His professional success, his political prominence and activity and his engaging social qualities have not, all combined, been sufficient to shut sentiment from Mr. Callaway's life or close his eyes to the flowery yoke of Eros. He was united in marriage on December 12, 1894, with Ellen N. Badger, a native of Boone county, Mo., and daughter of Baker W. and Fannie L. (Woodson) Badger, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have two children, Miriam, born July 6, 1896, and James L., born March 6, 1899.

ALBERT J. CAMPBELL.—This distinguished gentleman possesses high intellectuality, and is an able lawyer, maintaining offices in Butte, and he has had the distinction of representing the commonwealth of Montana in the congress of the United States, where he honored the state by his capable services. He was born in Pontiac, the county-seat of Oakland county, Mich., on December 12, 1857, the second of the four children of Milo R. and Ruth A. (Perkins) Campbell. Both of his parents were born in Massachusetts, the respective families being established on New England soil in the colonial epoch, and representatives of each were active participants in the American Revolution. Milo R. Campbell has been a lifelong agriculturist and also conducts a boot and shoe business in Pontiac, his home, whose wife died when Albert was a child.

Albert J. Campbell, after completing a course in the high school, in 1875 matriculated in the Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, which stands at the head of all similar institutions in the Union, and there took a special course of study. Thereafter he taught school for three winters, devoting the summer months to farm work, and in 1879 began the technical preparation which ultimately fitted him for the vocation in which he has since shown such ability. He entered the law office of Colvin & Harrington, a prominent law firm of Pontiac, and under effective direction continued his reading until he was admitted to practice in May, 1881. He was engaged in his profession in Michigan until 1889 when he came to Montana, located in Livingston, and there devoted himself to the practice of law until 1897, establishing a reputation as a careful and capable attorney and becoming prominent by his successful work in criminal cases. Desiring a broader field, Mr. Campbell came to Butte in 1897, and here he has a leading position in the legal brotherhood of the state. He has given particular attention to the corporation law for the last few years, receiving the clientage of many important companies whose interests he has signally promoted.

In politics Mr. Campbell has given unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, and been an active worker in the ranks and in its councils. In Michigan he served in various official positions, was township clerk of West Bloomfield township, Oakland county, in 1879, county attorney of Lake county, and city attorney of Chase, in the same county. At Livingston, Mont., he served as city attorney, and in 1896 he was elected to represent Park county in the lower house of the state legislature. He was an active and working member, was chairman of the insurance committee and served on other important committees. In 1898 Mr. Campbell was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the distinguished office of representative in congress, receiving a satisfactory majority. During his service of two years in congress he served on the committee on mines and mining and also on that on emigration, and, as both of these were particularly pertinent to the welfare of Montana, he was enabled to wield his influence to advance her interests.

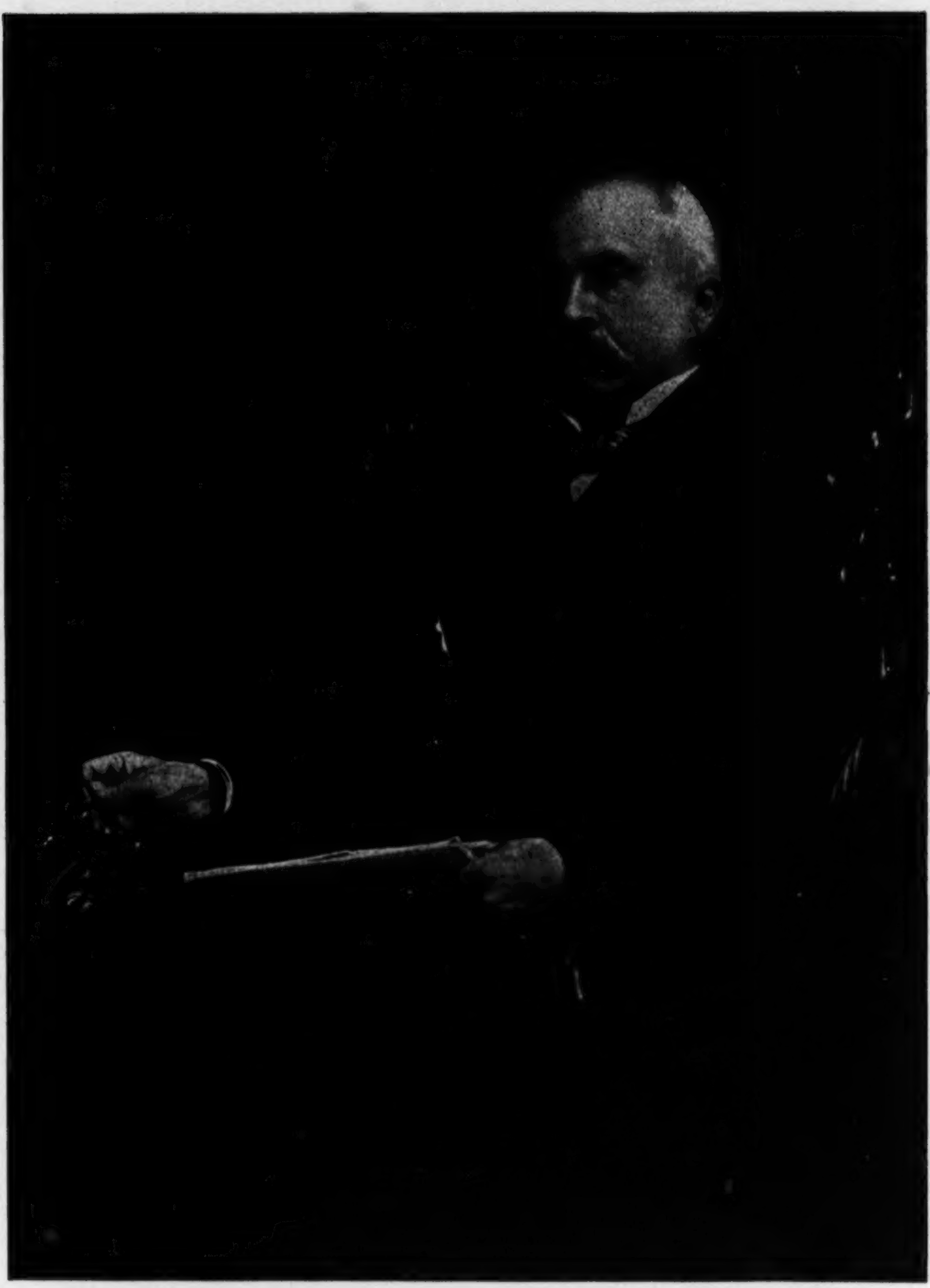
During the administration of Gov. Smith, Mr. Campbell was a member of his staff. Fraternally he is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery in the order of Freemasonry, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is an ex-ruler of the Butte lodge. Mr. Campbell is interested in various Montana mining properties, is the owner of valuable realty in Butte and one of the stockholders in the First State Bank. At Hadley, Mich., on April 21, 1879, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Ella G. Mann, born in Hadley, the daughter of Ernest Mann, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Michigan in an early day, locating in Hadley, where he engaged in farming and where he died in the fall of 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are parents of two children, Roy and Grace.

WILLIAM Y. PEMBERTON.—In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life and of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator, and it is one in which success comes only as the result of natural capacity, unmistakable ability and inflexible integrity. Among those who have lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Montana is Judge William Young Pemberton, of Butte, who has the distinction of having served with signal ability as chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and is recognized as one of the ablest jurists and legists of the northwest.

William Y. Pemberton is a native of Nashville, Tenn., where he was born on June 1, 1843, the son of William and Martha (Brooks) Pemberton, who were the parents of four sons, of whom Judge Pemberton was the youngest and is the only survivor. The genealogy of the family is traced back to stanch English and Scotch extraction, the original American ancestors in the agnatic line having been among the early settlers in the Old Dominion, where the family was one of prominence and influence. Judge Pemberton was reared in Missouri, where he was under the tutelage of his aunt, Mrs. Rebecca E. Williamson, with whom he remained until he had attained his legal majority. In the public schools he secured his rudimentary training, and matriculated at the Masonic College, in Lexington, Mo., where he continued his literary studies, in the meanwhile formulating plans for preparing himself for the legal profession. With this end in view he entered the Cumberland Law School, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he devoted himself assiduously to technical study, and was graduated with the class of 1861.

In 1863 Judge Pemberton came to Montana, and became one of its pioneer lawyers. He located in Virginia City and there established himself in practice. The early laws of the territory were vague and indefinite, and they were indifferently administered. Thus the interposition of a skilled and discriminating attorney was hailed with delight by those in favor of law and order. Judge Pemberton thus at once became a man of prominence and influence, and his services were in demand in all parts of the territory where settlements had been made or mining camps established. In 1865 he removed to Helena, then a mere mining camp, straggling up Last Chance gulch. He was one of the earliest settlers in what is now the beautiful capital city of the state, though he did not long continue his residence there, for in 1868 he returned to Missouri, and then in Texas was engaged in professional practice until 1880, when Montana again attracted him to her mountain precincts, and he located in Butte, which has since been his home. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of the West Side district, which included the greater portion of the territory west of the mountains, and was reelected to succeed himself in 1884. In March, 1891, he was appointed district judge of the district including Butte, and served upon its bench until January 1, 1893, when he entered upon the duties of the highest judicial office in the state, becoming chief justice of the supreme court, an office to which he had been elected in the preceding November. No man ever thus identified with Montana's highest tribunal came to the office with more eminent qualifications for it than did Judge Pemberton.

Possessing a strong and distinct individuality and scholarly attainments, thoroughly read in the science of the law, familiar with minutiae and precedents, and having an intuitively judicial mind, he brought to the supreme bench the attributes essential to the insuring of equity and justice in that tribunal, the final resort in the political economies of the commonwealth. His rulings on the supreme bench were signally able, fair and impartial, showing a keen discrimination in detecting the true points at issue and eliminating all that was irrele-



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vant, while his opinions were concise and clearly defined, couched in exact and effective language and showing the broad mental grasp and thorough legal knowledge of the chief justice. His term on the supreme bench expired in 1899, and the state will ever owe him a tribute of maximum respect and honor him as a wise judge and an upright man. After his retirement from the bench Judge Pemberton resumed legal practice in Butte. His high prestige and well known ability necessarily insured him a leading clientage, his services being in demand by many important corporations, while he has continued to appear in connection with much of the prominent litigation in the various courts of the state. In his political allegiance Judge Pemberton has ever given an unswerving support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has wielded marked influence in shaping the political affairs of the state. The party cause has been advanced through his efforts in an executive way and through private and public advocacy, his powers in dialectics being of exceptional order and often used in political campaigns. Fraternally the Judge is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the capitular degrees. He has been prominently concerned in the development of the mining industries of the state, and has valuable holdings in this line.

HENRY CANNON is one of the substantial and enterprising business men and financiers of the capital city, and enjoys the distinction of being a pioneer of the state and conspicuous as an active promoter of industrial activities that would develop her resources. A native of the Buckeye state, he was born in the beautiful city of Cleveland, on January 17, 1835, a son of George and Margaret (White) Cannon, natives of Connecticut, who moved to Ohio and thence to Iowa as early as 1836, both passing the remainder of their lives in the latter state, the death of each occurring in the city of Dubuque, in the year 1862. Two of their sons, Henry and Charles W., are now residents of Helena.

Henry Cannon was reared and educated in Iowa, where he remained until the death of his parents. In 1862 he set out for Pike's Peak, Colo., then attracting much attention. He engaged in merchandising at Central City, continuing the enterprise one year, and remaining in Colorado until 1863, when he returned to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1864, and started on the long and perilous trip to Montana. The journey was made by way of the North Platte and Lander's cut-off, starting in May, being over four months en route. At Deer creek they were attacked by Indians, who took possession of the teams belonging to the party. No effort to defend the train was made, and Mr. Cannon states that the members of the company put in good time that day fleeing from the savages, continuing their journey on foot until nightfall before stopping to rest and reconnoitering. The jaded travelers eventually arrived in Virginia City, this state, Sept. 11, 1864, and there our subject opened a general store, the place at the time being the scene of extensive mining operations. There he remained until 1865, and in the spring went to Helena, with whose interests and growth he has since been prominently identified. His first venture was to open a retail mercantile establishment, and later, under the firm name of Cannon Bros., a wholesale business was established, the firm successfully continuing operations in this line until 1879, when he disposed of his interest to his brother. Thereafter he was identified in real estate and live stock business until 1893, when he organized the Cannon Sheep & Cattle Company, of which he is president and general manager, the enterprise being one of the most extensive of the sort in the state. The company have 14,000 acres under fence, the same being located in Cascade county, where they have large bands of sheep and cattle, the business being one of wide scope and importance. Mr. Cannon is also interested in mining, and the success which has attended his efforts is the result of that ability, discrimination and close application he gives to any undertaking worthy of pursuit.

The career of Mr. Cannon is specially interesting and well worthy of emulation by the young men who seek the western frontier to win a name and a competence. Starting in the world with naught but the sturdy will and strong arms of young manhood, he early saw the necessity of close application and determination with strict integrity of purpose to insure success in any enterprise. And this line has been inflexibly followed to a grand result. He belongs strictly to that class of early pioneers who had to endure the hardships and toils incident thereto as well as guard against the treacherous Indians and the outlaws who sought to wrest from the honest toiler his hard-earned accumulations. The days of the Vigilance Committee and the necessary though distasteful duties they took upon themselves are still remembered. And while he believes in the full recognition of the law and its application to the wrongdoer, he, like the remaining few of those fitful days who knew the necessities of the times and of the hour, feels no regret over any act of the Vigilantes. Now that all can calmly be reviewed, the consciousness of a duty well performed will be a worthy epitaph to those who made life worth living, and gave the initial impetus to our present glorious commonwealth.

Mr. Cannon has never taken active part in politics nor sought the honors and emoluments of public office, but he gives evidence of his appreciation of the duties of citizenship by zealous support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is numbered among the veteran members of the Masonic order, having been identified therewith since 1865.

On the 23d of July, 1885, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage to Miss Emma Stevenson, a native of Bridgeport, Conn. They have no children. The attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Cannon is one of genuine and unpretentious hospitality, and is the scene of many pleasant social gatherings for their numerous friends. They are members of the Episcopal church.

EVANS A. CARLETON is the ex-state superintendent of public instruction of Montana, a prominent member of the Montana bar and a resident of Helena. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, in 1858, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Parker) Carleton, both natives of the Pine Tree state. Thomas Carleton was a carpenter and farmer, and both parents passed their lives in Maine, the mother dying in 1886 and the father in 1887. Of their twelve children, five are now living, two in Massachusetts, two in Maine, and Evans A. in Montana. His Scotch-Irish grandparents came to this country in Colonial days, and when the struggle for American independence finally came and the New England colonists were called upon to declare either for King or independence, they were found heroically fighting for the latter.

In picturesque New England and with robust, energetic New England people Evans A. Carleton passed his boyhood days. His early education was received in the public schools of Maine, and this was supplemented by a course at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1881, in two courses and with high honors. Like so many of those who are obliged to work their way through college, Mr. Carleton was an industrious scholar and improved every opportunity for advancement in his studies. He taught during the vacations, and in other ways materially contributed to his support while acquiring his education. After graduating from the seminary he taught in the public schools of Maine until 1883, when he came to St. Paul, Minn., and subsequently passed some time in the then territory of Dakota, seeking for a favorable location. Mr. Carleton came to Helena, Mont., in October, 1883. Here he found the profession of teaching more lucrative than in the extreme east or middle west, and in the winter of 1883-4 he was elected principal of one of the Helena schools, and the following year he was made principal of the high school, in which position he served for some time. In 1889, the year of the admission of Montana into the Union, Mr. Carleton was made the superintendent of city schools for Helena. Following this he returned to his old home in far-away Maine, and read law with his brother, L. T. Carleton, and from his office in 1891 he was admitted to practice. The succeeding spring he returned to Helena and, on motion, was admitted to the bar of Montana. His first office was with Mr. A. K. Barber, and then, for awhile, he was alone. For two years he was asociated in legal practice with Mr. A. P. Heywood.

In 1897 Mr. Carleton was elected superintendent of public instruction for the state of Montana on the Fusion ticket. In 1882 Mr. Carleton was married to Miss Emma E. Gage, of Dover, N. H. On her mother's side Mrs. Carleton descended from the John Adams and John Quincy Adams family. They have two children, Frank E. and Marguerite. Politically Mr. Carleton has always affiliated with the Republican party and stands high in its councils, and is an influential worker and a forcible and eloquent campaigner "on the stump." In the long-to-be-remembered fight which resulted in the location of the state capital at Helena he did yeoman service and was an important factor. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Freemason. Mr. Carleton held one of the most responsible official positions in the state. This is a fact which every parent of children of school age will readily recognize. To him was entrusted for four years the shaping of the destinies of all of

Montana's public educational institutions, and upon a judicious administration of this high office depends the educational welfare of the child. As a lawyer he is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice and stands high in the profession.

LEMUEL O. CASWELL.—The life history of this representative member of the Montana bar stands prominent among the business men and honored citizens of Carbon county, maintaining his home in the attractive little city of Red Lodge. Mr. Caswell has attained definite and worthy success, the result of his own unaided efforts. He is a native of the state of New Hampshire, having been born in Barnstead, Belknap county, on March 16, 1859, the son of Oliver Caswell, who served in the United States navy a full quarter of a century, a portion of the time being identified with government surveying expeditions, and also saw service during the war of the Rebellion. He was also employed for a time in the martine hospital at Charleston navy yard, near Boston, Mass. The mother of our subject died when he was but four years of age, and by reason of the fact that his father's duties rendered it impossible for him to maintain a fixed habitation, Lemuel O. was bound out in his childhood to a man named Henry Blinn, of Canterbury, N. H., in which place he had the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. He received most kindly treatment at the hands of Mr. Blinn, who was a man of distinctive public spirit, maintaining a particularly deep interest in educational affairs. Mr. Caswell left his foster home at the age of nineteen years, after which he passed one year at Bristol, N. H., and then removed to the west, locating at Hastings, Minn., where he maintained his home for about four years, several months being spent in Florida. He was identified with agricultural pursuits while in Minnesota, where he remained until 1883, the year of his advent in Montana. Mr. Caswell made Miles City his headquarters and was in the employ of Richards & Huntington and the H-half-H outfit until 1890. He then entered the employ of Hamilton & Daly, in the Bitter Root valley, and later put in a season in the Yellowstone National Park. In November, 1890, he entered the Helena Business College, where he completed a six months' course in the commercial department, and a course in stenography. After leaving this school Mr. Caswell took a position in the law office of Judge James M. Clements, at Helena, with whom he read law for one year, removing then to Bozeman to accept a position with the law firm of Luce & Luce. A few months later he became a student and assistant in the office of Cockerill & Pierce, in the same city, and continued his studies until March, 1893, when he was admitted to the bar. On the advice of Judge Holloway, of Bozeman, he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed a two years' course in the law department, graduating with the class of 1895. Returning to Montana he located in Red Lodge, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, retaining a representative clientage and holding high prestige as a member of the bar of Carbon county. Mr. Caswell has also assumed a prominent position in connection with real estate enterprises and insurance. He controls extensive realty interests, is agent for the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company, the local representative for many nonresident capitalists and real estate holders, and about twenty of the leading fire insurance companies of the world, practically controlling the insurance business in the county. In the fall of 1901 he erected a two-story business block, constructed of stone and brick and of modern design and equipments, the same being centrally located and figuring as one of the most attractive business buildings in the city. The ground floor of this building is occupied as an office in connection with the Red Lodge State Bank, of which Mr. Caswell is the cashier. The building affords the best of facilities for his professional use and the conduct of his extensive real estate and insurance operations, as well as ideal quarters for banking business. In addition to this property Mr. Caswell owns a fine modern residence, attractively located. In connection with his professional work Mr. Caswell served four years as justice of the peace and police magistrate, and in 1900 he was elected county attorney and is the present incumbent, discharging the duties with signal discrimination and ability. He is thoroughly well read in his profession, being a strong advocate and a safe and conservative counsellor, while he has so directed his life in all its relations as to retain the confidence and maximum respect of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and is ever observant of the ethics which obtain in the profession. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The political allegiance of Mr. Caswell is accorded to the Republican party, and takes a deep and active interest in matters of a public nature.

On the 29th of June, 1895, Mr. Caswell was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lindermann, the daughter of Christopher and Henrietta Lindermann, of Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was born and received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell are the parents of two daughters—Marguerite and Eva.

JAMES S. CLARK, one of the leading hay and cattle dealers of Montana, is a resident of East Helena. He was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, on December 27, 1857. He is the eldest of two sons and four daughters born to Henry H. and Emily (Rose) Clark. They were natives of Massachusetts and of English parentage. Henry H. Clark was born in Granville, Mass., and here he was married. In 1856 he moved west to Iowa, where for eight years he was a farmer. He then, in 1864, in company with Cornelius Hedges and Timothy Wilcox, came to Montana by the overland route and located at Alder gulch. He engaged in mining and in 1865-6 he came to Last Chance gulch, now Helena, where he mined for one year and then patented 160 acres of land in Prickly Pear valley. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres on which he made the first improvements. In 1867 Mr. Clark's wife and children came to Montana in company with the families of Messrs. Wilcox and Hedges, Clark meeting them at Sun river. The family resided on the farm until 1884, when Mr. Clark purchased an additional 160 acres of land, which became a part of East Helena, and here he resided until his death on February 18, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Clark is still a resident of East Helena, surrounded by children and friends. Of the children there are James S. Clark and Mrs. F. H. Donaldson. Another daughter, Mrs. J. W. Dudley, lives at Fargo, N. D.

James S. Clark grew to manhood in Lewis and Clarke county and received his education in the public schools, remaining under the parental roof until he was thirty-one years of age. He then purchased of his father the ranch upon which he had spent his boyhood days, and later for several years rented his father's farm at East Helena. He located a desert claim of 420 acres on May 21, 1891, and here he has since resided, making many valuable improvements and conducting a successful ranching business. He is now in most favorable circumstances, the result of his industry, business judgment and force of character. Mr. Clark still owns his first purchase of 160 acres, now devoted to the cultivation of hay, which he has found a most valuable crop. On this ranch he raises alfalfa and clover. He is now engaged largely in dairying, making a specialty of butter.

Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield. He has since voted with that party, save in local elections when he votes for the man regardless of politics. In 1898 he was elected school director of East Helena. Fraternally Mr. Clark is a member of the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. During his long residence in Montana Mr. Clark has found both profit and prosperity. In a business and social way he has made many warm friends by whom he is held in the highest esteem. In the municipal affairs of his home city of East Helena he takes great interest and is recognized as a broad-minded and progressive citizen.

On August 5, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Henriette Wallace, of Prickly Pear valley. She was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, March 20, 1868, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Tanner) Wallace. They located in Prickly Pear valley in 1885. They have three children, Ethel Irene, William H. and Mable Lidia Rose.

WILLIAM E. CARROLL, of Butte, came honestly by the gift of eloquence which has distinguished him as an advocate at the bar and elsewhere, having inherited it from his father, Rev. Alanson Carroll, a noted Presbyterian preacher and evangelist, who was born in Ohio and is now living in Missouri. His mother was Mary (Murch) Carroll, a native of Vermont. They were married in 1851 and had five children, of whom William was the fourth. He was born at Independence, Mo., December 24, 1868, and was educated in the public and high schools of Kansas City. He pursued a special course of instruction in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom in 1890. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan the same year, and in 1891 located at Butte, Mont., entering at once on the diligent practice of his profession. While his practice is general and varied, he has yet made a specialty of corporation and probate law, and has devoted the most of his time and energies to these two branches, in which he has achieved a gratifying success.

Mr. Carroll is a Republican, giving time and attention to the demands of his party, but asking nothing for himself in return. He is an earnest and enthusiastic devotee at the altar of Freemasonry, finding in its mystic symbolism food for intellectual entertainment and inspiration. He was initiated in Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, at Butte in 1895, and has served the lodge as senior warden and as worshipful master for two successive terms. In the larger field of the craft he is a trustee of the Temple Association, having been elected to that position recently for the third term. In his profession Mr. Carroll has been successful both in the standing among his brethren which he has won and in the substantial returns which have followed his efforts. He combines with the astuteness and aggressiveness of the lawyer, the courtesy and affability of the gentleman, and has the breadth of view and scholarly attainment of the cultivated man of the world. Mr. Carroll was married in 1894 to Miss Annie Martin, a native of St. Clair, Pa. Her father is a veteran of the Civil war and is now living in Butte, where he is in the employ of the Parrot Mining Co. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have two children, a daughter, born December 9, 1896, and a son, born August 8, 1901.

JOHN B. CLAYBERG.—All human achievements, all human weal or woe, all things within the mental ken, are but mirrored back from the composite individuality of those who have lived. In entering a record of the career of one who has played well his part in life and who has left the impress of his character upon the economic fabric of state or nation, does a work of this nature exercise its supreme function, and as such a privilege is afforded us in reviewing the life of John Bertrand Clayberg, one of the most distinguished representatives of the bar of Montana. Mr. Clayberg was born near Cuba, Fulton county, Ill., on October 8, 1853, the son of George and Elizabeth (Baughman) Clayberg, the former of whom is of Saxon lineage, the latter of German. His paternal grandfather came from Saxony to the United States about 1790, settling first in Pennsylvania and then in Ohio when his son George was about sixteen years of age. The latter removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1834, and there passed the residue of his useful and honorable life, his death occurring in 1889. His widow, now ninety years of age, is a resident of Cuba, Ill. Of her children, four sons and one daughter, John B. Clayberg is the only one residing in Montana.

John B. Clayberg passed his boyhood upon the parental homestead farm, and he was afforded excellent educational advantages. Prior to attaining his legal majority he had acquired a good academic education, and made marked advancement in the study of Latin and mathematics. Of alert and vigorous mentality, he early manifested a distinct predilection for the law. Accordingly he completed a full course in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating with the class of 1875. He also took an elective course in the literary department in such branches as would broaden his fund of accurate information. During the last year of his student life he was given the privilege of aiding the distinguished jurist, Judge T. M. Cooley, then at the head of the law department, in the compilation of his well known and authoritative works on taxation, torts and other technical subjects of the science of jurisprudence. That Mr. Clayberg was selected for this work is sufficient evidence of his early rank as a student. In 1875, having been admitted to the bar of Michigan, Mr. Clayberg went to Lansing, the capital city, where he formed a partnership with the Hon. Samuel L. Kilbourne, which continued until 1877, when he located in Alpena, Mich., and was there associated with Robert J. Kelly until 1882, and then with George Slater until he came to Helena in 1884. At Helena he was soon associated with Hon. T. H. Carter, and, in 1889, Judge N. W. McConnell became their partner. Mr. Carter was elected to congress in 1889 and withdrew from the firm, which in 1892 became McConnell, Clayberg & Gunn, the new member being Milton S. Gunn. Mr. Clayberg retired from the firm in 1896, but within 1897 became again associated in practice with Mr. Gunn in the law firm of Clayberg & Gunn, which alliance has since obtained. The practice of these firms extended into the federal and state courts, and in this Mr. Clayberg has taken an important part under the various partnership associations, having been connected with much of the notable litigation of the state and having gained precedence as one of the most able members of the bar of the state. To indicate his capability as an attorney and counselor we quote from a published sketch: "He is cogent, incisive and clear in utterance, and his reasoning is inspired by logic so forcible that his opponents rarely dislodge him; and in the preparation of his cases he is thorough, mastering to the minutest detail every scintilla of evidence, in the arrangement of which it is said he displays the sagacity of a field marshal. As a counselor he is deliberate, pondering well the points as they touch parallels in his wide range of reading and practice, and, being somewhat conservative, reaches conclusions through a process of mental comparisons peculiar to trained thinkers. To his profession he is devoted, and is a close student in the literature of the law."

While in politics Mr. Clayberg renders a stanch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he has been signally averse to accepting public office. Thus he has held only one official preferment in the gift of his party, that of attorney-general of Montana in 1891. In 1891 also the regents of his alma mater appointed him lecturer on mining law in that institution, his peculiar eligibility for the position being unmistakable, since he had been intimately concerned with the legal phases of this industry during his long residence in Montana, and this office Mr. Clayberg still retains. His clientage has ever been of a high order and he has appeared as attorney and counselor in many of the great capitalistic struggles of the state. He was one of the leading attorneys in the litigation incident to the celebrated contesting of the will of the late Andrew J. Davis, of Butte, whose estate was one of the largest in the west, being here arrayed with such eminent lawyers as the late Robert G. Ingersoll and Nathaniel Myers, of New York. Fraternally Mr. Clayberg is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in the former he maintains his membership in Michigan, where he received the degrees of the various bodies. On September 10, 1878, Mr. Clayberg was united in marriage to Miss Kate C. Edwards, daughter of C. Y. Edwards, one of the prominent pioneer citizens of Lansing, Mich. They have two sons, Hobart L. and Edmund E.

HON. WALTER F. CHADWICK was for many years one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in Helena, Mont. He was born at Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., on October 14, 1836. His education was received at the Geneseo Academy, supplemented by a course at college. In company with Gen. James Wood, Mr. Chadwick read law under the able direction of Gov. John Young and was admitted to practice at Rochester, N. Y., on September 7, 1857. It was in 1859 and in his twenty-third year that Mr. Chadwick first came west. He passed over two years in Iowa, and in 1861 went to the Pacific coast and located at Sacramento, Cal. Subsequently he was at Portland, Ore., and in 1863 he removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law and also acquired knowledge of quartz mining. From 1864 until 1866 he was located at Virginia City, Nev., whence he removed to Salt Lake City, and in May, 1866, he arrived in Helena where he resided in and created and enjoyed a most lucrative practice until his death on September 23, 1885.

Shortly after coming to Helena Mr. Chadwick was admitted to the law firm of Cavanaugh, Chadwick & Parrott. This firm continued until Mr. Cavanaugh's election to congress in 1867, and then Chadwick & Parrott continued the business until 1868. Mr. Chadwick was associated with Judge Chumasero in legal practice from 1870 until 1885. In 1877 Mr. Chadwick was elected to the territorial legislature, served as chairman of the judiciary committee, assisted in revising the civil practice to conform to that of California, and in the adoption of an entirely new probate practice act. During this period he was largely interested in mines in Montana, and was one of the principal owners of the Bald Butte mine, one of the best dividend payers in the state. On February 4, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Norma D. Ewing, of Missouri, daughter of Judge R. C. Ewing, an eminent jurist of that state.

Politically the affiliations of Mr. Chadwick were with the Democratic party, and he took a lively interest in its campaigns. That he exercised a wide influence in the councils of his party is undoubted. He was a man highly esteemed and he possessed the full confidence of the community in which he so long resided. At the Montana bar his superior legal ability was promptly recognized. Some of the most important causes ever tried in the territory were confided to his care, and his unswerving devotion to his clients was a marked and honorable characteristic of the man. He achieved a legal reputation second to none in the northwest, but his kindlier qualities of mind and heart were also duly accorded the merit they so justly deserved.

MILTON CAUBY.—One of the few remaining members of the celebrated constitutional convention of Montana which met in 1889 and gave the state her present excellent constitution, and also participated as a soldier during the terrible struggle of our Civil war, is Milton Cauby, an honored resident of East Helena, now enjoying in the evening of his busy life the peaceful and gratifying reflections which follow a life of usefulness to mankind and faithful service in time of need to his country. He was born in Cass county, Ill., January 1, 1838, the son of Daniel and Martha Cauby, natives of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively, who removed to Illinois in 1828, and in 1856 to Putnam county, Mo., where they died, the mother in March, 1872, and the father in October, 1879. The Cauby's removed originally from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, the founder of the family having been our subject's grandfather, Joseph Cauby.

Milton Cauby was one of eleven children and two sons are now living in Montana. Milton was reared in Illinois, remaining there and attending school until he was in his eighteenth year. He then taught in the public schools, and followed various occupations until January 1, 1862, when he enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry, and served three years and three months, principally in Missouri and the southwest, doing valiant duty in the engagement at Jefferson City against Price's army and many other encounters. After the war he was respectively clerk and recorder, probate judge and county commissioner of Putnam county, Mo., and remained in the state until 1884, when he came to Montana, settling first at Wickes, but four years later removing to East Helena, which has since been his home. In 1889 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was conspicuous in the body for breadth of view and full and accurate knowledge of public affairs and fundamental principles of law. He has been a life-long Republican in politics, fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Missouri in 1868 to Miss Sarah J. Foster, of Ohio.

JAMES M. CLEMENTS.—Not all men order their lives to their liking, nor yet are all men true to their ideals and intrinsic potentiality, thus it is always gratifying to take under review the career of one who has held himself well in hand and has essentially attained that degree of success to which his abilities and powers entitle him. In such manner may we refer to the life of Judge J. M. Clements. Chauncy M. Depew once gave utterance to the striking metaphrase: "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." The inference is not far to seek and under this category Judge Clements may lay claim to the distinction of having been born in the good old Buckeye state, the date of his nativity being October 1, 1849. His parents, John R. and Melinda (Ramage) Clements, were both natives of Ohio, the father, a farmer, removed to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1855, and there passed the residue of his life, dying in November, 1888. His widow is still living at Newton, Iowa. Of their five sons and one daughter, Judge Clements was the only one to become a resident of Montana. James Clements, his paternal grandfather, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day and there his death occurred in November, 1859.

James M. Clements was reared to maturity in Iowa, receiving education and discipline in the public schools and beginning his individual career as a farmer also in Iowa. His ambition, however, prompted him to a wider field of endeavor, and in 1870 he entered the law office of Ryan Brothers, leading attorneys of Newton, Iowa, where he pursued his technical reading for the profession which he has honored by his efforts and services. He also devoted attention to stenography, which later proved of much value to him. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1873, having devoted himself to legal work and stenographic work in the meanwhile. In April, 1873, he came to Montana, making the trip by the Missouri river to Fort Benton and thence to Helena. In this vicinity and at Unionville he followed mining until June, 1875, when by the Missouri river route he returned to Iowa. In that state he was engaged as a court reporter in the Sixth and Thirteenth districts until October, 1877, and in March, 1877, was there celebrated his marriage to Miss Alta Cook, a native of Illinois, and of this union five children have been born, Rhea C., Floy, Burke, James M., Jr., and Van., all of whom are living.

In October, 1877, Mr. Clements returned to Montana and accepted the position of court stenographer at Helena under Judge Wade, retaining this incumbency until February, 1879, and he was the first to occupy this position in the territory.

Later he returned again to Iowa, and for four years served as court stenographer for the Sixth district. In 1883 he associated himself with S. C. Cook in the practice of law at Newton, Iowa, where he continued until May, 1886, when he retraced his steps to Montana and to Helena, which has since been his home and base of professional endeavors. He was the Democratic candidate for probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county in 1886, was successful at the polls and filled the position with ability during 1887 and 1888. After the expiration of his term Judge Clements entered upon private legal practice in Helena, where he has a valuable clientage and holds high precedence at the bar and as a counselor. In politics Judge Clements gave his support to the Democratic party until 1896, and since then he has been a zealous advocate of the People's party. He "stumped" the state in the interests of the Democratic party in 1888, took a prominent part in the contest which resulted in making Helena the capital of the state, and has at all times manifested a lively interest in the progress and material prosperity of this favored commonwealth. In 1896 the Judge was the candidate of the People's party for judge of the supreme bench, meeting the defeat which attended the party.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WHITE.—"Success treads on the heels of every right effort," said Samuel Smiles, and amid all the theorizing as to the cause of what is somewhat indefinitely designated as success, there can be no doubt that the aphorism above quoted has its origin in fact, signifying that character is the real basis of success in any field of thought or of active endeavor. One of the sterling pioneer citizens of Montana, in speaking of ex-Gov. White, said: "His is a well rounded character, and he fully justifies the reputation which is his: A man of inflexible integrity, of keenest business ability, of broad and liberal views and distinct individuality. He has been eminently successful in temporal affairs, the result of his own efforts; he has served Montana in positions of high public trust and responsibility, and has served well, this being the result of his ability and unbending rectitude; he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of the people, this being the result of his intrinsic attributes of character." A better summing up could scarcely be given in as few words, and it is proper that a record concerning the career of this earnest and progressive citizen, the last governor of the territory of Montana and who contributed in large measure to the material progress and upbuilding of our great commonwealth, should here be given—the history of Montana would be incomplete without it.

Mr. White comes of stanch old English stock, and the family, in direct and collateral branches, has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch, records extant showing that certain of his direct ancestors sailed from England on the Mayflower, on her first voyage, landing at historic old Plymouth Rock, while P. White, the first child born in the Massachusetts colony after the landing of the Pilgrims, figures as one from whom Gov. White is a direct descendant. From a published review touching the family history we quote as follows: "They have been a temperate, industrious and God-fearing family, noted for their integrity of character and also for their longevity. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they were for many years prominent and successful manufacturers of cotton goods, and for generations they took a prominent part in all that pertained to the well being of church and state, being mostly Baptists in their religious faith. Both grandfather William White and Gov. White's father, Benjamin White, were born in Plymouth, Mass. The latter married Miss Caroline Stockbridge, a native of Hanover, Mass. She also was a descendant of one of the old New England families." Benjamin White was a man of prominence and influence, and during his entire business life was engaged in the manufacture of cotton sheeting and candle wick, controlling a large trade and being a man of ability and spotless character. He died at the old home in New Bedford, Mass., in the ninetieth year of his age, and his widow lived to attain the age of eighty-nine, her death occurring at New Bedford in the year 1894. They became the parents of two sons: George M., who is now living at North Rochester, Mass., and Benjamin F., the immediate subject of this review.

Benjamin F. White was born in New Bedford, Bristol county, Mass., on December 3, 1838, and completed his early educational discipline in Pearce Academy, at Middleburg. His self-reliant and ambitious spirit early showed its domination, and in 1854, at the age of sixteen years, we find the future governor of Montana shipping as a sailor before the mast and making his first voyage on the clipper ship Kathay, from New York to Sidney, Australia. His second voyage, in 1856, was to San Francisco, Cal., and upon his arrival at the Golden Gate the attractions proved sufficient to cause him to abandon a seafaring life and locate there. In 1857 he took charge of a large fruit farm in Napa county, Cal., where he remained until 1866, in the meantime devoting careful attention to the reading of law. The same year he went to Idaho, of which Montana was then an integral part, located in Malad City and was admitted to the bar of the territory in 1868. He there entered upon the practice of his profession, also held the office of clerk of the United States district court, and in 1868, on the anti-Mormon ticket, was elected clerk and recorder of Oneida county. During his residence in Malad City he was associated with others in the manufacture of salt, the product being secured from salt springs located in the mountains about 100 miles north of that point. The business became one of considerable importance and proved very remunerative until cheap transportation was afforded with the advent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. When they began operations salt commanded one dollar a pound in Montana, and for some time they utilized about 300 ox teams in delivering their product in the various towns and mining camps throughout Idaho and Montana territory. Following the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad to Butte, in 1881, Mr. White became an interested principal in the firm of Sebree, Ferris & White, doing a general merchandising and supply business in all the towns along the line as it advanced. The same year the firm founded the first banking institution in Dillon, Mr. White becoming cashier, and in 1884 they merged the same into the First National Bank of Dillon, this being one of the first national banks in the territory, Mr. White holding the position of cashier until 1888, when he was elected to the presidency of the institution, which he has since retained. Under his administration the bank's affairs have been carefully handled, due conservatism being observed at all times; his hand has steadily guided its destinies through times of financial unrest and panic, ever keeping its condition at the maximum point of safety, thus retaining to it the confidence of its patrons and the general public. It is now, as it ever has been, considered one of the most solid and ably conducted monetary institutions in the state. In the year 1880 Gov. White and his partner, Howard Sebree, purchased for a consideration of $12,500 the 400 acres of land on which the beautiful little city of Dillon now stands. They platted the town, and in September of that year had a sale of town lots from which they realized considerably more than the purchase price of the original tract. As has been said in another publication "They thus became the founders of the town, and since then have become its most prominent builders, having erected a large proportion of the best buildings. Truthfully may it be said that every brick in these substantial structures is an integral portion of an enduring monument to Gov. White's business sagacity and enterprise." In short, it may be said that the subject of this sketch has a distinctive capacity for the successful management of affairs of wide scope and importance; that he has the just confidence in his own powers which beget definite action and insures confidence. Not the iconoclast, but rather the builder is the man who is of value; and while his personal success has been insured through his own efforts, his influence has constantly widened to include and insure success to many of his fellow men. The city of Dillon stands as an exemplification of the utilization of his initiative and creative talent; and yet, how greatly have others profited by every undertaking and enterprise which he has here inaugurated. The dynamic force of his strong individuality has not expended its energies in supine inactivity, but has been a power for good in whatever channel he has directed its course. In politics Gov. White has ever accorded unmeasured allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he has ably and loyally advocated, for in nothing that engages his thought or enlists his co-operation is he ever found apathetic or half-hearted. When he took up his residence in Dillon the normal political complexion of Beaverhead showed the strong impregnation of Democracy, and all officers chosen in the county had been of that political faith. In 1882 he was the nominee of the Republicans for representative in the territorial council, and was elected by a majority of 300 votes, though pitted against the strongest man the Democrats could put forth. The change was one of a radical nature, and indicated the popular confidence and esteem in which Mr. White was held. He served during the session of 1882-3 and was an influential member of the territorial legislature, where his voice and power were ever exercised in the support of measures for the good of the territory and its people, while he never abated his loyalty to the cause of his party. Recognizing his unmistakable eligibility for the office and the valuable services he had rendered in the party ranks, in 1888 President Harrison nominated him for governor of the territory, the nomination being confirmed by congress on March 29, 1889. He held the gubernatorial office, administering its affairs with dignity, discrimination and ability, until his tenure of the same expired by reason of the admission of Montana to the sisterhood of states, an object for which he had been one of the most enthusiastic and insistent of workers, said admission occurring in October, 1889. The governor was a member of the state canvassing board, in which capacity he gave efficient assistance in preventing the opposition from robbing the state of its franchise. He also was most prominently concerned in bringing about the incorporation of the city of Dillon, being elected its first mayor and thereafter serving in that capacity for several terms, while in all that concerns the legitimate advancement and material prosperity of his city his interest has continued deep and unflagging. He has accumulated a fortune through his timely and well-directed endeavors in various fields of usefulness, and his career is one on which rests no shadow of wrong or injustice.

On February 14, 1879, Gov. White was united in married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, who was born in England, the daughter of Hon. Emrys J. Davis, a prominent and influential citizen of Idaho and a member of the legislature of that state, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of four children, all of whom were born in Dillon: Carrie is with her parents at Dillon; Emrys is attending school at Faribault, Minn.; Ralph is also at school at Faribault; and Greta is at home. The Governor and the members of his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being prominent in the parish work of St. James church, of Dillon.

DANIEL P. CLONINGER.—The beautiful Gallatin valley is one of the garden spots of Montana, and among the enterprising and highly esteemed farmers of this favored section is numbered the gentleman whose name initiates this review. Mr. Cloninger is a native of Madison county, Mo., where he was born December 17, 1857, being one of ten children born to Lawson and Catherine (Ryan) Cloninger, natives of North Carolina, as was also the father of each. Lawson Cloninger removed to Missouri after his marriage and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He devoted some attention to teaching school during his earlier years in Madison county. He is a man of prominence in his section, having served as district judge and also as assessor of the county. He still maintains his home in Madison county, being seventy-six years of age at the time of this writing. The mother of our subject also is living.

Daniel P. Cloninger, our subject, received his early education in the public schools, growing up under the invigorating environments of the farm and under the influences of a cultured and refined home. He devoted his attention to farming in Missouri until 1891, when he sold his personal effects, but retained his real estate interests and in that year came to Montana, first locating on the Coley ranch on West Gallatin river, where he remained three years. He then returned to Missouri, disposed of his real estate, and after a visit of several months returned to Montana, leasing the Menifee ranch on Middle creek, Gallatin county, which he operated for two years, and then purchased the Brady ranch, located in Cedar View, seven miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address, which is his present home. Here he has 360 acres of arable and prolific land, a large proportion of which is under effective irrigation. He controls a water-right of 300 inches, his principal crop being oats, the yield of which is large. Mr. Cloninger also gives considerable attention to diversified farming. Since locating upon his ranch Mr. Cloninger has made many improvements, is known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the community, commanding the respect of all who know him. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party. He served as school director while a resident of Missouri, and has also been called to a similar position since taking up his abode in Gallatin county.

On Christmas day, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cloninger to Miss Talitha A. Lueallen, who was born in Madison county, Mo., the daughter of William C. and Sarah (Stevens) Lueallen, natives respectively of Tennessee and Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cloninger were the parents of the following children: Henry L. married Miss Lizzie Ballard, and resides on a ranch three miles north of Belgrade; William and Minnie are at the parental home; Lawson is deceased; John is at home; Ida Elizabeth is deceased, and Ernest is at the homestead. Our subject and his wife are devoted members and zealous workers in the Baptist church, and are held in the highest esteem in the community.

WILLIAM M. COCKRILL, of Great Falls, Mont., has the honor of having been the first clerk of the Fourth, now the Eighth judicial district of the state. He is now one of the leading attorneys of Great Falls, having been admitted to practice in 1889. One of the prominent pioneers and leading landholders of Barren county, Ky., was Joseph Cockrill, paternal grandfather of William M., and a Baptist. He had removed from Virginia at an early day to Barren county, where he made his home, reared his family and passed the residue of his life. He had four sons and two daughters. On the old homestead in Barren county Travis Cockrill, the father of William M., was born in 1822. In Columbia, Boone county, Mo., he was married to Miss Elizabeth Maupin, a native of that state. He brought his bride back to his old home in Glasgow, and for years thereafter he was engaged in the practice of law and became eminent. He was clerk of the county court for many years and at the time of his death, on October 26, 1868, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for a prominent position. His widow still survives him, residing in Great Falls with her son, William M., who was the fifth-born of ten children, six of whom still survive. He was born on June 17, 1856, in Glasgow, Barren county, Ky. In private schools and at Bethel College William M. Cockrill was educated. Following his graduation he was offered a position in the county clerk's office at Glasgow, which he accepted and here his leisure time was given to close application to the study of law, and in April, 1876, he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he served as county attorney and also as master in chancery of the circuit court of Barren county.

The latter position he retained until 1888, when he came to the new city of Great Falls. By Judge Thomas C. Bach he was appointed clerk of the Fourth judicial district. This position he held under the territorial government until Montana was admitted as a state. He was then elected clerk of the Eighth judicial district, which embraces Cascade county, and in 1892 he was re-elected. In Great Falls he has made a number of judicious investments as well as in the county of Cascade. Politically Mr. Cockrill affiliates with the Democratic party, to which he has rendered valuable aid in its campaigns. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Cockrill began the practice of law in Cascade county in 1897 with J. C. Huntoon, as Huntoon & Cockrill. The firm existed until August, 1900, and in September of that year Mr. H. S. Green was taken into partnership, the firm name becoming Cockrill & Green. Mr. Green is a native of Bloomington county, Ill. He has been in active practice of law since his admission to the bar in 1891. He is a rising young attorney and well known throughout Cascade county.

HENRY A. CAYLEY, M. D.—This able and progressive young physician and surgeon of Butte, was born on January 18, 1868, in the seigniory and county of Beauharnois, Canada, the son of Lawrence and Virginia (Poirier) Cayley, the former of whom was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and the latter in Canada. Lawrence Cayley, at the age of five years, started with his parents on their emigration to Canada, but they died from typhus fever while en route and were buried at sea. Their orphaned boy was reared and educated in Canada and became a skilled civil engineer, devoting his attention to his profession until his death as the result of an accident at the untimely age of thirty-one years. He was identified with canal contracting on lakes Champlain and St. Peter, and recognized as an exceptionally capable engineer. His wife survives him and resides in Montreal.

Henry A. Cayley passed his childhood days in his native county, and after attending the parochial schools until he was ten years old, he was placed in the Montreal Jesuit College for seven years, completing a thorough course of study and graduating with the class of 1885. He immediately began the study of medicine, and was graduated on April 3, 1889, from the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, simultaneously receiving a diploma from Victoria College of Cobourg, Ontario. In August, 1889, Dr. Cayley came to Montana and to Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in medical practice, for which work he had so amply fortified himself. His practice has extended ramifications and is of representative character; his undoubted skill and kindly nature have gained for him public confidence and affection. The Doctor is a member of the Canadian Medical Institute and was one of its founders, and he is the physician of the Butte Aerie of the fraternal order of Eagles. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. On August 24, 1893, Dr. Cayley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mueller, born in Tennessee, the daughter of Edward Mueller, formerly superintendent of the Colusa smelter at Meaderville, Mont., and who is now engaged in mining operations at Rochester in this state.

SAMUEL CHESTNUT.—Among the many beautiful ranch properties in famous Gallatin county, there are few that will compare with that of Mr. Chestnut. Aside from its fertility and generous yield of heavy harvests, it possesses attractions in the line of fishing and hunting which augment its prominence. It is situated near West Gallatin river, a mile and a half from Central Park in Gallatin county. Its highly esteemed proprietor, Samuel Chestnut, was born in Pulaski county, Ky., on October 16, 1859, the son of Benjamin and Bettie (Tomlinson) Chestnut, both natives of Laurel county, Ky. The paternal grandfather, Edmund Chestnut, was a Virginian. Benjamin Chestnut has always resided in Kentucky, engaged in farming and is now living, a well-preserved man of seventy-six years.

Samuel Chestnut, one of a family of eight sons and two daughters, remained until his early manhood on the old Kentucky homestead and attended the public schools. In 1882 he left for Montana, taking the Northern Pacific to Dillon, and thence going by stage to Virginia City, and on to old Central Park, where he purchased the Hank Wright ranch, the nucleus of his present valuable property. To this he has since added until he now has 480 acres. His principal and a most profitable crop, is hay, although some acreage is devoted to cereals. The ranch is thoroughly irrigated and at times stocked with a herd of 400 cattle, principally shorthorns. Mr. Chestnut also raises very fine horses, at present writing having five young animals of thoroughbred running stock. The family home is an elegant modern residence, surrounded with the conveniences necessary for comfort and the profitable prosecution of the industries to which the ranch is devoted. Broad-minded, liberal, enterprising and manly, Mr. Chestnut is highly spoken of by every one with whom he is acquainted. His outbuildings are substantial and commodious and he is the owner of a pack of thoroughbred stag hounds, showing his sportsman tastes. On March 4, 1882, Mr. Chestnut married Miss Eliza Cowan, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Daisy Cowan, a cousin of John Cowan, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have five children, Fannie, Frank, Ide, George and Bessie.

CHARLES K. COLE, M. D.—Greater than in almost any other line of work is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. A false prescription, an unskillful operation, may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own; not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. If he would attain professional precedence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Cole, one of the distinguished representatives of his profession in Montana and an honored citizen of Helena, where he has maintained his home for years. The Doctor has been prominent in public affairs in the territory and state and has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of the commonwealth. Dr. Cole was born in Plainfield, Will county, Ill., on April 5, 1852, the son of Charles N. and Louisa V. (Wood) Cole, both natives of Lewis county, N. Y. The former completed his education in the Lowville (N. Y.) Seminary, and after his graduation he was engaged in successful teaching for a number of years. Later he followed contracting and building in the Empire state until about 1850, when he removed to Will county, Ill., which was his home until he came to the northwest, where he took up his residence in Wyoming and here he was engaged in government work at Fort Fetterman at the time of his death in 1870. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Cole was Harvey N. Cole, who conducted agriculture in Lewis county, N. Y., where he was born and where he died in 1896 at a patriarchal age. The emigrant ancestors of the Cole family came from Holland to New York as early as 1678, thus founding one of the old Knickerbocker families. The Wood family, of which his brother was a member, was early established in Vermont, in whose annals the name figures conspicuously. Professor Ezra Brainard, president of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, has compiled a careful and exhaustive genealogy of the Wood family. Charles N. and Louisa V. Cole had two sons and three daughters, Charles K. being the eldest. His brother, Howard W., is now a resident of South America, and their mother is still living.

After attending the public schools of his native county Dr. Charles K. Cole was matriculated in the Lincoln (Ill.) University, where he continued his studies and began the study of medicine in 1874, under Dr. David Prince, of Jacksonville, Ill. In 1875 he entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. He engaged in practice at Jacksonville, Ill., for a brief interval, but the same year came to Montana, taking up his residence in Helena, which has since been his home. Here he entered upon medical practice; his thorough equipment as a physician and surgeon soon gained him a pleasant reputation. From 1882 to 1884 he was associated in practice with Dr. Charles G. Brown, now of Spokane, Wash., and since that time he has continued an individual practice, and he is recognized as one of the leading medical men of the northwest. He is identified with the state and county medical societies, in each of which he has served two terms as president, and he was president of the state board of medical examiners for three terms. His interest in the advances made in medicine and surgery is unflagging, and he is a member of numerous professional organizations, such as the American Medical Society, the American Surgical Society (of which last he is the only member residing between St. Paul and the Pacific coast), the Rocky Mountain Inter-state Medical Association (covering seven of the northwestern states, of which he is now president), the American Academy of Railway Surgeons (in which as its chief surgeon he represents the Montana Central Railroad), the American Gynecological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society (of which he is vice-president for Montana), and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. In all of these bodies Dr. Cole maintains an active interest, and through them and assiduous study and personal investigation, he keeps in close touch with the highest professional thought of the day. He has made timely and valuable contributions to leading medical journals on pertinent subjects. One of his articles on "Emergency Surgery" has had a specially wide circulation and has proved of value alike to the profession and the laity. Dr. Cole has been county physician of Lewis and Clarke county and also a United States pension examiner. He takes a yearly course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College in connection with hospital work, and has attended the post-graduate school in Chicago, while in 1886 and in 1892 he made trips abroad, on each of which he passed a number of months in study in the principal colleges and hospitals of London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris. No physician in Montana is more thoroughly qualified for medical work, and his signal services dignify the profession of which he is so honored a member. Here we will give a somewhat unique incident. One night in 1880 Dr. Cole was "held up" while returning home from the bedside of a patient, and when he refused "to deliver" to the robber the latter shot him through the left wrist. He returned the fire, sending a ball into the bowels of his assailant. The peculiar feature of the case is that Dr. Cole was soon called to operate on the man and saved his life, and that for several months thereafter he retained him in his employ as hostler.

In politics Dr. Cole gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and served as a member and speaker of the territorial senate in 1888-9. The state medical bill was enacted while he was in the senate and he was one of the most potent factors in promoting its passage. He was a member of the original capitol commission, which inaugurated the erection of the new capitol building, and he has also been a member of the city council of Helena. He has valuable real estate holdings in Helena and is known as one of her most public spirited citizens. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows (of which he is past grand of the grand lodge of the state), with the Knights of Phythias (of which he is past grand chancellor and supreme representative) and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On June 22, 1881, Dr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Harriet G. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Ill., a daughter of Dr. Philip G. Gillette, who until recently was at the head of educational work for deaf mutes in America and who served for forty years as superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes.

HUGH K. COLEMAN.—The offspring of good old Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in America early in its history, and who for generations have been contributing to its growth, development and prosperity, Hugh K. Coleman, of Bozeman, exemplifies in his record and character the sterling virtues of his family and the best elements of thrifty American citizenship. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, on August 28, 1834, one of the four sons and one daughter in the family of Joseph H. Coleman, also a native of Ohio, and Fannie (Kerr) Coleman, of Pennsylvania. His two grandfathers were Joab Coleman, of New Jersey, and Hugh Kerr, of Ireland, who emigrated to America at the age of seventeen, and later was married to Miss Margaret Riddle, a native of Scotland. The father, Joseph H. Coleman, when a young man purchased a good farm in Ohio and started a tannery, continuing in the active management of both until his death in 1880. He was wide-awake and progressive, and a leading man of his section. For many years he was justice of the peace and at various times postmaster. He had an elevated idea of citizenship and was deeply and intelligently identified with all plans for the education of the young, and gave every enterprise for the betterment of the community his serviceable support.

Hugh K. Coleman was educated in the district schools and after he left school was employed in his father's shoe store. In the spring of 1865, he started for Montana to gratify a longing for the frontier and its adventurous life, traveling to St. Joe, Mo., by rail, thence to Bozeman by a mule team which he drove for Cover & McAdow, his load being machinery for the grist mill at Bozeman. The train had little difficulty with the Indians, the only fight of consequence occurring at Cottonwood, where the train halted for rest and refreshment. They arrived in Bozeman on August 5, 1865, and Mr. Coleman remained there until fall when he staked a ranch on Sour-Dough creek, about five miles from the city, a property he afterwards sold and repurchased. Since then he has held it continuously and added to it until he now has a ranch of 320 acres. He was married on June 3, 1858, to Miss Mary E. McElroy, a sister of Joseph A. McElroy, of Bozeman, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work. Their only child, Harriet Bartlett Coleman, died at the age of four years. During the first few years of life on his ranch Mr. Coleman gave his attention to raising grain, then made hay his specialty, and he has since produced large crops of excellent quality. He has also an attractive residence in Bozeman where he and Mrs. Coleman pass the winters. The country residence is beautifully located and highly improved and is one of the most desirable in the eastern section of the valley. Like his father, Mr. Coleman takes a deep interest in all public matters and has rendered valuable service as county commissioner and as city councilman of Bozeman. He is looked upon as one of the wisest and most progressive citizens of the county, and is highly and universally esteemed.

COLUMBUS C. COLLINS.—While the citizenship of the commonwealth of Montana represents nearly every other state in the Union, as well as foreign countries, it is probable that no state has contributed as great a portion as the state of Missouri. Among her sterling pioneers, and one who has been conspicuously identified with her industrial and productive activities, is Columbus C. Collins, who was born in Platte county, Mo., March 19, 1841, being one of the twelve children born to James and Cordelia (Carpenter) Collins, natives of the city of Lexington, Ky., and representatives of staunch old southern stock, it being recorded that the paternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Collins, was born in Virginia, as was also Jonathan Carpenter, the maternal grandfather, while the great-grandfather in the agnatic line was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, valiantly aiding the colonies in throwing off the British yoke. Robert Collins was a member of the committee who received Gen. LaFayette on the occasion of his second visit to America. The father of our subject was numbered among the early pioneers of Missouri, to which state he removed when the Platte district was thrown open to settlement, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he passed to the great beyond in the fall of the succeeding year.

Columbus C. Collins was reared and educated in Missouri, and grew to manhood under the sturdy discipline of farm life. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, Colo., making the trip with an ox team. He remained but a few months and then returned to Missouri, and was there residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company C of a regiment commanded by Col. Childs, the same having been recruited at Rochester, Andrew county. He was with the regiment during an engagement at Blue Mills, Clay county, Mo., and at Lexington, where Mulligan surrendered. Our subject started to return with a recruiting party, but was taken prisoner and held in captivity at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was confined for five months. Finally he managed to escape, having plied his guards with liquor until they were sufficiently intoxicated to neglect their duty, and he quietly stole away from the prison in May, 1862. He then made his way to Jackson county, Iowa, where he resided until 1866, engaged in farming. In that year Mr. Collins started for Montana, proceeding by railroad as far as Omaha, where he was employed in a brick yard, and later joined the Crichton Company's party engaged in constructing the first transcontinental telegraph line, and remained with it until reaching Virginia City, Mont. The telegraph party was a large one, and though several skirmishes with the Indians occurred no serious difficulty was encountered. Mr. Collins engaged in mining in Virginia City, and there continued operations until 1873, meeting with fair success. In the year mentioned he came to Gallatin valley, took up a tract of land, to which he has since added until he now has a fine estate of 320 acres, the greater portion of which is under effective irrigation, rendering it possible to secure large annual yields of wheat, oats and hay, the principal products. The ranch is located within six miles of Belgrade, our subject's postoffice address. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never aspired to political preferment, although he has served with ability as school trustee, taking a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the community.

On January 6, 1871, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Mrs. Levina Tribble, who was born in Platte county, Mo., the daughter of Solomon and Polly Yates, the former a native of the Old Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have three children, namely: Cordelia, who is the wife of James Lewis, of Helena; Annie, the wife of Thomas Bruington, of Gebo, Mont.; and Frank, a successful young rancher on Dry Creek, Gallatin county.

JAMES CONLON.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana, one to whom the scenes and incidents of the early days were made familiar when he was a young man, and one who has witnessed the marvelous progress of territory and state, James Conlon surely merits attention. He was one of the early settlers near Lolo, in Missoula county, and there has a valuable and prolific ranch. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in June, 1841, the son of Marcus and Mary (Connavan) Conlon, the former of whom died in Ireland, while his widow came to the United States in 1887 and died in Chicago in 1898, at which time she had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years. She was the mother of four sons and two daughters, all of whom, except one daughter and one son, reside in this country. One son, Patrick, is now a resident of Butte.

James Conlon remained in his native land until he had attained the age of sixteen, when, in 1857, he came to the United States, where he believed better opportunities were afforded to make his own way in the world. In Chicago he secured a position as a newsboy on the Illinois Central Railroad, and Chicago was his headquarters until 1864, when with his brother, Patrick, he started for Montana, by way of Fort Laramie and the Yellowstone and Wind rivers, arriving in Virginia City in August, 1864. The journey was made with mule teams, and they had no trouble from the Indians, probably because the train was a large one, having 105 teams. Mr. Conlon and his brother engaged in mining in Alder Gulch two months, and then James joined the stampede to British Columbia, where the Kootenai excitement was at its height. This trip was made in winter when the weather was very severe, while provisions were very limited in quantity and variety, it being necessary for the miners to have recourse to various kinds of grain for food, which were prepared for eating in most primitive fashions. After five months stay in that section, Mr. Conlon made his way to Portland, Ore., where he resided two years, then removing to Idaho City, Idaho, while in 1866 he returned to Montana, and for four years engaged in mining near Diamond City.

In 1870 Mr. Conlon removed to the Cedar Creek district, and in 1871 settled on the land where he now makes his home, which is one and one-half miles south of Lolo, his postoffice address. He was the first permanent settler in this locality and here he now has a fine ranch of 540 acres, devoted to the raising of cattle, to fruit culture and to general ranching, and he has been very successful. In 1877 he was engaged in hauling supplies to the troops under Gen. Howard, and on their way to Henry lake, in Madison county, the party had several spirited encounters with the Indians, who had stolen their stock. In one conflict three men were killed and several wounded. Mr. Conlon is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office, though for the past twelve years he has been a school trustee, and he takes an active interest in the well-being of the community. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church in Missoula. In 1881, in Illinois, Mr. Conlon was united in marriage to Miss Teresa Garvey, who was born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in in 1856, with her parents, Thomas and Anna Garvey, the former of whom is deceased, while the mother is now a resident of Missoula. Mr. and Mrs. Conlon have four children, Anna M., Thomas P., Mary F. and James M.

HON. JOHN T. MURPHY.—The men of force and capacity, who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mold them into successful and useful careers, are entitled to all honor among their fellows, not only for the individual triumphs they win, but for the fruitful potencies awakened and inspired by their examples. Among this class Hon. John T. Murphy, of Helena, holds high rank. His useful life began on February 26, 1842, in Platte county, Mo., whither his parents, William S. and Amelia (Tyler) Murphy, had migrated from their native Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy passed his school days on the farm of his father, assisting in its labors until he reached the age of seventeen, when the force of his character and his independence of disposition induced him to start out in the battle of life for himself. Accordingly, in 1859, he removed to Colorado, and there secured employment as a clerk. The next year he went to Nevada City in that state and engaged in general merchandising on his own account, continuing for a year and a half. He then sold out and began operations in the wagon transportation business, which he continued until 1864, when he came to Virginia City, Mont., with a wagon train of merchandise, carefully selected to meet the demands of the mining population, then almost the only dwellers in this part of the country. After disposing of this stock he went to Nebraska City, Neb., and in the following spring loaded a wagon train with merchandise and shipped goods by steamer on the Missouri river. He brought all this stock to Helena, Mont., and on July 1, 1865, opened a store in that city. Trade was active, prices were good and his enterprise proved to be very profitable. As his trade and capital increased he established branch stores in various places and carried on an extensive and successful mercantile business until 1890, when he sold his store in Helena. He also early engaged in the stock industry, and has expanded his operations in this line until he has become one of the leading stockmen of his section of the state, devoting his attention principally to cattle and sheep. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the Helena National Bank and was elected its president. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the Montana Savings Bank. Upon the death of Col. C. A. Broadwater, president of the Montana National Bank, the fitness of Mr. Murphy to manage the affairs of that great financial institution were so manifest that he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and during his tenure of the position rendered efficient and highly appreciated service.

In 1871 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth T. Morton, a native of Clay county, Mo., and the daughter of William Morton. They have four children, all natives of Montana: William M., Francis D., Addie M. and John T., Jr. On August 9, 1897, Mrs. Murphy passed over to the activities that know no weariness. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in party affairs. He performs with fidelity the duties of citizenship involved in the suffrage, but has no desire for the emoluments or honors of political office. His business and domestic affairs fill the measure of his ambitions, and to these he gives his undivided attention. His business record is highly honorable to him; and his success, which has been great, has been fully deserved, as is also the high position he holds in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

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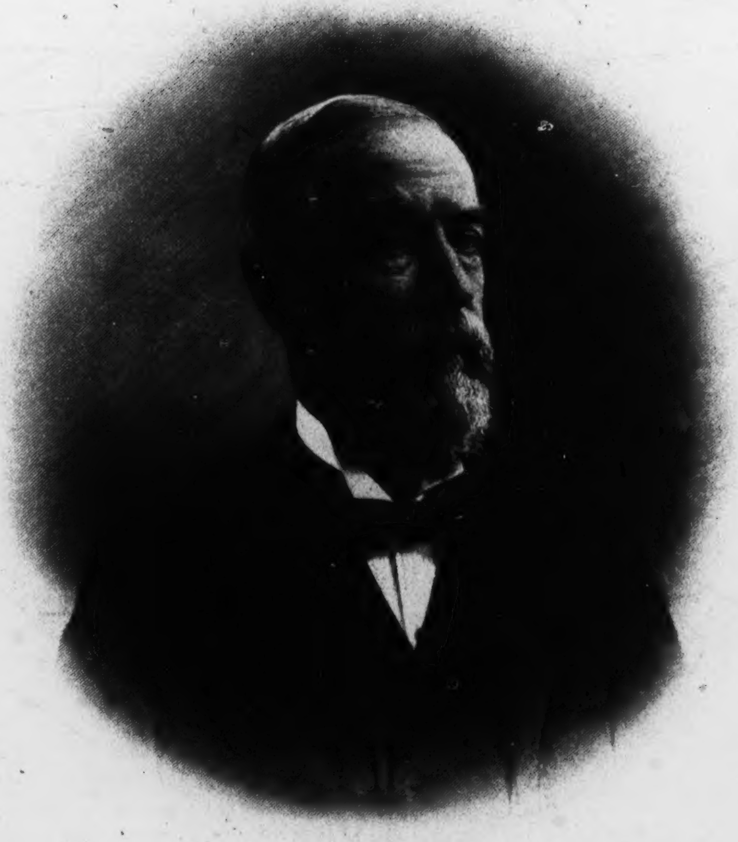

John S. Murphy

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cessful farmers and business men of Gallatin county have brought him the uniform esteem of his fellow men, his career having been one of well directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Samuel Hilliard Conrow was born in Burlington county, N. J., on March 14, 1847, being the son of Mark and Keziah (Hilliard) Conrow. For the genealogical history of the family we refer the reader to the sketch of our subject's brother, Senator John Conrow, of Park county, elsewhere in this volume. In the public schools of his native state Mr. Conrow received his educational discipline, and there engaged in farming until 1873, when his health became impaired and he determined to come to Montana, where his brother John had previously located. He made the journey by railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and thence overland to Montana, being fully restored to health while enroute. He remained a short time with his brother at North Boulder, came to Gallatin valley and located on Reese creek, where he engaged in farming for three years, when he came to his present location, known as Valley View, taking up his residence in 1877. He has about 2,000 acres, in addition to 240 acres of bottom land located four miles north of Belgrade. A considerable portion of this property is worked under lease, and is well supplied with effective irrigation facilities, insuring excellent crops. He raises spring and fall grains on the bench lands, about six hundred acres, and fine yields of Montana wheat unexcelled in quality are secured, a line of production that is given precedence, the industry being conducted on an extensive scale. The beautiful homestead is most eligible and picturesquely situated, commanding a fine view of the valley, the village of Belgrade being plainly visible, twelve miles distant. Among the excellent improvements which Mr. Conrow has made is a commodious residence of attractive architectural design, with excellent buildings essential to the proper carrying on the work of the great farmstead. For a number of years the family has resided in Bozeman during the winter months, thus affording his children exceptional advantages in the public schools and State Agricultural College. Mr. Conrow and family are actively concerned in the social activities of Bozeman and Gallatin valley, and stand high in popular esteem and friendship. In politics Mr. Conrow gives his support to the Democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and maintains a lively interest in its work. He is a gentleman of fine mental equipment and executive ability, and his success is the result of energies well applied. He is known as public spirited, and an active promoter of enterprises and undertakings which make for the progress and prosperity of the county and state.

On Christmas day, 1867, Mr. Conrow was united in marriage to Miss Anna Caroline Gaskill, who was born in Burlington county, N. J., the daughter of Francis and Tomson (Poinsett) Gaskill, and of this union fourteen children have been born, namely: Anna May, who became the wife of Wilford L. Brainard, died in 1892, leaving four children; Lussetta is the wife of David Anderson, of Butte; Althea is the wife of George Miller, of Gallatin county; Vincent married Miss Jenetta Lang, and is a successful rancher of this county; and Valter, Carruth, Zena, Ada, Mabel, Frank, Lena, John H., Samuel D. and Dora, who still abide beneath the parental roof.

RANSOME COOPER, one of the leading attorneys of Great Falls, and a leading and representative citizen of Cascade county, has been a resident of the city since 1890. Shortly after his arrival he associated himself in the practice of law with Judge Pigott, and the firm was continued until 1894. Mr. Cooper was born in Shiawassee county, Mich., on May 12, 1856, Andrew H. Cooper, his father, removing from his native state, New York, to Michigan in the same year. He was a miller and farmer, and passed the remainder of his life and died in Michigan. The mother was Sarah (McGilvery) Cooper, also a native of New York. Of their six sons, three have located in Montana. Passing through the public schools at Howell, Ransome Cooper was matriculated in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, in 1874. He entered the literary department, and remained two years, and began teaching at Port Austin, Mich., in 1876, continuing this educational work three years.

During that time he studied law with Hon. Horace G. Snover, for two terms a congressman from Michigan, and with his law partner, Richard Winsor. Mr. Cooper was admitted to practice from their office in 1879, and for the next ten years he continued in the practice of his profession at Reed City, Mich. He was during this time six years prosecuting attorney for Osceola county and attorney for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. In 1890 Mr. Cooper located in Great Falls, Mont. Since the dissolution of the partnership with Judge Pigott, as mentioned, he has been alone. In 1892 Mr. Cooper received the nomination for attorney general from the Republican party, with which he holds fellowship, but declined to make the race. He is now in the enjoyment of an excellent law practice, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Cooper was married in Michigan, on December 31, 1878, to Miss Lillian Colgrove, a native of Pennsylvania. Their four children are Matthew H., Ransome, Jr., Irving and Edith Belle.

GEORGE W. COOK.—In the business and public life of Fergus county and Lewistown no man holds a position of more prominence than this gentleman. His popularity is unmistakable, and he has been the incumbent of various positions of marked public trust and responsibility.

Mr. Cook was born in Franklin county, N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1853, the son of Chauncey and Lucretia J. (Hobbs) Cook, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. The father located in New York in his early manhood, and there as a farmer passed the residue of his life. He was a son of Joseph Cook, a representative of one of the prominent old families of Vermont. He also passed the later years of his life in New York. Of the children of Chauncey Cook, three sons and two daughters lived to attain years of maturity, the subject of this sketch being the only member of the family to locate in Montana. George W. Cook attained maturity under the wholesome and invigorating influences of the old homestead farm, and when fifteen became a student at the high school at Vergennes, Vt., and afterwards in Barre Academy, at Barre, Vt., where he completed the academical course. He then was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Vermont for four years, and there continued to make his home until 1880, when he came to Montana, making the trip from Sioux City by boat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. His first employment in Montana was on one of the extensive sheep ranches of the firm of Gans & Klein, of Helena, and later he was for two years a clerk in the store of Judge Gaddis, at Fort Logan. Mr. Cook then associated himself with William Parberry in the sheep business, on Dog creek, Fergus county, and there continued operations until 1893. In 1890, however, he took up his residence in Lewistown, his present home, having received the appointment as receiver of the United States land office there. He served as receiver for four years. In 1895 Mr. Cook was elected treasurer of Fergus county, and his tenure of this office extended until 1899, his administration of the financial affairs gaining him uniform commendation, without reference to political lines. In 1898 the firm of Cook & Hilger was organized, and Mr. Cook has since been associated with Mr. David Hilger. They conduct a most successful business in Lewistown as real estate, live stock and insurance agents and brokers and land attorneys. In 1890, with George J. Bach, Mr. Cook purchased the Judith Basin flouring mill, and owns one-half interest in it. In 1899 he was a prime factor in the organization of the Citizens' Electric Company, and was its first president, serving one year. Mr. Cook at present is chief executive of the municipal government of Lewistown. He was elected mayor of the city in 1900, and was elected his own successor in May, 1901.

Mr. Cook has never been deflected from his allegiance to the Republican party. He has been an active worker, has been prominent in both state central committee and that of his county, and has the distinction of being twice chairman of the county committee. Fraternally Mr. Cook is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitular degrees, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 27th of October, 1874, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Emma H. Orvis, who was born in Vermont, as were also her parents, Lorenzo and Mary Orvis. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two sons and seven daughters: Lizzie, Lilian E., Chauncey L., Fannie S., William H., Mary L., Ruth P., Vernen and Carro C.

ANDREW L. CORBLY, of Springhill, Gallatin county, one of Montana's earliest pioneers and now a distinguished citizen of progressive views and indomitable enterprise, is prominently and favorably known. One of a family of two sons and four daughters, he was born in Wood county, W. Va., on November 15, 1842. His father, William L. Corbly, was also a native of that state, as was his grandfather, Andrew L. Corbly, while his mother, Elizabeth (Ingham) Corbly, was born in Greenbriar county, W. Va. In 1849 when Mr. Corbly was seven years of age, William L. Corbly removed, with his family, to Iowa, where, with the exception of trips to Montana and Oregon, he afterwards resided, engaged in farming. Upon the Iowa farm Andrew L. Corbly was reared and in the district schools received his education. Shortly after attaining his majority, in 1864, he awakened to the possibilities of the slowly unfolding northwest and inspired with a worthy ambition to better his worldly prospects, or at least to examine the advantages of a mineral territory, he came to Montana.

He was accompanied by his father and they made the journey from Omaha by North Platte river and Lander's cutoff. Near Sherman they fell in with three Brown brothers, from Missouri, and the party came through without encountering serious difficulties. On July 17, 1864, the Corblys arrived at Virginia City, where they remained until October 24, thence going to Silver Bow and thence to Missoula, where they outfitted for the winter. They had been engaged in unflattering prospecting and at Flint creek they were joined by three other men and continued prospecting with indifferent success. In March, 1865, Mr. Corbly returned to Virginia City and for two months unsuccessfully prosecuted mining in that locality. He then went to Last Chance gulch, where he remained until October 8, 1869, meeting with fair degree of success. Coming to the Gallatin valley the following summer he was exceedingly pleased with the country and here he secured the land upon which he now resides and which he has developed into one of the best and most productive farming properties in the county.

The married life of Mr. Corbly dates from December 4, 1868, when he was united to Miss Virnick Rudolph, of Nebraska, daughter of Philip Rudolph, a native of France. He came to Montana in 1864, and is now a farmer on land adjoining Mr. Corbly's. Three of the six children in the family, Clara I., Andrew L. and Charles Phillips, are deceased; William A., Alice E. and Louis M. survive. The home residence is in a beautiful location at the foothills of the mountains in the east end of the Gallatin valley, the entire farm being thoroughly irrigated, and here Mr. Corbly raises luxuriant crops, wheat, oats and apples being the chief productions. In his orchard there are 400 fruit-bearing trees. His favorite stock are Clyde horses and shorthorn cattle. Corbly canyon is the source of water supply for irrigation and Corbly creek meanders through the farm. Mr. Corbly served in the territorial legislature of 1880, and has for several years been a member of the high school board of Gallatin county, taking an active interest in all educational matters.

CRAIG CORNELL.—Recognized as one of the representative stockgrowers and business men of Beaverhead county, and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the state, Mr. Cornell merits definite consideration in this work, which has to do with the progressive men of Montana. He is a native of the good old Hoosier state, having been born in Porter county, Ind., January 8, 1839. His father, Isaac Cornell, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., where he was reared and educated, removed thence to Ohio, and from that state to Indiana, about the year 1835, being one of the pioneer farmers of Porter county and one of its influential citizens. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and it is worthy of note that his son, the subject of this review, purchased a portion of his present estate with scrip which his father received from the government in payment for his services in the war mentioned. The Cornell family has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, and the records show that the paternal grandfather of our subject did yeoman service as a soldier in the Continental service during the war of the Revolution. The original American ancestors came hither from Scotland, with whose history the name has been prominently identified for many generations. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Priscilla Morgan, who was born in West Virginia, her father having been the owner of a plantation in Preston county, the founders of the family having come from Wales and established themselves in the Old Dominion at an early day. Her father removed to Wayne county, Ohio, becoming a pioneer of that state, and there was solemnized her marriage to Isaac Cornell. They became the parents of eleven children, the subject of this review being the tenth in order of birth and one of the four who yet survive. The parents died in Indiana, where they had maintained their home for several years.

Craig Cornell is indebted to the public schools of his native state for the educational advantages which were his in youth, and his was the lot of the average farmer lad of the place and period, as he assisted in the work of the farm during the summer months and conned his lessons in the district school during the winters. He remained on the old homestead until April 17, 1864, and then set forth on a long and weary overland journey, the completion of which gave him title to being one of the pioneers of Montana. He proceeded from Indiana to Grinnell, Iowa, the terminus of the Rock Island railroad, where he secured his outfit which had been shipped from Chicago, for the trip across the plains. He left Grinnell the latter part of April, the equipment being four wagons drawn by teams of four mules each, with seventeen men in the party. On reaching the Platte river the company separated, one portion making the trip from that point by way of Bozeman pass, while Mr. Cornell's party came on via Lander's cutoff. They were not molested by the Indians, and our subject arrived in Bannack on the 20th of July. He worked in the mines and in cutting timber until 1866, when he located on a ranch, a portion of which is the present town site of the city of Dillon. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1871, when he removed to his present ranch, situated one mile south of Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county. He now owns a tract of 1,420 acres, and holds leases of contiguous tracts, making the aggregate area of land under his control 3,120 acres. He gives special attention to the raising of sheep and Norman horses and is one of the progressive and enterprising ranchers of the county, and stands as one of the prosperous and influential citizens of this section of the state. His ranch is a model one, having the best of permanent improvements, including a fine brick residence of modern architectural design and equipments, having been erected by him in 1896. In politics Mr. Cornell is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, though he maintains a distinctive public-spirited attitude, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all projects for the advancement of local interests, and has always refused to permit his name to be brought forward in connection with political office. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored institution of Freemasonry, being a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

On November 16, 1871, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Keller, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of John Keller, a native of Maryland, whence he removed to Ohio in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell became the parents of four children: Roscoe, a graduate of the Michigan School of Mines, at Houghton, is now a mining engineer; Estella is the wife of George Murray, a successful rancher of Beaverhead county; Viola, who is at the parental home; and Myron, who was born in 1885 and died in 1893.

WALTER S. CORWIN.—This early pioneer of the west, now resident at Utica, in Fergus county, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 25, 1836, a son of Bartholomew and Maria (Kilborn) Corwin, natives of New Jersey and Maine, who after long time residents in Canada emigrated to the United States in July, 1838, and located in Iowa, where the father followed farming as an occupation. He was a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion. The mother died in 1838, when her son Walter was but two years old. The father lived until 1899. Four children survive them—Joseph, Walter S., Anna and Dennis. Walter spent his early days in his native county, working between terms of school to earn the money wherewith to purchase his books and clothing and pay for his board. This he did until he was twelve years old, and then "hired out" to a farmer for $13 a month, continuing with him until 1856. At that time he removed to Kansas, rented a farm for himself, and two years in succession secured the contract to furnish hay for the government at Fort Riley. In 1859 he took up his residence in Central City, Col., where he prospected and mined for two years with moderate success. In 1861 the Civil war induced him to return to Kansas where he enlisted as a private soldier in the Federal army and after service through the entire war he was honorably discharged with the rank of first sergeant. He returned to Iowa for a few months and in the spring of 1886 made the overland trip with six ox teams to Montana, starting at Omaha, and landing at Virginia City three months later. On the way the train had several encounters with hostile Indians who were then stealing all the horses and mules they could. Mr. Corwin arrived safely at Helena and from there went to Blackfoot, prospecting until the midsummer of 1867, with little success. Returning to Helena he purchased the interest of Marion Benevento, his father's partner in the "Garden Spot," a fertile piece of land in Grizzly gulch, and also engaged in burning lime, which he continued at good profits until 1870. His next venture was in prospecting at Rattlesnake gulch in the Green Horn vicinity, where he remained until 1871. He then entered the employment of E. H. Train, a photographer at Helena, to learn the business, at a salary of $100 a year and his board. After a year of apprenticeship he and Train prospected, and soon purchased the Little Sampson lead on Ten Mile gulch, now known as Rimini. They met with no success, and in 1874 returned to photographing, visiting during the summer the Yellowstone National Park, at that time in its wild state. In the meantime Mr. Corwin had rented the garden, and after his return from the park he resumed market gardening operations there, also conducted lime-burning on an extensive scale in partnership with Joseph O'Neill. In the fall of 1880 he sold the lime business to O'Neill, and the garden to the Bedrock Water Company, and, moving into the Judith valley, took up homestead, timber and pre-emption claims, all told 480 acres, and engaged in raising horses for fourteen years, when he disposed of both horses and ranch at a good profit, and opened up and developed the coal beds located ten miles northwest of Utica. This coal is of excellent quality, and the annual output is more than 700 tons, with an increasing demand and ready sale for all that can be mined.

Mr. Corwin as a stanch Republican takes great interest in political affairs, though in local matters he is not a partisan. He is a Knight of Pythias, He was married in 1885 to Miss Annie Edwards, a native of Scotland, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Edwards, who emigrated from that country to America in 1888, locating in Judith Basin, Fergus county, Mont., where they engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Corwin's only child, a daughter named Elizabeth M., is now a young lady of fifteen years. Mrs. Corwin died May 29, 1889. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Corwin also belongs.

OSCAR J. CRAIG, A. M., Ph. D.—Crowning the system of education in our vigorous young state is the University of Montana, created by an act of the state legislature, approved on February 17, 1893, the first section of the act providing that the university should be located in Missoula. The university opened its doors for students in 1895, and its work has advanced in a most gratifying way under the efficient administration of Professor Craig, who was chosen as its president and is recognized as a distinct force in the field of pedagogics. Professor Craig was born on April 18, 1846, in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., the son of Miles W. and Mary S. (Feather) Craig, the former born in Highland county, Ohio, and the latter in Berks county, Pa. The father, a farmer, removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1826, becoming a pioneer of Jefferson county, where he passed a long and useful life. The paternal grandfather of Professor Craig was Walter Craig, a native of Wheeling, W. Va. As a surveyor in the employ of the federal government, he assisted in the original surveys of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. He married Miss Mary Stuart, a representative of an old and influential Virginia family. Walter Craig was supposed to have been killed by Indians in Wisconsin, the exact nature of his fate being veiled in obscurity. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the original American ancestors came hither prior to the Revolution. The maternal grandparents of President Craig were of English descent, the grandfather having been born in London. Miles W. Craig enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Infantry in 1861 and was drowned while embarking on the Ohio river at Madison.

Oscar J. Craig, the sixth of the five sons and two daughters of his parents, attained mature life on the parental farmstead, receiving his early education in the public schools. In 1863 he enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, being then but seventeen years of age, and his command was sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Fort Balow, La., and was honorably discharged from service in 1865. Professor Craig then, in 1866, matriculated in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., but before completing the prescribed course engaged in teaching in Indiana and Illinois, eventually returning to the university, where he graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his alma mater two years later conferring upon him the master's degree, while in 1887 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was given him by Wooster (Ohio) University. In 1880 Professor Craig was elected superintendent of the city schools at Sullivan, Ind., and at the expiration of three years service he was elected principal of the academic department of Purdue University, in

Indiana, retaining this incumbency four years, after which he was advanced to the chair of history and political science, which he held until 1895, when he was elected president of the newly-established University of Montana.

Professor Craig arrived at Missoula in July, 1895, and the outlook was not flattering, for nothing had been done toward the erection of the university buildings, while the work had scarcely been outlined. It was a herculean task to which he set himself, but his courage and confidence were ample. Vigorous work and constant agitation of the needs of the university brought the desired results, and whatever the institution may come to be in the future, there will ever remain to the first president the most distinguished honors, for it was his to lay fast and solid its foundations. He gained the earnest co-operation of the official board, but his was the real labor, his the dominating influence. Under President Craig's administration and management the fine university buildings have been completed and put into use, the requisite equipment has been installed, and upon him to a large extent has devolved the duty of selecting a faculty for the university, which opened its doors on September 11, 1895. The president seeks no rest from his exacting labors, but is indefatigable in urging the claims of the university, leaving nothing undone that can possibly advance its worthy cause. At the opening of the university fifty students were enrolled, and the South Side school building of Missoula was used to provide the required accommodations, pending the erection of the buildings.

In February, 1899, the university took possession of its own buildings, which are admirably fitted for the desired purposes, and are alike creditable to the state, the official board and the president. In the meantime the lands which had been donated for the site of the buildings by E. L. Bonner and Hon. Frank Higgins, had been fenced by the Missoula board of trade and a number of trees planted. On Arbor day, 1896, a large concourse, including secret and church societies, assembled and paid honor to the day and the institution by planting a large number of trees, which will lend perpetual grace to the campus. The legislature of 1897 gave authority to bond the income of the lands set aside for the support of the university to provide permanent buildings, and bonds were issued to the amount of $100,000, at six per cent. interest, bearing date of July 1, 1897. These bonds sold at a premium, and two substantial and attractive buildings, University Hall and Science Hall, have been erected and equipped. They were completed on February 18, 1899, and were turned over to the university with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the legislature, which was present in a body. The members of the building committee were John R. Lattimer, Alfred Cave, George C. Higgins, J. K. Woods and E. A. Winstanly, on whose removal from the state H. C. Stoddard was appointed. This committee completed the buildings and improved the grounds, saving seventy-four dollars after paying all indebtedness.

The university is now well-equipped for the success of its work, the members of the faculty having been chosen with careful discrimination, while the general administration remains with one who has clearly demonstrated his ability to cope with executive problems. He has charge of the department of history and philosophy, but the demands upon his time are inexorable and exacting in the more purely executive capacity. President Craig is identified with the fraternal order of Freemasonry and also with one of the college fraternities. In Kansas, on August 25, 1875, Dr. Craig married with Miss Narcissa E. Gasaway, a native of Indiana, and they have three children, Mary A., a graduate of Purdue University and now librarian of the Montana University; William O., a member of the class of 1902 in the university, and Vincent W. S., a member of the preparatory class of the university.

JOHN COWAN, one of the best type of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, who is rapidly coming to the front as a successful ranchman, is fully entitled to the respect and confidence which he receives. Originally the Cowans were Virginians, a prominent and aristocratic family, the paternal grandfather, Jackson Cowan, removing from Virginia to Pulaski county, Ky., where his son, also Jackson Cowan, was born, and where he resided until his death. The wife of Jackson Cowan, Jr., the mother of John Cowan, was a Miss Penelope Saunders, also a native of Pulaski county. The father of John Cowan also passed his life in Kentucky, where he was a farmer.

Born on December 22, 1851, the John Cowan, of Gallatin, remained with his parents until 1877, employed on his father's and neighboring farms and attending the schools of his home. In 1877 he started on "a hazard of new fortunes" in the west. He came by railway to Corinne, Utah, bringing a carload of mules and, outfitted for freighting, thus continued on to Bozeman, where he arrived on June 21, 1877. Remaining occupied with the freighting business until fall he then sold out and located a homestead in the Gallatin valley, to which he has added land until he now has 400 acres, thoroughly irrigated by a practical system. The improvements on this property are of the most substantial character and include a handsome residence and suitable buildings for the care of stock. On November 28, 1882, Mr. Cowan was married to Miss Nannie J. Lee, a native of Pulaski county, Ky., a daughter of F. B. Lee, now a prominent stockgrower on Shield's river, Mont. To them have been born seven interesting children, Edward, Penelope, Thomas, Robert, Mark C., Nora and Hazel. Mr. Cowan is now serving as school trustee with every evidence of satisfaction to those whose interests are involved. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, of which he is a highly esteemed and influential member.

HON. HERBERT L. CRAM.—The multiplicity of duties and opportunities and the close articulation with governmental affairs which American citizenship entails, gives every man an interest in public matters, and a knowledge of them according to his capacity and desire. Each has his finger on the public pulse, for each is, in his measure, a part of the governing power. Hence when duty calls one to public office he is ready for its functions without special preparation, because his entire previous life has been a general preparation. Hon. Herbert L. Cram, representative for Lewis and Clarke county in the Montana legislature, is not a legislator by profession or by training, yet he has exhibited the elements of safe guardianship for the public interests and diligent attention to the public needs, so far in his legislative term, and is filling his office capably, faithfully, and with an exalted sense of duty, as was to be inferred from his previous record of business success and public usefulness. Mr. Cram is a native of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, where he was born November 3, 1858, and where his ancestors had lived for several generations. His parents were Otis and Harriet (Emery) Cram, of old Massachusetts stock. The father was both a stonemason and a carpenter, but passed the greater portion of his life in the independent vocation of farming. He died in his native county in 1872, surviving by two years his faithful wife, who passed away in 1870. They had six sons and three daughters and three of the sons are now Montana residents in Lewis and Clarke county.

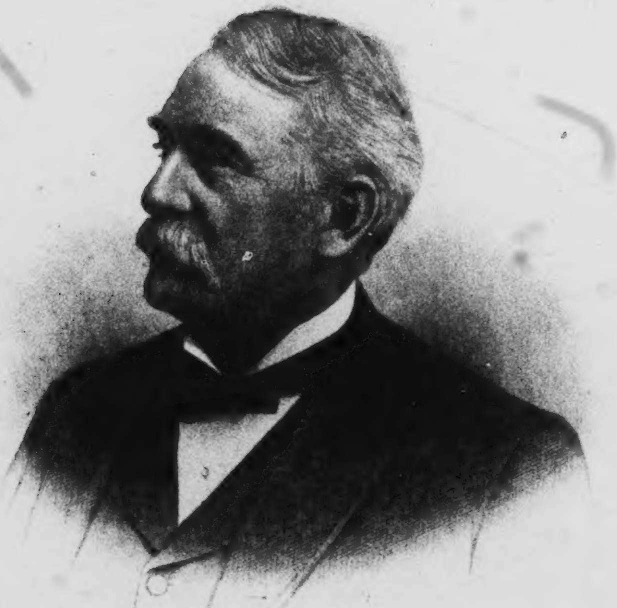
Attending the public schools near the home of his nativity, and acquiring a practical knowledge of New England farming, Herbert L. Cram passed the first eighteen years of his life. In June, 1877, when he was less than nineteen years old, he came to Montana and located near Helena, where he has since followed ranching and given close and intelligent attention to public affairs in general and the best interests of his immediate section in particular. His success in business has been steady, constant and ample, and his influence in the government of his community and in creating and directing public sentiment has widened in scope and increased in power in direct proportion as the excellence of his judgment, the breadth of his view, the loftiness of his aims and the integrity of his character have become known to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Cram owns a very valuable ranch in Prickly Pear valley, near Helena, consisting of 180 acres, in addition to over 500 acres of leased lands, on which he raises abundant crops of hay and superior grades of stock, consisting of about 150 head of cattle and horses. The property is improved with a fine residence of modern type, fitted up with consideration for the comfort of its inmates, equipped with every convenience known to modern housekeeping and adorned with every evidence of good taste. The barns, sheds and other outbuildings are in keeping with the dwelling; and all the appliances for ranch work are of the best. In political affiliations Mr. Cram is an ardent, active and very useful Democrat, rendering excellent service to his party whether bearing the flag or following it—never surrendering its principles. It is this faithful, continual and helpful devotion to its welfare, with his generally acknowledged manliness and fitness for representative duties, that made him the choice of the party for a member of the lower house of the state legislature and secured his election. He was chairman of the committee on state institutions, and a member of those on appropriation and irrigation. In fraternal relations he is identified with the United Workmen and the Order of Elks. On January 11, 1883, Mr. Cram was married to Miss Ina M. Jones, a native of Montana and daughter of John Jones, one of the most esteemed pioneers of Lewis and Clarke county, a more extended notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cram's cordial and gracious manner and usefulness in every good work are as much esteemed on the social side of life as Mr. Cram's keen vision and business acumen are on the commercial. They have four children, Maud F., Cora B., Emma H. and Roy C., and their home is a center of genial and genuine hospitality. In the winter they reside in Helena to have the best educational advantages for the children. Mr. Cram is yet a comparatively young man and his past success, present prominence, manly vigor, well-directed energy and broad, strong hold on the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen bespeak for him more abundant financial triumphs, higher political honors and more extended public usefulness.

HON. PARIS GIBSON, LL. D.—Public honors of distinguished order have come to this distinguished gentleman, not the least being his election to represent Montana in the senate of the United States after the long and memorable contest in the state legislature during its session of 1900-1901. But other prestige is his in connection with Montana history. He was the discoverer and practically the founder of the city of Great Falls. That he has had valuable and timely assistance is true, but the idea was born in his active brain, the design wrought out by him and the fruition achieved by his indefatigable energy and rare executive power. To him the tests of time and experience have been applied, and in many and widely differing ways he is shown as one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. To say this is simply to reaffirm that which is uniformly admitted.

Paris Gibson was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, Me., on July 1, 1830, the son of Abel and Ann (Howard) Gibson, the former of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. As a soldier in the English army during the colonial French war, Timothy Gibson, the grandfather of Paris, came from England to the colonies, while the maternal grandfather, Joseph Howard, was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, in which extant records show that he participated in the battle of Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Abel Gibson was born in New Hampshire and was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He died in his sixty-second year, having reared a family of seven children, and was long survived by his widow, who was a native of Maine and lived to be nearly ninety. Of the children three daughters and Hon. Paris Gibson are the only survivors.

Mr. Gibson had exceptional educational advantages and he was graduated from old Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., a member of the class of 1851. Some of the leaders of diplomacy, law and other spheres of thought who now occupy high places in the nation were then students of Bowdoin. We will only mention of the many mighty names those of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and United States Senator William P. Frye. (In 1901 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.) Shortly after his graduation Mr. Gibson was elected a representative from Oxford county to the legislature of Maine, but upon the death of his father he returned to the old homestead and conducted it for a number of years, acquiring there the practical knowledge of farming which he has used so often and well in forwarding the interests of Montana. In 1858 Minneapolis, Minn., was an insignificant town of but a few hundred population, in fact the name was scarcely known, the place being popularly designated St. Anthony's Falls. But in that year Mr. Gibson located in that embryonic city, which was to be in the future the great flour emporium of the world. Here his sagacity and broad mental ken manifested themselves. In association with William G. Eastman he built the Cataract mill, the first flouring mill of that city, and subsequently he erected and operated the North Star woolen mills, which soon became noted for the superiority of their products. Then the panic of 1873 swept over the country, a besom of financial destruction to thousands. Business reverses fell heavily on Mr. Gibson, and in 1879 he came to Fort Benton, Mont., not discouraged and ready in a newer field to put forth every effort for the legitimate recouping of his prostrated fortunes. Associated with Henry McDonald Mr. Gibson that year interested himself in the sheep business, the two being concerned in driving one of the first bands into northern Montana. Nor has Mr. Gibson since neglected this important industry. To promote the interests of the flockmaster and to advance the sheepgrowing industry in Montana no man has done more than has Mr. Gibson. From an infant industry he has seen it grow to be one of magnificent scope and



Paris Gibson

and daughter of John Jones, one of the most esteemed pioneers of Lewis and Clarke county, a more extended notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cram's cordial and gracious manner and usefulness in every good work are as much esteemed on the social side of life as Mr. Cram's keen vision and business acumen are on the commercial. They have four children, Maud F., Cora B., Emma H. and Roy C., and their home is a center of genial and genuine hospitality. In the winter they reside in Helena to have the best educational advantages for the children. Mr. Cram is yet a comparatively young man and his past success, present prominence, manly vigor, well-directed energy and broad, strong hold on the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen bespeak for him more abundant financial triumphs, higher political honors and more extended public usefulness.

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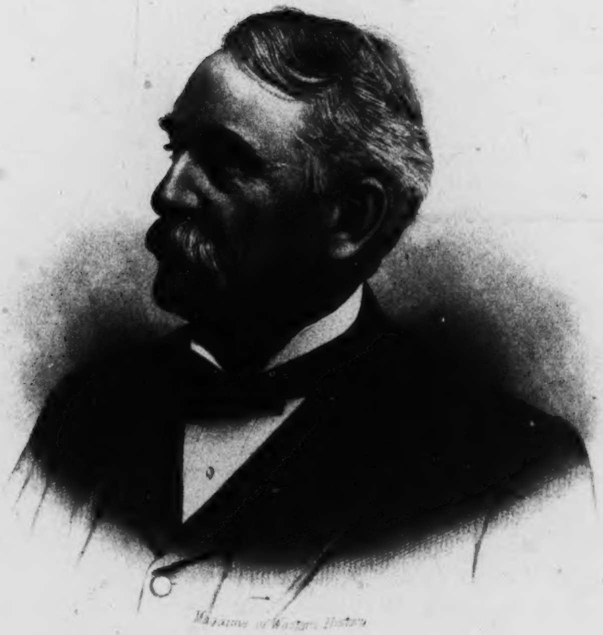

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Paris Gibson

importance in the resources and productive activities of the state.

The great falls of the Missouri river first came under the observation of Senator Gibson in 1882. He immediately instituted a careful and extended examination of the resources of the surrounding country and became more and more impressed with the value and possibilities of the unlimited water-power, the inexhaustible measures of coal and the vast extent of agricultural and grazing lands of the surrounding portion of the state. He forthwith assumed the herculean task of converting these vast untouched virgin resources to the benefit of mankind, and also the additional labor of founding a city on the then unpeopled lands by these cataracts of the Missouri. He laid his plans before the present railroad magnate, James J. Hill, in November, 1884, and that executive genius readily consented to act as his coadjutor in the vast undertakings. To acquire townsite title and coal land was the work of two years. Thus, in a certain sense, the founding of the city dates back to 1884, though more technically it cannot be said to have had its definite inception until 1887. Then it was that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now a portion of the Great Northern system, was completed to that point. Marvelous progress has been made by the city since that eventful period. Where at that time were only a few rude cabins and primitive business houses is now a modern and attractive city of more than 15,000 population. With the exception of that of Niagara Falls it possesses the greatest water power in the United States. It has large smelters, refineries and flouring mills, a rapidly increasing population of desirable citizens and the day is not far distant when Great Falls will be the leading industrial city of the northwest.

Since the town had origin, since it emerged from nothingness to industrial life and restless activity, Mr. Gibson has been intimately connected with its affairs and he well merits the title so often and proudly conferred upon him by its people, that of "father of Great Falls." He has engaged in real estate business, stockgrowing and mining. Of the public park system of Great Falls, unequaled in the northwest between St. Paul and Portland, Mr. Gibson is the promoter, sustainer and supervisor. To the general development of the coal, iron and agricultural interests in the Great Falls region he has devoted time and attention. The record made by Senator Gibson in his strenuous labors of founding a city is one that has won to him the esteem and confidence of all patriotic citizens of the place, and his efforts have not lacked appreciation throughout the entire state, as the general welfare of the state and the whole northwest are greatly promoted by all such worthy and legitimate enterprises. Individually and collectively the people of Montana speak of him in terms of highest commendation.

Mr. Gibson has been connected with various fraternal organizations and is now an active member of the Elks. In religion he has ever been broad and liberal, a Universalist in belief. As there is no church of that faith in Great Falls he affiliates with the Unitarian Society.

On August 18, 1858, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Miss Valeria G. Sweat, daughter of Dr. Jesse P. and Eliza W. Sweat, who was born in Brownfield, Oxford county, Me., on November 30, 1839. Mrs. Gibson died at Great Falls, Mont., on August 19, 1900. The two sons of this union, Philip and Theodore, are residents of Great Falls.

Politically Senator Gibson has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the Democratic party, and in this field, as elsewhere, has been shown the power of his forceful individuality. He was a member of the constitutional convention which in 1889 framed the present constitution of the state, and he was elected to represent his district in the first state senate, where he wielded the influence implied in his mature judgment and prominent experience in connection with affairs of great scope and importance. He has been inflexibly arrayed in support of the consolidation of all the state institutions of higher learning into one, the University of Montana, and, though the measure introduced by him was defeated, he still believes, as do many other prominent men of the state, that the dissipation of the educational forces through several channels is unwise economy, and that it has been demonstrated in other states of the northwest. The dignified office of United States senator was conferred upon Mr. Gibson as the result of the balloting in the state legislative assembly of 1900-1901, where it is a matter of record that a deadlock was maintained for many days, Mr. Gibson being elected on March 8, 1901, on the twenty-third ballot of that day and the sixty-sixth ballot of the session. This compliment was all the more pronounced when it is taken into consideration that he had not been an aspirant for the honor and that the forces rallied to his support with marked enthusiasm and by his election ended one of the most memorable legislative contests in the history of the nation. In the hands of Senator Gibson the interests of the state are safely reposed so far as he is able to foster and protect them through the dignified office to which he has been called, and the distinction thus conferred upon him is one that is recognized as a just reward for his able and effective labors as one of the progressive and loyal citizens of Montana.

ARTHUR J. CRAVEN.—A district in Yorkshire, England, of peculiar dialect and customs, is known as Craven (originally Craigpen), so-called from the outcropping rockheads with which it abounds. Families are still resident there bearing the name and having a common ancestry with the American branches of the family whose forefathers came here during the early days of the colonies. One of these branches settled in New Jersey and afterwards afforded to history names which are illustrious, particularly in the United States Navy. Another branch settled in Pennsylvania, the original American progenitor (or his son James) being a purchaser of land from William Penn, within seven miles of Penn's manor. Arthur J. Craven, of Helena, Mont., is descended from the Pennsylvania family. His mother's parents (her father a Wilson, her mother a Gaston) represented the best elements of the Scotch-Irish and the French Huguenot, and were also descended from families who came to America in the days of the colonies. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were valiant defenders of American liberty in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Thomas Craven, his great-grandfather, was with Washington at Trenton, Princeton and Valley Forge, and, according to the records of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, died in Indiana county in 1832. John Gill Craven, the father of Arthur J., was born in Franklin county, Ind., April 2, 1823. He was graduated from Miami University, situated in the neighboring town of Oxford, Ohio, and completed a theological course in a seminary at Covington, Ky. He was a teacher and preacher, particularly active in the anti-slavery agitation in favor of the freedom of the slaves. Martha Wilson, the mother of Arthur J. Craven, was a woman of gentle refinement and beautiful character. She was born in Paint Creek township, Ross county, Ohio, on June 8, 1827, and was educated at South Salem Academy.

From this parentage Arthur J. Craven was born at Lancaster, Ind., on December 12, 1857, where his father had charge of an academy. When he was between three and four years of age the family moved to Minnesota, his father seeking improvement in health by a change of climate and resolving to adopt more exclusively his chosen work in the ministry. And thus in Minnesota there commenced the usual itineracy of the pioneer preacher, an experience full of hardship for himself and his family, fraught with all privations incident to the frontier, and with the dangers and alarms attendant on the Indian massacre in 1862. When ten years of age, after attending his first school at Mankato, his parents moved to Iowa. They settled first at Pella, where Arthur's education was resumed in the schools of that town, ostensibly public schools in those days, but dominated by the Hollanders, whose colonies had settled there and in the country surrounding. From Pella the itineracy of the preacher led the family, which then numbered five boys and two girls, to a brush farm in Independence township, Jasper county, Iowa. Here the boys learned to rescue a family homestead from hazel brush and scrub oaks, attended school in the winter and enjoyed withal the many pleasures coupled with the rigorous discipline of country life. In 1872, the parents seeking an opportunity for the higher education of their children, traded the farm for an academy property with farm lands adjacent at Irving, a small village on the western line of Benton county, Iowa. This academy soon developed into a normal school for advanced pupils from the surrounding country, in which young Craven was thoroughly grounded in the common English branches of an education. When sixteen years of age he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate and taught a public school in one of the country districts, receiving therefor twenty-five dollars a month. Becoming ambitious for a higher education and his parents being without means to send him away to school, he taught five terms in the country schools and bade a final farewell to his home life on departing for the State University at Iowa City, when he was nineteen years of age. Here, by dint of labor in vacations, teaching part of the time in connection with the prosecution of his college studies, editing the college paper, and with the aid of a loan from one of the members of the faculty, he succeeded in being graduated with his class, forty in number, from the classical course in the spring of 1882. In college he was eminent in literary work, taking the class prize in the junior year, and winning first place in the year following in a literary contest among the representatives from twelve of the various colleges of the state. Going then in 1882 as the state representative to Indianapolis, he entered the inter-state contest for oratory, meeting there the representatives of five other states and received second honors.

The year following his graduation he was superintendent of schools at West Branch, Iowa, and was thus able to pay his college debt and have a surplus left for preparing himself for admission to the bar. He read law in the office of Judge H. S. Winslow in Newton, Jasper county, was admitted to practice on July 30, 1884, married Miss Emily Kerr, an estimable lady of Scotch ancestry, the sister of his college chum, and sought a location in the west, coming direct to Helena, where he arrived on August 7, 1884, and after an interval of one year passed in teaching, in order to obtain some law books, he engaged in the practice of law. Devoting himself to the earnest prosecution of his profession he has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his numerous clients and friends, and ranks well with his associates at the bar. Seemingly desirous in the past to avoid digressions into active politics, he, nevertheless, has often responded in the various campaigns to the demands upon him, and has always proven himself a forceful, effective speaker, while on numerous public occasions, upon topics of patriotic, educational or general interest, he is accorded a place, by his audiences, among the best orators of the state. Generous in his estimation of others, sincere in his devotion to principles, honest in his dealings, independent in thought, he is a type of citizenship which counts in the estimation of the elements which make for moral and civic progress. Among useful positions of trust held by him are these: Member of Helena school board for three years; city attorney of Helena; member of the constitutional convention; president of the Montana Society of Sons of the American Revolution; member of fourth legislative assembly (in which he was chairman of the judiciary committee); president of Helena Athletic Association; past master of Morning Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; master workman of Capitol Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; chairman committee on laws of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.; member of board of First Unitarian Society of Helena; member of the board of trustees of Montana Historical Society (appointed by Governor Smith, re-appointed by Governor Toole). His home is cheered by three children, two boys, Leslie and Wilson, and one girl, Margaret.

THEOPHILUS B. CRAVER.—Among the many gentlemen whose personal sketches with varying nationalities, early environments, individual advantages and accomplishments of those represented as founders and builders of the commonwealth of Montana, which appear in this volume, Mr. Craver stands well to the front. An honored veteran of the Civil war, the greatest the world has ever known, he is now one of the prominent farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, his well improved ranch being located twelve miles northwest of the village of Red Rock, his postoffice address.

Mr. Craver is a native of Gloucester county, N. J., where he was born February 9, 1847, the eighth in order of birth of the sixteen children of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Craver, the former also born in New Jersey, his father, however, having been born in Hanover, Germany, coming to the United States about the opening of the nineteenth century and locating in New Jersey, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits. Samuel P. was a farmer in his native state, and in 1852 removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1855, and thence to Iowa, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1894. The mother of our subject was also born in New Jersey, as was her father, Samuel Nelson, who was of English lineage and an active participant in the war of 1812. Elizabeth (Nelson) Craver died in Forest Home, Iowa, in the year 1873.

Theophilus B. Craver, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Iowa, and was but fourteen years of age when the thundering of rebel guns against the walls of old Fort Sumter aroused his loyal and patriotic nature, and his youthful enthusiasm was kindled to definite action. He enlisted in Company E, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered at Grinnell, that state, in November, 1863. After a short interval devoted to drilling and tactical work he joined the regiment at Clear Creek, Miss., in January, 1864, and the first battle in which it participated was that at Guntown. The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Sturgis, but were driven back to Memphis, Tenn. Gen. A. J. Smith then assumed command, and the next engagement in which the regiment took part was that at Tupelo, Miss., after which it returned to Memphis and later took part in the battle at Oxford, and thence sent across the Mississippi river to head off Gen. Price. At Brownsville, Ark., Price succeeded in getting his command through, and the Fourth Iowa thereafter followed him through the White and Black river valleys in Arkansas and into Missouri. Thence the regiment proceeded to Cape Girardeau and on to St. Louis, after which it crossed the state and overtook Price at Independence, up to which time Gen. Alfred Pleasanton had been in command. At that point Gen. Curtis assumed command and the regiment was under him until the close of the Price campaign. A number of engagements took place between Independence and Fort Scott, following Price through Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Mr. Craver participated in the charge near Pleasanton, Kan., in which Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner, the troops engaged being Winslow's and Phillip's brigades of cavalry. The Fourth Iowa was at Webber's Falls, I. T., when Lincoln was elected president for his second term. They returned to Springfield, Mo., and during the eight days' march to that point from Arkansas but one day's rations were issued. Arriving in St. Louis they were sent to Louisville, Ky., where they remained until February, 1865, and then ordered to Gravelly Spring, Ala., and assigned to Gen. James H. Wilson's cavalry corps, and participated in the campaign through that state and Georgia. The regiment was engaged at Montevallo; was in the hard fight near Ebenezer church on the first of April, and on the next day the command took the city of Selma. From that point they marched across Alabama by way of Montgomery, after having devoted a week to building a bridge across the river at Selma. On the 16th of April they had a severe engagement with the enemy at Columbus, Ga. At that time they had not learned of Lee's surrender and continued the march to Macon, Ga., where the good tidings reached them. The regiment remained in Georgia until August, when it was mustered out, our subject receiving an honorable discharge on the 24th of that month at Davenport, Iowa.

Having thus rendered valiant service to the republic, Mr. Craver returned to his home and resumed his educational work. He attended school in Mount Pleasant and Grinnell, and thereafter completed a course in the business college at Davenport, where he was graduated in 1871. He then found employment in connection with a lumbering business at Grinnell, and was thus engaged for four years. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business at Grinnell and conducted this enterprise until 1878, when he sold out. In 1879 Mr. Craver came to Montana, locating at Noblesville, where he ran a quartz-mill during the winter of 1879-80, and in June removed to the city of Butte, and for two years was engaged in lumbering and as a grocery clerk. In the spring of 1882 he came to Beaverhead county, leasing a band of sheep, and has since been identified with the stock-growing industry in this section of the state. In December, 1886, he purchased a tract of land, the nucleus of his present ranch, which, with leased tracts, aggregates 3,000 acres. He herds an average of 6,000 sheep, principally of the Rambouillet, or American Delaine, type; he also raises cattle, and is a fancier of poultry, to which line he has devoted no little attention. He has been very successful in his efforts and is known as one of the progressive ranch men of this section, whose integrity and honor in all the relations of life have gained uniform respect and confidence.

Politically Mr. Craver is identified with the Republican party, and in 1892 he was elected county commissioner, serving one year. He has also done effective service as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of school trustees. Fraternally he is a member of Steadman Post No. 8, G. A. R., at Dillon, in which he has been honored with the office of commander; is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as steward, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school.

On August 31, 1874, Mr. Craver was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Noble, who was born in Iowa, whence she came to Montana the year prior to her marriage. Of the eight children of this union three are living: Flora E., Oleta E. and Thomas Arthur. The family stands high in the esteem of the community and are prominent in connection with its best social life.

HENRY CROUS.—Among the prominent and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin valley is Mr. Crous, a sterling pioneer of Montana, and held in esteem by the entire community, his life having been one of signal honor and usefulness. Mr. Crous is a native of Marion county, Ohio, where he was born October 9, 1834, a son of William Crous, who emigrated from Germany, locating in Ohio. He was a tailor by occupation, but after coming to America devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He eventually removed to Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife bore the name of Mary Crous; they became the parents of six children, five of whom are now living.

Henry Crous passed his early life in Ohio and Illinois, and his educational advantages were secured in the public schools. He early became inured to work on the homestead farm, and after attaining maturity continued to devote his attention to that line of occupation until 1864, when he started on the long journey which made him one of Montana's pioneers. En route the party found many newly-made graves, some being hardly a day old, thus designating the fatalities that had attended preceding emigrant trains. Incongruous as it may seem, Mr. Crous recalls that he saw one supposed grave, above which was placed a board on which were inscribed the names of those whose bodies were ostensibly interred beneath. It transpired later, however, that the "grave" was the depository of two barrels of whisky. He arrived at Bannack on July 8, 1864, and there remained until March of the following year, having engaged in mining with but meagre success. He next moved to Virginia City, where he remained until the following September. During that month an election was held in the camp, and the day following Mr. Crous became a member of quite a large party that started on the return trip to the east. They encountered no particular difficulty, though they passed the charred remains of several camps, and found a number of Indian bodies, indicating conflicts that had occurred between the red men and the emigrants. Reaching Illinois Mr. Crous remained until the spring of 1866, when he once more made the trip to Montana, arriving in Virginia City in due course of time and thence proceeding to the Highland district, where he devoted some three months to prospecting. His next enterprise was that of teaming to Forts Benton and Peck, and was identified with the freighting business for a period of two years. In July, 1869, he came to Gallatin valley; in the fall of the succeeding year he took up a tract of land with a view to establishing a home and engaging in farming, having devoted a fruitless summer to prospecting. The land which he entered in the early days is the nucleus of his present fine ranch, which embraces 560 acres, a large portion being under effective irrigation and yielding handsome crops of wheat, oats and other farm products. The permanent improvements on the place are excellent, including a substantial and commodious residence, beautifully located. The creek which runs across the farm is well protected and affords an adequate supply of water for irrigating a considerable portion of the farm. Mr. Crous has two fine orchards on his place, principally apple and crab-apple trees; but he has large herds of horses and high-grade cattle, so that his operations are in every way analogous to those in other sections of the state, and aggregate greater returns than are possible in the eastern states. The ranch homestead is located near Spring Hill, his postoffice address. Mr. Crous gives his political support to the Democrat party, and in every way shows a deep interest in whatever appertains to the material prosperity and advancement of the community. He is thoroughly public-spirited and progressive and is recognized as one of the reliable and straightforward citizens of this favored section, which has been his home for more than a quarter of a century, and where he has proven that successful effort in agricultural pursuits is but the result of intelligent application and determination.

On April 10, 1877, Mr. Crous was united in marriage to Miss Anna Millhouse, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Frederick Millhouse, who has devoted his active life to blacksmithing and is now (1901) living in Illinois, at the patriarchial age of ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Crous are the parents of eight children: Lizzie Cora, Fred William, Minnie Catherine, Orvis George, Walter Henry, Arthur Edward, Bertha Edith and Lester Earl. Mr. Crous is a member of the board of school trustees, and fraternally is identified with the Sons of Hermann.

HON. WILLIAM E. CULLEN.—In no field of human endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law—a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose; while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and broad general knowledge superadded to that of more specific and technical order. Among the distinguished legists who have lent dignity to the bar of Montana and who have taken a prominent part in shaping the political history of the territory and state is Hon. William E. Cullen, one of Montana's sterling pioneers and a member of the present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen, of Helena. He is familiarly known as Judge Cullen, and though he now maintains his home in the city of Spokane, Wash., he still continues in active practice in Montana, and this resume will be of interest to his many friends here and of value as a memorial amid the annals of the state.

William E. Cullen is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born in the city of Mansfield, on June 30, 1837, his parents having been numbered among the pioneers of the Buckeye state. In the agnatic line Judge Cullen traces his lineage back to stanch Scottish extraction. The original American representative was the great-grandfather of the Judge, and he emigrated from the city of Edinburg to America in 1768. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and scholarly habits, being a professor of Greek, and in such capacity becoming a member of the faculty of one of the early colleges in the State of Pennsylvania. He left a son John, whose son Thomas W. was the father of the immediate subject of this review. Thomas W. Cullen was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Pennsylvania, where was consummated his marriage to Miss Isabel Morrison in the year 1805. Removing to Ohio in the year 1835, they passed the residue of their lives in that state, where the father died at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at the age of sixty. They were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and ordered their lives upon the highest plane. They became the parents of six children, of whom William E. was the first born.

William E. Cullen secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and completed his literary education by a three-years course in what is now known as Kenyon College, a celebrated Episcopal institution at Gambier, Ohio. After leaving school he removed to Minnesota, where he was appointed superintendent of instruction for the Winnebago Indians, retaining this incumbency for a period of two years, within which time he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession and had already given inception to his technical reading. In 1860 he entered the office of Judge Charles E. Flandreau, at that time associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and there continued his studies under most effective direction until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar. During the Indian uprising in Minnesota in 1862, culminating in the massacre at New Ulm, Judge Cullen served as second lieutenant in the state troops and assisted in suppressing the Sioux. He began the active practice of his profession at St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., where he associated himself with Maj. S. A. Buell, a brother of Gen. Don. C. Buell, and this professional alliance continued until 1866, when Mr. Cullen started on the overland journey to Montana. His method of transportation was that afforded by ox team, and as a member of the party which made the trip under Col. James Fisk, which reached Helena in August.

Upon arriving in what is now the beautiful capital city of Montana Mr. Cullen forthwith opened an office and made ready for continuing the active work of his profession. Skilled lawyers were not numerous in the territory in those days and Mr. Cullen soon gained prestige and found his service in ready demand. The year after his arrival in the territory he was elected a member of its legislative assembly or council, at that time composed of only seven members, and was the first to convene subsequent to the annullment of the laws of 1866. At later dates and on several occasions Mr. Cullen served as a member of the legislature of the territory and state, and his ability always redounded to the benefit of the people and the advancement of public interests. Among those with whom Judge Cullen has been associated in practice was Judge H. P. A. Smith, previously banished from the territory by reason of his too ardent defense of road agents. He was a man of signal loyalty to any cause which he espoused, and his efforts in the connection noted brought down upon him the ire of the vigilance committee; but was eventually permitted to return to the territory, where he was held in high esteem at the time of his death, in 1870. In 1876 Judge Cullen entered into partnership with Col. W. F. Sanders, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the state; later he was associated with George F. Shelton, and still later with Gov. J. K. Toole; and for many years was division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen was formed in 1898, Judge Cullen being the senior member, while the other interested principals are Edward C. Day and Ernest Cullen, the only son of our subject. Since 1901 Judge Cullen has maintained an office in the city of Spokane, where he passes the major portion of his time, though his services are in frequent requisition in connection with important litigation handled by the firm in the courts of Montana.

In 1888 the Judge received from Gov. Leslie the appointment of attorney-general for the territory, an office which he filled for one year; while under the regime of Gov. Samuel T. Hauser he served as adjutant-general. In politics Judge Cullen has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1884 he served as chairman of the territorial central committee. He has ever realized that the law is a jealous mistress, and his time has been given to the work of his profession rather than to affairs political. His law practice has been general and of a very important character, for large interests are seldom placed in unskilled hands. His ability is recognized by the public and the profession, and is the outcome of close study, thorough preparation of his cases, keen analysis of facts and a logical application of the law. Before a jury or court he enters easily and naturally into the argument. There is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in statement, an acuteness and strength in argument which indicate a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which analytical reasoning is habitual. During his long and honorable career as lawyer and citizen Judge Cullen has ever retained the respect and esteem of his professional confreres and of the community at large and among those who have lent dignity to the bar of Montana none is more deserving of representation in this work.

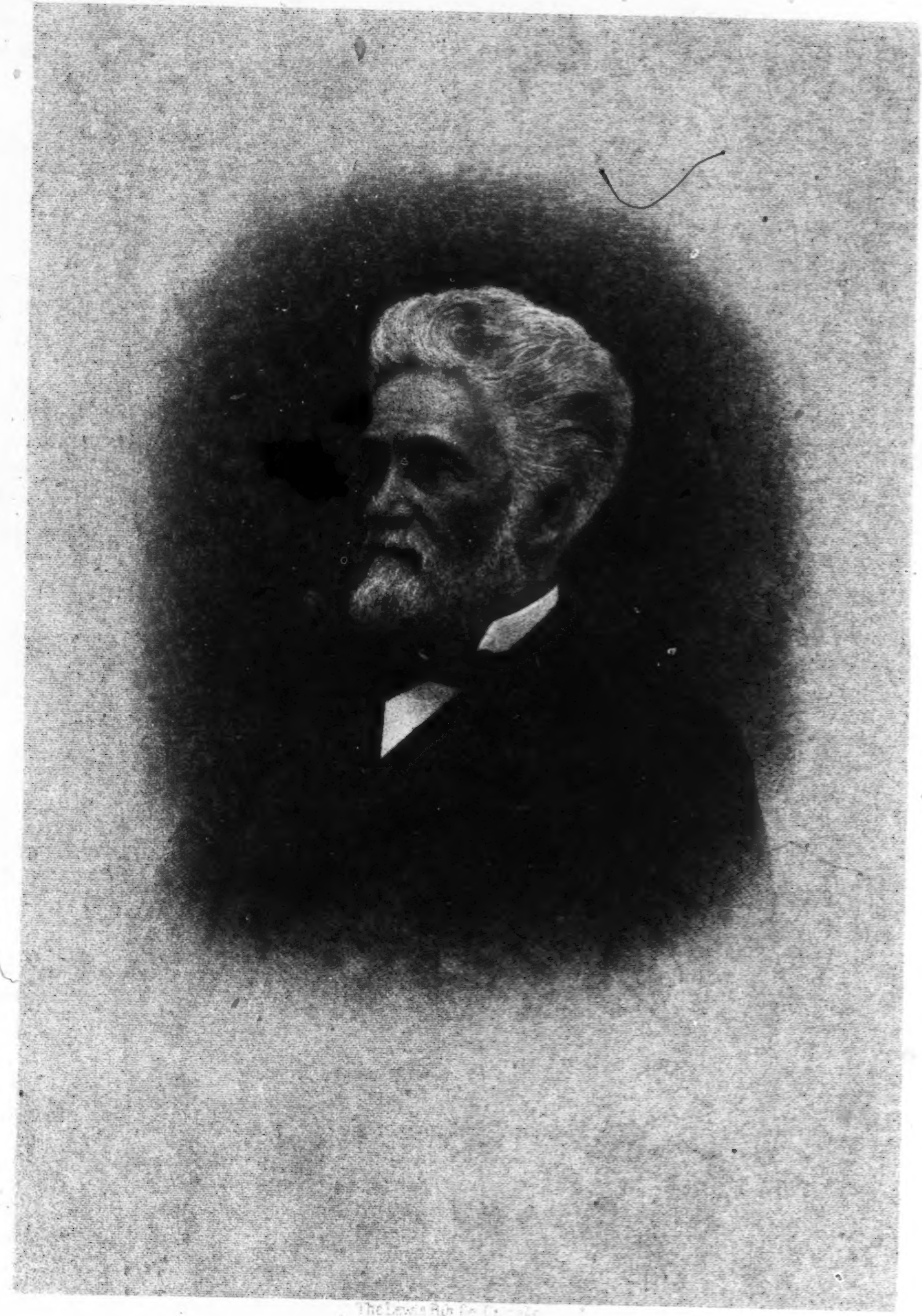
In 1878, in Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Cullen and Miss Caroline V. Stokes, who was born in Illinois, her father, Clarence B. Stokes, having been a prominent attorney of New York. Of this union five children have been born, Violet, Ernest, Grace, Lilian and Mary. The son, who is associated with his father in practice, is a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, later took a course at the Law School of Harvard University, and is a young man of signal force and ability.

HENRY CUSHING.—Among the worthy pioneers of the great northwest and representative citizens of Dillon, there is none more highly honored than Henry Cushing, now retired from active business, enjoying that otium cum dignate, the just reward of a useful and well spent life. Mr. Cushing is a native of the county of Norfolk, England, where he was born on January 17, 1834, that county having been the birthplace of his father, James Cushing, who was a shoe manufacturer, and of his mother, Dina Foster, whose father was an extensive manufacturer of brick. In the family there were eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest. Henry Cushing received his educational training in the public schools of Norfolk county, and then devoted five years to learning the shoemaking trade, in which he became a skilled artisan. In 1855 he came to America, and after remaining a short time in Philadelphia started for the west, crossing the plains with the primitive equipment common to the early emigrants and arriving in Salt Lake City, Utah, in October, 1855. The party of which he was a member had some trouble with the Indians near the south pass of the Platte river, losing all their cattle. They made overture to the chief of the band to return the cattle, agreeing to give him certain provisions in exchange. The chief consented to return the lost property, and the commodities given him in exchange comprised two boxes of crackers, one box of pipes and six boxes of tobacco. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City Mr. Cushing established himself in the shoe business, in which he was there engaged for a period of twenty years, but devoted some time to prospecting in the Black Hills in 1864. In 1881 Mr. Cushing came to Montana, locating in Dillon, where he engaged in business until 1900, when he retired. In politics he has ever given his support to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church; fraternally he was a charter member of Dillon Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the official chairs, and of Dillon Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W., in the organization of which he was instrumental.

In 1855, in the city of Liverpool, England, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hewett, who was born in Norfolk. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom were educated in the northwest, where the parents have so long maintained their home. William J. Cushing, a representative member of the bar of Beaverhead county, is mentioned in the appending sketch; Lorenzo, the second son, went to the Philippines as a member of a Montana regiment; Frank is engaged in the shoe business in Dillon; Edward is a barber in the same city; Harry is in Alaska, and Harriet is the wife of R. J. Moore.

WILLIAM J. CUSHING.—In the preceding sketch we have briefly outlined the life history of that honored pioneer, Henry Cushing, the father of the subject of this review. William J. Cushing is recognized as one of the representative young members of the bar of Beaverhead county, and it is but consistent that he be accorded definite consideration among those who have added to the prestige of the bar of Montana. Mr. Cushing was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 25, 1876, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dillon, Mont., where his father took up his abode in 1881. Here he completed the prescribed course in the high school and was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. In the same year he entered the business college at Dillon, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated in 1895. Ambitious to continue his educational work he matriculated in the Montana State Agricultural College, at Bozeman, in 1895, and there devoted his attention to special studies until the following year when he entered the law department of the University of Denver and pursued his technical studies until 1898 and secured admission to the bar of Colorado. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Montana and located in the city of Butte until the close of the year 1899. On January 2, 1900, Mr. Cushing opened an office in Dillon, and has since been established in the practice of his profession at this point, being thoroughly devoted to the same, and gained a clientage of representative order. He makes a specialty of mining law, but is well informed on the general science of jurisprudence; is a close student, unremitting in his application and a young man who has shown much ability as an advocate and counsel. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has been an active worker in the party cause. He was the nominee of his party for county attorney of Beaverhead county in the fall of 1900, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and fraternally is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, being prophet of his lodge. Mr. Cushing finds diversion in hunting and fishing, which constitute his chief recreation. He has done some prospecting. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Cushing became a member of Company E, First Colorado Infantry, and was made first sergeant; but when the command was mustered into the United States service he was rejected on account of defective vision. Mr. Cushing is one of the popular young men of Dillon, and his advancement in his profession is assured.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, deceased, who was one of the most eminent financiers the northwest has ever known, was for many years a resident of Butte, Mont., in which city he controlled large interests and whose enterprises form an important portion of the history of the state. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., April 25, 1819. In the opening years of the nineteenth century a young man emigrated from Wales to the United States, and settled at Wilbraham, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty years. This was Asa Davis, father of Andrew J. Davis and twelve other children. Andrew J. Davis had obtained a good common school education at the age of thirteen, and this was supplemented by an early business experience in a dry goods house in the city of Boston. For several years he had looked upon the west as affording better opportunities for a young man than the more congested eastern states, and the young man adopted Horace Greeley's famous advice to "Go west, young man." At the age of sixteen he was in business for himself at Madison, Ind., and some years later he was trading on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Here he laid broad the foundations of the immense properties that he subsequently acquired. Probably the first "chain of stores" established in any state were located at various points in Iowa by him in 1839, and he successfully operated them for a number of years. During the Black Hawk war Mr. Davis was in Iowa, and purchased from the Indians 800 acres of land on the west side of the Des Moines river, which he developed as a farm. This he retained until his death, and its possession is still in the family. During that time he was still further diversifying his industries by operating in milling and distilling. In 1852 he leased this large farm, and crossed the plains to California, where for a time he engaged in not very successful mining. He then returned to Iowa, but soon made a second visit to the Golden state, and explored the



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A. L. Davis

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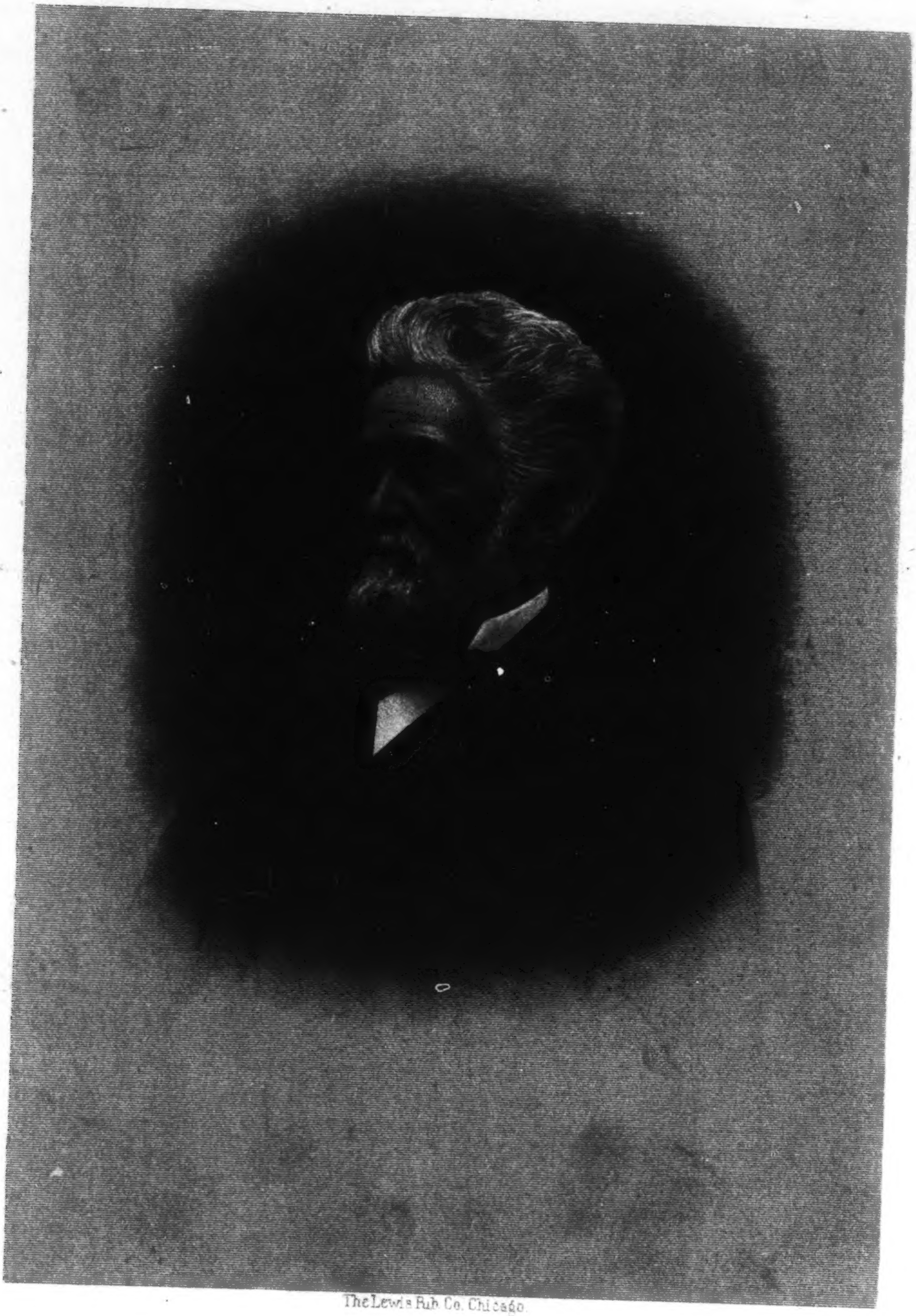

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Davis

country north of Puget Sound. From there he came directly to Montana, in the summer of 1863. Before this Mr. Davis had sent into the state a large stock of merchandise, which he sold to merchants of the territory. He also engaged in freighting and merchandising for a number of years, and later became owner of two grist mills at Gallatin. In the winter of 1866 he took a stock of goods from Virginia City to Helena, and sent another stock into the Gallatin valley. The ramifications of his business increased rapidly. He introduced the first flouring machinery into the Gallatin valley. This was for the Gallatin City flouring mill, which he erected. Since 1864 he had been loaning money on Montana properties, and in so doing had acquired such financial interests that he felt obliged to remain and participate in the hardships of the new and rugged territory. By the non-payment of money borrowed on them numerous valuable properties fell into his hands, and thus his business was constantly extending. He purchased the wrecks of twenty-seven mills, converted them into other establishments, and continued to reap golden harvests. He made the first land entry in Silver Bow district, received the first patent issued there and in 1876 furnished $80,000 worth of machinery for this district. In 1870 he built an extensive foundry at Helena. In addition to these widely varying operations he acquired ownership in a number of quartz mines, among them the Lexington. This proved to be exceedingly rich in both silver and gold. These diverse, extensive and complicated interests were handled successfully by the financial genius of Mr. Davis, who conducted all of them with marked ability, making a record for financial talent never exceeded in the northwest. As an addition to his other multitudinous affairs, during this time he engaged extensively in cattle raising, he and his partner selling their property in that one line for $300,000. In 1881 Mr. Davis sold the Lexington mine to a foreign syndicate for $1,000,000 in cash. He retained a fifteen per cent. interest in the new company, and also by an agreement caused the syndicate to expend $613,000 in improvements. In 1881 also Mr. Davis organized the First National Bank of Butte. Before this he was a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Helena. In 1884 he became sole owner of the First National Bank of Butte, which he successfully operated until his death, March 11, 1890. During his latter years Mr. Davis acquired a number of mining claims. These he disposed of in 1887 to the Butte and Boston Mining Company for $750,000, he retaining one-half of the stock of the new company.

Mr. Davis never married and his immense estate passed into the possession of his brother, John A. Davis. This sketch presents an outline of the career of one of the master minds of practical business. In many ways he was the greatest financier of the west. His cares and hardships were multifold, but his rewards were great. Some of his operations in Montana were Napoleonic in their breadth and amplitude. Doubtless he was the first millionaire of Butte. His career was one of continual advancement from the time he, a youth of only sixteen years, embarked upon the sea of commerce at Madison, Ind. The business side of Mr. Davis was not the only side of his nature. His successful career was brightened by innumerable acts of generosity and kindness. He was a ready and liberal contributor to a large number of charitable institutions throughout the country. By such deeds of kindness he brightened what might otherwise have been a lonely life. The results of his activities speak more effectively of his ability than can any words. He achieved triumphs such as have been won but by few men in America. He left behind a name second to none in the northwest for probity, force of character and business sagacity, and it will be long before his equal will arise in the spheres of his multitudinous operations.

JAMES H. DAILEY.—Among the alert and progressive young men who have cast their lot with the vigorous young commonwealth of Montana is Mr. Dailey, now holding the responsible position of state boiler inspector, an office for which he is eminently qualified by intimate professional knowledge of mechanics and his wide and varied practical experience. He is a native of the city of Galesburg, Ill., where he was born on September 22, 1860. His father, James Dailey, a blacksmith and engineer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., whence he removed to Illinois about the year 1848, and then to Creston, Iowa, in 1873. He married Miss Anne Fields, likewise a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and they became the parents of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Four of the sons became engineers, showing an inherent predilection for mechanics. James H. Dailey was educated in the public schools of Galesburg, Ill., and Creston, Iowa, graduating from the high school in the latter city with the class of 1877. Having shown a natural aptitude for mechanics, his first practical work, however, gave slight scope for the utilizing of his talent. He started out to learn the printers' trade, but the "art preservative" demanded of him such close confinement that he abandoned the same and went into the boiler shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he learned boiler-making under the direction of R. Holloway, foreman of the shops. He became an expert in the line, but was eventually compelled to give up the work as his hearing was becoming impaired. He was then given a position as engine fireman on the railroad, was thus employed for five years and then assigned to the position of engineer, being thus employed at the time of the memorable strike of 1888, in which he and his three brothers lost their positions. Later Mr. Dailey was sent from St. Paul by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to take charge of their boiler works at Creston, Iowa, where he remained until February, 1891, coming thence to Helena to accept the position of engineer on a dummy engine then utilized in the operation of the street railway system in the capital city. He remained with the company until the electric system was installed, and was the last man to run an engine over the old steam-motor lines. He was then given the position as engineer at the power house, but at the expiration of five months resigned to accept position as engineer of the Bailey building.

In February, 1897, Gov. Smith appointed him assistant boiler inspector of the state, and in this capacity he served through the four years of the gubernatorial term, traveling into all sections of the state and testing and inspecting all steam boilers utilized for any purpose. This position remained his until a richly merited promotion came to Mr. Dailey, on March 1, 1901, when Gov. Toole appointed him to his present position as state boiler inspector in recognition of his ability and effective services in the minor position. The commission thus held will continue during the four years' administrative term of Gov. Toole.

In politics Mr. Dailey renders stanch allegiance to the Democratic party; has been tendered various offices, which he has invariably refused, having no desire to become a candidate for public preferment. He is prominently identified with a number of professional and social organizations, in each of which he enjoys marked popularity. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen since 1883, being one of the oldest representatives of the order in the northwest, so far as years of identification are concerned. He has been master of Mt. Helena Lodge No. 423 for a full decade, and for twelve years has been a delegate to the biennial national conventions held in various sections of the Union. Mr. Dailey is a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and Helena Lodge No. 2, of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, of which he has been corresponding secretary for eight years; and has been a trustee of the Red Cross Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for eight years.

On April 22, 1883, Mr. Dailey was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Corrigan, who was born and reared in Iowa City, Iowa, the daughter of Thomas Corrigan, a well known farmer of that state, having formerly been a contractor, in which connection he constructed the canal from Columbus to Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are the parents of two children: Myrtle M., born in 1893; and Ollie, born in 1897.

MAJ. W. DAVENPORT.—Again we are permitted to take under consideration the life history of one of Montana's honored pioneers, and one whose identification with her industrial life has been conspicuous and consecutive. Maj. William Davenport is to be recognized as one of the originators of the sheep industry which now plays so important a part in the material activities of the state, and in the development of the live stock business has taken a prominent and active part. Though he is practically living in retirement in the beautiful capital city of the state, he has interests which place him now among the most extensive sheep and cattle growers in Montana. Back to the Old Dominion runs the lineage of Major Davenport, for his grandparents on either side were born in Virginia, whence they removed to Bourbon and Fayette counties, Ky., becoming pioneers of that state and there maintaining their home until death.

William Davenport was born in Bourbon county, Ky., on January 17, 1823, and in 1825 his parents, Rice Bullock and Letitia (Musick) Davenport, removed to Missouri. Both parents were born in Kentucky and in the same year, 1797. In Missouri Major Davenport grew to manhood, having such educational advantages as were afforded in that period, and in 1849 he joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the new gold fields in California, and in that state he engaged in placer mining, but within the year following his arrival in the state he became interested in mercantile pursuits in Sacramento, with a branch store at Nevada City, but in 1851 he returned to Liberty, Mo., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, and also engaged in farming for ten years. Disasters and vicissitudes incidental to the Civil war caused the loss of much of his property, and in 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana, arriving in Virginia City in September, and there devoting his attention to merchandising until March, 1865, when he removed to Helena. Here he first engaged in placer mining in Grizzly gulch, but in 1866 the mines became exhausted and he then removed to Diamond City, where he took up a new line of business and duties. He assumed charge of the stage and express office and also engaged in merchandising, keeping his residence there until 1871, when he returned to Helena and established his permanent residence.

Major Davenport, in 1871, became associated with Thomas A. Ray and A. W. Kingsbury and as Davenport, Ray & Co. they turned their attention to the sheep industry, and in that year also they bought the first band of stock sheep ever brought east of the Rocky Mountains, and they prepared to engage extensively in their new business. From this parent organization all the successive sheep companies in Montana have sprung. The first band of sheep came from near Walla Walla, Wash. In 1874 Davenport, Ray & Co. leased 1,000 sheep to Frank Cooper, at a "lay" of one-half the wool and increase, and loaned him money with which to pay expenses. At the expiration of four years the company received $14,500 as their share of profits and the 1,000 head of sheep which represented the number originally leased. Mr. Cooper is still successfully engaged in the same line of business and has accumulated a competence. Major Davenport is still one of the large sheep and cattle owners in Montana. He has contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the livestock industry in the state, throughout which he enjoys a wide acquaintanceship and among the residents of which he is highly esteemed. He is a heavy stockholder in the Choteau Land and Live Stock Co., was one of its organizers, while he is also one of the principal stockholders of the Big Sag Land and Live Stock Co., in whose organization he was an important factor; and he is president of the Davidson-Parker Land and Live Stock Co. Major Davenport was originally a Democrat, but he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies have ever since received his support. About 1867 he served by appointment for nine months in the office of the county commissioner of Meagher county, but he has never sought nor desired official preferment [illegible]d the incumbency noted is the only one he has ever retained. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. In 1853 was solemnized the marriage of Major Davenport and Miss Rachel Malone, at Liberty, Mo., she being a native of Shelby county, Ky., and of their seven children three now survive: Sally D., wife of A. J. Davidson; Donnell and Pearl. Major Davenport possesses superior business ability, sound judgment and spotless integrity. His Montana career has been successful from practically his initial venture in the state. In the community in which he resides he has the confidence of all, and throughout the state his name is synonymous with fair dealing and inflexible honesty. He is a man of commanding presence, bearing his years lightly and standing as a marked specimen of physical strength and vigor, though now nearing the age of four score years. His title of major was acquired in the Civil war, when he served for a short time as major of a Missouri regiment.

ISAAC F. DAVID.—Although a native of Grant county, Wis., Isaac F. David came to live in Montana so early that he may be styled a product of the state. He was born February 22, 1871, a son of Christopher C. and Amanda David. (See his sketch on another page of this work.)

Isaac F. David is essentially a self-made man, having received little education except what he got in the harsh school of experience. From the age of eleven to that of twenty-five he devoted his time to the care of his father's cattle; and from that age to 1893 he was a cattle or range rider. In 1898 he purchased a ranch of 160 acres in the neighborhood of his father's property, it being the well known Babcock ranch. To this he has added a homestead claim of 160 acres and now controls 640 acres of productive land, having made extensive additions by purchase. He recently conducted a meat, fruit and produce store, which he sold to W. N. Abbott. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of

Pythias, and gives both orders active and serviceable support. In politics he is a zealous and ardent Republican, giving his time freely to his party and occasionally accepting a place in official harness, among them being that of constable, in which office he served acceptably several terms.

Mr. David was married July 19, 1898, to Miss Grace A. Davey, a Californian by birth and daughter of John and Mary Davey, natives of England who settled in the Golden state in its early history. John Davey was a prominent Mason, and both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist church. He died in 1878, and his widow is making her home near Utica. Mrs. David is the only surviving child, and is herself the mother of one son, John C. David. She and her husband are members of the Methodist church, and both are well pleased with their present home in the great Treasure state.

GEORGE E. DAVIS.—Among the representative citizens of Bozeman, where he holds the office of county commissioner of Gallatin county, and also that of city counsellor, is Mr. Davis, who has long been identified with the beautiful Gallatin valley. He was born in Aberdare, county Glamorgan, Wales, on April 17, 1852, the son of Evan and Margaret (Jones) Davis. Evan Davis was born in Llancarvan, in south Wales, and came with his family to the United States in 1856. They stopped for a time in Ohio, and then went to Union county, Ky., where the father engaged in coal mining until his death in 1876. His wife, in girlhood Margaret Jones, was born in Wales, and there her marriage was celebrated in 1837. She died in Belleville, Ill., in 1857, when her son George was but five years old. After her death George E. Davis was placed in charge of his sister Margaret, the wife of James Smart, and he was reared in their home and educated in the public schools of Ohio, West Virginia and Montana. He accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Smart from Ohio to Ogden, Utah, in 1863, and in 1865 they removed to Malad valley, Idaho, and four years later took up their abode in Montana, where Mr. Smart devoted his attention to farming and stock raising for nearly a decade.

Mr. Davis was associated with his brother-in-law until he was twenty-six years old, when he came to the Gallatin valley and purchased a farm of 160 acres at Spring Hill, twelve miles north of Bozeman, the ranch lying on Ross creek. In 1880 he made a homestead entry of an adjoining quarter section, and later purchased eighty acres, so that his present estate aggregates 400 acres. The land is all arable and of inexhaustible fertility, and raises magnificent crops of wheat, oats and barley. The ranch is under effective improvement and highly cultivated, being one of the most valuable places in this favored section. In 1893 Mr. Davis leased his Spring Hill farm, having taken by lease a farm of 240 acres, within a mile and a half of Bozeman. He made his home in Bozeman, and devoted his attention to the cultivation of this farm. In 1893 he erected a handsome residence at 603 Mendenhall street, Bozeman, of modern architectural design and the latest equipments, and here he now maintains his home, retaining supervision of his agricultural interests, bringing to bear the most progressive and effective methods.

Mr. Davis, as a stalwart Republican, has served continuously in the city council of Bozeman since 1895, with the exception of 1898. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and in this responsible office he is rendering efficient service. He is known as one of the county's most public-spirited citizens, having executive ability and business judgment. Mr. Davis is identified with Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; with Bozeman Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., and with Bridger Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World. At Malad City, Idaho, on May 12, 1879, Mr. Davis wedded Miss Catherine Williams, born at Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1863, the daughter of John T. Williams, who removed to Malad City in 1877, and was an extensive stock grower. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had seven children, the fourth being George, who died in Spring Hill on November 9, 1889, at the age of six and one-half years. The surviving children are Evan V., Martha W., Margaret C., Cornelius, William J. and James Lawrence.

THOMAS J. DAVIDSON, ex-sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is one of the leading citizens of Helena. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., in March, 1856, and was reared and educated in Missouri, where he was a farmer until 1882, when he came to Helena. Here he associated himself with his brother, A. J. Davidson, in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1883 he removed to Fort Benton, but soon returned to Helena where he has since made his home. In March, 1893, Mr. Davidson was made deputy United States marshal under Marshal William McDermott and served as such until his election as sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, in 1896. Politically Mr. Davidson has been a lifelong Democrat, and is a prominent and influential worker in the interests of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. In the course of his official duties it was the lot of Sheriff Davidson to execute Joseph H. Allen, who was hanged on September 14, 1899, for the murder of J. S. Reynolds. In 1886 Sheriff Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Aurora Roy, also a native of Missouri. They have two sons, Samuel R. and Harold A. Mr. Davidson is popularly known in the state and numbers a wide circle of friends in the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, treasurer of Gallatin county, Mont., is a resident of Bozeman, and a man highly esteemed by all. He was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, May 15, 1850, a son of William Davis, a native of Wales. In 1848 he came from Wales to the United States, locating in Pottawattamie county, where he engaged in the business of mining coal. Being convinced of the more favorable possibilities of the West in 1852 he started with his family for Utah, but died en route. The mother, Elizabeth (Charles) Davis, was born in Wales, and on the death of her husband she proceeded to the place of her destination in Utah. Here she was again married, and settled permanently in Montana in 1863, but died in Oregon, June 29, 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. She was the mother of fifteen children, of whom seven are still living. The subject of this biography, William H. Davis, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. On the death of his father he was a mere babe, and early in life was compelled to shoulder responsibilities that would have weighed down a much older person. Right manfully did he come to the assistance of his bereaved mother, working a portion of the old homestead near Bozeman, a part of which he still owns with other valuable realty holdings, and this fine property he has accumulated with the assistance of his estimable wife, his noble sons and daughters. Practically he is a self-educated man, if there is one in Montana. Throughout the days of his early youth and manhood he was engaged strictly in agricultural pursuits, and enjoyed but scanty school privileges; but to such good use did he apply his talents that in 1898 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of county treasurer, was endorsed by the Independent party, and elected by a most flattering plurality. He is still satisfactorily filling the position. The first vote cast by Mr. Davis was for Grover Cleveland, following the admission of Montana as a state.

The marriage of Mr. Davis occurred October 12, 1871. He was then united to Miss Mary Githens, who was born near Chillicothe, Mo., October 13, 1856, a daughter of John M. and Rebecca (Cooper) Githens. The father of Mrs. Davis was a native of Kentucky, and died in Gallatin county, October 14, 1878, at the age of sixty-five years. Her mother was a native of Ohio, and died January 27, 1890, at about the same age as her husband. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom are still living. The paternal grandparents of the wife of our subject were of the early "Daniel Boone" days. Her maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Davis is a lady of great refinement and high intelligence, and is an important factor and earnest worker in the field of Christian Science, which has contributed so greatly to her general health. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born four children, one of whom died when quite young. Of the living, John Walter was born October 2, 1872. He resides at home, and is in attendance at the College at Bozeman. Laura B., born in 1876, married Mr. Clyde Corbly, deputy treasurer of Gallatin county under his father-in-law. To Mr. Corbly great credit is due for the very efficient manner in which the financial affairs of the county are conducted. He is a bright and scholarly young man. William L., the youngest child of Mr. Davis, was born in 1879, is married and the father of one child. He is at present the general manager of his father's ranch in Gallatin county, and is a practical agriculturalist. This promising family of children were all born on the old farm, near the city of Bozeman. Mr. Davis and his step-father raised the first wheat ever grown in the famous Gallatin valley.

The prominence and honorable standing of Mr. Davis in the community is worthy of the highest tribute. He is a man who has honorably won his way to the confidence of all of his personal friends and business associates. He is a man of the highest integrity and the father of a most lovable and interesting family.

DAVID DAVIS.—The subject of this memoir was numbered among the pioneers of Montana and his life was one of signal honor and usefulness. No man in Gallatin county was held in higher esteem, for he was guided by the purest principles and was true in every relation of life. As to his genealogy we refer the reader to the life sketch of his brother, W. H. Davis, the present treasurer of Gallatin county. Mr. Davis was born in Wales, August 19, 1843, and accompanied his parents to America. He received a common school education in his youth, and early in life began to depend on his own resources. In 1864 Mr. Davis and his brothers made the long and weary trip across the plains to Montana, and in 1869 took up a tract of land in Gallatin county, the same being a portion of the present fine homestead which now comprises 234 acres, located four miles north of Belgrade. He was a member of the company that explored Yellowstone National Park in 1874. In connection with his ranching industry Mr. Davis brought to bear keen discrimination and business ability, being known as a progressive and enterprising farmer. He served for a number of years as trustee of Farmers' Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and ever maintained a deep interest in all that concerned the moral and material advancement of the community. He was for several years a school trustee, and also a trustee of the East Gallatin Methodist Episcopal church, giving his influence and aid in promoting the work of the Master's vineyard, and having a deep appreciation of the responsibilities which environ human life.

On December 23, 1875, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Candace Wakefield, who was born in Louisiana, the daughter of George W. and Emily (Gillett) Wakefield, natives of Lawrence county, Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized in the old Buckeye state, and thence they removed to Louisiana, where they passed the residue of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of five children: Thomas Gardner, who married Miss Maud White, is a Gallatin valley farmer; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Gee, a successful ranchman of this county; David Wilbur married Celia White and lives with his mother on the old homestead; Bertha E. is a student in the State University, at Bozeman; and George Wesley Wakefield is at home.

The death of Mr. Davis was very sudden and came as a shock to the entire community. He passed away on September 5, 1891, and the manner of his death is shown in the following extract from the Bozeman Avant-Courier of September 12, of that year: "The threshing machine was at work upon Mr. Davis' ranch, on the East Gallatin, on Saturday, and one of the feeders having his hand crippled, Henry Davis took his place. Being a little rusty at the business, his brother David remarked to him in a joking way that if he would get down from the platform he would show him how to feed a machine. It was no sooner said than done, and when Davis took hold of the first bundle that came to him, he spoke to one of his men near by, calling him by name as if he had something to say to him, and immediately fell backward from the platform to the ground. The man rushed to his side and asked, 'What is the matter, Davis?' Davis, gasping, said, 'I don't know,' and was dead." Mr. Davis was a man of genial temperament and kindly nature and in consequence of his sterling character made friendships that were lasting. He was a gentleman of much intellectuality, and his business ability enabled him to accumulate a fine property. Mrs. Davis still makes her home on the ranch, the place being hallowed by memories and associations that can never be obliterated.

LESTER DAVIS.—Among the native sons of Montana who are proving worthy of her fostering care and capable of taking advantage of the opportunities she offers for successful individual effort is Lester Davis, son of the present county treasurer of Gallatin county, and recognized as one of the alert, progressive and energetic young farmers of Gallatin valley. Mr. Davis was born on the homestead where he now resides, February 6, 1878. The genealogy of the family is set forth in the sketch of his father, William H. Davis, on another page of this volume.

Our subject passed his entire life in Gallatin county, growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and receiving his educational training in the public schools. In 1898, when his father was elected to the office of county treasurer and took up his residence in Bozeman, Lester Davis leased the old homestead of 250 acres, located on East Gallatin river, three and one-half miles northeast of Belgrade, and his father's other ranch of 250 acres, located two miles east of the home place. The land is of the most fertile and valuable in the valley, being well watered by East Gallatin river, which obviates the necessity of irrigation. The soil yields magnificent crops of hay, oats and wheat, seven tons of clover hay having been secured from a single acre. Mr. Davis has thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of farm work, having been identified with it from childhood, and it is gratifying to note the ability he shows in the management of the farm and its incidental business details. In national politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in local issues votes for the man most suited for the office.

On November 1, 1890, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Chesna Florence Hamilton, who was born in Gallatin county, the daughter of A. Taylor and Alicia Florence (Young) Hamilton, natives respectively of Ohio and Iowa, her father being now one of the prominent ranch men of Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a winsome little daughter, Loie Fay, who was born November 15, 1900. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers.

R E. LEE DAWES.—The descendant of two families long distinguished in old Virginia, and himself having seen many phases of life under novel conditions in different places, Robert E. Lee Dawes, of Central Park, Gallatin county, although a native of the Gallatin valley, where he was born on January 31, 1871, and where he now resides, may be almost considered an importation into the state. His father was Benjamin M. Dawes and his mother Mary Chrisman, both Virginians, whose ancestors for many generations had lived and died in the Old Dominion. The father removed in 1859 to Missouri, and after a four years' stay came to Montana with an ox-team, having no adventures worthy of note on the way. He reached the Gallatin valley in 1864 and engaged in freighting, continuing in this until 1879. In 1865 he sent for his family, who started by boat up the Missouri, escaping many perils, but finally the steamer sunk in the river and the passengers and crew had to wait the coming of another. On this they proceeded without further mishap and joined Mr. Dawes in the Gallatin valley. Here, in 1879, he took up the land on which his son Robert E. L. Dawes is now living, having occupied and cultivated it since his father turned it over to him in 1900 and went east to pass the remainder of his days among old friends, making his home in Frederick county, Va.

Robert E. Lee Dawes not only passed his school days in the Gallatin valley, growing there to manhood, but he has never lived elsewhere than on the homestead, and all his life is identified with its growth and development. He was united in marriage on November 23, 1897, with Miss Jennie Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, who came from that state to Montana in childhood with her parents, Alexander and Rebecca (Salisbury) Smith, settlers in the Gallatin valley in 1882. They have one son, Ernest. The home farm of Mr. Dawes is a typical product of the efforts of a man of his make-up. It shows the advantage of skill and intelligence in farming, industry and good judgment in managing, taste and commendable pride in arrangement and ornamentation and marks him as one of Montana's progressive agriculturists. Oats in his principal crop, but he raises large yields of wheat and hay. The house is not merely a shelter from inclement weather, it is a cozy, comfortable home, supplied with modern conveniences and many artistic adornments. The same neatness and propriety is manifested in the construction and equipment of the outbuildings, which provide shelter for his flocks and herds and storage for his crops. Socially Mr. Dawes is recognized as a leading citizen and he has the good will of all his friends and neighbors.

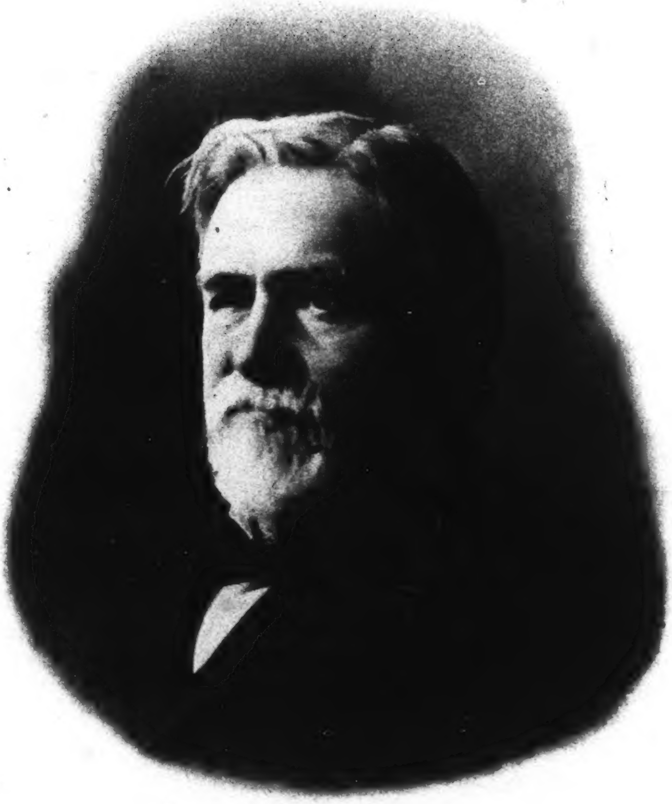
JOHN E. DAWSON.—"Major" Dawson has long been identified with important railroading interests and is at the present time general agent for the Great Northern Railroad Company in Montana, maintaining his headquarters in Butte. He is a man of executive ability and unfailing courtesy, and his friends are in number as his acquaintances. Maj. Dawson also has been longer in consecutive service with the Great Northern than any other man in the employ of the company, while he is one of the oldest and best known railroad men in Montana. John E. Dawson is a native of Carroll county, Ireland, born on February 20, 1841, the son of Rev. George B. and Ellen (Hill) Dawson, both of whom were born in that same county of the Emerald Isle. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of famous old Trinity College, of Dublin, and devoted his entire life to his high calling. He was an influential man in the church and possessed fine intellectual gifts. His father was likewise a clergyman of the same church. Rev. George B. and Ellen Dawson had eight daughters and four sons, and of the survivors two are residents of America,—John E., the "Major," and Charles E., who lives in Canada.

John E. Dawson completed his educational discipline in Brown College, at Kilkenny, from which celebrated school he was graduated in the class of 1856, after which he joined a cousin in England, and became there identified with railroad work. In 1860 he came to the United States, remaining for a time in New York city and thence proceeding to Niagara Falls, where he entered the employ of the Great Western railroad, in a clerical capacity, and continued with that company for twenty-three years, winning successive promotions by his able services and his fidelity to his duties. He was stationed in turn at London, Canada; Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, the little Canadian city just across the river from Detroit, and for twelve years he was superintendent of the main line between Detroit and Niagara Falls, holding this important office when the Great Western and Grand Trunk railroads were merged. In 1888 Maj. Dawson came to Montana and assumed the charge of the Montana Union railroad, whose lines extended from Garrison to Butte and Anaconda. In this capacity he superintended the changing of the road from narrow to standard gauge. Eighteen months later Maj. Dawson entered the service of the Great Northern company, this being before the lines of this system were brought into Butte, which was done in 1890, and from that time he has been the general agent of the road.

In politics Major Dawson gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and for four years he served in the city council of Butte. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a communicant of St. John's church, in Butte. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Pendo, belonging to California Lodge in the last mentioned fraternity. On August 30, 1864, Maj. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Jane Lougheed, who was born in Ireland, the daughter of Dr. Joseph and Frances (Maddox) Lougheed, who came to America when she was a child, locating in Prince Edward county where she was reared and educated. Maj. and Mrs. Dawson are the parents of two children—Joseph George and Daisy L.

ALFRED CAVE.—The Cave family was established in Virginia in the early colonial epoch, and thence its members have located in many sections of the Union. Alfred Cave, one of the representative men of Missoula county, which he has served as treasurer, was born near Columbia, Boone county, Mo., on October 5, 1829, the son of Richard and Colma B. (Williams) Cave, natives of Woodford and Franklin counties, Ky., where the father was engaged in farming and in operating a flouring mill. They removed to Missouri in 1820, locating in Boone county, where the father followed farming until 1850, when, with his son Alfred, he started for California, making the long trip over the plains and up the Platte river to Salt Lake, thence down the Humboldt to the Rough and Ready mining camp near Nevada City, Cal., where they remained the first winter, later engaging in mining operations for a few years, after which they conducted milling and stockraising. In 1859 Richard Cave met his death from highwaymen in the northern part of the state. Within the year after this tragedy occurred the mother and the other children came west by the Isthmus of Panama to join Alfred. The mother resided in California until her death, in Humboldt county, in 1882. Alfred and one of his brothers were the only members of the family to locate outside of the Golden state.

In Iowa, whither his parents removed when he was six years old, Alfred received a common school education, also assisting in the work of the farm and growing vigorous through this sturdy discipline. He remained in California until 1865, engaged in merchandising and in freighting by pack trains between Humboldt bay and the north and south forks of Salmon river. In 1865 he came to Montana, remaining for a year in the Prickly Pear country, near Helena, and then going on to Bear gulch and Elk creek, again engaged in moving pack trains between Walla Walla and the Columbia river and Montana points, buying supplies and selling them in the mining districts of Montana. In 1870 he opened a general store on Cedar creek and



Very Respectfully
Alfred Cox

later one on Nine Mile creek, conducting the enterprise until 1879, when he located in Missoula, his present home. In 1876 he was elected to represent Missoula county in the state legislature, serving one term, and in 1894 he was elected county treasurer, being chosen his own successor in 1896. For three years he held the office of public administrator, bringing to bear in the discharge of all of his duties a marked executive ability and an unswerving integrity. He was also a valued member of the building committee of the Montana State University.

In the declining years of a useful life Mr. Cave is living in that retirement so justly due him, one of the honored pioneers of the state. In 1863 he and his brother lost $10,000 worth of cattle through the depredations of the Humboldt Indians, while three of their men were killed in one day. Mr. Cave was one of the first men in the state to engage in the raising of fruit, giving a distinct impetus to the development of those marvelous resources that had hitherto passed almost unnoticed. In politics he has given a stanch support to the Democratic party, having done much to advance the cause. In Montana, in 1871, Mr. Cave was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie Hackleman, nee Nicol, who has one son, Will Cave.

EDWARD C. DAY.—Among those who have achieved a position of prominence at the Montana bar and have wielded a distinct influence upon public affairs, is Edward Cason Day, a member of the firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen, attorneys and counselors at law in Helena. Mr. Day is a native of the south, born in Harrison county, Ky., March 20, 1862, the son of Alfred and Mary F. (Cason) Day, both of whom were born in the same Kentucky county. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Day was Lewis Day, whose father likewise bore the name of Lewis, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1782, becoming the progenitor of the family in that state. Lewis Day, Jr., married a Miss Hawkins, who died of the cholera in the 'forties. The maternal grandfather of Edward C. Day was Edward Cason, a man prominently identified with the early history of Kentucky, whither he removed from Virginia. Both families were of English origin, the emigrant ancestors coming to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settling in the old Dominion, where was cradled so much of our national history. Alfred Day, the father, has for many years been engaged in agriculture in Harrison county, Ky., where he still has his residence. Of his three children, two sons and a daughter, all except Edward C., are living in Kentucky, where all were reared to years of maturity.

Edward C. Day received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, graduating from the high school at Cynthiana as a member of the class of 1878. He was thereafter afforded exceptional advantages for the attaining of a higher education in famous old Washington and Lee University, located at Lexington, Va, where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the prize for the best oration in his class. A young man of self-reliance and definite purpose, during his school days he had decided on his lifework, and after leaving the university he began the reading of law under the effective direction of Judge Ward, later a justice of the supreme court of Kentucky, thus continuing until 1882, when he was admitted to the bar of Harrison county, his alma mater conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Day was admitted to the bar of Ohio, upon examination before the supreme court, while in 1890 he became a member of the bar of Montana, a state which he has honored by his ability and professional labors. Mr. Day began active legal practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1887, gaining distinctive recognition even in that city of able lawyers. In 1887 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and associated himself with the West Publishing Co., having editorial charge of the publication of law reports, and was thus engaged until 1890. This work gained him reputation as an able writer and as one thoroughly versed in the science of jurisprudence and in the literature of the law. In 1890 Mr. Day came to Livingston, Mont., and formed a professional alliance with Judge J. A. Savage, and was there engaged in the practice of law until 1896, when he came to the capital city, where, in January, 1897, the present firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen was organized. This soon took a foremost position among the law firms of the state, being concerned in important litigation and retaining a clientage of signally representative character. An able exponent of Democratic principles and policies, Mr. Day has been an active worker for them and is one of the party's most zealous advocates. In 1892 he was nominated for attorney-general of Montana, and he was chosen as a representative from Lewis and Clarke county in the sixth general assembly of the legislature of the state, serving as one of the valued workers of the house and bringing to bear a forceful and consistent power in its deliberations.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Day are of distinguished order. He is a prominent and popular member of the Masonic order, having served in the exalted office of grand master of the grand lodge of the state in 1897-8, and as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in 1898-9. He is also a past high priest of Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He has also "crossed the sands of the desert" and is a noble in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and past potentate of Algeria Temple. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler of the order in the state. He is a communicant of St. Peter's church, Protestant Episcopal, in Helena, and a member of the board of managers of St. Peter's hospital. He holds membership in the Montana club, and is one of its board of directors. Mr. Day is an able advocate before court or jury, is incisive and clear in the matter of dialectics, presents his case with force and exactness, and as a counselor he is safe and duly conservative, and well merits the reputation he has gained as one of the able and honored legists of the state.

REV. VICTOR DAY.—The Holy Roman Catholic church has ever retained in her far-reaching service and manifold works for the uplifting of humanity the consecrated effort of the most zealous and self-abnegating devotees. No privations, no obstacles, no dangers have been sufficient to deter her emissaries from carrying the gospel of the Master to the utmost corners of the earth; none have been so benighted as to have been denied from her succor and protecting grace; the afflicted and distressed have not been refused her kindly ministrations under any conditions, and her noble missionaries have figured as the avant-couriers of progress and civilization. Naught but honor and reverence can be accorded to those who thus give their lives to the church and to humanity, and it is eminently consistent that due record be here made of the work of the church in Montana from the early days when the Fathers first came among the Indians, gaining their confidence and ministering to their temporal and spiritual wants. Thus in this work may be found numerous references to those who here wrought noble works in the name of the Divine Master. The city of Helena is the diocesan see of this jurisdiction, and among those who have given effective ministrations at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, signally faithful in diocesan and parochial work, and been a power for good in all the relations of life, is Father Day, a brief record of whose career we here incorporate.

Father Day, in the agnatic line, was originally a DeBrabandere, this patronymic having been abandoned after his arrival in the United States, the change being authorized by judicial order in the courts of Montana. He was born in Desselghem, Belgium, on March 29, 1866, the son of Henry and Febronie (Vanderzyppe) DeBrabandere, both of whom were born in Belgium. The father was a farmer by occupation and received his education in the schools and colleges of his native land, becoming a man of prominence in his community, having served as alderman of the town of Desselghem. The mother of our subject received her educational discipline in the college of the Ursuline sisters at Tournai. It may be noted at this juncture that Father Day is a cousin of the late Bishop DeBrabandere, of Bruges. Father Day pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen years he entered the College of Courtray, a church institution, where he completed the French and classical courses, graduating at the expiration of seven and a half years and taking second honors in his class. The students of this college competed annually with the students of the state colleges in Latin, Greek and French composition, history, mathematics, etc., and in this line Father Day was selected as a competitor in three different contests, winning distinctive honors in each instance. After leaving college Father Day matriculated in the Seminary of Roulers, where he completed a year's course in philosophy, graduating from that institution. Further advantages were afforded him in the prosecution of his education, for he next entered the Grand Seminary at Bruges, the native city of Bishop Brondel, of the Helena diocese. From this institution Father Day graduated upon the completion of a five-years course, being ordained to the priesthood at the end of the fourth year by Bishop Faict. About four months after his graduation he was to be assigned to a professorship in a college, but his health had become so impaired it was deemed expedient for him to enter upon parochial work, and was placed as priest in charge of a parish in Molendorp, Belgium, where he remained during the illness of the rector, until 1893, when he came to America, Helena being his destination. Here he was first assigned to work in the outlying missions; but in June, 1894, he was appointed to succeed Father Palladino as priest in charge at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, in which capacity he has since served. In 1889 Bishop Brondel made a visit to the "Eternal City," Rome, appointing Father Day administrator of the diocese during his absence. He discharged the functions of his office with signal ability, both in a spiritual and executive way, and to the satisfaction of his bishop. In the year 1900 Father Day returned to his native land for a visit, and before his return also visited Rome, Paris and the quaint old town of Oberammergau, where he witnessed the production of the Passion Play. Father Day is an earnest and indefatigable worker in his holy calling, is known and admired outside the pale of the church, and, genial and sympathetic in nature, is loved by those to whom he ministers. As a representative of an ecclesiastical body which has had most to do with the early history of the Pacific and the great northwest, and with the insuring of progress in all divisions of this great territory, it is but fitting that he be accorded this tribute.

THOMAS DEAN, of Broadwater county, who came in 1873 to Montana, is located on a most eligible ranch near the prosperous city of Townsend. He is a native of Shropshire, England, born on September 24, 1840, the son of Richard and Hannah (Brassington) Dean. The father, an engraver, also followed merchandising. In 1849 the family came from England to Dane county, Wis. Here Richard Dean first tilled the soil and later was a merchant. In 1864 they removed to Randolph county, Mo., where Mr. Dean died in 1880.

The military record of Thomas Dean is one of patriotism and daring. On September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Infantry, Col. Bloodgood, from Milwaukee. The regiment went to Louisville, Ky., where it joined the Army of the Cumberland. The first active fighting in which Mr. Dean participated was at Green River, Ky. He was at Shiloh, but was on detached service and was not in action. He was with his regiment at Chattanooga in a lively skirmish. On the return to Louisville, at Perryville, Mr. Dean bore part in a hot engagement. He was in the hard-fought battle of Stone River, where he was detailed as a guard to Louisville for captured prisoners. On his return he was badly crippled in a railroad accident, and was mustered out at Milwaukee, on October 8, 1864. Mr. Dean then engaged in farming for a number of years in Missouri, remaining in that state until 1873, when he came to Montana, locating in Meagher, now Broadwater county. Here he is profitably employed in stockraising and general farming, purchasing his present ranch in 1886. During the Nez Perce war in 1877, Mr. Dean, with other ranchers of the county, erected a fort, which was their refuge on the appearance of Indians, which were then hostile and troublesome.

In 1870 Mr. Dean was married with Miss Matilda McCormack, of Randolph, Mo. She was the daughter of Mason and Lucy (Hare) McCormack, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Dean died in 1891, leaving one son, Guy, who married Miss Jennie Crane, of Davis county, Iowa. They have one child, Tillie. Mr. Dean is an active Republican worker and influential in the councils of that political element. He is a man of broad views, sagacious judgment and of generous public spirit. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature and served two years. He was chairman of the board of school trustees in 1885, and county treasurer during 1897 and 1898. During his term as school trustee he built the first large school house in Townsend. Fraternally Mr. Dean is a Mason and a member of the United Workmen.

GEORGE W. DEARING.—Coming to Montana in his early youth and becoming one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Custer county, where he has maintained his residence for the past twenty years, George W. Dearing was born in Nashville, Tenn., on August 10, 1861, the younger of the two children of George and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Dearing, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. His father passed his entire life in the state as a cabinetmaker, while his mother later became the wife of William Strong, who brought the family to the northwest a number of years ago, finally locating in Custer county, Mont., where he engaged in stockgrowing. They are still residents of that county. Mrs. Strong's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 in a Tennessee regiment.

George W. Dearing attended the public schools of his native state and accompanied the family to the west, and, in 1875, came to Wyoming, and was employed in the cattle business until 1877, when he came to Custer county, Mont., settling in the vicinity of Miles City. In 1881 he purchased a ranch and here he has since given his attention to farming and stockraising. He also works the ranch of his stepfather in the same vicinity. Mr. Dearing has been indefatigable in his efforts, and his enterprise and energy have brought visible results, gaining him recognition as one of the popular ranch men of his section. He gives support to the Republican party, and he and his family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and also belongs to Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., at Miles City. On April 8, 1884, Mr. Dearing was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rinehart, who was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of two children,—Alice, born in 1885, and George, born in 1886. They are young people of fine characteristics, and are at present preparing for the duties of life by attending the schools of Miles City.

WILLIAM DECKER.—A large majority of the early settlers of Montana became permanent residents of the beautiful Gallatin valley, and among those noted for well-spent lives of honor and usefulness, who have passed away in the fullness of years and secure in the esteem of his fellow men, William Decker's name will be long remembered. He was a native of the state of Illinois, born April 15, 1823, a son of Moses and Christina Decker, natives of Wabash county, Ind. Mr. Decker was reared on the old homestead farm in Illinois, and had such educational advantages as were afforded by the primitive schools of that early period. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until May 16, 1864, when he set forth with an ox team on the long journey which gave him title to being one of Montana's pioneers, coming by way of the North Platte river. At a point where he had stopped for dinner one day a second train of emigrants stopped for the night and were attacked by the Indians, a number being killed and many of the mules captured by the savages. At Rosebud the survivors overtook the train of which Mr. Decker was a member, and thus augmented the company was sufficiently large to insure immunity from attack. Mr. Decker arrived in Virginia City September 1, 1864, remaining about a fortnight, and started for Gallatin valley, his intention being to engage in farming. He and his family stopped for a short time on West Gallatin river, and there his son Abner was born, September 18, 1864, probably the first white child born in Gallatin valley. Thence they moved to East Gallatin, located a tract of land upon which they lived one year, and then moved six miles further down the valley, where Mr. Decker had found better land. He there permanently located and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 11, 1900, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Decker still retains her residence on the old homestead, now managed by her son William, the ranch being located ten miles north of Bozeman, their postoffice address. It is a valuable property, devoted to general farming and is under a high state of cultivation, with many most excellent and permanent improvements. In politics Mr. Decker gave his support to the Democratic party. He was a man of strong mentality and high integrity, charitable in his judgment of his fellow men, whose high regard came to him in recognition of his sterling character.

On February 19, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Decker to Miss Clarissa Whitten, who was born in Kinderhook, Ill., a daughter of Bridge Whitten, who died when she was a mere child. To Mr. and Mrs. Decker ten children were born, namely: Moses, a rancher on the East Gallatin; Harrison, who is similarly engaged at Columbia Falls, Mont.; Christina is the wife of John Milton, a farmer of Gallatin valley; Sarah is the wife of John Wise, of Columbia Falls; Abner, Perry and John are ranchers in Judith Basin; Anna died when nine years of age; and Clara and William are still at home.

ROSS DEEGAN, deceased, a prominent Montana pioneer, and once marshal of Helena, was for many years one of the leading citizens of the capital city. Possibly no man in the state has had a more eventful and adventurous life than he. Mr. Deegan was born at Albany, N. Y., on March 24, 1830, the son of John and Elizabeth (Maloney) Deegan, both of Albany. John Deegan, the father, a machinist, came to the United States from Ireland and was long an industrious and useful citizen of the Hudson river valley.

Ross Deegan, at the age of sixteen years, attended Montreal College, but one year later ran away and enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war. But peace being declared a few months after his enlistment, he was discharged from the army. He then joined a whaling expedition, becoming one of the crew of the ship L. C. Richmond, bound for distant parts of the Pacific ocean. Having been at sea about ninety days, he with three others deserted while the ship was off the coast of the island of Juan Fernandez. The island was then inhabitated only by criminals who had been deported there in banishment from Chili. Mr. Deegan and his comrades went toward the interior of the island to avoid capture, and for six terrible days they had for food only two biscuits a day. At last even these were exhausted and they were forced to come to the sea shore to obtain food, and, upon emerging from the dense underbrush, native dogs apprised the inhabitants of their presence and they were soon overpowered and returned to the ship, where for four days they were confined in irons. The captain promised to discharge them at the first port made by the ship, but this he had no authority to do and he secretly advised them to again desert. This they did at Otaheite, one of the Society islands. Mr. Deegan then went to Vera Cruz, where he learned of the gold discoveries in California.

He at once shipped for San Francisco, but on arriving there found all the ships dismantled and decided not to land. He joined another whaling expedition and was with a party that captured a whale off Peru. He and three others remained by the captured whale over night, and when sunrise came they were out of sight of the ship, drifting alone on the wide waste of ocean, entirely without food or water. After three days of suffering their boat drifted ashore at Roberts' island. He then shipped for San Francisco on the John Howe, arriving there in 1850. While here Mr. Deegan engaged in gold mining and was exceedingly prosperous accumulating $75,000. He then made a trip to Germany, France and Spain, and acquired a knowledge of the languages of these countries. On his return to the United States Mr. Deegan built the Grand Haven hotel, costing $50,000, at Grand Haven, Mich. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Third New York Infantry, at Albany, N. Y. During the war following Mr. Deegan served gallantly and patriotically, and proved himself among the bravest of the brave. He was in the first battle of the war at Big and Little Bethel, and was afterwards made first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Second New York. At Fortress Monroe he was promoted to be captain. He was reported as dead after the battle of Port Hudson, La., and took part in many battles and skirmishes and was wounded several times. Capt. Deegan was honorably discharged from the army at New Orleans in 1864.

While serving as captain in 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Roseman Street, daughter of Richard Street, a prominent merchant of Albany, N. Y., and owner of a handsome villa with extensive grounds on the Hudson river. She has a brother who is now second auditor in a United States department at Washington, D. C., and the Street families of New York and Philadelphia are of the same stock. In 1866 Mr. Ross Deegan became a resident of Helena, Mont., and for twelve years was engaged in the livery and feed business here, where his wife joined him three years later. In 1883 he was elected marshal of Helena, in which responsible position he served for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Deegan were born four children, one, Albert Paul, deceased, and Winifred, now married to Mr. M. H. Keith, a railroad man of New York city; Ross Edmond, a miner residing in Helena; Ada, married to Frederick L. Link, formerly a resident of South Africa, but now of Montana. Mr. Ross Deegan died at Helena on January 31, 1890. At that time he was then on the official staff of Gov. Joseph K. Toole, as lieutenant-colonel. As a territorial pioneer Mr. Deegan was one of the most prominent and popular in the northwest. His life was clean, upright and sans reproache in every characteristic. His early eventful life culminated in success and prosperity. As one of the most prominent citizens of Helena he won the esteem and confidence of all, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of warm friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM DE LACY, one of the heaviest real estate dealers in Montana, is a highly esteemed resident of Helena. He was born in Norfolk, Va., February 6, 1841, son of Walter and

Catherine (Moran) de Lacy, both being natives of Norfolk. The family is an ancient Norman one, members of which accompanied William the Conqueror to England and were recorded on the roll of Battle Abbey. Walter de Lacy, the first governor of Ireland, was one of his distinguished forefathers. His mother's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Norfolk, and Jaspar Moran was her father.

Until he was nine years of age William de Lacy was educated at home, later he attended private schools in New Orleans under private tutors, and had then the advantages of Norfolk (Va.) Military Academy. Concluding his education he followed civil engineering until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was then a prominent factor in organizing the New Orleans "light-guards," which were mustered into the Confederate service in April, 1861. He went out with this battalion (later consolidated with the First Louisiana Regiment, nine companies from Louisiana and one from Kentucky) as first lieutenant. He was assigned to Gen. Huger's staff as engineer officer of the brigade, and was soon promoted to a captaincy in Col. Dunn's regiment of Mounted Rifles, Virginia troops. Later he was appointed captain of Company A, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry, and participated in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, and in all subsequent battles from Louisiana to Virginia, including Rappahannock, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. Capt. de Lacy was then ordered south by Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of war, to report to Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg. Here he was offered the command of the signal station, but declined it, as he desired service in the field and in the face of the enemy. He then returned to Louisiana and served on Gen. Morton's staff. Shortly afterwards he made application to the Confederate government for service as an engineering officer in the regular army, but, not succeeding in securing the position, he started for Virginia, ran the Federal lines in a skiff and thus reached the front. Through Masonic influences he was enabled to return to New Orleans, where he visited his family. Col. de Lacy then went to Mobile, from there to Richmond, and joined the army that invaded Pennsylvania. Here he joined Gen. Pemberton, of Gen. Lee's staff, and organized a company of convalescents which was merged with Lee's army. He joined the Third Company of Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, as a private, and served with it gallantly at Gettysburg. At Petersburg he was promoted from the ranks to a first lieutenancy by Gen. Lee, and assigned to duty in the First Regiment of Engineers. With them he served until the close of the war, and participated in the last skirmish at Appomattox.

Following the stirring events in which Col. de Lacy had played such a conspicuous and so gallant a part, he went to Mexico, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican army in 1867, he having gone to that country soon after the surrender of Gen. Lee. He returned to New Orleans after a few months and was engaged in real estate business in that city until 1873, when he went to Texas, thence to Las Vegas, N. M., where he opened a real estate and insurance office. In 1887 he came to Montana and located at Helena, where he has since resided and built up a profitable business.

On February 6, 1888, Col. de Lacy was united in marriage to Miss Kate Breidenbach, a native of Hawesville, Ky., whose father was a Virginian. Mr. and Mrs. de Lacy are members of the Unitarian church, and their family circle is graced by two children. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has held offices in all these orders and represented them in their grand lodges, in which he has held prominent offices.

The career of Col. de Lacy has demonstrated his great executive ability, and that he is versed in the profession of civil engineering and courageous and sagacious in danger. Since his arrival in Helena he has won appreciative friends, and is highly esteemed.

CLARK B. DICKINSON.—As the incumbent of the important office of director of the state reform school of Montana, at Miles City, Mr. Dickinson is doing effective service in the direction of the affairs of this important institution. He is enthusiastic in his work and shows executive ability in his efforts to advance the facilities of the school and to make its work effective. He descends from old colonial stock on both paternal and maternal sides. Members of both families were active participants in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mr. Dickinson was born at Stanards, Allegany county, N. Y., on the 13th of January, 1874, the youngest of the four children of Azariah and Henrietta (Covel) Dickinson, both of whom were born in the Empire state, where they maintained their life-long residence, the father being engaged in farming at Stanards.

Clark B. Dickinson was a student in the public schools of Allegany county, the high school at Wellsville and Underhill's Business College, in Rochester, N. Y., and was there graduated with the class of 1894. He soon engaged in teaching in his native town, where he taught five years. In 1898 he came to Montana, locating in Miles City and taking the position of instructor in the state reform school, and here for two years taught the common school branches, including bookkeeping, algebra and English literature. So capable and faithful did he prove that, on May 1, 1900, he was chosen director of the school, in which capacity he continues and has done good service. The institution has been handicapped by lack of available funds, but its affairs have been conducted with effiency, the work being principally limited to instruction in common school branches and to such agricultural work as circumstances permitted. It is expected that soon instruction can be given in carpentry, blacksmithing and sloyd, so that the unfortunate inmates may be given manual training to fit them for positions of practical usefulness.

Mr. Dickinson has contributed a number of pertinent articles to the press on the work of this institution, its needs and its progress, and in regard to general reformatory methods in schools of this character. In politics Mr. Dickinson is not an active participant, and his religious sympathy is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Dickinson also is a member. On July 13, 1900, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Miss Iphigenia Mills, who was born in Stanards, N. Y., the daughter of Chester D. Mills, who is engaged in farming and fruit growing. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have one son, Burton, born on the 14th of July, 1901.

WALLACE D. DICKINSON, one of the potent factors in the upbuilding of Great Falls during the past ten years of its marvellous growth, is one of the city's most popular and prominent representatives. Since his advent here he has had the management of the Boston & Great Falls Land Co., the Boston Electric Light & Power Co., and the Great Falls Street Railway Co. To his energy and superior business sagacity is due a vast share of the municipal improvement of the city. Mr. Dickinson was born in Malone, N. Y., in 1852. His English ancestors settled in Vermont at an early date. W. G. Dickinson, his father, was born in Sheldon, Vt., and was for many years general agent of the Santa Fe Railroad Townsite Co., in Kansas and Colorado. Later he became general manager of the San Diego land and town company. His mother was Miss Sarah King, also a native of Malone. All of their five children are living. W. G. Dickinson, the father, died in 1892. his widow survives him, residing in National City, Cal.

Wallace D. Dickinson, their oldest child, received his early education in the public schools and in 1871 he was graduated with honors from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and a large portion of his life has been passed in railroading. In early life he engaged in civil engineering and for three years was connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. He first came to Montana in 1871, and was employed in the surveys of this division of that road. For three years subsequently he was in Duluth, Minn., with its freight department. The ten years following were passed in Topeka, Kan., most of the time in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, but for two years he had charge of a carpet and furniture store. He accompanied his father to San Diego in 1886 and became a partner and sales agent of the firm of C. E. Heath & Co., which conducted a very extensive business, having charge of nearly all the townsite sales. Mr. Dickinson came to Great Falls in 1890. He found the street railway and electric light plants in a condition that plainly indicated their primitive origin and infancy, and he heartily engaged in the business of properly developing them. From the first Mr. Dickinson has devoted his undivided attention to their improvement and the splendid results are now manifested. In 1880 he married Miss Marian Wood, a native of Galesburg, Ill. Their children are Adelaide, May King and Arthur Wood.

The Boston & Great Falls Land Co., the Boston & Great Falls Electric Light and Power Co., and the Great Falls Street Railway Co. were all organized in 1890. The officers of these companies were: President, A. S. Bigelow, Boston; vice-president, Leonard Lewissohn, New York; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Nelson, Boston. These gentlemen all served five years. On the death of Mr. Nelson he was succeeded as secretary and treasurer by G. L. Nelson, who served until 1900, when W. J. Ladd, of Boston, was elected. Mr.

Bigelow still holds the presidency. In 1898 Mr. H. H. Stephens was chosen vice-president. The capital stock of the companies was: Electric Light & Power, $150,000; Street Railway, $200,000; Land Company, $200,000. In 1892 the capital stock of the light and power company was increased to $225,000. The rest remain the same as at first. The company has ten miles of street railway. They laid out the Boston Heights addition to Great Falls in 1891 with 500 acres, of which 200 are platted. Mr. Dickinson has had charge of the company's business since 1894. The street railway then went into the hands of a receiver and he was appointed and is still serving. He has added six miles of trackage to the line, two miles in 1900, since he assumed charge. The road belongs to the National electric railway association, also to to the National electric light association. The successful business career of Mr. Dickinson places him among the leaders of those who have brought Montana to its present high position as a commonwealth.

HON. JOHN PIPER BARNES, son of George W. and Martha (Thomas) Barnes, was born in Boone county, Mo., January 28, 1832. His father, George W. Barnes, born in Culpeper county, Va., removed with his parents to Kentucky when he was three years old. They were pioneers, settling there in 1797, and there the grandfather of John P. Barnes died in 1810 at the age of 103 years. He had six sons by his first marriage, all of whom served in the Revolution. There were five sons and four daughters by the second marriage, George W. being the youngest. All the sons of the second marriage served in the war of 1812 under Col. Johnson, in Gen. Harrison's army. George W. Barnes was the bugleman of the troop of mounted infantry, and an incident worthy of note in this connection is that at the battle of the Thames an order to blow a retreat was understood by him to mean blow a charge, which he sounded, the result being that the forces rushed forward to victory instead of backward to defeat. George W. Barnes settled in Missouri in 1820, studied medicine and was long in practice in Clay and Platt counties. He married there Martha Thomas about 1826, and they had six children, Richard T., Sarah F., John P., Elizabeth R., Margaret J. and Mary. Richard T. died at Helena, Mont., in 1898, aged seventy years, and John P. is the only member of the family now resident in the state. The Doctor's wife died in 1852, and he accompanied the family of his son John to Montana in 1865, and died a year later at the age of seventy-two.

John P. Barnes had the common school advantages of his day and location, supplemented by a short term at a high school, and acquired a practical knowledge of business in his father's drug store. He engaged in merchandising, first as a clerk until 1852, then in trade for himself at Parkville until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, throwing business to the winds, he followed his state in the cause of the south and enlisted as a lieutenant in Gen. Price's army. After serving one year, on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever he resigned his commission at Memphis, Tenn., when he was in command of his company. He was succeeded in the command by R. S. Kelly, well known to Montanians as United States marshal of this state under Cleveland. Mr. Barnes was ill and confined to his room at the time of the capture of the city, and witnessed much of the fighting from his window. On recovering his health sufficiently to travel, he secured a pass from Gen. Lew Wallace, the Union commander, and came up the river by steamboat to his old home. The Federal authorities were then in control, and Mr. Barnes was placed under bonds and given no opportunity to leave that part of the country until 1864, when he came west in the employ of a man named Couch, having charge of a drove of cattle and some freight wagons, the Federal commander giving him a pass for this purpose. He arrived at Virginia City on September 12, 1864, the trip being accomplished in 120 days, said to be the best time ever made on the route.

After prospecting for a few weeks, Mr. Barnes settled for a short time on a ranch in Jefferson valley, and on December 24, 1864, he came to the present site of Helena, took up a claim in Grizzly gulch and mined with fair success until the fall of 1865, when, on the arrival of his family from the east, he moved across to the New York mining district. He continued mining and milling in the New York, Eldorado and Helena districts for ten years, until 1874, with varying success, in company with W. W. Arnold, who was his companion in his trip from the east. In 1867 and 1868, in company with A. G. Clarke and Alexander Kemp, he constructed the Eldorado ditch from Trout creek to Eldorado bar. This cost $103,000 and proved to be a losing

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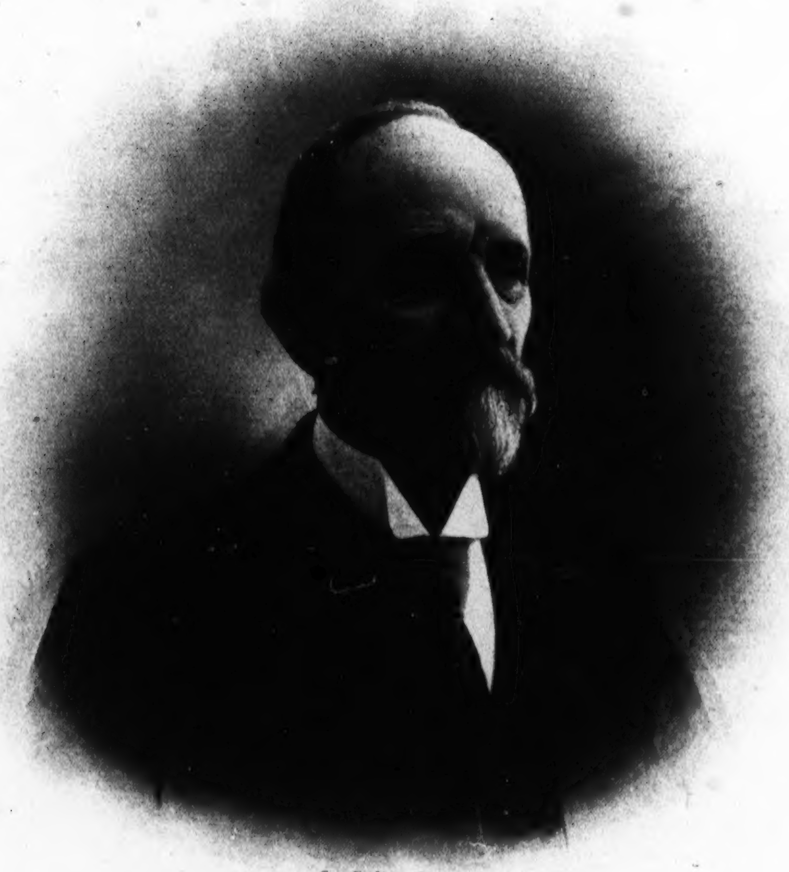

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John P. Barnes

proposition. They then engaged in the sawmill business near Helena and in the construction of a mining flume on Clancey creek in Jefferson county. During a portion of this time, 1870 and 1871, Mr. Barnes resided in Helena and was in charge of a lumber yard. He then removed to the flume on Clancey creek and remained there until the fall of 1874, when he purchased a ranch on the Spokane, and made it his home until 1882. Then he and Mr. Arnold sold their mining properties and divided their other possessions, Mr. Arnold retaining the ranch and Mr. Barnes taking the stock, which he removed to the Judith basin and located on a ranch near Philbrook, entering a homestead of 160 acres. He added 160 acres to this tract by purchase, and made it his home until he removed to his present residence in Lewistown in 1894. It is now the property of Alexander Raw.

Always stanchly Democratic, Mr. Barnes has been an active force in the ranks of his party, and has been honored with important official trusts, which he has discharged with fidelity and advantage to the people whom he served. In 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Green Clay Smith one of the commissioners to organize Meagher county, including all the territory between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers as far south as Flathead Pass. In the fall of 1868 he was chosen one of the first members of the legislature from this new county, and the next fall was elected to represent Choteau, Meagher and Gallatin counties in the upper house. Having removed to Jefferson county, in the fall of 1871 he was elected the joint representative of Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties in the council, and in 1877 was nominated as a member of the same body for Lewis and Clarke county, but, giving no personal attention to the canvass, was defeated by A. M. Holter by the small majority of sixty votes. In 1886 he was one of the commissioners elected to organize Fergus county, and held the office for three years until the first election of state officers under the state constitution in 1889. On July 1, 1894, Mr. Barnes took possession of the office of receiver of the United States land office at Lewistown, to which he had been commissioned on the preceding 24th day of May. He held this office for four years and discharged its duties with satisfaction to the people. When the city of Lewistown was incorporated he was elected its first mayor, but refused to be a candidate for a second term. In 1850 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and consequently has been a member of that religious body for over half a century. He was made a Mason in Compass Lodge No. 63, at Parkville, Mo., in January, 1858, and is now affiliated with Lewistown Lodge.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Barnes purchased a one-half interest in three mining claims in the North Moccasin mountains, and in 1888, with his son C. E. Barnes, he bought the other half interest from A. D. Harmon. He developed these and added others to them until they had a group of fifteen claims, known as the Barnes-King group of mines. Their mill, nominally of 100 tons capacity, had really a capacity of 300 tons, and they easily run through 100 tons in eight hours. The ore has an average value of $10 to the ton. The Barnes-King group was bonded to an Eastern syndicate in December, 1901, for $1,000,000.

Mr. Barnes was united in marriage February 23, 1853, with Miss Rosetta L. Beeding, a daughter of Craven P. and Rosetta L. (Lackland) Beeding. She was a native of Hagerstown, Md., from whence her parents removed to Parkville, Mo., in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have reared six children, Clarence E., John S., Martha E. (Mrs. Joseph Wunderlin), Anna M. (Mrs. R. L. Neville), Loretta (Mrs. M. L. Woodman), and Carlotta (Mrs. John L. Raw). Mrs. Barnes died in March, 1899, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Barnes contracted a second marriage on May 8, 1901, being then united with Mrs. Jennie Larson, whose maiden name was Sheridan. She was born in Lindley, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1855.

Mr. Barnes is one of the rare specimens of manhood whose modesty has kept him from the full measure of honorable station to which he might probably have aspired. It has been said of him, by one who knows him well, and who is an excellent judge of character, that he might have had any office in the gift of his people if he had aspired to it. But while he has not pushed himself forward in official lines, he has held responsible positions with great ability, has dignified and adorned every walk of life in which he has been found, and has been an inspiration and example to good men of all classes.

HON. W. W. DIXON.—The qualities which command the largest measure of material success in human affairs are a clearness of understanding that brings into view from the beginning the definite end and the most available means of reaching it; a force of will tireless in its persistency, and a quickness of decision that instantly utilizes the commanding points in any case. In the ratio in which they possess such qualities men are great and are the leaders of their fellows from the rightful sovereignity innate in their individual nature. There may be oratorical power—depth of thought and grace of diction—in the conjunction. Subtlety in dialectics and copiousness of technical learning may not be wanting. If so, these are added powers. It is the men of action who move the world forward in its destined course—especially in this intensely practical age. Hon. William W. Dixon, of Butte, is essentially a man of this kind—clear in perception, resolute in pursuit, quick and firm in decision. These qualities have given him force and leadership among men, and wrought out for him a record in public and professional life creditable alike to himself and to the people in whose service it has been made. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1838, the son of George C. Dixon, who emigrated from England to the United States in his boyhood and settled in New York, where he became a lawyer and attained prominence in the profession. Here also he married Miss Henrietta Gourgas, a lady of Swiss parentage. With their two young children they later removed to Illinois, and subsequently to Iowa, where the father died at the age of sixty years. The mother had already passed away in her forty-eighth year. The daughter has also died, leaving William W. Dixon the only survivor of the family.

Mr. Dixon was educated in the public schools, and read law under the direct instruction of his father, who was a most conscientious and exacting tutor, being careful above all things that the training of his pupil should be thorough and his knowledge of legal principles comprehensive and exact. His studies having run the prescribed course, he was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1858. After practicing there a short time he removed to Tennessee and later to Arkansas. In 1862, desiring a still newer field, and shrinking from no personal discomfort or danger to secure it, he made the long and perilous trip across the plains to California. He remained there but a brief period, however, and then went into Nevada. After passing nearly four years there, in 1886 he located at Helena, Mont., and was one of the earliest settlers in the historic Last Chance gulch. Here he formed a law partnership with W. H. Clagett. They practiced law successfully together for a number of years, achieving an eminence and a success unusual in the unsettled conditions of the pioneer period. From Helena Mr. Dixon removed to Deer Lodge, and in 1879 he went to the Black Hills, where he was in practice two years. In 1881 he located in Butte, where he has since continuously resided. He has built up a very large and profitable legal business, distinguished alike for the number and the character of its clientage. His success at the bar is unqualified, but it is not accidental or due to fortuitous circumstances. It is based upon substantial, manifest, oft-demonstrated, genuine merit. No lawyer in the state, and perhaps none out of it, surpasses Mr. Dixon in thorough knowledge of the common law or the code practice. That he is the leading attorney of a number of the largest mining companies in the west is proof positive of his preeminent position in the profession, for organized capital is ever keen-scented for what is best in any field wherewith its interests are connected. It needs scarcely to be added that Mr. Dixon is well qualified for the financial side of his business, and has not worshipped at the shrine of Themis without substantial results.

It is a logical and inevitable sequence of his bent and his genius for large affairs, that Mr. Dixon should take an ardent interest in affairs political. His affiliation is and always has been with the Democratic party. Seeing in its principles, when properly applied, the utmost, and perhaps the only, real guarantee of popular government, he has given his energies without stint to perfect and maintain a successful organization on the lines of his convictions. He has frequently borne his people's high commission, issued at the ballot box, to speak and do their will in legislative halls. He represented Deer Lodge county in the territorial legislature, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house in which he sat. In this position he was able to render great service to the commonwealth. He was also a prominent and influential member of the two notable constitutional conventions of Montana, and gave zealous and conscientious attention and his best powers toward shaping the present constitution of the state. In 1890 his universally recognized ability and eminent fitness made him the choice of the people as their representative in the Fifty-second congress of the United States. In the larger forum, as in every other, he bore an intellectual lance which no adversary ever despised or was over-eager to measure, and filled the office with great credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. In 1874 Mr. Dixon married with Miss Ida N. Wilcox, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Four children have blessed their union, but the "insatiable archer" has claimed them all. One of the sons, William W. Dixon, Jr., was cut off in the very opening of a promising young manhood and while making a brilliant record as a student in the law department of Georgetown University, D. C. Mrs. Dixon is a devout member of the Catholic church, and both she and Mr. Dixon are favorites in the leading social circles in which they live.

CHARLES G. DODGE.—Now a prominent, a progressive and a representative resident of Helena, Mont., and descended from a long line of ancestors, Charles E. Dodge himself and his career are worthy of note. Earwaker's history of East Cheshire, England, says:

"The Dodge family was connected with Offerton for many generations. The name was first spelled Dogge (the g's being pronounced soft) and sometimes Doggeson. One of the earliest records of them is reference to a curious grant of arms, which was granted to Peter Dodge, of Stockport, so early as the 34th Edward I, 1306."

One William Dodge was the first of his name to come to America. He settled in 1629 in that part now Beverly, but until 1868 lived in Salem, Mass. It is supposed that he returned to England, married and came to Salem the second time accompanied by his brother Richard, as no trace of Richard can be found there until October 29, 1638, when he was received as an inhabitant. Previous to this he had lived on land belonging to his brother William. November 12, 1638, he was granted ten acres of land, and on November 26, 1638, forty acres additional. On December 3, 1641, the town granted him forty acres more. On May 5, 1644, he was received into the church at Salem. Twenty-three years later he was one of the founders of the First Church of Beverly, and one of the most liberal contributors. That he had a high appreciation of the value of education is apparent from the fact that in 1665, in a list of twenty-one subscribers to Harvard College, the name of Richard Dodge ranks first. He dedicated a piece of ground to a burying ground, which is now known as the cemetery on Dodge Row, and on June 15, 1671, he died in Beverly. The Dodge family, for at least four generations, were farmers. Following the middle of the eighteenth century they began to push out from their old homesteads, and are now found all along the way from New England to the Pacific. Some have occupied the highest ranks in the field of philanthropy; some have achieved military fame, many have acquired literary distinction, and they are found in the clergy, the medical and legal professions, and as professors in colleges, but rarely seekers after public office.

Charles G. Dodge is a lineal descendant of Richard, the emigrant, the line being Jonathan (6), Grover (5), Nehemiah (4), Parker (3), Samuel (2) and Richard (1), and Grover Dodge, his paternal grandfather was born at New Boston, N. H., on September 2, 1780. He was a farmer boy, educated in the common schools, and a captain in the militia. In April, 1819, at Hopkinton, N. H., he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Brown, a native of France, born April 27, 1792. She died July 17, 1848. They had seven children. The second wife of Grover Dodge was Sarah Hoyt, of Warren, N. H. Jonathan Dodge, son of Grover, was born April 4, 1822, at Hopkinton, N. H. He graduated at Hopkinton Academy and served in the city council of Manchester, N. H., to which place he removed in 1863. He was long a manufacturer of cotton goods, and superintendent of the mills. He now resides at Concord, N. H., retired from business. On June 23, 1846, he was united in marriage to Jerusha, daughter of David and Sarah (Swain) Edgerly, of Sanborn, N. H. Their children are Lizzie M., wife of C. D. Boynton; Emma F., wife of C. F. Good; Charles G., and Nellie B.

Charles G. Dodge was born at Manchester, N. H., on July 11, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Manchester high school in 1881. He then entered the Boston Dental College, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of his future profession by diligent study and intelligent experiment. Following his graduation from this institution he commenced dental practice in his native city. In 1891 he came to Montana and located at Helena. Here he has followed his profession with gratifying success, and it can be said that he is today the leading dentist in the city. Fraternally Dr. Dodge is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter, council and commandery of Manchester, N. H., and of the mystic shrine, of Helena. He is also a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 2, K. of P., Helena, Woodmen of the World, Camp Garnet, Helena, and Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. October 18, 1884, in Manchester, N. H., he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E., daughter of J. C. Ricker, of Helena. Politically Dr. Dodge affiliates with the Republican party, although by no means is he an active partisan. Socially he is a member of the leading circles of Helena society. Throughout the state, as well as in Helena and its vicinity, he is recognized as one of the ablest members of his profession. He is popular with all with whom he is brought into association, and is esteemed for his intelligence, force of character and kindliness of heart.

CHARLES O. DORR.—A scion of that old family of this name which has long been so conspicuous in New England, and whose members have been found somewhere in the front of every advancing movement, Charles O. Dorr, a successful and prosperous miner of Pony, comes honestly by the qualities which mark him as a superior man, and have won for him the regard and esteem of all his neighbors and friends. He was born at Taunton, Mass., September 29, 1842, a son of Alvin and Hannah (Howard) Dorr, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Asa Dorr, of New Hampshire, was an emigrant from England to America in Colonial days, and was soon well established in the good opinion of his fellow citizens of the old Granite state in which he settled. Mr. Dorr's father, then a young married man, in 1843 removed to Illinois, locating in Kane county, and making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1898 when he was ninety-four years old. He was a well-to-do farmer, and stood high in the community. Mr. Charles O. Dorr spent his school days in Illinois, and, with the patriotic feelings which have always distinguished his family, on August 20, 1861, enlisted as a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Grousel. He was mustered into service at Aurora, and his regiment was at once sent to Missouri. It received its first baptism of fire at the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, and was subsequently engaged at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson (Miss.), Morganza Bend and Vermillion (La.), and innumerable skirmishes. In all of these Mr. Dorr was conspicuous for gallantry and readiness in action, ever a patriotic soldier.

Mr. Dorr, on October 5, 1865, was honorably discharged and mustered out at New Orleans as company commissary sergeant, and at once returned to Illinois, but after a short time removed to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. In the spring of 1867 he came to Montana, traveling up the Missouri to Fort Benson and from there overland to Helena, putting in the following winter mining at Washington gulch in the Blackfoot country. He remained there about a year and then went into Gallatin valley for a few months, and since then has made his home principally in the neighborhood of Pony, working for himself in quartz mining in Norwegian gulch, and doing some prospecting in Jefferson county. He has been successful, and now owns interests in a number of promising quartz leads in Norwegian gulch, among them the property of which Mr. Finch has recently (1901) made a rich strike. Mr. Dorr is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Yeomen of America. Although a modest and retiring gentleman, he has the good opinion of all classes where he is known, and is universally regarded as a man of integrity and unblemished reputation, useful in all public matters and keenly alive to the best interests of the county and state, and full of considerate and kindly feeling for his fellowmen.

EMMET DUNLAP.—The prosperous and progressive pioneer settler of Dawson county, Mont., whose name is the initiative of these paragraphs, has been a resident of the county in which he lives for twenty-two years. He was born in Seneca county, N. Y., April 19, 1830, and removed with his parents, when a small boy, to Wayne county, Mich., where he received his education at the public schools of the town of Northville. In 1852 he came farther west, locating in Trinity county, Cal., engaged in mining for some years, and went from there to the mining districts of eastern Oregon and Idaho for the same purpose. In all he spent about fourteen years in search of the hidden treasures, but without a gratifying success. After abandoning the mines he was for six or seven years farming in Michigan and Missouri. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, and carried the mails from Morris in that state to Fort Sisseton, Dak., for eight years. In 1880 he took a grading contract on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which kept him occupied for two years; and, in 1882, he settled at his present home on Dunlap creek, in the Yellowstone valley, about thirty-five miles from Glendive, where he has a beautiful ranch of 800 acres devoted to stockraising, he being one of the most extensive producers of sheep, cattle and horses in Dawson county. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep, and has done much to improve the standard of the sheep in the county. His output has a high rank in the market, and he is recognized as one of the leading sheep producers.

Mr. Dunlap is an unwavering Republican, giving to his party a good share of his time and energy, and wielding a potential influence in its councils; and although averse to public life, he was induced to accept the office of county commissioner for four years in the nineties, and during his incumbency rendered valuable service to the people by his close attention to their business and his fairness, intelligence and breadth of view in reference to it. He was married at Tokua, Minn., in 1876 to Mrs. Jennie Atkinson, who was born in Canada in 1845, and died at the Dunlap creek home in 1888, leaving two children—Tokua, the first white child born in Big Stone county, Minn., where Mr. Dunlap was living in 1878, and Lennie, born near Chillicothe, Mo., in 1871. Mr. Dunlap is recognized as a leading citizen in his neighborhood, and is looked up to by all classes of the people around him. His progressive methods in farming and ranching have been of great service in their effect upon the work and aspirations of his neighbors, and his contributions to the elevation of sentiment and the improvement of methods in reference to stockbreeding, farming and other matters pertaining to his line of industry, have been substantial and fruitful.

WILLIAM S. DUNCAN.—Descendant of a family distinguished in every line of life in the annals of Scotland, and bearing a conspicuous part in the civil and military history of the United States, William S. Duncan has ancestors on both sides of the house who were gallant soldiers in the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war; and he himself saw arduous service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was born in Jefferson City, Mo., on April 2, 1843, a son of J. M. and Mary E. (Sheeley) Duncan, both natives of Kentucky, belonging to families who had moved into that state from Virginia, their ancestors coming to America as early emigrants from Scotland and England. His father settled in Callaway county, Mo., in 1825, and engaged in contracting and building, also taking an active interest in local affairs. He died in that state in 1879, leaving two sons and one daughter.

The older son, William, was educated in the district schools of Callaway county, and the Presbyterian College, which he left in 1861 at the age of eighteen to enlist as a soldier of the Confederacy under Capt. Daniel McIntire, a classmate. He was six months a member of the state guard, and then enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Volunteers, under Col. John Q. Burbridge. He first saw active service in battle at Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861, and next at Wilson's Creek in August, where his company lost twenty-four of its forty-six men. He was in the battle of Lexington, and soon after was taken prisoner, and held in captivity until September, 1862, being confined at Johnson Island. When he was exchanged he rejoined his regiment in Tennessee, but a few weeks later, owing to sickness, he was transferred to the department of Arkansas, and there served as clerk until he was restored to health in 1863. He then took part in the battles of Springfield and Hartville and a number of skirmishes, and was again taken prisoner, but was paroled on condition that he would go west and not return to the army. Accordingly, in the spring of 1864 he journeyed overland to California, where he engaged in various pursuits until the latter part of 1866 when he returned to Missouri.

Here, in February, 1867, he married Miss Helen Cave, of Danville, Mo., daughter of Henry Cave, a native of Kentucky, of Virginia ancestry. Their children are Harry, engaged in mining at Butte; Montgomery M., a graduate of Independence College in Missouri, who was admitted to the bar in 1895, was elected county attorney in 1898 and re-elected in 1900; Stewart L., Argyle P., Paul S. and Cave, mining on Norwegian Creek in Madison county; and Orrick O., now attending school. Another son, Philip C., was killed by an explosion in the Gagnon mine at Butte, and a daughter, Helen, is also dead. After his marriage Mr. Duncan engaged in farming and stockraising in Missouri, until 1883, then he came to Montana and after passing the summer at Bozeman removed to Pony and engaged in mining, securing some good property on Norwegian Creek, which his sons are now working. He has been a justice of the peace for a number of years; also a school trustee and road supervisor. Pony was incorporated in 1901, and Mr. Duncan is now serving as its first mayor. He is highly respected as a genial, cultivated and public-spirited gentleman.

WILLIAM DYER.—In the stern, seagirted, rugged old county of Cornwall, England, industry thrives and sturdy manhood is engendered. Here the metallic ores are stored in great abundance, and their mines have been worked from remote antiquity. The sterling character of the manhood of the typical Cornishman has for years been acknowledged. So in referring to Mr. Dyer as a Cornishman we accord him a tribute of high honor, and it is sufficient that in America, whither he came as a young emigrant, dependent entirely upon his own resources, he has achieved a notable success in that line of industry which has given Cornwall its prestige. His forefathers had devoted themselves for generations to mining, but the opportunities of the new world have enabled him to achieve the success the old world refused his ancestors. William Dyer was born in the town and the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, England, on February 28, 1853, of old Cornish stock. His education was given by the public schools, and he early became identified with the Cornish mining industry, and he there gained that appreciation of the dignity of honest toil which has been but intensified in his American life, now crowned with distinctive success and honor. Ambitious and self-reliant, the young Cornishman determined to emigrate to America and seek his fortune under more auspicious conditions. Accordingly, in 1873, at the age of twenty, he came to the United States, and naturally sought employment in mining. He secured work in the iron mines of New Jersey, where he remained three years, when he determined to follow the advice of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." Of this period of his life we can perhaps best use the words of a previous writer:

"He first stopped around Central City, Colo., and there engaged in mining, contracting and kindred occupations suited to his skill and experience. After two years in Colorado, Dyer pushed forward to the richer fields of Montana, arriving in Butte on March 16, 1878. For a number of years he worked for wages around Butte as a miner in various capacities. His skill and experience enabled him to command a good salary, and he was saving and careful of his earnings, which were judiciously invested in Butte city property, and its rapid advance in value proved the soundness of his judgment. While Mr. Dyer's skill and experience as a miner enabled him to command high wages, he was still, under these conditions, to lose all prospects of becoming himself a mine owner; so, as early as 1879, having made the acquaintance of Michael Connors, a prospector in whose judgment he had confidence, he entered into the usual 'grub-stake' arrangement with him: Dyer furnished the means and Connors prospected on joint account. To show how much pluck and perseverance are necessary for success, even in the rich fields where they operated, it may be stated that this arrangement was steadily continued for seven years. In 1886 they discovered and located the now famous Ontario mine. Dyer's experience as an expert miner now served him to good purpose. A proposition was made by his partner, Connors, to give or take $60,000 for the half interest. It was a big price for a partially developed mine, but Dyer accepted this proposition and gave Connors his notes for the amount and shipped ore enough from this mine to meet his payments at maturity. The first car-load of ore netted $1,566 at the United States sampling works in Helena. Mr. Dyer continued to work the Ontario mine on individual account until 1893, realizing about $117,000 net profits up to that date. Having other mining properties adjoining, he then concluded to incorporate a company to develop and work the whole property on a large scale with the best machinery. This resulted in the organization, January 3, 1893, of the Ontario Mining Co., with Mr. Dyer as president and principal stockholder. The company was capitalized at $300,000, and is probably the only mining venture in Montana the stock of which commanded par from its organization, and before the company had taken out a pound of ore."

Since 1895 Mr. Dyer has devoted his attention to the supervision of his mining interests in Silver Bow county and his valuable real estate holdings in Butte. In September, 1884, after having been absent for more than a decade, Mr. Dyer made a visit to his old home in Cornwall, where he remained a year, and in 1895, his health having become impaired, he again visited the scenes of his childhood, the same self-reliant, genial and whole-souled individual who was once a poor young emigrant, but now a man of wealth and influence. His conditions had changed, but not his personality, for he is ever mindful of his early struggles and labors, is ever ready to grasp the hand of the honest working man. He is a man of broad mental grasp, a thorough executive and one who never fails to show interest in the public welfare. The Republican party, recognizing Mr. Dyer's mature judgment and marked business sagacity, nominated him as their candidate for, and the people of Silver Bow county chose him as, a member of the convention which, in 1889, formulated the present admirable constitution of the state. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and he is now (1901) prelate of Montana Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, while he is a past grand of Fidelity Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. His career has been marked by no exciting phases, but he has been true in all the relations of life, has labored indefatigably and has achieved success by worthy means. Turning, in conclusion, to the domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Dyer, we find that when he started as an emigrant in 1873 he was accompanied by his wife, whom he had wooed and won only a short time previously. He was married at Plymouth, where they embarked, to Miss Amelia Ann Skelly, a native of Cornwood county, Devonshire, England, and who continued his companion and helpmate until her death, on May 28, 1895. On January 17, 1899, Mr. Dyer was again married, the ceremony occurring in Mountain View church in Butte, where he was united with Miss Lida Pepple, who was born in Ohio, a descendant of one of its old families. They have one daughter, Marion Wilber.

MONTGOMERY M. DUNCAN.—Among the young members of the Montana bar is Mr. Duncan, who is now serving his second term as county attorney of Madison county, and who has attained popularity through his ability and his personal qualities. He was born in Fulton, Callaway county, Mo., on November 11, 1869. His father, William S. Duncan, was also born in Missouri, where he was graduated from Westminster college, at Fulton, in the class of 1861, after which he was a farmer until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private for service in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price, and was in military life until 1864, when he went to California, where he passed two years and returned to his home in Missouri, where, in 1867, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Helen Cave, a native of that state, the daughter of Henry Cave, a Kentuckian and a lawyer of ability. He was a slaveholder and fairly well-to-do.

Montgomery M. Duncan was second in a family of eight children. He attended the schools of Fulton until he came with the family to Montana in 1883 and here he was in the public schools until 1893, when he took a one year's course in Woodland college, at Independence, Mo. He then began reading law with Shelby & Ott, in Independence, and after two years of application was admitted to the bar of Missouri in March, 1895. He practiced in that state for one year, then returned to Montana, and was here granted admission to the bar on March 18, 1896. He located a law office at Pony, Madison county, and soon secured a reputation for ability and skill. He took active interest in politics and was an earnest worker in the Democratic party, by which he was elected county attorney in 1898, and served with such efficiency as to gain popular endorsement. He was nominated to succeed himself in 1900, and was again elected by a flattering majority of 483 votes, receiving the largest vote of any candidate in the county. His religious faith is Presbyterian, and fraternally he belongs to Madison Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., at Pony; Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Virginia City Lodge No. 590, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Duncan is a man of marked individuality, is thoroughly in love with his profession and enjoys a distinctive personal popularity. Of his six brothers, one, Philip C., was killed in the Gagnon mine, at Butte, in June, 1900; and the others are connected with mining enterprises at Pony, as is also their father. They own the Boxer and Pauline mines, and are successful in their operations. Mr. Duncan is attorney for the Isdell Mercantile Company, of Pony.

GEORGE EDINGER.—In the personnel of its officials Beaverhead county is signally favored, and prominent among those who are rendering efficient service in positions of trust and responsibility is Mr. Edinger, her present county treasurer.

Mr. Edinger is a native of Indiana, having been born in Boongrove, Porter county, September 29, 1868. His father, Jacob Edinger, was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States about the year 1845 and located in New York. He removed to Ohio and thence to Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has ever devoted his attention, and became a representative citizen of Porter county. It is there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Dora E. Dunn, also born in Germany, who accompanied her parents on their removal to America in 1848, the family locating in Indiana. Of the eight children of this union the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

George Edinger was reared on the old homestead and early became inured to the work incident to its cultivation, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools, which he attended during the winter months. He finally left home, going to Chicago, where he was employed in a commission house for two winters. In 1886 he made his way to Montana, locating in Dillon, where one of his brothers had previously taken up his abode. He engaged in ranching until 1888, and then turned his attention to the dairy business. Thereafter he held a clerkship in a grocery at Dillon, and in 1889 worked in the mines at Castle, Meagher county. In the fall of that year Mr. Edinger went to Alaska, but returned to Idaho and engaged in mining in the vicinity of Burke for a period of one year, after which he was employed at the Hunter mine. In the winter of 1891 he went to Butte and engaged in mining. In 1893 he returned to Dillon and was employed in the electric light plant until the spring of the following year, when he accepted a position with the Montana Mercantile Company, remaining until February, 1898. He once more made his way to the far north, going to Dawson, British Columbia, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for one season, returning to Montana and to his old home, his mother having died in November, 1898. He returned to Montana in January, 1899, again entering the employ of the Montana Mercantile Company, at Dillon, and was thus engaged until being elected county treasurer in 1900. To this important office he brought excellent business and executive ability, while his sturdy integrity of character had gained for him the confidence and respect of the general public, hence his preferment met with flattering endorsement. This is evident when it is taken into consideration that he was elected in a county whose normal political complexion is strongly Republican, while he has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. He received a majority of 125 votes. Fraternally Mr. Edinger is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Highlanders, while his genial personality has secured a wide circle of friends in the community.

On September 3, 1896, Mr. Edinger was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Carter, who was born in Beaverhead county, the daughter of William B. Carter, one of the honored pioneers who located at Bannack in 1862, and was for many years prominently identified with the industrial activities of this section of Montana. Mrs. Edinger was reared and educated in her native county, completing a course of study in the high school at Dillon. Our subject and his wife have one son, William Carter Edinger, who was born October 8, 1900.

HON. ROBERT S. FORD, president of the Great Falls National Bank, is one of the most prominent business men of northern Montana. A pioneer of 1864, as freighter, rancher, stockman and financier, he has steadily advanced in prosperity and importance in every position he has held. His successful life is an example of what energy, enterprise, industry and perseverance, coupled with ability and capacity for affairs, will accomplish and has accomplished in this prosperous commonwealth of Montana. R. S. Ford came of a good ancestry and has had a strong physique and vitality to withstand deprivations and hardships that would have crushed a weaker physical organization. Away back in the early settlement of Ohio, his grandfather, Robert Ford, was one of its pioneer farmers. He was of Irish and English lineage and the Ford family was domiciled in New York long before the Revolution. Robert Ford moved from Ohio to Kentucky in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when his son John was a small child. The son was reared in rural surroundings as a tiller of the soil and learned carpentry. Here he met and married Miss Henrietta Simpson, whose family were early settlers of the state, conspicuous in its history and giving name to Simpson county, where they located and where she and her children were born. A happy life they lived for a few brief years, strict in their attendance on the services of the

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R. S. Ford

born in Boongrove, Porter county, September 29, 1868. His father, Jacob Edinger, was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States about the year 1845 and located in New York. He removed to Ohio and thence to Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has ever devoted his attention, and became a representative citizen of Porter county. It is there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Dora E. Dunn, also born in Germany, who accompanied her parents on their removal to America in 1848, the family locating in Indiana. Of the eight children of this union the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

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Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

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Baptist church, of which they were members, and faithful in their duty. But the husband died in his thirtieth year, leaving four children to lighten the widow's woe. In 1855 her brothers made their home in Missouri and she and her children accompanied them. When came the Civil war she returned to Kentucky, where she died in 1873, aged fifty-three.

Robert Simpson Ford, born in Simpson county, Ky., on January 14, 1842, was the son of John and Henrietta (Simpson) Ford. He cheerfully followed the fortunes of his mother until 1861, receiving a good common school education in Westport, Mo. Possessing a rugged constitution and a desire for adventure, he did not accompany his mother on her return to Kentucky, but started for that land of promise, the distant but entrancing west, in his nineteenth year, engaging in freighting in 1861 between Nebraska City and Julesburg and Fort Laramie, as an employe. Faithful and unremitting service brought its reward, in 1862 he was an assistant wagon master, in 1863 in charge of a wagon train, and in 1864 he came to Montana as captain of an ox train of merchandise. These were the rude days of the territory, now the civilized state. The Indian was often encountered in war paint and in numbers, while the hand of man had not smoothed the highways or bridged the streams. In Montana he continued as a freighter between Cow Island and Fort Benton, and many of his experiences would seem strangely wild and exciting to our business men of today. Hotels were unknown and many other conveniences now styled necessaries. But he pluckily kept to work, saving his earnings and sending money to his mother. In 1868 he visited her in Kentucky and the next spring returned to engage in the enterprise that has been the foundation of his wealth. Going to Colorado he bought 300 Texas cows, drove them to Montana, sold them at a handsome profit in Beaverhead valley, and returned to Denver and purchased 700 head of cattle, which, in 1871, he drove to Sun River valley where he located and built a cabin within two miles of the site of Great Falls. Here he wintered his stock and sold them in the spring with good returns. His next importation from Colorado, a herd of 1,200 cattle, was wintered at the same location, but in 1873 he moved further up the valley and, as the pioneer stockraiser of Sun River, established his home on the ranch he has so developed and improved. From that time he engaged extensively and lucratively in stockraising, devising new ways and methods to make the business a paying one, and his forethought and sagacity were well rewarded. He soon made profitable contracts with the United States government to supply beef to the garrison at Fort Shaw, and his wealth increased steadily, surely and rapidly. In 1878 he went to Kentucky, wedded there Miss Sue McClanahan, and brought her on a bridal trip to the attractive Sun River ranch. Of the five children that have brightened their home, but two survive, Lee McC. and Shirley S.

A wise caution and a careful conservatism prevented the gains of Mr. Ford from passing out of his hands, although a bountiful generosity and a typical western hospitality have ever been pronounced characteristics of his nature. This conservatism aligned him in politics with the Democratic party, and, as his abilities and personality became known, he was called to places of distinctive trust. He represented Choteau county in the legislature that convened in January, 1876, with the ability and ease of an old legislator, and in 1876 the counties of Choteau and Meagher elected him to serve in the Montana senate of 1877, while he was chosen in 1880 to represent in the territorial council of the legislature of 1881 the district comprising the counties of Lewis and Clarke, Choteau, Meagher and Dawson. His legislative record shows good service for his constituents and a wise conservation of the interests of the commonwealth, while public spirit and legislative economy were harmoniously blended in his acts and votes. In the less conspicuous but fully as responsible station of county commissioner, Mr. Ford has done most excellent service, combining rare executive powers with so wise and truthful an administration as to produce not only public benefits, but harmonious action of would-be divergent forces.

His accumulated capital was being placed on loan, and, his genius for finance drawing him in that direction, in 1886 he sold the greater part of his stock and made a business of loaning money. He had large real estate interests in Great Falls and in 1891 he removed thither, and became president of the Great Falls National Bank, which was organized in that year by John T. Murphy, E. G. McClay and himself. From that time his energies have been given to conducting this important institution, which has ably demonstrated his capacity for dealing with matters of "large pith and moment," and he stands in the front ranks of the bankers and financial leaders of the state. He is a stockholder in several other banks, and has been a director in the Montana National Bank, the Union Bank & Trust Company, and other financial institutions, and is interested in valuable mining properties at Neihart and elsewhere. His liberality to Great Falls and its enterprises has been shown in many and valuable contributions, and his time and services are freely given to all things tending to the uplifting of his city, his county and the state. Known to all "old timers" as "Bob" Ford, his years of prosperity have in no way changed him from the simple, frank, courteous man of the early plains, who carried his heart in his hand to relieve or aid a brother pioneer. He has given his generation and the generations to follow the example of a wholesome, courteous, intelligent, brave and ambitious American who never shrank from duty or showed fear in any crisis.

LOUIS W. ELDRIDGE.—Mr. Eldridge, the receiver of the United States land office at Lewistown, Fergus county, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., having been born there on the 29th of November, 1856, the son of Jeremiah and Phoebe (Williamson) Eldridge, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Jeremiah Eldridge was a contractor and builder and prominently identified with this line of enterprise in Philadelphia until his death. He served for a number of years as building inspector of that city. He was twice married, and by his first marriage was the father of two sons, Louis W. being the only child of the second marriage.

Louis W. Eldridge received his early education in the public schools of his native city, which was supplemented by a thorough course of study in the Pennsylvania State College. In 1881 he came west to Omaha, Neb., and there entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a member of the engineering corps which had charge of the extension of the Utah & Northern division. He also assisted on the survey to Fort Benton. He remained in the employ of the company until the fall of 1882 as chainman and leveler, when he came to Cottonwood, Fergus county, and taking up a ranch there engaged in the cattle business, with which he has since been identified, conducting operations upon a quite extensive scale and was one of the first to make permanent location in the county. He has a fine ranch property of fifteen hundred acres on which he raises high grade cattle. Mr. Eldridge is one of the principal stockholders of the Fergus County Bank at Lewistown, is its vice-president and a member of its directorate. He is also otherwise identified with the business activities of the city, being president of the Lewistown Commercial Company, an important business house. He was the first county surveyor, of which office he was an incumbent for two years, and later he served for four years as county assessor. In politics Mr. Eldridge has always given his support to the Republican party and has never wavered in his allegiance. On the 3rd of May, 1898, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office in Lewistown and has since held this important office. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry and was a charter member of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, in Lewistown, and also a charter member with Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., at Lewistown, and of the Black Eagle Commandery of Knights Templar, at Great Falls. Other fraternal organizations which claim his allegiance are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 10th of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eldridge to Miss Alfretta Douglas, who was born in Warsaw, Indiana, the daughter of John and Martha Douglas and a niece of the Hon. William Williams, also of Warsaw, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have four children, Harry H., Madge M., Helen and Patience.

CHARLES F. ELLIS.—In noting the salient points in the career of this well known and honored citizen of Helena, we find many interesting phases, since he figures not only as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, but as one of the early merchants of the present capital city, where he is now prominently engaged in real estate and insurance business. His life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, and it is but germane to the character of this work that he be accorded specific recognition among others who have contributed so much to the progress and material prosperity of the state. Mr. Ellis is a native of the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born October 18, 1840, the son of Charles D. and Hannah (Bullard) Ellis, both of whom were born in the classic old city of Boston, Mass., and fine representatives of prominent old colonial stock. Charles D. Ellis was reared and educated in Boston, and early in life engaged in the boot and shoe business, with which he continued to be identified until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1883. He removed to St. Louis in an early day, having been a prominent merchant and influential citizen of Missouri's metropolis. His wife was a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford, the second governor of Massachusetts, and a man of marked prominence in connection with the annals of American history, representatives of the family having been among the most zealous patriots and soldiers during the war of the Revolution. Jabez Bradford Fisher, uncle of the subject of this review, was a man of high intellectual attainments, and was one of the representative citizens of Philadelphia, which city offered him a life annuity if he would give his library to the city, the same to be designated as the Fisher Library. He declined the overtures, and the library, one of great scope and value, eventually passed out of the possession of the family.

Charles F. Ellis received the best of educational advantages, having been sent to Boston at the age of ten years for the purpose of affording him the superior facilities here to be had. He attended the Roxbury high school, whence he graduated as a member of the class of 1856, and thereafter studied German and music for one year under private tutors. At the age of seventeen he returned to his home in St. Louis, and there became identified with the wholesale boot and shoe business conducted by his father. Failing health led him to seek a change of climate. He accordingly came to Montana as a pioneer of 1865, making the trip by way of the Missouri river. The water in the river was exceptionally low that year, and he disembarked at the mouth of Milk river and thence made his way through Helena to Virginia City, where the mining excitement was then at its height. Upon locating in that place he opened a general mercantile establishment. At the expiration of one year he associated himself with Messrs. George W. Ware, George J. Plant and Benjamin Stickney, Jr., all of St. Louis, Mo., in establishing a general merchandise business at Helena under the firm name of Ware, Ellis & Co. At the end of the second year Mr. Ware retired from the firm and the title of Plant, Stickney & Ellis was adopted; their establishment was a log structure located on the site of the present drug establishment of John Schonborn, on Main street. The business was closed out at the expiration of three years, Messrs. Plant and Stickney returning to St. Louis.

At this time there was a defection in the Democratic party in Lewis and Clarke county. The Irish element withdrew its practical allegiance and fused with the Republicans in the election of 1871. Mr. Ellis was nominated on the fusion ticket for the office of clerk and recorder of Lewis and Clarke county. He was duly elected, and was the first Republican incumbent of that office, while John Kinna simultaneously became the first Republican treasurer of the county. The only other Republican elected was James Fergus, who became county commissioner. Mr. Ellis served two years in the office noted, discharging its duties with signal efficiency and to the satisfaction of the people of the county. At the expiration of that period he returned to St. Louis, where he remained ten years, conducting a prosperous wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business. Impaired health again led him to be identified with the business life of Montana, whither he returned in 1883, once more locating in Helena, and turned his attention to real estate and insurance, with which he has since been identified, transacting a business of wide scope and importance and standing as one of the representative operators in these lines in the state. He has been concerned in many important real estate transfers in Helena and other sections of the state, and among others it may be stated that he sold to the Federal government the square upon which the new government building is now in process of construction in Helena. He is a man of fine business and executive ability, and is held in high esteem in the capital city.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on September 6, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ellis to Miss Clara Potwin, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, being the daughter of Hon. C. W. Potwin, at one time a member of the Ohio legislature. Mrs. Ellis' mother bore the maiden name of Sarah Sturges, she being the daughter of Solomon Sturges, one of the leading capitalists and bankers of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis became the parents of four children, only one of whom is living, Bradford Hale Ellis, who secured his early education in the Helena public schools, after which he took a preparatory course in the famous old academy of Andover, Mass., eventually matriculating in Harvard College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1901.

REV. JAMES ENGLISH.—One of the devoted and zealous workers of the Catholic church, one who has been a potent factor in the affairs of St. Patrick's church, of Butte, is Rev. James English. The Catholic church has from its beginning had an important influence upon the religious and civic life of Montana, and among its younger representatives Father English well merits consideration. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Limerick, on February 9, 1872, third of the four children of Michael and Catherine (McKeogh) English, both of whom were born in Ireland, where the father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and where his death and that of his wife also occurred. Father English, after educational discipline in the national and parochial schools, matriculated in St. Patrick's College at Thurles, Tipperary, in 1891, and there he completed not only thorough classical and philosophical courses, but also his theological course, being ordained to the priesthood on June 18, 1899, by the Bishop of Cloyne. After a vacation of three months Father English came to the United States, arriving in Helena, Mont., in September, 1899. On October 2 he came to St. Patrick's church in Butte, where Bishop Brondel had assigned him to the office of assistant priest. He has been zealous and successful in his ministrations and in the work of the parish, and the appreciation of his labors has not been lacking. He is a young man of genial personality and high intellectual attainments and popular with all classes.

ELMER E. ESSELSTYN.—One of the popular and capable young officials of Carbon county is Mr. Esselstyn, clerk of the district court at Red Lodge. He is a native of Jefferson county, Wis., where he was born November 8, 1864, being the son of Roderick McL. and Ellen M. (Strong) Esselstyn, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey. The grandfather of our subject was Jacob Esselstyn, who was born in Holland; his wife was a daughter of Roderick McLeod, who was born in Scotland. In 1852 the father of our subject removed to Wisconsin, locating in Jefferson county, where his marriage was solemnized a few years later. In his youth he had learned the trade of mason, but did not follow it after his removal to Wisconsin, but engaged in agricultural pursuits and conducted a music store at Aztalan. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in Company F, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Davies, and proceeded to the front with his regiment and participated in many of the most notable battles of the war, including the engagements at Antietam and Vicksburg. He was wounded while in service, suffered much from the effect of his injuries, being practically an invalid until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. He received an honorable discharge from the service on September 13, 1865, having served during the entire period of the war.

Elmer E. Esselstyn, to whom this sketch is inscribed, passed his school days in his native county and then went to Jackson, Minn., where he entered the employ of two maternal uncles who conducted a large general merchandise business under the firm name of Strong Bros. At the expiration of one year he removed to Minneapolis and held a clerkship in a general store for about two years. He then entered into partnership with Johnie Murphy, and opened a tea and fruit store in that city. By reason of ill health Mr. Murphy was compelled to go to California, whereupon our subject closed out the business and shortly afterward came to Montana, taking up his residence in Glendive in the month of October, 1885. Securing a clerical position in a general store, he held the same until tendered a position in the master mechanic's department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Glendive, and continued in the employ of the company until the year 1900, having been promoted from time to time and retiring after fourteen years of consecutive service, within which time he was in the general office in the city of Helena for a period of eighteen months.

In politics Mr. Esselstyn has ever given allegiance to the Republican party and taken a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature. He served for a number of years as school trustee and was honored by being elected mayor of the city of Red Lodge in 1892, giving a most capable and businesslike administration of municipal affairs and retaining the office for a term of two years. In November, 1900, he was elected to his present position as clerk of the district court, where he shows qualifications which have gained him a reputation for executive ability and absolute fidelity to the demands of whatever duties he assumes.

Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Royal Highlanders, and is also first lieutenant of Company D, National Guard of Montana. His genial personality and his sterling characteristics have made him one of the popular young men of the county, and it may well be said that his circle of friends is large.

On December 31, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Esselstyn to Miss Laura C. Kagy, who was born in the state of Illinois, being the daughter of John M. Kagy, who is now one of the representative citizens of Bozeman, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyn have a winsome little daughter Faie, who was born on October 15, 1892.

SIMEON ESTES.—The men and women who came to Montana in the early days and laid the foundation of the present great commonwealth are deserving of distinguished place; in truth, the history of the state would be incomplete without definite recognition of their sacrifices and trials in overcoming the difficulties which at that time seemed unsurmountable. And it is to this class that Mr. Estes strictly belongs. He was born in Lewiston, Me., on February 10, 1834. His father, David Estes, likewise a native of the Pine Tree state, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, owning a farm near Lewiston. His grandfather emigrated from England in an early day, and his sons were numbered among the early settlers in the state. David Estes married Miss Mary A. Grant, a native of Maine, and of their ten children the subject of this review is the third in order of birth. Simeon Estes grew up under the strict teachings of his sturdy parents and such educational advantages as were afforded in those days. He assisted in the work of the farm during the summer months, and in winter pursued his studies in the primitive public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of painting, and in 1855, on attaining his majority, he severed the home ties and went to Mobile, Ala., believing that he might there find better opportunities for personal success. He secured a position as overseer for Maj. Walker, then engaged in the purchase of damaged cotton, which was carefully reassorted and baled. Mr. Estes remained there until June, 1861, when he returned north, locating at St. Paul, Minn., where he worked at his trade until 1863, when he started with the Fisk expedition for the great northwest. The company thus organized by Capt. Fisk was a large one, and Mr. Estes drove what was known as the flag wagon. They encountered no serious difficulties with the Indians while en route and arrived in Bannack on August 23, 1863. On disbanding the party, Capt. Fisk presented Mr. Estes with four mules and a wagon, and left in his care a twelve-pound brass howitzer. Our subject opened a feed stable in Bannack, and was thus engaged when chosen to act as a member of the Vigilance Committee, through the efforts of which much was done to rid Montana of the desperadoes and outlaws who infested the territory. On New Year's night, 1864, while other members of the committee were in pursuit of Buck Stinson and Ned Ray, Mr. Estes, George Dart, George Van Horn, Conrad Bray and William Roe were sent to capture the notorious Henry Plummer, whose career in Montana had been marked by many atrocities, but had succeeded in being chosen sheriff of Bannack at a time when he was the leader of the outlaws. He also held appointment as United States marshal. Plummer was living with his sister-in-law, on Yankee Flat, and when Mr. Estes' party arrived at the house Plummer came to the door. He was immediately covered with the guns of the party and pulled out of the door by Smith Ball. He was in his shirtsleeves at the time, and asked permission to return for his coat. Ball, who was spokesman for the party, refused to let Plummer go for his coat, which hung on the bedpost, while his revolvers were on the bed, and the sister-in-law brought him the coat. He was led across Yankee Flat, and on reaching the opposite side of the creek he seemed to realize his position and begged for mercy. His plea met with no favor; his captors knew his record and how many deaths and robberies he was charged with. He was taken to the gallows which he had built for the execution of a murderer, the rope was placed about his neck and he soon expiated for his many crimes. It was a very cold night, and the body was soon frozen stiff. Mr. Estes was also prominent in the capture of the Mexican desperado, Joe Pizanthia, for whom the Vigilance Committee had long been searching. He was finally discovered in a cabin, and Sheriff George Copley and his deputy, Smith Ball, went in after him. They covered him with their guns and ordered him to follow them out. After they had stepped outside he slammed the door and shot through the cracks, mortally wounding Copley and shooting Ball in the hip. Mr. Estes and George Dart of the Vigilance Committee then brought out the howitzer which Capt. Fisk had left in charge of the former, and three shells were fired into the cabin, one passing through and the other two exploding inside. The Mexican was found on the cabin floor, having been struck in the head by a fragment of shell but still alive. He was taken out and hung by the enraged citizens and his body burned. In the early spring of 1864 Gov. Edgerton engaged Mr. Estes to transport him and his wife from Bannack to Fort Benton. They made the journey with a four-mule team, and when within three miles of their destination were attacked by Indians. Seeing the party in the distance Mr. Estes put his team into a run, but one of the leaders fell, the Indians being not more than three hundred yards distant. Stopping the team Mr. Estes instructed the party to barricade themselves behind the wagon and prepare to fight, whereupon the Indians rode away. The preceding day the same war party had killed eleven men on the Marias river.

In the summer of 1864 Mr. Estes located what is now known as the Shineberger ranch, and there continued to engage in farming and stockraising until 1868, when he sold the property to Mr. Shineberger and in 1871 purchased of Philip Lovell the Watson Station, being the stage station, postoffice, hotel and general store on the old stage line between Salt Lake City and Fort Benton. For some time Mr. Estes had been missing small sums of money and various articles of merchandise from his store, the thefts being committed at night, and he suspected a certain man. There were then about 700 Bannack Indians camped near the store, and in order to detect the thief our subject instructed his clerk to keep watch of the store on a certain night. Our subject went to bed about 11:30 that night, but was soon aroused by his clerk, who said he had shot a man. Mr. Estes went into the store, and there found the dead maurauder to be an Indian. At daybreak he started for the Indian camp to see the chief, whose name was Tindoe. They had left the camp and were moving off, but Mr. Estes followed them and brought Tindoe back to the store. He had also sent word to a lieutenant who was stationed up the valley with about twenty soldiers. The settlers were much alarmed, believing the slaying of the Indian would cause an outbreak. When the chief arrived at the station Mr. Estes showed him the dead body, whereupon Tindoe laconically said: "Indian no good; he Shoshone, no Bannack;" and, giving the body a kick, he remarked, "He all same dog." Mr. Estes sent a horse, saddle, bridle and blanket to the father of the dead Indian and gave the chief a pair of thirty-dollar California blankets, which appeased any ill feeling that may have been aroused. The chief told our subject to bury the dead man, and the next year the Indians came and held a dance around the grave, again alarming the settlers, but no trouble occurred.

Mr. Estes still continues his residence at the station, although it was abandoned as a stage post in 1880, when the railroad entered the state. He has a fine ranch of 450 acres, devoted to diversified farming and stockraising. He raises wheat, oats and hay, and has fine cattle and horses. Mr. Estes also has a fine apple orchard on his place, thus demonstrating that fruit can be successfully propagated in the valley. His home is located eight miles south of Dillon, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Estes is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party, and has held various offices of trust and responsibility. He has been justice of the peace for twenty years, was a member of the territorial legislature in 1868, serving on many important committees, and was postmaster at Watson Station for many years.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, nee Billings, who was born in Maine, whence she came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where her marriage to Mr. Estes was solemnized. She accompanied her husband to Montana, coming by way of Lander's cutoff and Soda Springs; her death occurred in 1880. On the 31st of March, 1881, Mr. Estes married Mrs. Harriet (Wartham) Oliver, who was born in Springfield, Ill., the daughter of Joseph and Rutitia (Scherer) Wartham, whom she accompanied on his removal to Utah when she was a child. She was the mother of two children by her first marriage: A. Albert and Mary Edna. Our subject and his wife have no children.

WILLIAM S. ERWIN.—Recognized everywhere in Gallatin county as one of its thoroughly up-to-date business men, Mr. Erwin has successfully wrought flattering results in ranching and stock raising. His father, George W. Erwin, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having removed there from New York in 1839, locating in Schuyler county, which he made his future home. In the Mexican war he served gallantly under Gen. Winfield Scott in the United States army for two years, participating in many of the sanguinary battles of the war. With the declaration of peace he returned to Schuyler county, Ill., where he continued the peaceful vocation of a farmer until his death in 1894. His wife, the mother of William S. Erwin, Agnes (Corrie) Erwin, was a native of Schuyler county, and his paternal grandfather, Cornelius M. Erwin, was born in New York.

William S. Erwin attended the public schools, supplementing the instruction there received by attendance at Chaddock College, at Quincy, Ill., and by a complete business course at a commercial college at Valparaiso, Ind. He found employment on his father's farm until 1886, when the attractions of the great west appealed to him and he came to the then territory of Montana and located in the Gallatin valley, Gallatin county. Here he found employment on farms and cattle ranches, and in 1890 purchased railroad land on the West Gallatin river, five miles from Belgrade, where he now has an estate of 200 acres, with an additional one hundred acres farther up the valley. All of this is practically under an excellent system of irrigation. The crop from which he derives his largest revenue is barley. Mr. Erwin has a handsome residence and most substantial outbuildings, everything about his place indicating prosperity. His superior intelligence and unimpeachable integrity have won the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, and he is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances. The domestic life of Mr. Erwin dates from April 19, 1894, when he wedded Miss Maisie Kent, of Gallatin county, Mont., daughter of James Kent, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1864 Mr. Kent came from the Keystone state and located in Gallatin county, where he passed from earth in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have three interesting children, James Kent, May Agnes and Lewis George. Fraternally Mr. Erwin belongs to the Woodmen of the World, of which order he is a respected and influential member.

JOHN M. EVANS, one of the leading members of the bar of Missoula county, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Montana, whither he was brought by his parents so young that practically he may be considered a native son of the state, though in fact he was born in Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., on January 7, 1863. His parents, Philip E. and Mary B. (Powell) Evans, were born in Missouri and Virginia, in which latter state his original paternal American ancestors located in the early days, in the family being influential planters and slaveholders, some of whom subsequently removed to Missouri. The Evans family is of Welch extraction. Philip E. Evans, a farmer and stockraiser, removed from Missouri to Montana in 1864, making the overland journey with ox teams to Virginia City. He engaged first in mining and later in farming and cattle raising near Deer Lodge, where his death occurred in 1889, and his widow is still residing. All of their five sons and five daughters except one son, deceased, are residents of Montana.

John M. Evans attended the public schools of the city of Deer Lodge, after which he matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1887, and admitted to the bar of Missouri. Mr. Evans entered upon legal practice in Butte, Mont., in the office of Judge Dewitt, with whom he was associated one year, after which he formed a professional partnership with Judge F. C. Webster at Missoula, this alliance obtaining for one year, since which time he has conducted individual practice. He is known as a forceful and capable advocate, having a ready command of expedients and showing an intuitive grasp of the salient points in any case. He marshals his facts with military precision and presents a cause with cogency of argument, while he is well grounded in the science and literature of the law.

Mr. Evans retains a representative clientage and is a worthy representative of the Montana bar. He has ever given an active support to the Democratic party, taking a marked interest in the cause. He served as a member and chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and from 1889 until 1894 he served as police judge of Missoula, in 1894 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Missoula, in which office he served four years. He was nominated for county attorney in 1888, but was defeated by Judge Webster, his associate in practice. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. On June 11, 1889, Mr. Evans wedded Miss Helen G. Hastings, who was born in California and their two children are Beverly P. and John M., Jr.

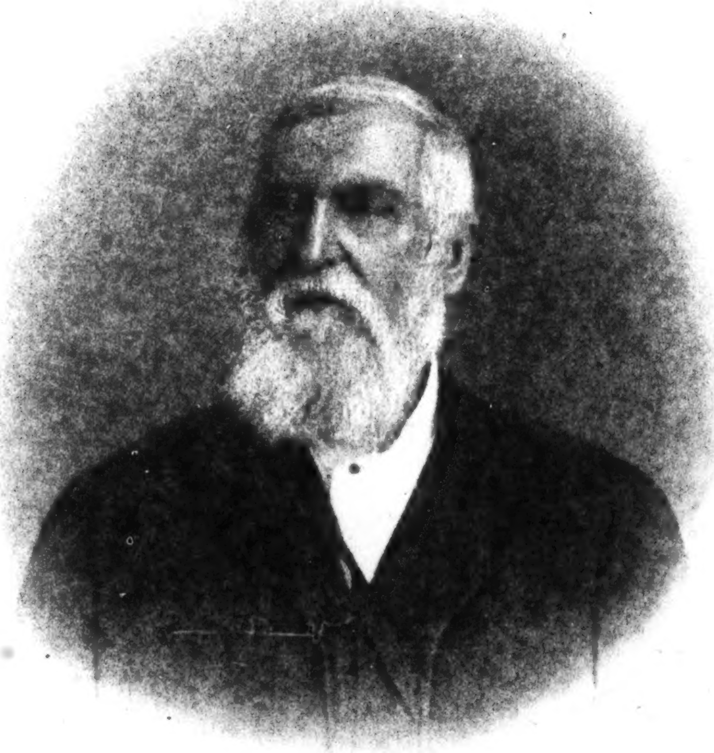
L. O. EVANS, one of the representative young members of the bar of Silver Bow county, has been a resident of Montana from boyhood and has attained reputation in his profession, being a member of the firm of Forbis & Evans, of Butte, whose precedence in litigation concerning the mining industry is unmistakable and whose judgment in regard to mining law is considered practically authoritative. Lewis Orvis Evans is a native of Utica, N. Y., where he was born on August 31, 1871, the son of Owen and Emily J. (Church) Evans, both of whom were born in the Empire state, the latter descending from one of its prominent old families. They had four children, of whom Lewis was the second. In 1883 Owen Evans removed to Montana, locating in Helena, where he was for many years engaged in business and is now living retired, he and his wife having an attractive home on Ninth avenue.

L. O. Evans attended the public schools of Utica and continued his studies in Helena, being graduated from the high school there in the class of 1887, when he was fifteen years old. He at once matriculated in the celebrated seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., where he studied for two years, when he returned to Helena and entered the law office of Word, Smith & Word, with whom he continued his technical reading until 1894, when he was admitted to the bar. He was in the active practice of law in Helena until 1896, when he entered the office of John F. Forbis, in Butte, for one year and was then admitted as a partner of Mr. Forbis, with the present firm title. This firm handles the legal business of the Boston & Montana, the Butte & Boston and several other of the largest mining corporations.

The firm has handled some of the most important mining cases litigated in the Union, notably the Larkin case, which was a cause celebre, and the members are known as able exponents of mining law, strong advocates and safe counselors, while they are potential factors in all branches of law. In the litigation between the Butte & Boston and the Boston & Montana Companies vs. the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Forbis & Evans have conducted all the cases for the two companies first mentioned, and in many Mr. Evans has had entire charge. He personally has mining interests of valuable order and finds his chief recreation in outdoor sports and athletic exercises. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

ALBERT G. CLARKE.—Rising above the heads of the masses there have always been individuals distinguished beyond others,—men who by their forceful personality have commanded the respect of their fellows, and have shown those resplendant virtues of a lordly race,—perseverance in purpose and a directing spirit which never fails to be obeyed. Among the men of the great west who have marked with deeds the progress of swift-rolling time, and whose names are kept green in the memory of those who had cognizance of their lives and accomplishment, Albert G. Clarke stands sharply out. He was conspicuously identified with the business interests of Helena and with the industrial life of Montana from its pioneer days, while his life was guided by the loftiest integrity and honor, and prolific in good works and kindly deeds.

Albert Gallatin Clarke was born in Terre Haute, Ind., on April 7, 1822, of Scottish lineage, his original American ancestor emigrating from Scotland to Connecticut among its earliest settlers. His father, Thomas H. Clarke, was born in New York in 1793, and was for many years a prominent merchant of Batavia. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but secured as a substitute Thurlow Weed, who later became so prominent a historical figure. In Terre Haute, Ind., was celebrated the marriage of Thomas H. Clarke to Miss Mary Dickson, born in Ohio, in 1800, of German and Irish ancestry, and in that Indiana town they reared their six children, of whom only one is now living. The mother died in 1858 and the father on April 19, 1871. Albert G. Clarke received the education given by the public schools, and at the age of nineteen started out to make his own way in the world, first going to Andrew county, Mo., where he was employed on a farm at $13 per month. He was industrious and economical and in 1849 his savings had accumulated sufficiently for him to open a small mercantile establishment at Savannah, which he conducted until 1858, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was similarly engaged until 1862, when he transported his stock with ox teams across the plains of Denver, Colo. In that little town he disposed of his goods at a fair profit, and the next year returned to St. Joseph. There, in 1864, he purchased a stock of hardware and crockery, and, loading it on ox wagons, set forth for Virginia City, Mont., where he arrived in due time and opened a store, which he conducted about a year and removed the stock to Helena, which was then assuming a position of some importance.



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A G Clarke

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A G Clarke

Here he was for a number of years associated in merchandising with Thomas Conrad, and later J. C. Curtin was admitted to the firm, the members of which continued to be associated in business until the death of Mr. Clarke. Their friendship and harmonious business relations have been inviolate during all these long years, within which time their mercantile enterprise attained gigantic proportions. During the later years of his life Mr. Clarke was retired from active business duty.

Mr. Clarke's business sagacity led him to realize that there was a great future for the stock-raising industry in Montana. As early as 1864 he brought 300 head of cattle across the plains, including a number of thoroughbred Durhams. He thereafter continued to be prominently interested in this branch of industrial activity, having at times as many as 6,000 head of cattle. He also accumulated much valuable realty, both in city and country, and was largely concerned in the development of mining properties. His advice was held most valuable in business and financial circles, and his integrity was as an impregnable fortress. He was one of the organizers of the Montana National Bank, for a time its vice-president, and one of its stockholders until his death. Thoroughly a man of the people, Mr. Clarke was unwavering in his allegiance to Democratic principles. but almost invariably refused a political candidacy. One exception was that for the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected and in which he served two years and resigned it, owing to the demands of his private interests. He was for more than half a century identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had advanced to the Knights Templar degree and he held official preferment in each of the Masonic bodies with which he was connected, while he aided in the organization of a number of Montana lodges. For nearly three score years and until his death he was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and carried his religion into every deed and action. He was for a number of years a trustee of the church in Helena, contributing liberally to its support. On October 15, 1850, Mr. Clarke was married with Miss Ann Eliza Burns, who was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1825, the daughter of Jeremiah Burns, and of this union five children were born: Madora, wife of William B. Raleigh, of Helena; Charles A., a prominent business man of the same city; Albert G., a leading member of the Helena bar, and William H., of Chicago. Mrs. Clarke died at Nebraska City, Neb., in 1865, while on the way to join her husband in Montana. In 1872 Mr. Clarke was united to Mrs. Sarah Meek, whose death occurred three years later, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Sarah C. Morgan, who died on December 9, 1896.

It has been well said that "Few men in Helena have lived a purer or more useful life than Albert G. Clarke." Death claimed this noble spirit on December 23, 1899, in the fullness of his years in a community to whose material and moral advancement he had largely contributed, and in his passing away the city of his home sustained the loss of one of its most valuable pioneer citizens.

JOHN H. FAIRFIELD, M. D., the oldest resident physician of Great Falls, Mont., is a native of Saco, Me., where he was born on August 17, 1856. His parents were John W. and Mary (Hersy) Fairfield, both natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a sea captain, sailing on transatlantic voyages and between the United States and foreign ports. He died in Maine in 1860. Not long after his death his widow and family removed to Minneapolis, Minn. The paternal grandfather, John Fairfield, was an English merchant, who came to the United States and passed his latter years in Maine, where he died. Dr. Fairfield was but six years old when his mother made the family home in Minnesota and he began the study of medicine in Minneapolis in 1876, and in 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where, after three years of diligent study, he was graduated with the class of 1880, with the degree of M. D. He then entered the Philadelphia City Hospital as resident physician, remained one year, and returned to Minneapolis, where he continued to practice his profession for another year.

In 1884 Dr. Fairfield came to the site of the future wide-awake and flourishing city of Great Falls. Then it was merely a townsite, but the few people there were full of hope and great expectations, and Dr. Fairfield established himself as the pioneer physician and surgeon of the city, and he has lived to witness a most satisfactory fruition of those early anticipations, for his practice has increased in due proportion with the growth of the town. For a few months Dr. Fairfield resided in Fort Benton, but in March, 1885, he returned to

Great Falls where he has remained ever since. Here he has built up a most lucrative practice and thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the community. He has also devoted considerable attention to sheep grazing, having purchased his first band of sheep in 1884. In 1895 Dr. Fairfield was united in marriage to Miss Kathrine Arkell, a native of Canada. They have two children, Isabel and John W. Dr. Fairfield regards the political situation from a Republican view point. He is a patriotic, broad-minded and progressive man, with a lively interest in the welfare of his home city. He has been honored by an election as mayor of the city of Great Falls, and was among the first aldermen to be elected. He is now health officer of the city. He is a member of the North Montana Medical Association and of the State Medical Society. As he is one of the oldest physicians in the state Dr. Fairfield is well and favorably known throughout Montana. By all with whom he has been associated he is highly esteemed for his professional ability, sound, practical judgment and conscientious motives.

JOHN H. FARMER (county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county, and a resident of Helena) first came to Montana in 1886. He was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, August 21, 1854. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Farmer, who died in Wales, their lifelong home. John H. Farmer passed his boyhood in England, and he received an excellent education in the Shrewsbury schools, which were founded under Edward the VI. Completing the full course, he was apprenticed to Horton & Scott, civil engineers, of Birmingham, and served with them three years. In 1879 he came to Canada, and entered the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he was engaged in locating and constructing lines in the western portion of the Dominion until 1886, when he made his initial visit to Helena. He then entered the employment of the Montana Central Railroad, ran the first location of that line from Great Falls to Fort Benton, and later had charge of the long tunnel on that line. One year later he removed to Utah, and worked on a proposed railway from Ogden to Sioux City, Iowa, running the preliminary survey through Utah and Wyoming. At Salt Lake City he was chief clerk and draughtsman of the Rio Grande Western, and had charge of the construction of a portion of the line. Returning to Helena he passed one year in the office of the surveyor-general of Montana and since then has been engaged in mining engineering. In June, 1889, Mr. Farmer was appointed county surveyor by the county commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, to fill a vacancy. Politically Mr. Farmer is a stanch Republican, and he manifests a lively interest in the county, state and national campaigns. During his long residence in both the territory and the state of Montana he has formed a wide circle of acquaintances by whom he is greatly esteemed.

JOSEPH E. FARNHAM.—As chairman of the board of county commissioners of Custer county and as prominent in business and stockgrowing, a review of the life of Mr. Farnham is necessary to complete the record of the activities of that section of Montana. Joseph E. Farnham is a native of Concord, N. H., and was born on the 14th of June, 1853, the youngest of the six children of Hiram and Lucretia (Ramsdell) Farnham. The original American ancestors came from Wales to New Hampshire as early as 1725. Mr. Farnham attended the public schools and, securing a good English education, learned the carpenter's trade. He gave attention to this in his native state until 1883, when, as bookkeeper of the Concord (N. H.) Cattle Company, he came to Montana and located on a ranch on Tongue river, near Miles City. He was also and still is an interested principal in this company, which has ranches on Cottonwood creek and is conducting an extensive business in high-grade cattle. In 1886 Mr. Farnham located on a ranch on the Powder river and there resided until 1893, when he came to Miles City, which is still his home. Here he attended to the office work of several large cattle outfits, and, in April, 1901, purchased the insurance, real estate and live stock business of C. A. Wiley, which he has since conducted with success.

In Republican politics Mr. Farnham occupies a high position, and in the fall of 1896 his clear-cut methods of business and accuracy gained him the nomination and then an election to the office of county commissioner of Custer county. He is now chairman of the board and has spared no effort to advance the interests of the county. The board has constructed a new wagon bridge across

Tongue river, erected a new superstructure on the bridge across Powder river, a steel bridge across Mizpah river and let the contract for a fine new bridge across the Yellowstone river. The three commissioners of Custer county were appointed by the legislature to adjust the boundaries of Custer and Rosebud counties, the latter having been established in 1901.

Mr. Farnham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee and treasurer of the church in Miles City and superintendent of its Sunday school. On the 19th of November, 1885, Mr. Farnham was united in marriage with Miss Minnie E. Parmenter, who was born in Vermont. They have three children—Lucretia, born December 16, 1887; Guy E., born July 26, 1893; and Scott, born September 10, 1898.

CHARLES FINCH.—Native of Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, where he was born August 5, 1859, a son of Jacob and Maria (Grantier) Finch, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Charles Finch has known much of western pioneer life. His grandfather, John Finch, removed from Virginia to Ohio, and later to Iowa, where he was a pioneer and where he left an estate which is now occupied by some of his heirs. In 1855 Jacob Finch started to California, but prairie fires having destroyed the grass, he was compelled to return to Iowa, where he remained until 1864, when he came overland to Montana, making the trip with ox teams. The party met large numbers of Indians, but had no trouble from them. They came by the Bridger cut-off, arriving at Norwegian gulch on August 10, 1864. Here Mr. Finch engaged in prospecting. Many travelers and callers journeyed through the place, none ever passing his cabin without eating. After vainly working for a month to strike a pay streak, he removed to Virginia City and went to work in Alder gulch, remaining until the spring of 1866, mining with fair success. During the flour riot he went after two sacks he had stored at Nevada, and was obliged to defend them with his revolver from two parties of angry men who thought he was going to use them for speculation. In 1866 he removed to Madison valley and engaged in ranching on Jack creek, but soon removed to Sterling and a few months later located on Upper Willow creek, and took up the property now occupied by Henry Warner. He did not stay there long. His partner, Walters, a butcher, was accused of buying cattle which he knew to be stolen. A mob threatened them and killed Walters, which Mr. Finch always claimed was a gross injustice. After this occurrence Mr. Finch bought the placer bar in partnership with Dr. Stafford, on Norwegian creek, and worked it about four years with poor success. He then moved to Ferguson and soon after, on May 3, 1877, was killed by his horse falling on him. He left a widow, four sons and a daughter. The widow's death occurred in October, 1900.

Charles Finch remained with his father's family till his father died, engaged in prospecting, farming, freighting, etc., having his headquarters on the homestead at Ferguson until 1889, when he engaged exclusively in prospecting at Butte, Golden Sunlight, Iron Rod, Silver Star, and other places, with varying success. In 1890 he located in Norwegian gulch, and has remained there since. He had only moderate success until 1900 when he struck a rich vein which he has since worked with good profits. It is a rich property, the shaft is now down ninety feet, and the vein was from twelve to eighteen inches thick from two feet down. The ore runs as high as $350 a ton, the lowest yield being $10 a ton. Mr. Finch married May 2, 1892, Amanda L. Thoms, a native of Chicago, and daughter of Lewis Thoms, of Germany, who emigrated to America and made Chicago his home. In coming across the plains Mr. Finch saw thousands of Indians and has since seen thousands more, but never saw but one Indian in a murderous mood, and that was at Sterling in 1867. One had been living in the back room of the Hyde butcher shop, and refused to assist in the work about the place, and during his absence Smith, one of the firm, threw his blanket outside. When the Indian returned and found out who had done this, he seized a long knife and stabbed it through the fleshy part of Smith's arm, whereupon Smith seized a stove hook and beat the Indian over the head. The Indian was never seen after that night, but some years later his skull was found. Mr. Finch is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, in the prime of life, full of vigor and energy, and with apparently many years of usefulness before him. He has the high esteem and regard of all who know him, and loses nothing in public approval as time passes.

GEORGE W. FARR.—A worthy representative of the American type and recognized as one of the able and successful members of the bar of Custer county, and maintaining his home in Miles City, is George W. Farr. He was born on the parental farmstead in Hamilton county, Neb., on the 6th day of July, 1875, the fourth of the five children of Elias and Alvira (Butler) Farr, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Vermont, both families having been represented by stalwart patriots in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Farr is now deceased and her husband lives in Montana.

George W. Farr entered Hastings College, at Hastings, Neb., in 1890, and studied there one year, paying his expenses by his own efforts. He then was a student in a school maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church at Central City for one year, when he entered the Nebraska State University, at Lincoln, and was graduated therefrom in the law department with the class of 1896, and was at the same time admitted to the bar of that state. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Farr came to Montana and took up his location in Miles City, was admitted to the bar of the state and entered upon the active practice of law. His novitiate was of brief duration. He soon acquired professional standing and he has been concerned in much of the important litigation which has come before the courts in his county. He has shown marked power with criminal cases, and was retained in the defense in the Spotted Hawk case and other criminal causes of celebrated order. He has served as counsel for James B. Kempton in railroad cases, defended and secured the acquittal of the Nichols boys, charged with assault, and has been retained in a number a of cattle-stealing cases which have attracted but very little public attention.

In politics Mr. Farr gives his allegiance to the Republican party. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. In the Elks he has served as esteemed lecturing knight, and in the Woodmen as counsellor commander, holding this office two terms. On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Claudia Seiver, who was born in Virginia, and they have two children—Elvira Claudia, who was born on the 16th of June, 1899, and Edgar Wilber, born August 22, 1900.

EUGENE W. FISKE.—We of the twentieth century cannot afford to hold in light estimation the records which bear evidence of worthy lives and worthy deeds of remote ancestors, and he is fortunate who is able to trace his lineage through many generations and find in each a source of pride and satisfaction. The Fiske family is one of distinguished and ancient origin, the first mention in written record being in an ancient grant made by King John, May 1, 1208, wherein he confirms a grant of land to Daniel Fisc and others in Digneveton Park, Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England. The family modernized its name about 1199, and from public records it is found that Lord Symond Fiske, grandson of the above mentioned Daniel, was located in the manor of Stadhaugh, parish of Laxfield. He was born in 1399 and died in 1422, leaving a will. From this origin the various branches of the family have descended, and though the name has been of varying orthography, there is but one family. Tracing the direct line of descent to the subject of this review, the records run from Lord Symond Fiske and his son William through five generations to Nathaniel, who was born in England, whence he emigrated in 1634, but died on the voyage. His widow and family, however, located in New England, and his son John settled in Watertown, Mass., where he died in 1691. The line then traces through his son, known as Dr. John Fiske, who located in Connecticut; his son Benjamin was born in Milford, Conn., and removed to Rhode Island, where was born his son Job, in 1711, the last mentioned being the great-great-grandfather of Eugene W., of this sketch. The great-grandfather likewise bore the name of Job, and was born in 1767, while his son Jeremiah, was the father of John Manchester Fiske, the father of our subject. The family was granted the right to use a coat of arms by charter of confirmation from the Herald's College, England, in 1633. The motto is: "Macte virtute sicitur ad astra." Records extant show that more than 300 representatives of the name served in the war of the Revolution, and more than 500 in the Civil war. Among the distinguished representatives of the family in a collateral line was Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Eugene W. Fiske, who is one of the leading contractors of the capital city of Montana, is a native of Boonville, N. Y., where he was born on March 8, 1851, the son of John M. and Eliza A. (Burgess) Fiske, natives of Boonville, and representative of pioneers of the Empire state. The father of our subject received his education in Boonville, and was there engaged in the manufacture of carriages, sash, blinds, doors, etc., for many years. He is now deceased. In his native town Eugene W. Fiske secured his educational discipline, attending the private high school there conducted by Sebastian Duffy, graduating as a member of the class of 1870. He then found employment in the planing mill and factory conducted by his father, and in 1872 went to Minnesota, joined the engineering corps of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was engaged in civil engineering for a period of four years. He then located in Minneapolis, where he held a position in a furniture factory, later taking charge of a flouring mill at Waseca, Minn., in the meantime taking a two-years course in bank bookkeeping. Eventually he engaged in the building business, working at the bench and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the details of the business. In 1883 Mr. Fiske located at Athol, S. D., where he engaged in contracting and building until the summer of that year, when he became station and express agent for the Dakota Central Railroad, a branch of the Northwestern system, retaining this position until the following spring, when he returned to Waseca, where he accepted the office of manager for an extensive lumber company, retaining the position until 1888, when he came to Montana, took up his permanent residence in Helena, and engaged in general contracting, to which he has since successfully devoted his attention and erected many important buildings. He is recognized as a man of marked executive and business ability, and his careful and conscientious execution of every contract has gained him prestige as a high representative in his line.

In his political adherency Mr. Fisk is identified with the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a communicant of St. Peter's church. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past captain in Patriarchs Militant of this order; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Lambs' Club and the Montana Club.

On December 30, 1880, Mr. Fiske was united in marriage to Miss Kate I. Bailey, who was born in Wilton, Minn., the daughter of P. C. and Avis (Slocum) Bailey, both of whom were born in the state of New York. The father removed with his family to Faribault, Minn., in 1856, becoming one of the pioneers of the town, where he was engaged in the hardware business. His wife was a sister of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Avis, a member of the class of 1902 in the Helena high school; Kenneth, Gertrude and Birnwood, who are attending the public schools of the capital city.

THOMAS A. FITZGERALD, M. D.—As an able and worthy representative of the medical profession of Montana we must speak of Dr. Fitzgerald as one of the progressive young men who contribute to the advancement of the commonwealth through great activity in their respective fields of endeavor. Thomas Allen Fitzgerald was born near Toronto, Canada, on January 29, 1868, the son of James and Anna (Carson) Fitzgerald, natives of Canada and New York. The father was for many years a merchant in Canada, but is now retired, with his residence in Toronto. His family is of Irish extraction, his grandparents having been brought from Ireland to Canada in their childhood, being there reared to maturity and there passing their lives. James and Anna Fitzgerald were the parents of nine children, of whom the Doctor and his brother, Joseph H., are now residents of Montana.

Dr. Fitzgerald received his literary education at Port Hope, Canada, and, taking up the study of medicine upon leaving school, in 1884 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, where he completed a thorough and exacting course, graduating in the class of 1889, receiving the degree of M. D. from Trinity University in 1888. He was thereafter engaged in medical practice in Canada for three years, after which, in March, 1892, he came to Missoula, Mont., where he has built up a large and representative practice as a capable physician and a skillful surgeon. He is a close and unremitting student of the best literature pertaining to the twin branches of medicine and surgery, and is a member of the Montana State Medical Society and of the Niagara Medical Society of Toronto. He is a man of genial personality and is held in high regard in both professional and social circles. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On April 18, 1900, Dr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Metzrodt, who was born in Cheyenne, Wyo., and who adds to his home the charm of her gracious refinement.

DANIEL A. D. FLOWERREE, one of the men of mark in Montana as a stockman, who for many years was a prominent resident of Helena, is a native of Missouri, born in Ralls county on May 19, 1835, a son of Kimp and Mathilda (Caldwell) Flowerree. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky and in their ancestry were united the Scotch thistle and the lilies of France. Mr. Kimp Flowerree removed to Missouri in 1833, and here for many years he was a planter, and in that state he died in 1881. His wife survived him six years, dying in 1887. Of their three sons and four daughters, all now living, Daniel is the only one residing in Montana. His paternal grandfather was Walter Flowerree, who moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1822, when the wildness and ruggedness of that state was akin to the condition of Montana in the pioneer days. Here he married a Miss Breckinridge, a member of that distinguished family of Kentucky which by its eminence has shed luster not only on that state but on the nation.

Daniel A. D. Flowerree passed from boyhood's days to early manhood in his native state. Firm in the belief that the west offered superior advantages to an ambitious youth, in 1852 he went to California and remained there until 1855, then he went to Nicaragua and in 1857 returned to Missouri. In 1864 Mr. Flowerree started for Montana, came across the plains, then alive with buffalo and Indians, many of the latter hostile and treacherous. The journey was made by stage coach via Salt Lake City, and on March 16 of that year he arrived at Virginia City. Here he passed some time in prospecting for auriferous deposits, more familiarly known to the gulch population of those days as "pay dirt." Later he engaged more profitably in other business pursuits in Virginia City, and in 1865 came to Helena, then "Last Chance gulch." Since that time Mr. Flowerree has been one of the most distinguished and successful business men of Helena and of Montana. He was among the first to realize the inexhaustible resources of Montana as a stock-growing state and one of the first to profit by this knowledge. To-day he is one of the largest stock owners and growers in the northwest. He organized the Flowerree Cattle Company. This mammoth business is the outgrowth of his own early business ventures. He had brought a herd of sixty-five cows from Missouri in 1865 and in 1870 and 1873 1,500 more from Texas, and from that time he has been almost exclusively in this business. In 1883 he brought a band of horses from Oregon and in 1879 imported a large herd of cattle from there. He built the first shingle-roofed house in Virginia City and Helena. The one in Virginia City was without doubt the first two-story house erected in Montana. At present Mr. Flowerree's immense financial interests consist of large outfits of land and stock in Teton, Lewis and Clarke and Choteau counties.

In 1858 Mr. Flowerree was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wethers, of Missouri. They have four children, William K.; Annie M., now Mrs. W. L. Velie; Eudora, now Mrs. J. J. Gray, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Wallace, Jr., of Helena. Mrs. Flowerree died in 1882. On February 4, 1885, Mr. Flowerree married with Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, of Missouri. They have one son, Dan J. Flowerree. Mr. Flowerree affiliates with the Democratic party, but from patriotic purposes entirely, as he has never sought personal advancement or office of any description through politics. And yet it is to such strong, earnest and upright men that the people might well turn for its leaders. There are none too many of them in the land. The story of Mr. Flowerree's successful career is in large part the history of Montana.

TERENCE FLYNN has had a somewhat eventful career, but is known as one of the progressive and representative farmers of Beaverhead county, his valuable ranch being located eight miles south of Dillon, his postoffice address. Mr. Flynn is a native son of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Leitrim, Ireland, on March 20, 1847, the son of Patrick and Katherine (McTiarnan) Flynn, and the fifth in order of birth of their twelve children, six of whom are now living. The parents passed their entire lives in Ireland, where the father of our subject was a farmer and trader.

Terence Flynn had such educational advantages as were afforded by the public and parochial schools in his native county, and there he continued to assist in the work on the parental farm for a number of years. In 1872 he decided to try his fortunes in America, and upon his arrival in the United States he made his way to the city of New Haven, Conn., where he worked at the plumbing business and such other occupations as came to hand. In February of that year he came west, locating in Salt Lake City, where he found employment in a smelter. In March of the following year he became a member of a party of fifty-four men who chartered a sailing vessel and went to French Guiana, South America, having been attracted thither by the reports of the wonderful discoveries of gold. The expedition proved fruitless in results, and Mr. Flynn returned to Salt Lake City, arriving in March, 1874. In the fall he went to South Mountain, Idaho, where he had charge of the erection of the first smelter in that locality, and in October came to Beaverhead county and purchased a portion of his present ranch, located on Blacktail creek, comprising 800 acres of exceedingly fertile land, well irrigated and all available for cultivation. Here he has given his attention to farming and stockraising, securing large yields of wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., and has extensive horse and cattle interests, being one of the successful and energetic business men identified with these lines of industry in this favored section of the state. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church.

On July 19, 1883, Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Flynn, the families being of the same name but of no consanguinity, she having been born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1880. They have three children: Ella, born April 22, 1884; Patrick, born August 19, 1885; and Hubert, born February 14, 1888.

HON. JOHN F. FORBIS.—Although in any sphere and in any surroundings his natural force of mind and character would have made him a leading man, it is not improbable that if he had been reared in the lap of luxury, and surrounded by the very flower of civilization and social culture Hon. John F. Forbis, of Butte, would have been something very different from what he is. He might have been the polished gentleman and courtly gallant, the ornament and the inspiration of the social circle, the exemplar of all the bland and suave amenities of life; perhaps the "scholar in politics," illuminating with a wealth of learning the dogmas of the doctrinaries; perhaps the gifted author or discriminating critic, laying bare the daily comedy and tragedy of human life; possibly the merchant prince, with argosies afloat on every sea; or mayhap the eloquent expounder in some technical or professional school. Nowhere would he have been only a splendid flaneur. But it is idle to speculate. Nature intended him for stern duties and produced him in an invironment bound to develop toughness of fibre and flexibility of function, self-reliance, resourcefulness, independence of thought and action—a broad and deep foundation of manliness, on which a superstructure embodying all the ornamental graces could fitly be erected. He was born in Platte county, Mo., February 11, 1855, the descendant of Scotch and English ancestry, who were early settlers of New England, but who, long before the Revolution, sought the milder climate of North Carolina, and subsequently the freer air and wilder scope of the then untrodden wilds of Kentucky, where, amid its picturesque scenes and crude conditions, his father, Jonathan F. Forbis, first saw the light of day on January 27, 1816. Here he grew to manhood, battling, as others did, with savage nature and more savage men; here came to him also the great happiness of his life in his marriage with Miss America Perrin. Although a native of Kentucky, into which state her parents had moved from Virginia, she was, like himself, descendant from a good old English ancestry.

In 1836, when he was yet a young man, Mr. and Mrs. Forbis sought in Missouri a home of their own. Here they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and were making good progress toward a comfortable competency when began the first great higera from the Mississippi valley to Montana. Jonathan F. Forbis was among the earliest to catch the western enthusiasm, and, in 1864, gathering his household goods about him, he started across the plains for the distant promised land by means of ox teams, then the only method of overland transportation. After a long and trying, but uneventful trip, they reached Virginia City, where for a year Mr. Forbis was laboriously engaged in mining. It was a time which tried men's souls. The commonest necessaries of life were scarce and costly. Flour sold readily at $100 a sack, and other articles, with the exception of wild game, in proportion. Houses, furniture, implements—all the appurtenances of domestic life—were of the crudest and most primitive forms. The rigors of the climate laid additional burdens on backs already overtaxed. Yet our mother earth met the exigencies of the case by yielding her richest stores, and yielding up a generous abundance of her treasures. And this was well. For what would now be a princely per diem in the same territory was then barely sufficient to furnish a rugged and slender living. In 1865 Mr. Forbis removed his family to his farm near Helena, and they began anew the vocation of the old patriarchs. Mr. Forbis was a man of unusual sagacity, rare judgment and great force of character. He soon rose to prominence and commanding influence in public affairs. For many years he was one of the commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, and for term after term held a membership in the territorial legislature. He dignified and adorned every relation of life until a stroke of apoplexy cut short his useful career on January 26, 1877. He left a family of seven children, Mrs. E. H. Irvine, Mrs. J. R. Russell and Mrs. M. B. Brownlee, of Butte; Mrs. W. L. Steele, of Helena; John F. and James W., lawyers, and W. P., a mining operator, who died in 1899.

We have dwelt at some length upon the antecedents of John F. Forbis, because in them lies the key to his high character and creditable career. Given the original qualities of a boy, and his rearing amid such surroundings, all that has followed was plainly deducible therefrom, unless prevented by death or some supreme calamity. He was the fifth child of the family, and only nine years old when the trip from Missouri to Virginia City was taken. Thus in childhood he was brought into close and intimate communion with nature—always a fount of healthful inspiration to the receptive and responsive soul. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Helena, and in his very early manhood began to read law in the office of Judge Hiram Knowles. Later he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court in Deer Lodge county. Upon admission to the bar, in 1877, he located in Butte and at once entered upon the practice of law, in which from 1881 to 1889 he was associated with his former preceptor, Judge Knowles. In 1889 he formed a partnership with his brother, James W. Forbis, which lasted until 1896, and was eminently successful, winning a large and profitable clientage and a high rank in the profession. They were attorneys for the Butte & Boston and many other mining companies in this state and elsewhere, and for leading business men and banking firms in Butte and other cities. Mr. Forbis is now alone in his practice, and at the zenith of his influence and power. He is an acknowledged leader at the bar, both in the extent and accuracy of his legal learning and his versatility in the application of it. His voice is also potential in political affairs and in all matters of public interest. During the greater part of his mature life he was an ardent Democrat in politics and represented his county with distinction in the territorial legislature several times as the choice of that party. In 1894 he was, by appointment of that party also a member of the state board of education. In the cataclysm of 1896 his vigorous independence landed him in the Republican party. He at once took a high rank in its councils and pleased his new associates so well that they made him a delegate to their national convention in 1900. Among the fraternal orders, the only one in which he holds membership is that of Freemasonry.

Mr. Forbis was married February 22, 1888, to Miss Mina Daft, a native of Salt Lake City. They have three children—Majorie E., John F., Jr., and Robert. Socially Mr. Forbis is a captivating and entertaining companion, with a ready wit, a keen sense of humor and a vast fund of anecdotes and reminiscence.

ANTHONY HUNDLEY BARRET.—This honored pioneer of Montana, now incumbent of the important office of treasurer of the state, merits specific consideration in any work purporting to record the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the commonwealth, aided in its development and leaving upon it the impress of strong individuality. Mr. Barret is a native of Grayson county, Ky., born at Litchfield on January 25, 1834, the son of Augustus M. and Mary J. (Cunningham) Barret. The original American ancestor of the Barret family emigrated from Southhampton, England, to Virginia in the early days and there passed the residue of his life as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and by reason of gallant services of his forbearers in the Revolution, Treasurer Barret now belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. His son Francis, grandfather of Montana's state treasurer, was likewise a native of the Old

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A. H. Barret

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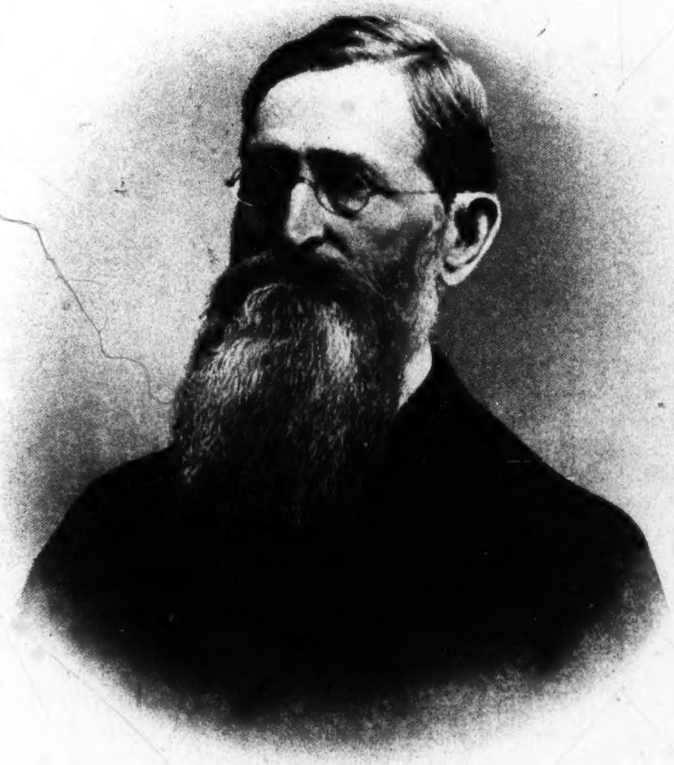

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A. H. Barret

Dominion, and was ordained as a Baptist minister. He removed with his family to Greensburg, Ky., where in 1832 both he and his wife fell victims to the cholera. While with unselfish courage and rare self-abnegation they were devoting themselves to caring for the afflicted, both were stricken and succumbed, dying within an hour of each other, leaving nine children, one being Augustus M. Barret. He was born in Green county, Ky., on May 8, 1804, and served for thirty years as clerk of the circuit and county courts of Edmonson county, Ky., whence he removed, in 1852, to Missouri, locating at Sedalia, where for three years he was clerk of the district court, and where he died on September 1, 1857. He was thrice married, first to Miss Mary M. Marshall, who bore him three children, one of whom survives. His second union was to the mother of Treasurer Barret, she being a native of Grayson county, Ky., the daughter of William Cunningham. Of this union three children were born, two sons and a daughter. The mother died in 1837, being survived by her infant daughter only about a year. The eldest son, William L., a soldier in the Confederate army, met his death in the battle of Mansfield, or Pine Ridge. In 1839 Augustus M. Barret was a third time married, the bride being Miss Berroyal H. Rountree, who became the mother of three children, only one of whom survives, and her death occurred in 1885.

State Treasurer Barret was reared to manhood in his native state, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the private schools of the place and period. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a harnessmaker and worked three years at this trade, then, in 1849, he went to Marshall, Tex., and was a clerk three years. In 1852 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house, which he resigned in 1853 and going to Shreveport, La., he remained there one year and then removed to Sedalia, Mo., in 1858, where he became a dealer in men's furnishing goods, and during the legislative session of 1860 and '61 he acted as clerk of the lower house of the Missouri legislature. At the outbreak of the Civil war he disposed of his business and again accepted a clerkship until his health became impaired, when he sought a change of climate and occupation, and in 1865 crossed the plains to Montana by the way of Fort Kearney, Laramie plains, and Bridger's cutoff and Soda Springs, transportation being effected by ox and mule teams. He was not molested by the Indians and eventually arrived in Alder gulch, where for two years he was engaged in placer mining. In March, 1866, Mr. Barret was appointed private secretary to Gen. Meagher, and also was assistant auditor of the territory under John Ming, and acted as clerk of Indian affairs. In March, 1867, he received the appointment of special Indian agent for the Jocko reservation near Missoula. From 1865 until 1877 he served as clerk of the lower house of the territorial legislature. In 1868 he went to Radersburg, where he was in the grocery business three years, and in 1875 he opened a harness shop in Alder gulch, removing it to Pony in 1877 and the next year to Butte, where, in 1879, he entered into partnership with "Chris" Jacky, forming the firm of Barret & Jacky, in the same business, the firm also maintaining branches in Anaconda and Phillipsburg. This alliance continued up to 1896, when Mr. Barret purchased the business, which he ran one year, then sold it. But in 1899 he became interested as a silent partner in business again at Dillon and Butte. Mr. Barret represented Jefferson county in the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1868-9, and for eight years filled the office of justice of the peace of Deer Lodge, Madison and Jefferson counties.

In every official position to which he has been chosen he has proved equal to the duties imposed, and his administration of affairs has at all times been so careful and discriminating as to gain endorsement from the people. Thus it was a merited preferment which came to him in the election of November, 1900, when he was chosen treasurer of the state, and it is needless to say that the finances of the commonwealth could not have been placed in more worthy hands. Mr. Barret has been a lifelong adherent of the Democratic party, has kept himself well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and been a powerful factor in forwarding the cause of his party in the state. He is to-day one of the veteran representatives of Democracy in Montana. In the Masonic order Mr. Barret has occupied a conspicuous position for many years. His initiation as an entered apprentice dates back nearly two score years, and the records show that he has held most exalted office in the gift of the members of the order. He has served as worshipful master of the blue lodge, high priest of the chapter, as grand high priest of the grand capitular body, as commander of Montana Commandery No. 3, and as grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Montana. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has advanced to inspector-general of the thirty-third degree. In this great fraternity, as in all other relations of life, he is held in high regard, his friends being in number as his acquaintances. In September, 1899, he was elected grand master of Montana, having risen to that position step by step through the consecutive grades.

On November 9, 1880, Mr. Barret was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Brooke. They were married in Helena in the Episcopal church by Rev. Maylan N. Gilbert. She was born in what is now West Virginia, at Morgantown, Va., the daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Brooke, a representative of one of the prominent families of the Old Dominion. She is a sister of the late Dr. Benj. C. Brooke, of Helena, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Barret have an adopted daughter, Marie, who was born in Kentucky. The family are worthy the precedence which is theirs in social life, exemplifying that innate refinement which dignifies and harmonizes the various associations of humanity.

THOMAS FLYNN.—Among the sons of the Emerald Isle who have become factors in the industrial life of Montana is Mr. Flynn, one of the extensive and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, his fine ranch property being located seven miles south of Dillon, the county seat. Mr. Flynn is a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, where he was born February 14, 1854, being the eighth in order of birth of the twelve children of Patrick and Katherine (McTiarnan) Flynn, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Emerald Isle. The father of our subject was a farmer and trader and a stanch representative of good old Irish stock, being a man of ability and inflexible integrity of character. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Catholic church.

Thomas Flynn was educated in the public and parochial schools of his native county, and thereafter he assisted in the work of the parental farmstead until the time of his emigration, his father having died when he was but fourteen years of age. Two of his brothers had preceded him to the United States and were engaged at mining in Montana in 1876. Coming to Montana in that year he entered the employ of Poindexter & Orr, extensive stockgrowers and merchants of Beaverhead county. Five years later he bought a tract of land on Blacktail creek, the nucleus of his present fine property, embracing 2,600 acres, while he controls a tract of 1,700 acres under lease from the state, thus giving a total of 4,300 acres. In addition to raising large crops of wheat, oats and alfalfa, Mr. Flynn is extensively engaged in the production of highgrade shorthorn cattle. He has brought to bear in his operations excellent business and executive ability and an unflagging energy, and is ever alert and progressive, thus securing worthy success and the enjoyment of high standing in the community as a citizen and a business man. During the severe winter of 1889 Mr. Flynn met with severe financial losses, a large portion of his live stock perishing, but the misfortune did not discourage him, and he has entirely recouped his losses. He is constantly making improvements on his ranch by bringing more land under cultivation and feeding more stock; and stands as one of the substantial and prosperous ranchmen of the county. His political support is given to the Democratic party, while he and his estimable wife are members of the Catholic church.

In the city of Butte, on November 22, 1855, Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ledan, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States when seventeen years of age in company with her brother, Michael, who died in Butte in 1883. Her parents were John and Mary (Flynn) Ledan, the former of whom is deceased and the latter still residing in Ireland.

CLEMENS H. FORTMAN is one of the representative business men of the capital city who has attained a large measure of success through his own efforts. Mr. Fortman is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Cincinnati in 1861. His father, John Fortman, was born in Holland, where he was educated and whence he emigrated in 1857, locating in Cincinnati and there passed the remainder of his honorable and useful life. He was for a time employed in a foundry, but became a member of the police force of the Queen City, and served for the long term of twenty years, being retired only when he had reached the age limit. At the time of his retirement he was presented with a gold star and a goldheaded cane in recognition of his long and faithful service. The mother of Mr. Fortman was born in Osnabruck, in the extreme eastern part of Holland, where she grew to maturity. By her marriage to Mr. Fortman she became the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living.

Clemens H. Fortman, our subject, was educated in the parochial schools of Cincinnati, graduating in 1874. After leaving school he was employed for two years in a grocery, and for three years thereafter was in the employ of Parker, Harrison & Co., manufacturers of spices. He then engaged in the grocery trade in Cincinnati, but in 1887 failing health rendered a change of climate imperative, and he came to Montana, where he was first engaged with the Montana Lumber Company, of Helena, for one year; then employed in the local office of the Northern Pacific Express Company. A change of agents brought about a change in the corps of subordinates, and thereafter Mr. Fortman was for nine years in the employ of that well known firm of Sanford & Evans, to whom specific reference is made elsewhere. On September 1, 1900, Mr. Fortman organized the C. H. Fortman Company, incorporated under the laws of the state, though he is the sole stockholder in the same. The function of the enterprise includes dealing in grain, coal, wood, implements and wagons, and the ability and correct business methods which Mr. Fortman brings to bear insures to the undertaking abundant success.

In politics our subject gives loyal support to the Democratic party; in religion he and his family are members of the Catholic church; socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders, and the Jefferson Club, being treasurer of the last mentioned. He is well known in the city, where he enjoys a distinctive popularity. In 1898-9 he represented his ward as a member of the board of aldermen, filling the office most creditably. In 1884 Mr. Fortman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fallon, a native of Cincinnati, and the daughter of Patrick Fallon, who was born in Ireland, whence he came to America in his youth, locating in Cincinnati, where he is engaged in the market business in a wholesale way. Mrs. Fortman's sister, Miss Alice Fallon, has attained an excellent reputation in the field of vocal music, having studied under Orgaini, the great Dresden teacher, and made a notable success in both concert and operatic work. Mr. and Mrs. Fortman are the parents of one child, Blanche Marie.

BENOIL O. FOURNIER.—For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Fournier has been a resident of Montana, identified with its business and industrial life, and is today one of the influential and honored citizens of Beaverhead county, where he has extensive real estate and livestock interests. He is also engaged in general merchandising at Jackson, and has valuable mining interests in this section of the state. His life has been one of consecutive industry; his career in the west, while varied in character, has commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen by reason of his sterling integrity of character.

Mr. Fournier is a native of Verchires county, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on May 8, 1847, being the eighth of the ten children of Antoine and Idelaide (Lambert) Fournier, natives of Canada, where they passed their entire lives, the original American ancestors having settled in Canada more than two centuries ago, while in the paternal line our subject is of distinguished French lineage. He received his early education in the parochial schools of his native county, supplemented by a thorough course of study in Beloeil College, at Beloeil, where ne remained seven years. After leaving school he engaged in general merchandising at St. Liboire, Canada, until 1870, when he went to California and engaged in the hotel business at Aukland. He then went to San Francisco and engaged in the bakery business for a short interval. In 1871 Mr. Fournier located in Virginia City, Nev., and worked in the famous Comstock mine, remaining until 1877. He was unsettled for several months, but finally organized a party with a train of ten wagons and started for the Black Hills. At Laramie City he left the train and came to Montana by way of Tongue and Yellowstone rivers. Reaching Fort Custer he contracted in the fall of 1877 to supply brick and other material for the post, realizing five hundred dollars therefrom. He then removed to Bozeman and for three years engaged in ranching and freighting in Gallatin county and later was similarly engaged in Silver Bow county for two and one-half years, coming thence to the Big Hole basin, in Beaverhead county, where he engaged in prospecting for two years. In 1884 he discovered the hot springs near where the town of Jackson now stands, and immediately located a ranch in this locality, eventually securing a large tract of land. He later disposed of a considerable portion of his land, but still retains 640 acres, and also the ownership of the springs, whose waters have shown valuable remedial qualities. He now conducts a general store in Jackson, having a large and well selected stock and controlling a trade which reaches throughout a wide territory tributary to the town. He is also extensively engaged in the cattle business and in farming, and is also interested in gold and copper mines in the vicinity of Jackson. When he first came to the Big Hole basin elk and antelope often were found feeding among his herds of cattle, and he recalls that in 1886 a band of antelope came down to his ranch. Being on horseback at the time, he made an effort to corral them, but they were too wary to be taken captive. In his religious faith Mr. Fournier is a member of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On February 3, 1901, Mr. Fournier was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette Cartier, who was born in Canada, the daughter of Joseph Cartier, a representative of one of the old and prominent French families of the dominion. Our subject and his wife have a pleasant home in Jackson, and are held in the highest esteem in the community.

THOMAS J. FOWLER, a representative farmer and cattlegrower of Gallatin county, Mont., who was elected county sheriff in the fall of 1900, is now discharging the duties of his position with that ability and discretion which marks the thoughtful man of affairs, and assures the approval of the public. Mr. Fowler is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Noble county, Ohio, August 29, 1850, a son of Cherry Valley (born February 11, 1812) and Elizabeth (Bond) Fowler (born July 4, 1815). Cherry Valley Fowler secured his somewhat unusual cognomen from having been born on the site of Cherry Valley massacre in New York. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where they were numbered among the earliest pioneers, and where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Elizabeth (Bond) Fowler, mother of Sheriff Fowler, was a native of Maryland, and her death occurred in Ohio in August, 1896, at the age of eighty-one. Cherry Valley and Elizabeth Fowler were the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and ten of whom are living.

Thomas J. Fowler was reared on the parental homestead, early becoming inured to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and securing his education in the public schools. He remained in Ohio until 1877, when he disposed of his farm and came to Montana. He recently purchased a fine ranch of 160 acres in Gallatin county, located five miles southwest of Bozeman. He is making excellent improvements on the ranch, which will be devoted to farming and stockraising upon a large scale.

In politics Mr. Fowler has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its cause, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Grant. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated by the Republicans for sheriff of Gallatin county, was duly elected and inducted into office. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Yeomen; he and his family are members of the Christian church. On November 25, 1880, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Mahala C. McKinsey, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 22, 1852, the daughter of George E. and Sarah (Wilson) McKinsey, natives of Indiana, of which state their parents were among the earliest pioneers. Mrs. Fowler's parents are now residents of Bozeman, Mont., Mr. McKinsey being one of the pioneers of Montana, having removed from Indiana to Omaha, Neb., in 1854, and in 1863 to Montana where he engaged in farming and mining until his retirement from active business life. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of six children, namely: Rosa, Grace, Bertie, Bessie, Viola and Ernest.

JAMES D. FOX.—Numbered among the first permanent settlers in the Big Hole basin, Beaverhead county, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stockraising, James D. Fox has definitely contributed to the industrial progress of this section of the state. James Dwight Fox comes of stanch old New England stock, his ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines having been identified therewith in early colonial days and for many generations concerned in the agricultural and business life of Massachusetts. Mr. Fox was born in Westfield, Mass., on April 13, 1829, the second of the seven children of Lucius and Persis (Sackett) Fox, natives of the old Bay state. Lucius Fox was a farmer and powder manufacturer for a number of years and was prominently identified with the state militia. His father, Jonathan Fox, born in Massachusetts, was also a farmer. After securing his preliminary education in the common schools of Westfield he completed a course of study in the academy. On leaving school he engaged in farm work, and thus continued until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he went to Boston for the purpose of learning the trade of manufacturing philosophical instruments, devoting his attention to this line for one year, after which he entered the establishment of his uncle, and learned the trade of watchmaking. In 1885 he went to New York city and secured work in an establishment in Maiden lane, and there remained until the panic of 1857, when he returned to Boston and worked at his trade until the following year. His next move was to the South, locating in Montgomery, Ala., where he was employed for a short interval and then went to Camden and was there employed at his trade for a year. His next change was in removing to Linden, Ala., where he opened a jewelry business, which he conducted until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment of Alabama Volunteer Infantry and served until the capture of Mobile, when he took passage to New York. At the close of the war he returned to Alabama and again engaged in the jewelry business at Linden. He sold his interests in the south in the year 1872 and returned to New York city to accept a position as traveling salesman for manufacturing jewelers, and for the Springfield Watch Company, being thus engaged until 1878 when he came to Montana and for a short time was employed at his trade in Helena. He thence removed to Butte, and in the fall of the same year engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business. In 1885-6 he also conducted a grocery business. In the latter year he disposed of his interests in Butte and came to Big Hole basin and located on his present ranch, where he has since given his attention to the raising of fine cattle and horses, while he secures from his ranch large annual yields of hay. He now controls 3,260 acres of land, has a good residence and made excellent improvements on his place, one of the best in this locality. In politics Mr. Fox gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1892 he was appointed and is now postmaster at Fox, which was named in his honor.

In the year 1865 Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Olivia G. Thomas, who died in 1877, leaving three children: Walter P., who has a large ranch near that of his father, is married and has two children; Eugene T. also owns a large ranch in the same locality, is married and the father of one child; and Emeline L. is the wife Chauncey R. Brown, a successful ranchman of the Big Hole basin, and has three children. On November 6, 1880, Mr. Fox consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, who was born in Winthrop, Me., and the daughter of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Benson) Thomas, representatives of old families of the Pine Tree state, where the Bensons were among the earliest settlers. Of this second marriage no children have been born.

JAMES W. FREEMAN, city attorney of Great Falls Mont., is one of the brilliant young attorneys of the state. He was born in Jones county, Wyo., on March 27, 1867. His parents are Richard and Mary (Aldrich) Freeman, both natives of Ohio. They removed to Iowa in the early 'fifties and engaged in farming. James W. Freeman received excellent educational advantages in Ohio, whither his parents removed when he was seven years of age, they settling in Medina county. He was graduated from the Wellington, Ohio, high school, afterwards passing two years in the University of Delaware, Ohio. Having taught school for two years he was matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University, in 1889, at Ann Arbor, graduating with honors in 1891, and in the same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio, and in that year also he began the practice of his profession at Great Falls, Mont., and here he has remained since, meeting with constantly increasing success and being called to important official trusts.

Mr. Freeman was county attorney for four years from January 1, 1893, being re-elected in 1895. In May, 1900, he received the appointment as city attorney, which position he held two years. In 1898 he was elected one of the school board of Great Falls, and was chosen its chairman.

Mr. Freeman is an active and enthusiastic Republican. In behalf of the principles of that party he has, with signal ability, stumped both Cascade county and the state in several exciting campaigns. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, while he is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Knight of Pythias. On June 23, 1896, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Betz, a native of Ohio. They have one son, Jean Paul.

GEORGE D. FRENCH.—It is a pleasant duty to incorporate this memoir of an honored pioneer of Montana, and one whose life was of signal usefulness. A man of strong character, George D. French was ever true in all the relations of life, and stood as a fine type of those sturdy frontiersmen who laid the foundations upon which has been reared the commonwealth of Montana.

Mr. French was of sterling English lineage, and was himself a native of the "tight little isle," where he was born in the year 1832. It is a matter of regret that no definite data is to be had as to his genealogy or the details of his early life, and this condition but emphasizes the value of a publication of this nature when its pages are scanned by succeeding generations. It could not have been other than a source of great satisfaction to Mr. French's family had a sketch of his life been prepared and published prior to his death, but under existing circumstances it is incumbent that as complete a memoir as possible be incorporated. Mr. French secured a common school education in his native land, and there learned the trade of cabinetmaking. As a young man he immigrated to America, believing better opportunities were there presented for individual effort, located in New York city, and engaged in work at his trade. About the year 1848 he turned his steps westward, locating in Palmyra, Wis., where he engaged in the hotel business for a brief interval. Within the same year he started for the Pacific coast, having California in view as his destination, making the trip by way of Cape Horn. Upon reaching Central America he disembarked and there remained about a year, and then continued his voyage to California, arriving in 1850. His attention was given to mining for a period of two years, when he returned to New York, where his marriage was solemnized and whence he set forth with his bride on a wedding tour to England. They remained in England for a number of months, returned to New York, shortly after removed to Wisconsin, where Mr. French engaged in cabinetmaking until 1863, when he disposed of his business and started with his family on the long and perilous overland trip to California. With cattle and horse teams he transported an outfit for a modest brewery, but upon reaching Lander's cutoff the party learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., then a portion of Idaho. His drivers refused to proceed to California, insisting upon going to Bannack. Mr. French was thus compelled to accede to their demands, and it was through this incident that he became numbered among the early pioneers of Montana. He arrived in Bannack September 23, 1863, and soon afterward opened a cabinet shop. In this connection it is worthy of note that he was called upon to manufacture the coffins in which were buried Plummer, Ray and Stimson, the desperadoes hung by the vigilance committee; also one for George Copley, who was shot by the Mexican road agents. In 1864 he purchased the Mannheim brewery, one of the first established in this section of the Union, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. An incident worthy of mention in this connection is that this brewery was the one in which the venerated Bishop Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was wont to hold services in the early days, on the occasion of his visit to Bannack. The congregations assembled on the second floor and while the bishop was delivering a sermon on one occasion the floor suddenly settled to a very appreciable degree, and the dignified prelate forthwith rushed through a rear door to make his escape. He soon returned, however, making the statement that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," and proceeded with his sermon.

Mr. French continued to reside in the old city of Bannack until 1870, when he moved to Argenta, also located in Beaverhead county, and there opened a mercantile establishment, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a man of unfaltering probity, honest and upright in all the relations of life, and to him was awarded a full measure of esteem and confidence, leaving to his children the priceless heritage of a good name. Reference has already been made to his marriage, but it should be stated that the maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Bath, England, where she was reared to maturity, receiving an academic education. She entered into eternal life in the year 1900. Mr. and Mrs. French were the parents of nine children, of whom only three are now living, two having been drowned at Bannack January 5, 1866, by falling from a bridge into Beaverhead river. Of the surviving children we incorporate brief records, as following: Margaret, who was born December 25, 1855, is the wife of Alfred E. Graeter, engaged in mining in Argenta; George W. French, born February 10, 1859, at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wis., accompanied his parents on their removal to Montana, where he has practically passed his entire life, and received his educational discipline in the public schools of the pioneer epoch. Though primitive in equipment, they were conducted by instructors of marked ability, and the training was well directed and effective in results. Mr. French left school at the age of seventeen years, became identified with the great mining industry, giving his attention to both placer and quartz mining, continuing in active operations until 1896 when he was elected county treasurer of Beaverhead county and made his abode in Dillon. He was chosen as his own successor in 1898, and thus was incumbent of this responsible office for a period of four years, giving a most careful and discriminating administration of the financial affairs of the county and gaining unqualified endorsement. At the expiration of his second term, in 1900, he was elected clerk of the district court. In politics, like his honored father, he is a stanch adherent to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, being a member of Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. Mr. French is one of the progressive and successful business men of Beaverhead county, and has so lived and directed his efforts as to retain the esteem and confidence of the community that have known him from childhood. He is the owner of several mining properties of unmistakable value, being located on French creek, both placer and quartz mines, the latter being the Goldfinch, Dolphin and Goldquartz properties, all of which are bonded and showing up extremely well as the work of development proceeds. Mr. French also has a valuable stock ranch of about two thousand acres, located on Rattlesnake creek, and devotes special attention to the raising of high grade shorthorn cattle. In this enterprise he is associated with his brother Anthony, who was born in Bannack in 1868, and now has charge of the ranching business. A portion of this ranch property is the old Hadley place, which was the first taken up in the county and which was headquarters for the road agents in the early days.

ISIDORE D. FREUND, M. D.—Greater than in almost any other line of human endeavor is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. The physician's power must be his own; not by gift, by purchase or by influence can he gain it. If he would attain relative precedence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in a marked degree by Dr. Freund, who is numbered among the representative medical practitioners of Butte. He is the son of Isidore and Catherine Freund, representatives of old German families of Berlin, where he was born on September 14, 1846. The father, who became an eminent surgeon in the German schools, emigrated to America in 1855, locating in New York, and later removed to Michigan, where he practiced medicine and surgery until his heath.

Isidore D. Freund, a mere child at the time of his father's emigration, after attendance at the high school at Port Huron, Mich., matriculated in the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, entering the literary department in 1865, where he completed a two years' course. He then entered the medical department, completed the prescribed course and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872. Thus thoroughly prepared for his profession, Dr. Freund located in the Marquette mining district of Michigan and entered upon a successful practice, being the official physician for various mining companies, and he also had charge of their hospital for that mining district. He was also surgeon to the different railroads of that section. He remained in the Lake Superior region from 1872 until 1893, when he came to Butte, Mont., and associated with Dr. T. J. Murry in the Murry and Freund Hospital, and he has also been very successful in general practice, both as a physician and surgeon, controlling a large private practice.

While in practice in Michigan Dr. Freund took yearly post-graduate courses in New York city, and he has made frequent trips to the east for this purpose since residing in Butte. He has contributed valuable articles to medical journals, and has read scholarly papers before various medical societies. He has devoted special attention to surgery, and is known as a most skillful and discriminating operator. Dr. Freund is a member of the state board of medical examiners, appointed to this office by Gov. Toole. He holds membership in the American Medical, and the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical, and the Montana State Medical associations and the Silver Bow County Medical Society, and has been president of the last. While in politics the Doctor is a stanch Democrat, he has never sought official preferment. Fraternally he holds membership in these Masonic bodies at

Marquette, Mich., Marquette Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M., Marquet Chapter No. 108, R. A. M., and Lake Superior Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar. In 1863 Dr. Freund went to the front as a surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, although but fifteen years of age, and served until the close of the war, his regiment being a part of the Army of Virginia. After the war was over his regiment was sent to the west to guard stage lines, and the Doctor accompanied his comrades. When the regiment was mustered out of service he returned to Michigan and resumed his studies in the university.

At Port Huron, Mich., on October 7, 1870, Dr. Freund was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Spalding, a native of Michigan, the daughter of Jed. Spalding, an architect and builder. Of this union two sons have been born, Raynor Spalding and Jed. Burt, both medical graduates of the University of Michigan, and are now engaged in practice in Butte.

HUGH F. GALEN.—One of the founders and makers of Montana, whose death occurred May 30, 1899, at Los Angeles, Cal., his remains being buried in the city of Helena, Mont., where for a long time he had lived, Hugh F. Galen is at rest after arduous labors, in peace after many contests, in the place where he enjoyed in full measure the sincere regard, the high esteem, the full confidence of the community. Mr. Galen was born at the little town of Castle Derg, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 17, 1826. He remained in his native land attending school and working his way along until he was nineteen years of age. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Bangor, Me., where he engaged in the log and lumber business for a year, when he removed to New Orleans and was occupied in merchandising for another year. In the spring of 1847, even before the discovery of gold in California, the Pacific coast wore to his awakened fancy a winning smile, and he began freighting to its distant regions, making a number of trips to Nevada and California; and later traveling by way of Salt Lake, Oregon and Washington, until he stopped near the site of the city of Seattle. There he sold his teams, built a saw mill, and engaged in lumbering and general trading until 1859, making in 1858 a short stay within the present limits of Montana during one of his trading trips, at which time he visited the town of Bannack.

In 1859 he again passed through a portion of Montana on his way from Utah to Washington. He did not, however, linger long, but took up his residence and engaged in business at The Dalles, Ore. The next year he returned to California, and from San Francisco went to Dallas, Ore., where he remained until 1861, trading with the Indians and conducting a hotel. In May, 1863, he removed to Salmon City, Idaho, where he did trading and conducted a hotel until the spring of 1866. That year he came to Montana to stay, and located at Helena, or rather Last Chance gulch, as it was then called. He began freighting between the gulch, Fort Benton, and from Salt Lake. Afterwards, in 1869, he added to his other profitable enterprises a stage route between Bozeman and Helena. This he continued until the completion of railroads in the territory in 1884 took away its best patronage. But while it was in operation he carried the United States mails and troops, and conducted the whole business on a highly profitable basis. From 1884 to the time of his death he employed his capital and his energies in a number of well-paying industrial enterprises, being at one time president of the Capital City Lighting Company and a director of the Montana National Bank—always driving with his characteristic energy and clearness of vision some profitable mercantile or productive undertaking which gave employment to others, kept the wheels of commercial activity in motion, and helped to build up and improve the community. In addition to his interests in Helena he owned a number of valuable ranches in Jefferson, Madison and Lewis and Clarke counties, on which he raised large crops and vast flocks of sheep down to 1882. Then he sold his sheep, numbering more than 10,000, and substituted other stock, and had in 1894 400 head of cattle and 900 horses.

Until the cataclysm of 1896 Mr. Galen was an unwavering Democrat in politics, and always manifested the liveliest interest in the success of his party, so far foregoing his own preferences and tastes in 1876 as to accept a seat in the territorial legislature as a representative from Jefferson county. But in general, he was averse to public life and official station. He was married in San Francisco in 1860 to Miss Matilda M. Gillogly, whose life began on the ocean. They had seven children: Charles H., Frank and Minnie, deceased, and James L., now living at Cape Nome; Albert J., a prominent and skilled lawyer of Helena; Matilda M., and Ellen L., the wife of former United States Senator Thomas H. Carter.

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Hugh. F. Galen

RAYNOR S. FREUND, M. D.—Among the able young medical representatives of Butte, where he has gained a tangible support as the result of his signal devotion to his profession and his unmistakable ability as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Raynor S. Freund merits attention. He was born in the city of Port Huron, Mich., on March 20, 1872, the son of I. D. and Jennie (Spalding) Freund, of whom specific mention is made on another page. Raynor Spalding Freund attended the public schools of Michigan and was graduated from the high school at Champion, Marquette county, in the class of 1890. He then entered the Hopkins School, a well known preparatory institution of Boston, Mass., where he studied for two years, after which, in the fall of 1892, he entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he devoted three years to the scientific course, and four years to the technical teachings in its medical department, being graduated after an exacting course on June 23, 1899, and simultaneously receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then came to Butte and became associated with his distinguished father and Dr. T. J. Murry in hospital and general practice. This alliance continued until April, 1901, and since then the Doctor has continued an independent practice, having a finely equipped office in the new postoffice block. He enjoys popularity in both professional and social circles, and is identified with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow Medical Society.

FRANKLIN F. FRIDLEY was one of the earliest settlers in Gallatin county, Mont., but for some years prior to his death a resident of Park county. His parents were Jacob and Nancy (Hite) Fridley, natives of Rockingham county, Va., where the former was born May 5, 1796, and the latter on June 12, 1798. The father of Jacob Fridley was born and reared in Switzerland. Franklin F. Fridley was born in Augusta county, Va., October 22, 1824. When he was four years old his parents removed to Ohio and fifteen years later to Iowa, where they both died, the mother in 1846 and the father in 1856. In 1849 Mr. Fridley made the long journey across the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento on August 22 of that year, and finding the now prosperous capital of the Golden state a staggering hamlet, containing but one wooden house. From there he went to the mines on Jackson Forks, and remained during the winter successfully engaged in mining. On December 15, 1850, he sailed from San Francisco on the ship Hercules around Cape Horn, and, after a four months' journey, reached his home on April 15, 1851. He bought a farm near Muscatine, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864, when he started for Montana, arriving at Emigrant gulch on August 27 of that year. The train with which he traveled was divided into four parts, and at a mass meeting held at Richards' bridge crossing the North Platte, Mr. Fridley was chosen captain of the first division of forty-four wagons, and he conducted it safely to its destination. He remained at Emigrant gulch three weeks, then removed to Gallatin valley; the next month, October, 1864, he built the third house in the town, the first one in Gallatin valley to have the luxury of a board floor, the site being now occupied by the Nevitt block. Here he lived until 1876, when he went to the states for the winter.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Fridley bought a claim adjoining the original townsite of Bozeman on the north, which now forms the Imes addition to the city. In 1874 he bought the present Fridley ranch on the Yellowstone, twenty-three miles above Livingston, on the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on his return to Montana, in 1877, he settled on this ranch, right in the shadow of Emigrant peak, and devoted himself with energy and public spirit to developing and building up the section. He laid the first platform at Emigrant and presented it to the Northern Pacific Railroad, thus securing a railroad station. He built the first bridge over the upper Yellowstone at his own expense, afterward selling it to the county. In fact every public interest was promoted and every good enterprise quickened and stimulated by the touch of his tireless energy, and his useful life was progressing peacefully and profitably, when, on August 18, 1892, he was thrown from his wagon and received injuries from which he died on the 8th of September. In life he was highly esteemed and in death he was universally mourned. He was laid away to rest in Bozeman cemetery with every demonstration of popular regard and affection, and his memory is held in the most respectful reverence.

In political affiliation Mr. Fridley was a Repub-

Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago.

Hugh. F. Galen

RAYNOR S. FREUND, M. D.—Among the able young medical representatives of Butte, where he has gained a tangible support as the result of his signal devotion to his profession and his unmistakable ability as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Raynor S. Freund merits attention. He was born in the city of Port Huron, Mich., on March 20, 1872, the son of I. D. and Jennie (Spalding) Freund, of whom specific mention is made on another page. Raynor Spalding Freund attended the public schools of Michigan and was graduated from the high school at Champion, Marquette county, in the class of 1890. He then entered the Hopkins School, a well known preparatory institution of Boston, Mass., where he studied for two years, after which, in the fall of 1892, he entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he devoted three years to the scientific course, and four years to the technical teachings in its medical department, being graduated after an exacting course on June 23, 1899, and simultaneously receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then came to Butte and became associated with his distinguished father and Dr. T. J. Murry in hospital and general practice. This alliance continued until April, 1901, and since then the Doctor has continued an independent practice, having a finely equipped office in the new postoffice block. He enjoys popularity in both professional and social circles, and is identified with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow Medical Society.

FRANKLIN F. FRIDLEY was one of the earliest settlers in Gallatin county, Mont., but for some years prior to his death a resident of Park county. His parents were Jacob and Nancy (Hite) Fridley, natives of Rockingham county, Va., where the former was born May 5, 1796, and the latter on June 12, 1798. The father of Jacob Fridley was born and reared in Switzerland. Franklin F. Fridley was born in Augusta county, Va., October 22, 1824. When he was four years old his parents removed to Ohio and fifteen years later to Iowa, where they both died, the mother in 1846 and the father in 1856. In 1849 Mr. Fridley made the long journey across the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento on August 22 of that year, and finding the now prosperous capital of the Golden state a staggering hamlet, containing but one wooden house. From there he went to the mines on Jackson Forks, and remained during the winter successfully engaged in mining. On December 15, 1850, he sailed from San Francisco on the ship Hercules around Cape Horn, and, after a four months' journey, reached his home on April 15, 1851. He bought a farm near Muscatine, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864, when he started for Montana, arriving at Emigrant gulch on August 27 of that year. The train with which he traveled was divided into four parts, and at a mass meeting held at Richards' bridge crossing the North Platte, Mr. Fridley was chosen captain of the first division of forty-four wagons, and he conducted it safely to its destination. He remained at Emigrant gulch three weeks, then removed to Gallatin valley; the next month, October, 1864, he built the third house in the town, the first one in Gallatin valley to have the luxury of a board floor, the site being now occupied by the Nevitt block. Here he lived until 1876, when he went to the states for the winter.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Fridley bought a claim adjoining the original townsite of Bozeman on the north, which now forms the Imes addition to the city. In 1874 he bought the present Fridley ranch on the Yellowstone, twenty-three miles above Livingston, on the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on his return to Montana, in 1877, he settled on this ranch, right in the shadow of Emigrant peak, and devoted himself with energy and public spirit to developing and building up the section. He laid the first platform at Emigrant and presented it to the Northern Pacific Railroad, thus securing a railroad station. He built the first bridge over the upper Yellowstone at his own expense, afterward selling it to the county. In fact every public interest was promoted and every good enterprise quickened and stimulated by the touch of his tireless energy, and his useful life was progressing peacefully and profitably, when, on August 18, 1892, he was thrown from his wagon and received injuries from which he died on the 8th of September. In life he was highly esteemed and in death he was universally mourned. He was laid away to rest in Bozeman cemetery with every demonstration of popular regard and affection, and his memory is held in the most respectful reverence.

In political affiliation Mr. Fridley was a Republican, but never desired or sought public office. He was the first postmaster at Fridley, accepting the office as a convenience to the community. On January 16, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss America J. Mounts, born near Albion, Ill., on October 26, 1829. She died September 22, 1892, just two weeks after the death of her husband, and was buried by his side and that of her son, who had died some two years previously. Mr. and Mrs. Fridley were the parents of three children; Benjamin F., Edwin L. and Rosa G. The oldest, Benjamin F., city marshal of Bozeman, died January 12, 1890, leaving a widow, Lyda A., and three children—Charles, Edna and Harry. Edwin L. is still a resident of Bozeman, prosperous in business and well esteemed in the community; Rosa G. is the wife of Madison M. Black, and they own and occupy the old Fridley homestead in Park county.

MADISON M. BLACK.—This prominent ranchman, public spirited citizen and progressive business man of Park county, is a son of the late Col. Leander M. Black, who, after a career of great usefulness in Montana, died at Helena July 18, 1881. Col. Black was born in Laurel county, Ky., in 1830, and in 1854 was united in marriage with Mary A. McHargue, a daughter of William McHargue. In 1858 he joined the stampede to Pike's peak, leaving his family with his wife's parents. He arrived at the site of Denver in the spring of 1859, and engaged in supplying the government with wood, hay and grain on contracts. He was filling contracts for supplies to the Army of the Platte when the Civil war broke out. By reason of his superior means of transportation the officers of the command allowed him almost unlimited discretion under his contracts. He had ox and mule teams crossing the plains from Missouri river points and back during the war, and so conducted his business as to win unstinted praise from the officers whose commands he served. During this period of seven years he was unable to get a communication to or from his family. But on Christmas day, 1864, he returned to the old plantation in Kentucky and was reunited with his family. On January 1, 1865, they removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where they resided until July, 1871, when the Colonel brought them to Bozeman, Mont., where they made their home until after his death. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate of Colorado. In 1869 he loaded his teams and went to Virginia City. He was appointed special agent for the Crow Indians, then located on the Yellowstone near the present city of Livingston, with authority to treat with them and if necessary build an agency and furnish them supplies. He accepted the appointment and established headquarters and a general store at Bozeman. He councilled with the chiefs, secured a treaty and built the first Crow agency in the territory. Game was then plentiful, as was proven one night when the Colonel was called by one of the sentinels to witness an unusual sight. All around the camp elks' eyes were gleaming in the darkness, indicating the presence of several hundred of them.

After resigning this position he again devoted himself to contracting on a large scale, covering the whole of western Montana and adjacent territory—wherever there were Indians. He also bought and platted forty acres of land south of the townsite of Bozeman, now known as Black's addition. He owned much real estate in the city and still carried on his store. He bought the old Pick and Plow newspaper and converted it into the Avant Courier, which is still published. He also established the Bozeman Times, and was president and half owner of the First National Bank of Bozeman. He owned farms on the Yellowstone, and in Madison and Gallatin valleys. He had extensive mining interests in Butte, Cook City and Lewis and Clarke, Madison and Jefferson counties. He built the road through Boulder pass and established a stage line, shortening the time and distance between Helena and Butte. He built a wagon road through Yankee Jim canyon on the upper Yellowstone to the National Park in 1873-4; had the contract for carrying the mails and express between Bozeman and Helena in 1875-6; the first mail contract from Cantonment, now Miles City, to Fort Buford in 1877; and had a sutlership at the Cantonment and established trading posts on the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Big Horn and Baker's battle ground. In 1878 he removed to Butte and patented "The Black Placer," now in the heart of the city. He then saw the necessity for a shorter overland route to Butte and built the present county road through Elk Park, cutting off some forty or fifty miles of the distance to Helena, and put on the first stage route between the two cities. The Great Northern Railroad was afterward built over the same pass. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans for the legislature as a joint member for Jefferson and Gallatin counties, but was defeated. He was interested in the Mantle mine at Cataract, and also owned a two-fifths interest in the A. M. Holter lode at Elkhorn, both in Jefferson county, the latter having since paid over $1,500,000 in dividends. Col. Black was taken violently ill at the International hotel in Helena on July 16, 1881, died on the 18th and his remains were buried in that city. In an editorial tribute to his memory the Helena Independent said:

"Few men were better known or more universally esteemed throughout Montana than Leander M. Black. A few years ago he was regarded as one of the leading capitalists of Bozeman. Perhaps no man did more than he to attract attention to and build up and enhance the material interests of Bozeman during the days of his prosperity. He devoted his means with a lavish hand to the promotion of any public enterprise that had in it a promise of good to the community with which he was identified. His liberality, however, was not confined to the city in which he made his home. He possessed those broad and liberal views which made him delight to assist in furthering the welfare of the entire territory. He was eminently a public-spirited man, and one of the best citizens any community could have. He was a splendid type of the frank, energetic, warm-hearted Western man."

Madison M. Black, his son, was united in marriage with Miss Rosa G. Fridley on August 31, 1875, at Bozeman, where they made their home until 1897. They have two daughters: Nellie A., the wife of Harry C. Clark, of Seattle, Wash.; and Edith L., wife of Dr. Charles E. Collamer, of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Black is an ardent Democrat and has rendered good service to his party in its various campaigns, and to the community in general as county clerk and recorder of Gallatin county, an office which he held from 1880 to 1885. He has always taken a deep and serviceable interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and is highly esteemed for his enterprise, public spirit and general progressiveness, as well as for the sterling qualities of his character and his pleasing social accomplishments.

MISS IDA FULLERTON.—The recognition accorded to women in the practical and official duties incidental to educational work in Montana can not but be viewed with gratification. And it is largely through their persistent efforts that the cause has been advanced to the honor of the commonwealth which has honored them. In this volume will be found mention of a number of ladies exercising the duties of superintendents of schools in each of several counties, and their work is producing excellent results. Miss Fullerton, who is superintendent for Lewis and Clarke county, has developed exceptional executive ability and capacity for the hauling of manifold details, and through her efforts greater unification and more efficient work has been conserved in the public schools of the county. She claims the old Empire state as the place of her nativity, having been born near Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y. Her parents, Alexander and Ann (Baldwin) Fullerton, were likewise natives of New York, while her paternal grandfather was John Fullerton, of English lineage, the family having long been identified with the annals of American history. Alexander Fullerton was a farmer by occupation, and in politics was stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, being a man of marked intellectuality and sterling character. The parents of our subject removed to Michigan when she was a child, and she was still young when deprived by death of her father's solicitous care and protection. The family located in Ypsilanti, and after attending the public schools Miss Fullerton continued her studies in the Michigan State Normal School, this celebrated institution being located in the same city. She graduated as a member of the class of 1884; and having thus definitely prepared herself for pedagogic work, she went to Clinton, Mich., where she was a teacher in the high school for five years. In 1887 she came to Helena, and was placed in charge of the second primary department of the Hawthorne school. Two and a half years later she was advanced to the Central school and assigned to the eighth grade. She taught in the high school until the fall of 1900, when she was made the nominee of the Republican party for the office of county superintendent, being elected by a satisfactory majority and one of the only two candidates elected on the Republican ticket in the county, a circumstance clearly indicative of her personal popularity and eligibility for the place. Miss Fullerton assumed the duties of office on January 7, 1901, her term to continue for two years. In 1891 she attended the session of the National Educational Association held at Toronto, Canada. She at all times maintains a lively interest in her professional work. The duties of superintendents are responsible and exacting, and Miss Fullerton has taken matters in hand with steady grasp and clear discrimination, fully justifying by her course the support accorded her at the polls. Her sister, Mrs. H. C. Carpenter, whose deceased husband was numbered among the pioneers of Montana, is also one of the efficient teachers in the Helena schools, holding position as principal of the Emerson school, in the west division.

JUDGE WILLIAM GADDIS.—In the front rank of successful ranchers and stockmen in Montana, Judge William Gaddis is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was born September 12, 1831. His parent were Adam and Julia A. (Green) Gaddis, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Baltimore, Md. The father came to the United States in 1814, having been born in 1791. He first located at Alexandria, Va., but subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., where for forty years he was employed by the government as foreman in the shops and navy yards. He died in Washington in 1868. His father was a Scotchman and removed from his native land to Ireland where he died. Judge Gaddis has three brothers and two sisters living in Washington, and it was there he passed his boyhood and received his education in excellent private schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but later engaged in the grocery and feed business, which he continued to conduct until 1869. He then came to Montana and found employment in the sutler's store, in company with Capt. Cutter as post trader at Fort Shaw. After a year passed in this connection he formed an engagement with Gen. J. S. Hamil as post trader at Camp Baker. The General died soon after going to that point and Mr. Gaddis remained in the business until the post was abandoned in 1880. The name was changed to Fort Logan in 1877, in honor of Capt. Logan, who was killed at Big Hole (see his sketch elsewhere in this volume), and in 1881 Judge Gaddis purchased it with 2,400 acres of land which he has since increased to 3,000 acres, of which he has made one of the best cattle ranches in the state.

The old fort is a historic place of great interest. It was built in 1870, the site having been selected by the officers of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. It was first garrisoned by that regiment, then by the Seventh, the Third and the Eighteenth in turn. The first commander was Capt. Hollister of the Thirteenth, and he was succeeded by Major Ilgis, who was followed by Capt. Freeman, and he in turn by Col. Gilbert, and he by Maj. Chipman, who was the last and was in charge when the post was abandoned. While no great tragedy was enacted in or around the fort, there were several small engagements between its forces and the Indians. One occurred in 1877 between the soldiers and a party of Indians returning from the battle at Big Hole, and in this fight one Indian was killed. They had murdered a sheep herder and run off some stock from a place about eight miles away. In an engagement a year later several Indians were killed. Troops from the fort were also in the Sioux campaign of 1876, and were with Gibbons at the Big Hole. In 1880, owing to the necessity for establishing a fort farther out on the frontier, Fort Logan was abandoned and Fort Maginnis was built. The old fort was sold to the highest bidder and Judge Gaddis became the purchaser. He also has a ranch in Meagher county on which he raises Norman and Clyde horses.

In June, 1873, at Washington, D. C., Judge Gaddis was united in marriage with Miss Margaret L. Young, of Washington, a daughter of John M. and Eliza W. (Merritt) Young, who lived and died in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis became the parents of five children, of whom only two are living, Eliza Merritt and Charles G. Gaddis. Politically the Judge is a Democrat, but he has never taken active part in party struggles. He was appointed United States commissioner and postmaster at Fort Logan, and held the positions for a number of years. Fraternally he is a Freemason of high standing and long connection with the order, having joined it in 1861. He is a Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES B. FUREY.—A native of County Huntington, Province of Quebec, Canada, of Irish ancestry, a farmer's son, the fifth of twelve children, with bone and sinew well developed by honest toil on the farm, later working with the same earnestness and zeal in the iron mines of New York, pursuing with varying fortunes a mercantile career and lead and silver mining in Idaho, serving the public as deputy sheriff and later as sheriff, James B. Furey of Butte, sheriff of Silver Bow county, Mont., has seen life in many interesting phases. He was born on July 6, 1854, the son of Charles Furey, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1815. His mother was Ann (Hughes) Furey, also a native of Ireland, who was brought to Canada in her childhood. Mr. Furey received a good common school education, and worked for his father on the farm until he was eighteen years old, when he went to New York and worked in iron mines. In 1878 he removed to Idaho, remained at Atlanta for a year and a half, and then went into the Wood river country, where for ten years he conducted successfully a mercantile business.

Part of this time he was deputy sheriff of the county, under his brother, who was for four years the sheriff. Again he went to mining for lead and silver, and then made a year's visit to his native country, returning to the west in 1893 and locating in Butte, where he has been mining and merchandising ever since. In November, 1900, he was elected sheriff on the Labor ticket, and is now (1901) actively discharging the duties of the office. He is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter he holds the rank of past master workman. He was also president of the Butte Miners' Union for four consecutive terms. Mr. Furey was married in 1887 to Miss Lydia May, who was born in Novia Scotia and removed to Nevada when she was five years old. He met her in Idaho, and they were married in that territory. He is a man of force of character and equipoise, seeing things clearly and acting upon them vigorously and intelligently. His sterling qualities of manhood and his faithful performance of every duty have won him the good will and regard of all around him.

DR. WILLIAM H. GELSTHORPE, ex-treasurer of Cascade county and an ex-mayor of Great Falls, Mont., is one of the most active and progressive citizens of the young metropolis. Since his first location in this city, 1890, he has thrown himself heart and soul into the advancement of its interests. He was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1859. John Gelsthorpe, his father, born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1824, emigrated to this country in 1851. Two years after his arrival in America he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rodgers, a native of West Virginia. He was long merchant and hotel keeper at Wellsburg, died in 1883. His wife is still living in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They had three sons, two of whom reside in Great Falls, and one at Gas City, Ind. Dr. Gelsthorpe was the second son, and in his native town he received a common school education, later utilizing two years at Bethany College. On the death of his father when he was sixteen years old, he was compelled to leave college and direct his attention to the sterner activities of life, but he subsequently found time to spend a few profitable months at Duff's (Pittsburg) Business College. Later he had charge of the circulation of the Pittsburg Dispatch for several years, and during that time he read medicine and afterwards entered the medical department of the Western University, now the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1885. On reaching his majority he returned to his native town and was elected city clerk and served one term.

Dr. Gelsthorpe came to Montana in 1883, locating first at Glendive, where he practiced medicine for a year. He then returned to Cleveland and took a post-graduate course in medicine, following which he accepted an offer of the position of surgeon on the Northern Pacific Railroad for some 400 miles of its line, with headquarters at Miles City. He remained with the company until 1887. He then accepted a position as surgeon with a mining company at Rimini, Mont., and in 1888 received the appointment of surgeon of the Sand Coulee Coal Co., at Sand Coulee, near Great Falls. With this company he remained three years, practicing his profession with gratifying success. At Sand Coulee Dr. Gelsthorpe formed the acquaintance of Col. Broadwater, then in charge of the mines. It was here, too, that the Doctor first became inspired with confidence in the future of Great Falls. He made several investments in real estate there, all of which proved profitable, and in 1890 he came to the city to live.

Since that time he has been prominent in professional and political life. In 1893 he was elected mayor of the city and had the distinction of being the only man ever elected mayor on the straight Democratic ticket. In this important office he served from 1893 to 1895. In 1896 Dr. Gelsthorpe was first elected treasurer of Cascade county, and he was re-elected in 1898, receiving the largest number of votes cast for any candidate on the

Democratic ticket. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1895, and of the Northern Montana Medical Association. In the latter society he has filled all the chairs. Dr. Gelsthorpe was married on March 3, 1887, to Miss Nellie Naston, a native of Minnesota, who died in 1894. He was again married in Chicago in 1898, to Miss Cora Blodgett, who was principal of the south side schools of Great Falls for some time. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the order of Elks, and of the United Workmen. Throughout his life Dr. Gelsthorpe has been a public-spirited and broad-minded man and has ever manifested a lively interest in political affairs. His mayoralty administration was eminently successful as was his treasuryship of the county. Among the citizens of Great Falls he numbers a host of warm personal friends and is well and favorably known throughout the state.

HENRY S. GILBERT.—Among those who were intimately concerned in the stirring events of life on the frontier in the early days is Mr. Gilbert, who is not only one of the distinctive "old-timers" of Montana, but was, prior to locating here, a frontiersman of the far northwest. He is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Berks county on December 31, 1833, the son of Henry and Lydia (Spang) Gilbert, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, where the father operated a gristmill and a woolen factory. The great-grandfather, Mr. Gilbert, emigrated from England to America in 1750, and his son, grandfather of Henry S., born in Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Spang, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Gilbert, belonged to a prominent family of Berks county and his father was a soldier of the Revolution, in which it was his good fortune to save the life of Gen. Nippenburg, whom he accompanied to Germany after the declaration of peace. Through the aid and influence of Gen. Nippenburg Mr. Spang made investments in Prussia which made him very wealthy. He never returned to the United States, and the American heirs inherited nothing of his property.

Henry S. Gilbert supplemented the discipline he received in private schools in the academy at Boyertown, Pa., and engaged in teaching for a time and then learned the saddler's trade. He purchased the business of his employer and continued it for two years, when, in 1854, he removed to Lafayette, Ind., and worked at his trade in that state for six months, and then he continued westward to Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in contracting and building, taking contracts from the New England Aid Society. He also took up government land near Manhattan, Kan., with the intention of engaging in agriculture, but in 1855 removed to Missouri, where he followed his trade until September, when he started for the Rocky mountains. Upon reaching Fort Laramie, Wyo., he engaged until 1859 in trading with the Crow and Sioux Indians, and also furnished supplies to emigrants. In the spring of 1858 he was sent to overtake Gen. Johnson's command, then pushing forward against the Mormons, and to supply the soldiers with rations. Mr. Gilbert found it inexpedient to do this, and stopped at South pass, where he established a trading post and general store and for two years traded with the Snake Indians. Their chief, Washakie, who was half Flathead and half Snake, was a great friend of Mr. Gilbert and gave him many tokens of his esteem. In 1859 Mr. Gilbert sold his store and established a trading post at the foot of the Rocky ridge, in Wyoming, where he built the first wooden house erected there. He traded with the Indians on Wind river until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Fort Bridger, and soon after established a store for Indian trade at Millersville.

On November 20, 1860, Mr. Gilbert was married at Millersville, Utah, to Miss Margaret McMinn, of Salt Lake City. She was born in Nova Scotia, whence she accompanied her parents to Utah. They were converts of the church of Latter Day Saints, but none of their children embraced the Mormon faith. After his marriage Mr. Bridger located on a ranch south of Fort Bridger, and soon after he completed a dwelling on the place. In the spring of 1862 there was an uprising of the Ute Indians, and, as they stole the horses and stock of the settlers and menaced their safety, Mr. Gilbert was compelled to abandon the ranch and return with his wife and their child to Fort Bridger. There he entered the employ of the government, putting in a bridge at Ham's Fork, and later became associated with Judge Carter in a contract to furnish hay for the military posts, and to supply beef to the troops, and he was thus engaged until the spring of 1863. On August 12th he started for Virginia City, Mont., where he arrived on September 1, 1863, and engaged in mining. Prior to leaving Utah he had supplied the notorious Alf. Slade with wagon, oxen, etc., to bring freight to Montana and he continued to be the friend of Slade until his criminality was discovered and he was hanged by the vigilance committee.

Mr. Gilbert purchased two placer claims in Alder gulch, but these proved unprofitable, and he then erected the brewery at Virginia City, which is now the oldest in the state. He has kept the equipment of the plant up to the highest standard, has made improvements and additions as demanded, and brews a superior product, which finds a ready local sale and also commands a large trade in the territory around Virginia City. He is one of the alert and progressive business men of Madison county and is highly esteemed. In politics Mr. Gilbert is an ardent Democrat, and he has served in positions of public trust. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer and held that responsible office for eleven years. He was assessor of Madison county in 1871, mayor of Virginia City for two terms and an alderman for six terms. Fraternally he is identified with Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert fifteen children have been born. All are living in Madison county, seven being married and established in homes of their own.

THOMAS GIBSON is well and favorably known throughout Gallatin county, where he owns a valuable ranch near Central Park. Mr. Gibson brought to its management ability, energy and industry of a high order and in the successful prosecution of any of Montana's industries these are necessary concomitants, and their application has invariably brought prosperity. Thomas Gibson was born in Pulaski county, Ky., on May 4, 1858, one of a family of four sons and five daughters. His parents, Andrew and Polly (Zachary) Gibson, and the paternal grandfather, Thomas Gibson, were residents of Kentucky, and in that state Andrew Gibson was a lifelong farmer. Until 1881 his son Thomas remained under the paternal roof, attended the public schools and materially contributed to the labors of the farm. In that year he came directly to Gallatin county, Mont., and engaged in farming, later specially giving attention to sheep raising, which he continued for six or eight years.

During this time he purchased the Doc Cowan ranch and about 1890 changed from sheep to cattle raising, giving particular attention to shorthorns and wintering as high as 300 head. His landed property comprises 720 acres, much of it thoroughly irrigated and capable of producing abundant crops. The breeding of horses has also been a favorite pursuit of Mr. Gibson. He is particularly partial to speedy driving stock, and is rather averse to any one passing him on the road. Mr. Gibson on July 9, 1889, married with Miss Fannie Wright, of Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Wright. The father passed away on February 4, 1901, and the mother resides in Gallatin county with her children. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson five children have been born, Katie Glen, Francis, Madge, Joseph and Mary Helen. The family of Mr. Gibson are comfortably housed in a fine residence that is surrounded by substantial outbuildings of the better class and everything indicates prosperity. Cowan creek, which traverses the farm, is the fountainhead for its admirable system of irrigation.

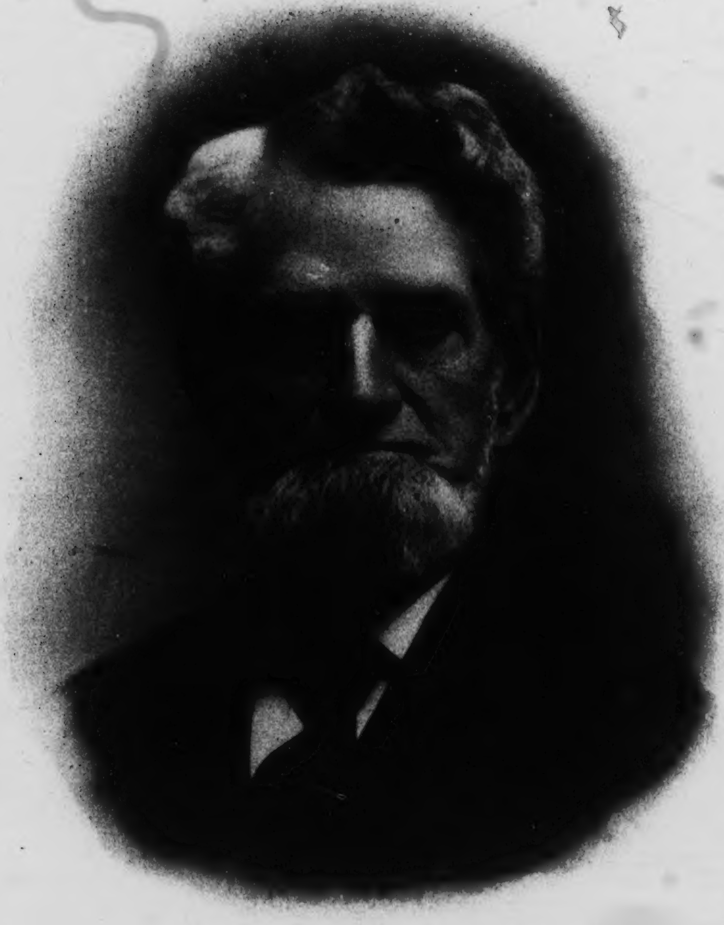
BENJ. F. GIBSON.—A native of Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., and born on December 24, 1848, the son of Andrew and Polly (Zachary) Gibson, also natives of Kentucky and descendants of old Virginia families, having by inheritance and training the distinguishing characteristics of the chivalry of both the old commonwealths, Benjamin Franklin Gibson, of Central Park, Gallatin county, is a valuable addition to the population of his adopted state. His father was a prominent farmer and financier of Kentucky, where he remained until his death, in 1887. He was then and had been for a number of years president of the Somerset National Bank. He was also an extensive landholder of influence and had a high standing in the community. Of his nine children Benjamin was the fifth. His early days were passed at the Kentucky home, working on the farm and attending school.

In 1872 when he was twenty-three years old, B. F. Gibson yielded to a long-continued yearning for something different in life from what he had experienced, and traveled by rail to Corinne, Utah, thence by private conveyance to the Gallatin valley, Mont., where he worked at freighting for three or four years, then invested in cattle and soon took up a homestead, where he now resides, later adding to his estate by purchasing railroad lands until he now has over 1,400 acres, of which all that is necessary is under irrigation. He has improved the place with a good residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, supplemented by a plentiful equipment of substantial and tastefully arranged outbuildings. Here he lives the independent life of a gentleman farmer, raising abundant crops of alfalfa and other grasses, and enough of the cereals to supply his own needs and a considerable quantity for an always ready market, giving special attention, however, to raising well-bred cattle and horses, shorthorns being his preference in cattle, of which he often has from 500 to 700 head. In 1877 his brother Samuel joined him in the business, and they have since been associated in it as partners. Mr. Gibson married on December 12, 1893, Miss Kate Wright, a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters, Effie and Adele, who add to the sunshine and charm of their happy home, wherein is graciously dispensed a genial hospitality.

HON. PRESTON H. LESLIE, the last territorial governor of Montana and ex-governor of Kentucky, is a highly respected resident of Helena. He was born in Wayne (now Clinton) county, Ky., on March 2, 1819. His father Vachel H. Leslie, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1792, and married Sally Hopkins, of the same state, who was born in 1796. Her father was Dennis Hopkins, born and reared in Georgia, but later a resident of Kentucky. To Gov. Leslie's parents were born ten children, all of whom attained maturity. The Scotch and Welch ancestors of this family were for many years residents of the south, and in the struggle for American independence patriotically served in the ranks of the "Old Continentals, in ragged regimentals," as sung by the late Guy H. McMaster. They at first settled in North Carolina and Georgia, and later became pioneers of Kentucky. The early education of Preston H. Leslie was obtained in Kentucky under the old field school system. Later he had the advantages of attendance at an academy in Adair county, and began the study of law in 1838 under Gen. Rice Maxey, an attorney of note, a general of militia and the father of Hon. S. B. Maxey, of Texas. In 1840 Judge Leslie removed to Monroe county, as on October 10, 1840, he had been admitted to the bar at Albany, Clinton county, and there began legal practice. Meeting with satisfactory clientage he remained there until 1859. Later he resided in Glasgow, Barren county, until February 6, 1887, when he came to Montana.

Gov. Leslie was an old-line Whig until 1854. He then joined the Democratic party, and has ever since been unwavering in his fidelity to the principles of that political party. In 1842 he was elected county attorney of Monroe county, Ky., and he served as such until he was elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1844. In 1850 he was again elected to the same position, and in 1852 he was chosen to the state senate, to which dignified body he was again elected in 1867, and during this second term he served as president of the senate. And now and here occurred a singular thing. That year there were vacancies in both the offices of the governor and lieutenant-governor, and by virtue of Judge Leslie holding the office of president of the senate he became governor of the state, and his inauguration occurred on February 13, 1871. Having served in this high office with rare statesmanship he was elected governor by the people, receiving a majority of over 39,000, a most gratifying compliment to his ability, integrity and popularity. On September 5, 1871, he was again inaugurated, and he served four years longer, exemplifying the same qualities of head and heart that had so won the hearts of the people. Official duties over, Gov. Leslie returned to his law practice in Glasgow. After ten years of quiet professional life, in July, 1881, he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit judge, and in September, 1881, he was elected by the people to succeed himself in this office also. In September, 1886, Judge Leslie was appointed governor of the territory of Montana by President Cleveland, and on February 8, 1887, he took the oath of office, and served with great acceptability until April 13, 1889. On March 1, 1894, Gov. Leslie was appointed United States district attorney for Montana, and held that office until March 1, 1898. Gov. Leslie has been for sixty-four years a member of the Baptist church, having joined August 2, 1838. He has frequently represented its local branches in state and national meetings, and has often been called to serve as chairman of their deliberative bodies. He is recognized as a man of great executive ability, profound legal attainments and as a sagacious and wise man of affairs, and he is universally beloved for his many tender traits of lovable Christian character.

On November 11, 1841, Gov. Leslie was mar-



Hon. P. H. Leslie

ried to Miss Louisa Black, a native of Monroe county, Ky., who died on August 19, 1858. Of their seven children three are now living: Judge J. B. Leslie, of Great Falls; Mrs. Sarah E. Winn, of Santiago, Cal., and Mrs. C. T. Cheek. One child of this marriage, Dr. Joseph H. Leslie, died on December 13, 1900, from exposure in the great Galveston flood. On November 17, 1859, Gov. Leslie married Mrs. Mary Kuykendall, a native of Boone county, Mo., who died on September 3, 1900. They had three children: Mrs. Isabelle Shobe, of Helena; Dr. R. M. Leslie, of Livingston, and Miss Emily T., who died on December 14, 1890.

WARREN C. GILLETTE.—Ere 1902 becomes a link in the chain of the past, four decades will have passed since Mr. Gillette came to Montana. He has been not an unimportant factor in the development of the localities in which he has resided, and is one of the worthy pioneers of the state, recognized as a prosperous stockgrower on Dearborn river in the vicinity of Craig. The mental, moral, social and material advancement of the state has ever received his support, and he has served in positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Gillette was born in Orleans, Ontario county, N. Y., on March 10, 1832. His original American ancestors were French Huguenots, who located in Connecticut. There was born in 1802 Orimel Gillette, father of our Montana pioneer, and his father, Caleb Gillette, was likewise a native of Connecticut. In early manhood Orimel Gillette removed to New York, where he married Miss Julia E. Ferris, born in that state. They settled in Oneida county, where the father for many years practiced medicine, living to the age of four score years, his wife passing away at the age of sixty. Of their two sons and three daughters, Warren C. was the eldest, and is the only survivor. He has never married, nor did his sister, Eliza P., who was his housekeeper and devoted companion until her death in 1897.

Warren Caleb Gillette, after attending the public schools, pursued his studies in Oberlin College, Ohio, leaving that institution in 1850 and staying for a time in Columbus, after which he returned to New York and was a clerk in Oneida county until 1855, when he removed to Chicago and entered the employ of E. R. Kellogg & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers, continuing with this firm until 1859, when he engaged in the same line of business as a retailer at Galena, Ill., conducting the enterprise two years. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Gillette once more returned east and was engaged in the manufacture of furs in New York city until the spring of 1862, when the discovery of gold in Montana led him hither. His intention was to make Salmon river his destination, and at St. Louis he embarked on the steamer "Shreveport" and came up the Missouri, disembarking between the mouth of the Milk river and old Fort Union, as low water prevented further progress by boat. After remaining in camp about a week the party started overland to Fort Benton. Two days later they met a large band of Assinniboine and Crow Indians, and the younger ones were inclined to stop the party's journey up the river, while some of the older chiefs were in favor of the emigrants doing as they pleased. The Indians concluded to hold a council and determine the course to be pursued, which was held that night, but the emigrants had decided to return to their camp on Milk river, and in the morning turned their teams in that direction, whereupon the Indians informed them that they must go up the river, as the council had decided that they could do so, and they insisted that the white men ought not now turn back. So going toward Fort Benton they arrived there in September, but soon went on to the old town of Montana City on Little Prickly Pear creek, where they went into camp, which they called Camp Indecision, because they here learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack, and waited here until they could send a delegation and learn the true state of affairs at Bannack and its attractions as a place of settlement. They, however, remained here until their belated supplies came to Fort Benton and they then transported them with mule and ox teams to Deer Lodge, once known as LaBarge City. Here M. Gillette purchased a cabin of C. A. Broadwater, intending to occupy it as a store, but as Bannack was far more prosperous he proceeded to Bannack, where he arrived in December, 1862. He brought his stock of goods, an assortment of miners' supplies, from Fort Benton to Bannack in three trips, bringing the goods in on pack horses. On one of these trips the Indians stole all of his horses while he was encamped on Sun river not far from the site of Great Falls. He recovered nearly one-half of the animals, and obtained enough more from the American Fur Co.

to enable him to continue his trip to Bannack. A year later he transferred his stock to Alder gulch, where gold was discovered in 1863, and was in general trade in Virginia City until 1865, being associated with James King.

Upon the discovery of gold in Last Chance gulch they brought their stock to Helena, following the rush of miners thither. Here King & Gillette were in the freighting and mercantile business from 1865 until 1869, and were in partnership in mining operations until 1877. These earlier trips were attended with great danger from both Indians and road agents and Mr. Gillette had plenty of exciting experiences and narrow escapes. He was one of the early promoters of placer mining at Diamond City, and a service of great public benefit was rendered by King & Gillette in their herculean task of opening the toll road of ten miles down Little Prickly Pear canyon. The toll road saved the travelers on the road between Helena and Fort Benton from crossing Medicine Rock and Lyon mountains, as it went down the canyon on the present route of the Montana Central Railroad. This important work was of inestimable value to the miners and other settlers. The available equipment for the construction of this road consisted of two plows, for which they paid $175 each, and picks and shovels. The road was completed in 1866 at a cost of $40,000 and this amount was obtained from tolls within two years. Later the travel declined, but the road was kept up until the expiration of the charter, in 1875. King & Gillette were among the largest operators in Confederate gulch, where they employed a large number of men in the construction of a bedrock flume, clearing up $10,000 in one season, but it eventually caused them a loss of $60,000. They closed their operations in 1877, and Mr. Gillette engaged in sheep raising, in which he has been engaged for nearly a quarter of a century, having now 12,000 acres of ranch land and raising sheep on a very extensive scale, his flock numbering from 16,000 to 20,000 nead on the average. He gives preference to Merino sheep as best adapted to this climate. He has a fine ranch residence near Craig with modern improvements and facilities, and since the death of his sister he divides his time between this residence and Helena. The business is now conducted by the W. C. Gillette Co., Mr. Gillette having disposed of an interest in it and organized this company. Mr. Gillette is a stanch Republican, and he has taken a proper interest in the public affairs of both territory and state. He was twice elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, and was a member of the council, or higher deliberate body, for one term, and also a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state. In public office he gave evidence of wise discrimination and mature judgment, and his influence in the councils of his party has been ever helpful. Mr. Gillette gains and retains friends and his unassuming but successful career in Montana has honored the state.

ELVIN J. GLASS, section director United States weather bureau, at Helena, Mont., was born at Corvallis, Ore., November 1, 1858, the son of James R. and Jemima R. (Ritchie) Glass. The father, a native of Illinois, and a blacksmith, went to Oregon in 1852. His wife joined him there a year later with her family, crossing the plains with wagons. Her ancestors were active patriots of the Revolution. The paternal emigrant ancestor of Mr. Glass was his grandfather, John Glass, a native of the north of Ireland, and a graduate of Oxford University, England, and in America he filled a professor's chair.

Elvin J. Glass was partially educated in the public schools of Corvallis, Ore. This education was supplemented by a course at the agricultural college at Corvallis, from which in 1878 he was graduated with the degree of B. S. For three years he then engaged in teaching, and on January 22, 1882, he entered the Signal Corps, U. S. A. The weather bureau was then under the supervision of the war department, and he held the rank of sergeant. Subsequently the bureau was transferred to the department of agriculture. From his first connection with it Mr. Glass has been with the weather bureau without an interruption. For six months he was stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., then the school of instruction for the signal corps. He was then sent to Cincinnati for a year, thence to Uncompahgre, Colo., where he had charge of the telegraph lines operated by the government. He was then detailed to Fort Totten, N. D., where he had supervision over the military telegraph line and the weather bureau for four years and six months. From there he was dispatched to Portland, Ore., and was in charge of that important station for three years. He next went to southern Oregon, was in charge of an office and station, and upon its abandonment came east to Moorhead, Minn. Six months later he was promoted and detailed to Cairo, Ill.

In October, 1891, he came to Helena, Mont., where he was placed in full charge of the weather bureau station; organized the Montana section of the weather bureau and was appointed its section director. Since that time he has remained in Helena, and under his supervision the station has developed into one of the first class. Mr. Glass is a young man of marked ability and of broad, progressive views. In Helena he has won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and is universally popular. While in Portland, Ore., Mr. Glass was united in marriage to Miss Emma McDermott. She was born on a ship on the Mediterranean sea. Her father was buyer for a large mercantile house in London. Her family came to the United States when she was quite young; she was educated in Michigan, going to Oregon in 1885. They have no children.

JOEL GLEASON.—The life of Mr. Gleason, of Glendive, Dawson county, has been one of sturdy industry and application, and his sterling integrity and honor have gained for him the confidence and esteem of the public, while a signal token of this comes from a distinguished source, as incidental to his long identification with the great railroad industry of the country, as will be duly noted. He was born in Erie county, N. Y., on the 6th of November, 1844. His father, Childs Gleason, was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and his death occurred in St. Joseph county, Mich., in 1850, his life having been largely devoted to agriculture. His wife, whose maiden name was Emeline Leonard, was born in Massachusetts in 1820 and reared and educated in that state. When she was eighteen years of age the family removed to Michigan and later to Ohio, and she passed the closing years of her life in Montana, dying at Glendive, in 1893, at the venerable age of seventy-three.

Joel Gleason is essentially a self-made man, his school education occupying only about one month's attendance at a public school when he was a child. A strong individuality, however, will make good the handicap of circumstances, and in connection with the practical affairs of life, and through determined individual application, Mr. Gleason has gained a broad and exact fund of knowledge, and is today a man of intellectual strength and marked mental acumen. He came into manhood under the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm in Michigan. In 1862 he commenced his long and notable career of railroading by securing a position as brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. One year later he became fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, in which capacity he remained four years, losing but eleven days time during that entire period, and that through accident. In 1867 he took charge of an engine, and thereafter for twenty-seven years he held the reins over the iron horse, always enjoying the confidence of the public and his employers. He was connected with the great system of the Michigan Central until 1878, when he was employed by the Northern Pacific, and for ten years of activity, until 1888, he was in the advance work of construction, laying track westward from Mandan, N. D. Upon the completion of the Yellowstone division, Mr. Gleason was given the run from Glendive to Billings, "pulling" passenger engines Nos. 1 and 2. We must here make special mention of his courage and presence of mind under circumstances that would have tried the mettle and nerve of the strongest man. On the 7th of September, 1882, he prevented a terrible accident on his run with a special train containing a number of distinguished passengers on their way to Yellowstone Park. At ten o'clock at night, while going at a high rate of speed, he discerned, only a few rods in front of his engine, an open swith leading to the banks of the Big Horn river. Realizing the immediate danger he quickly reversed the engine and managed to stop the train with all wheels on the track, when a few more seconds would have launched the engine, train and passengers into the river below. As a token of the appreciation of his presence of mind, cool nerve and rapid action by the passengers Mr. Gleason carries a beautiful watch. On its back is engraved the names of the donors, who were John Pender, a member of the British parliament; Thomas F. Bayard, United States senator of Delaware; Abram S. Hewitt, a member of congress and ex-mayor of New York city; Henry H. Gorringe, a lieutenant in the United States navy; Melville E. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; E. R. Hughett and C. H. Patton. The watch was accompanied by a testimonial letter which is a free pass for Mr. Gleason to travel on any railroad in any part of the civilized world. These valuable gifts were presented through

Henry Villard, the well-known railroad magnate, and from him through Supt. Ainsley, to Mr. Gleason at Glendive.

Mr. Gleason has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and in December, 1888, he left the employ of the Northern Pacific to enter upon the duties of the office of sheriff of Dawson county, having been elected to this position the preceding month. He served one year when Montana was a territory and one year after it became a state. His administration gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, the entire term of his service occupying six years. For the past twenty years Mr. Gleason has been a regular delegate to the state Republican conventions in Montana, and he is a leader of the party in Dawson county. Fraternally he is identified in Freemasonry with lodge, chapter and commandery, and has represented his lodge in all assemblies of the grand lodge for a number of years. At Three Rivers, Mich., on the 20th of September, 1873, Mr. Gleason was united in marriage with Miss Cora Millard, a native of that city and the daughter of Elisha Millard, a pioneer and prominent citizen of that place, where he now resides, enjoying vigorous health, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have three children, Guy, Howard and Claire.

Mr. Gleason has been largely engaged in the sheep and cattle business in Dawson county since 1886, and he has charge of the stock yards at Glendive. In February, 1897, in company with Joseph Ray, Jr., Mr. Gleason opened a grocery store in Glendive. In June, 1899, the business was reorganized as the Glendive Commercial Company, a general merchandize business, in which Mr. Gleason is the largest stockholder.

JOHN S. GLICK, M. D.—In a work of this nature it is an essential of consistency that a memoir be entered concerning one of the pioneer physicians and sterling citizens of Montana, who here followed the work of his noble profession until the close of his long and useful life, honored by all who knew him. Dr. Glick was a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on July 23, 1833, the son of Isaac and Mary (Sanders) Glick. When he was two years of age his parents removed to and settled permanently on a farm at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, and grew up under the invigorating discipline of the farm, receiving in his youth such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of that locality. He early showed a distinct predilection for the medical profession, and at the age of nineteen he left the homestead farm and took position in a dental office, soon becoming an expert in that profession. This, however, did not satisfy his ambition, and while at work as a dentist he devoted all of his leisure time to the reading of medical books and works on surgery under the direction of a local physician. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he continued his technical study, but later went to St. Louis, Mo., entering Dr. McDowell's medical college, at that time one of the most celebrated in the west and maintaining a high standard. Dr. Glick there thoroughly prepared himself for the work of his chosen profession and had established a high reputation as a physician and surgeon prior to 1862 when he removed to Denver, Colo. Dr. McDowell often called upon him to assist in delicate surgical operations, and often stated that he was one of the most accomplished and expert young surgeons he had ever known. In Colorado Dr. Glick was engaged in the practice of his profession, both in a private way and in connection with various military posts. In 1863 Dr. Glick came to Montana, locating in Bannack, where he was engaged in practice about one year, and then removed to Virginia City, where he was associated with Dr. Benjamin Brooke for a short time. In the winter of 1864 he removed to Blackfoot City, in Ophir gulch, Deer Lodge county, where he remained until the fall of the following year, when he established himself at Helena, which continued to be his home until his death. He was ever a thorough student, and his professional conferes united in giving him honor as a particularly fine surgeon and a physician of ability, while he never lapsed in his observance of the true ethics of his profession. He secured a large and representative practice, and his kindly and sympathetic nature endeared him to all who knew him, while his professional services were accorded as freely to those in poverty and distress as to those able to render him a large fee. He never refused his ministrations to the poor and needy, and his noble heart and unbounded charity gained him the affection of the community in which he lived and labored for so many years.

In politics he was a stalwart supporter of the

Democratic party, but invariably refused to permit his name to be considered in connection with public office. He married a daughter of Judge Stewart, andhis widow and three sons survive him, maintaining their home in Los Angeles, Cal. The Doctor had three brothers and one sister, of whom the only survivor is ex-Gov. G. W. Glick, proprietor of the Shannon Hill Stock Farm, at Atchinson, Kan., to whom we are indebted for much of the data concerning the life of the Doctor. He was a great traveler and close observer, and a gentleman of high intellectual attainments, and well merits high place on the roll of Montana's honored pioneers and progressive men.

HON. O. F. GODDARD.—A scion of an old Virginia family whose name was long prominent in both the civil and military annals of the Old Dominion, and whose progenitors were among the early emigrants from England, Hon. O. F. Goddard, one of the leading lawyers of Montana, resident at Billings, has demonstrated in his career of legal and public eminence the advantages of heredity coupled with native force, close and intelligent application.

He was born in Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, the son of Richard T. and Elizabeth (Tannehill) Goddard, who were natives of Ohio, but removed to Iowa in 1842, where the father was a successful farmer, and where he died in 1892. Two branches of the Goddard family came to America in early days, one settling in New York and the other in Virginia. It is from the southern branch that Mr. Goddard is descended. He has three brothers and three sisters living.

Mr. Goddard was educated in the public schools and Troy Academy in his native state, and at an early age began to teach school. While engaged in this occupation he began the study of law at Centreville, Iowa, under direction of his uncle, Judge Tannehill. He was admited to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Corydon, Iowa, remaining there three years. In March, 1883, he came to Montana, located at Billings, and at once entered upon the vigorous professional career which has distinguished him since his advent into the state. In addition to his general practice, which is extensive and of high character in its clientage, he is counsel for the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railroads.

Politically Mr. Goddard has been a life long Republican, and a powerful aid in the campaigns of his party in Montana. He served as prosecuting attorney of Yellowstone county and assistant district attorney under Judge Blake during territorial days. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention which gave the state her present constitution, and in that body displayed great legal and parliamentary ability. The next year he was elected to the state senate, where his already demonstrated statesmanship caused him to be made chairman of several important committees, one of which was the judiciary committee, upon which he served during both sessions of his term. In the session of 1893, by his ability as a parliamentarian he prevented the election of a Democratic United States senator on the last day of the session, and thus earned the applause of his party in all sections of the state. He was also chairman of the joint caucus of his party, and as such rendered it important service in both houses of the legislature. In fraternal circles Mr. Goddard is also prominent, being a valued member of all branches of the Masonic order from the blue lodge to and including the Shrine.

He was married January 20, 1881, to Miss Alwilda Stephenson, a native of Ohio, but at the time of the marriage was living at Centreville, Iowa, where the marriage was consummated. She is the daughter of Dr. Stephenson, of that city. They have three children: Lora, Helen and Wilbur F. Mr. Goddard is still on the sunny side of life's divide; with all his faculties in full vigor, his laudable ambition still unclouded, the esteem and confidence of his fellow men given him in full and unstinted measure, and his knowledge of law and of affairs, broad, ripe and readily available, there is promise of many years of great usefulness and honor before him.

GEORGE GOHN.—One of the sturdy pioneers of Montana, one who has witnessed the development of the frontier territory into a great and prosperous commonwealth, who is now one of the oldest citizens and business men of Virginia City, George Gohn deserves especial mention. He was born on March 28, 1834, in York county, Pa., the son of George Gohn, who was a teacher in his earlier years, and who later was a blacksmith, and who died on April 12, 1835. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Virginia and a blacksmith. He married a Miss Deitz, who was born in Pennsylvania. The maiden name of Mr. Gohn's mother was Margaret Ruby, who was born in Pennsylvania, whither her father removed from Virginia, where the family was resident in the colonial epoch, representatives of it being participators in the Revolution.

George Gohn, the Montana pioneer, at the age of sixteen years devoted three years to learning the butcher's trade. In the employ of his uncle he ran market carts from Baltimore to western Pennsylvania, along the old Portage road, which had then become a portion of the Pennsylvania railroad system, the original portage road being a cog-road over the mountains. In 1856 Mr. Gohn came to Kansas by railroad as far as Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to St. Louis. On the site of Kansas City, Kans., he was located until April, 1859, when in company with three others he started with four yoke of oxen across the plains to Colorado by way of the old Sante Fe route, and arrived where Denver is now located on the 3rd of June. From Denver Mr. Gohn went to Golden City, and while in camp at Clear Creek saw Horace Greeley cross the river on the back of a mule. This was the first western trip of that distinguished statesman and journalist. George Gohn devoted a summer to mining and prospecting and in the fall of 1859 returned to Denver and opened a meat market. The next summer he again prospected for gold, and in the fall opened a wholesale meat market at Central City for other parties, receiving seventy dollars a month and expenses for his services. He remained there until 1861, when he located at Nevada, Colo., and there opened a meat market for himself as this was a prosperous mining camp where large fortunes were made. In March, 1863, Mr. Gohn, with five others, started for Montana, the party chartering a coach, which conveyed them to Salt Lake City, where they outfitted for Montana, and came through with four yoke of oxen and a stock of provisions. One of the party was the notorious Charles Forbes, so well known as a desperate road agent. Mr. Gohn arrived in Bannack City on the 11th of May, and there remained until June, when he came to Virginia City, arriving on the 6th of that month. This was the year of the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, of which Virginia City was the leading camp. The first man Mr. Gohn met in Bannack was the Hon. Conrad Kohrs, whom he assisted to engage in butchering in Virginia City. In the winter of 1863 Mr. Gohn returned to Colorado for his wife, who returned with him to Montana the next spring. He then opened the butcher shop, which he still conducts. This is one of the pioneer business houses of the state and one of the very few consecutively conducted from the early days. His shop was known for years as the Bull's Head market, but is now called the Metropolitan. Mr. Gohn was a member of the historic vigilance committee and was acquainted with many of the road agents who were executed for their evil deeds. Among them was the notorious Jack Gallagher, whom Mr. Gohn met in Colorado. He once encountered Gallagher on the Beaverhead river while on the way to Bannack with $2,600 in gold dust. Gallagher asked where he was going. Mr. Gohn replied that he was going to Bannack in search of work. This answer led Gallagher to think that Mr. Gohn was in hard luck and had no money, and they camped peaceably together for the night.

Mr. Gohn has always belonged to the Republican party, and has been called to fill offices of public trust and responsibility. He was assessor of Madison county in 1871-2, was a county commissioner from 1876 to 1880, served two terms as county treasurer, was a valued member of the city council and a school trustee for thirteen years, and was one of the board of trustees when the fine new school building was built. Fraternally Mr. Gohn is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., the second organized in the territory, and with Virginia City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and with Virginia City Commandery No. 1, of which he has served as eminent commander. He was master of his lodge two years, and he is also a member and was one of the organizers of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Gohn is a man of marked business ability and is today one of the most honored citizens of Madison county. On November 19, 1861, Mr. Gohn was united in marriage to Miss Anna Zweifel, a native of Switzerland, and who accompanied her parents to America when she was eleven years old. The family first located at Taunton, Mass., later removing to Kansas and to Colorado, where Mr. Gohn met and married his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn have four children: Mary Frances, who makes her home with her parents, is the widow of G. H. Rew, and has three daughters; George Edward married Mary Frances Vickers and has two children, resides in Virginia City, where he is in business with his father; Philip Henry, assistant cashier of the Elling State Bank, in Virginia City, married Miss Henrietta M. Elling, daughter of Henry Elling, founder of the Elling Bank, and they have one daughter; Anna May, the younger daughter of Mr. Gohn, is the wife of Ira H. French, of Virginia City, and they have two sons. The family are prominent and popular in Virginia City.

G. H. GOODRICH.—The progressive men of Montana who have taken hold of the commercial industries of the new commonwealth with strong and sinewy hands and compelled them to yield their due tribute to the comfort and happiness of man and the development of the community, are entitled to great credit for their work, and cannot be too highly praised for the energy, endurance and breadth of view they have exhibited. In this number G. H. Goodrich is worthy of a high rank. His work in the commercial life of the state was vigorous, forceful and fruitful, and his social qualities endeared him to a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances. He was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on November 29, 1858, the son of Gustavus E. and Maria C. (Hood) Goodrich, both natives of New York. The father was one of the builders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, now a part of the Grand Trunk. At a later day he had a responsible position with the Michigan Central Railroad. He was also, at one time, in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway. He is now living a retired life at Seattle, Wash.

G. H. Goodrich was reared and educated in Chicago. After leaving school he was employed for five years as inspector for a large wholesale hardware company. In 1882 he came to Montana, locating temporarily at Wolfe Point, where he was employed by T. C. Power & Bro. Later he was in charge of an outfit of this firm at old Fort Peck for nearly two years. Subsequently he passed several months in the Coeur d' Alene country, Idaho, engaged in mining. Removing to Fort Benton in 1884 he had charge of a stage line for Power Brothers and also controlled their freight business and steamers on the Missouri river. In 1887 he made his home at Great Falls and opened a small lumber yard on the South Side. This was the nucleus of the great Goodrich Lumber Company which was organized in 1890 by G. H. Goodrich, E. G. Hanson, C. M. Shaw, Jane Byrne and R. E. Stone with a capital stock of $50,000. The first officers were G. H. Goodrich, president; E. G. Hanson, secretary and treasurer, and C. M. Shaw, vice-president.

Their first office was on the South Side near the freight depot and Broadwater bay and in addition to their plant at Great Falls the company has operated yards at Havre, Barker, Fort Benton, Sand Coulee, Chinook Belt and Collins. These were conducted for a number of years and proved profitable enterprises. The company handles annually from eight to ten million feet of lumber, doing a rushing business in every department of their line and conducting it all on an elevated scale of probity, up-to-date methods and fair dealing. Recently Mr. Goodrich sold this business to the Great Falls Lumber Company, and removed to South Norwalk, Conn., where he is engaged in business enterprises conducted on the same lofty scale. He is still interested in real estate in various parts of Montana and in mines in the vicinity of Neihart. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in party matters. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Elks. He was married in 1893 to Miss Minnie Rowan, of South Norwalk, Conn.

AUSTIN C. GORMLEY is the present county attorney of Cascade county. Aside from this he enjoys at present the unique distinction of having been born in Montana. In the thirty-three years of his life he has seen his native state grow from a comparatively unexplored territory to a commonwealth of magnificent and increasing proportions. Although not yet arrived at the meridian of life Mr. Gormley can retrospectively glance back over the history of Montana and truthfully say, "All of which I saw and a part of which I was." He was born at Helena, on April 23, 1867. His parents were James and Julia (Cook) Gormley, natives respectively of New Jersey and Illinois, who came to Montana in 1864. James Gormley was a merchant at Alder gulch in 1864 and 1865 and removed to Helena in 1866, where he continued in trade for three years and removed to Virginia City, where his death occurred in 1881. A few years before this he had sold his stock and had engaged in mining to a considerable extent. Previous to this period James and Julia Gormley had crossed the plains from Colorado with ox trains. There were born to them two sons and three daughters. The mother, Austin C. Gormley and two sisters are still living.

Austin C. Gormley was reared in Virginia City, where he learned the printer's trade, and for some time worked at the case on the Madisonian. In 1886 he went east and entered the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and also passed one year in the University of Michigan. He then joined the law class of the same eminent educational institution and was graduated therefrom with high honors in 1891. He was admitted to the practice of law the same year, and afterwards passed another year at the university as quiz-master. He also represented the University of Michigan in the contests of the Northern Oratorical League, in which he was awarded first place. In 1892 Mr. Gormley returned to Montana, locating at White Sulphur Springs. Here he entered into a law partnership with N. B. Smith and the firm continued until June, 1897. From 1894 till 1897 he had served as county attorney at White Sulphur Springs. While serving as county attorney at White Sulphur Springs Mr. Gormley prosecuted the famous "Bill Gay," the case attracting as much attention as any other that has ever been tried in the state. This position he resigned, removed to Great Falls in June, 1897, and associated himself in the practice of law with M. M. Lyter. The firm was continued until November, 1898, when Mr. Gormley was elected county attorney of Cascade county. He was re-elected in 1900 and is now serving his second term. Mr. Gormley was married in 1898 to Miss Irene Spencer, a native of Helena and a daughter of Almon Spencer, who first came to Montana in 1865, and is now engaged in general merchandising at White Sulphur Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Gormley have one child, Margaret. Since arriving at his majority Mr. Gormley has affiliated with the Democratic party. In behalf of these principles he has energetically stumped the states of Michigan and Illinois, as well as his native state of Montana. Socially Mr. Gormley has, by his suavity of manner and speech, his intelligence and his upright bearing, gained an enviable reputation. Gifted with oratorical powers of a high order, he has won success on rostrum and in court, while, endowed with a generous public spirit, he is doing his full share toward the advancement of the city's best interests. Popular among his fellows, his success is but premonitory to higher stations for his occupancy, if his health and strength continues. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JUDGE J. B. LESLIE, of the Eighth judicial district of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Monroe county, Ky., on April 12, 1853. He is a son of Ex-Gov. Leslie, further mention of whom appears on another page of this work. Judge Leslie attended the schools of Glasgow, Ky., and in 1872 matriculated at Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in 1875. He at once began the study of law, of which he has ever been a devoted and enthusiastic student, in the office of his father at Glasgow, and was admitted to practice before the appellate court at Frankfort in 1876. He commenced practice at Glasgow the same year and continued it successfully there until 1887, when he came to Great Falls, which city he has since made his home, and where he is loved and respected by a large circle of warm personal friends. He was associated in the practice of his profession with W. G. Downing from 1891 until he was elected to the bench in 1896, and to this dignified office he was re-elected in 1900. Politically Judge Leslie has been a lifelong Democrat, although he has never taken an active part in the operations, councils or campaigns of the party. He was married in 1881 to Miss Helen Trabue, of Glasgow, Ky. They have three daughters. Throughout the Eighth district Judge Leslie has given universal satisfaction as a judge, and has won the esteem and confidence of all. As whatever of prominence he has attained was from the application of his own efforts, so by his integrity, his ability, his industry he has established a character which adds luster to his renown. He is genial in his disposition and social in his tastes. His impartiality on the bench has merited the confidence of the bar and the respect of litigants. In the administration of justice he is firm but not arrogant, decisive without being opinionated and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

JAMES R. GOSS, one of the best known and ablest attorneys in the state, is a resident of Billings, Mont. He was born near New York city on April 17, 1849, and was reared and educated in Lorain county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years, in 1866, he was matriculated at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained several years assiduously engaged in obtaining a valuable education. He commenced his law studies in 1873, and later entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From this excellent law class Mr. Goss was graduated in 1876, and having been admitted to the bar, he at once began practice in Jackson county, Mich., where he continued for six years and in 1881 removed to Bismarck, then Dakota; the state had not been divided, and here he passed one year in legal practice.

In 1882 Mr. Goss came to Billings, Mont., where he has since resided and in the active and successful practice of law. He has served as county attorney and probate judge of Yellowstone county, and been president of the school board for six years. He was a member of the building committee which supervised the erection of the Parmly Billings memorial library, which was erected in 1900-1, and was appointed one of the first trustees of the library. Mr. Goss married, in Michigan, Miss Florence Lord, a native of that state. They have one child, Marion, now a student at Oberlin College.

Politically Mr. Goss has, since arriving at his majority, affiliated with the Republican party. In all the campaigns since his arrival in Montana he has taken a lively interest, and frequently stumped the state in behalf of the Republican ticket. He has been an active member of the Yellowstone Republican county central committee, and has wielded no little influence in party affairs. Fraternally Mr. Goss is a Freemason and an Odd-Fellow. Since the advent of Mr. Goss into Montana there have been advantages offered of which he has availed himself. There were also obstacles to overcome, and he went stalwartly to work and overcame them. To his perseverance, acknowledged legal ability and force of character he owes the financial and social success that he has achieved. Throughout the state he is well known and highly esteemed, and in his home city, among those who know him best, he numbers a wide circle of friends.

THOMAS J. GOWIN is one of the prominent and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin valley, and is held in high esteem as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana. Thomas Jefferson Gowin is a native of Johnson county, Mo., where he was born December 30, 1839, one of nine children born to Thomas and Melinda (Marshall) Gowin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The parents removed from Kentucky, locating in Johnson county, Mo., where the father devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until his death, his wife also dying in that state May 7, 1899.

Thomas J. Gowin was reared to the sturdy discipline of farm life, receiving his educational training in the public schools and remaining on the homestead until attaining the age of twenty years. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, Colo., and devoted three months to prospecting, without favorable results, and then returned to Missouri. He retained a longing for frontier life, however, and in 1863 he started on the long and hazardous journey across the plains to Montana. He drove a bull team, and made the trip by way of Colorado, thence to Fort Halleck, Fort Bridger and Soda Springs, making Bannack their destination. Mr. Gowin remained in Bannack but a few days, going thence to Virginia City, where he arrived August 15, 1863, and devoted his attention to mining for about four months; he then removed to Madison river valley and successfully engaged in ranching for two years. While residing in that section the notorious outlaw, Slade, afterward hanged by the vigilantes, was his neighbor for about six months, having headquarters about one-fourth of a mile up the valley. Slade was then engaged in freighting and was a good neighbor. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Gowin removed to Prickly Pear valley and engaged in freighting until fall, after which he went down the Missouri river, about three miles below the mouth of Beaver creek, and there operated a ferry for one year. While conducting the ranching business on Madison river, in 1864, Mr. Gowin had a partner who took charge of the ranch while he engaged in freighting, making a trip to Cache valley, Utah, being absent about three months. Returning by way of Fort Benton he saw in Virginia City the somewhat anomalous offspring of an Indian and negro. In 1866 Mr. Gowin came to Gallatin valley, and engaged in the express business, his route being from Virginia City to Gallatin City and Bozeman, transportation being afforded for passengers, mail and freight, a charge of fifty cents each being made for the carrying of letters. He continued in this line of enterprise until 1868, when he disposed of his business and removed to Sterling, Madison county, and for six months conducted a livery. He was variously engaged at Salt Lake City, Radersburg and on Willow creek, finally going to South Boulder valley and engaged in the cattle and dairying business for a year. He was in charge of the mail route from

Deer Lodge to Highland, through Butte and Silver Bow for a short time and then returned to Missouri. The following summer, again returning to Montana, accompanied by his wife, he brought through a band of Texas cattle, which he wintered on Willow creek, but a number died on account of the severe weather and an insufficient supply of fodder. He again engaged in ranching and stockraising on South Boulder river, also on Norwegian creek, Madison county, and in Jefferson valley, removing thence to Gallatin valley, where he remained six years, having a good ranch and being very successful in his operations. Selling out his interests he removed to Kansas, that his children might enjoy better educational advantages, and remained seven years engaged in farming and stockraising. He returned with his family to the Gallatin valley in 1886, and effected the purchase of the Wills ranch, located nine miles north of Bozeman, his postoffice address. By the purchase of contiguous land Mr. Gowin has increased the area of the homestead ranch to 240 acres, but owns another ranch of 160 acres, located two miles north of the home place. The ranches are well watered through natural sources, Spring Hill creek running through the homestead and Ross creek through the upper ranch. No irrigation is required in the raising of grain, and recourse is had to it only for pasturage. The home is beautifully located, and the residence is one of the most attractive in the valley. Mr. Gowin has twelve acres balm of Gilead trees, the first timber-culture claim patented in the state. The grove is a favorite resort for picnic parties and the annual meetings of the pioneer society of the county. In addition to the balm of Gilead trees, other varieties are to be found in this beautiful grove, including the wild plum, crab-apple, burr oak, etc. The family pass the winter months in Bozeman, with whose social life they are actively identified. In politics Mr. Gowin renders allegiance to the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the public welfare and the material prosperity of the county and state. He has served for eight years as a member of the board of school trustees.

On May 7, 1870, Mr. Gowin was united in marriage to Miss Mary McGuire, who was born in Pettis county, Mo., the daughter of William F. and Carrie (Johnson) McGuire, to whom five children have been born: James M., deceased; Rosie is the wife of George Stimpson, now engaged in ranching on East Gallatin river; Joseph Custer is mentioned on another page of this work; Nellie, deceased; and Bessie, who is attending school in Bozeman.

AUGUSTUS F. GRAETER.—Nearly forty years have passed since the subject of this review acquired residence in Montana, then considered the frontier, and it was his lot to endure the hardships and privations of the pioneer epoch, to become identified with many of the stirring incidents which marked those early days, and a recognized factor in the progress and material prosperity of the commonwealth through legitimate industrial enterprise and well directed business operations. He is today numbered among the representative citizens and honored pioneers of the thriving little city of Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county, and well entitled to consideration in this work as one of the founders and builders of our great state.

Mr. Graeter is a native of the old Keystone state, Pennsylvania, having been born in Allentown, Lehigh county, July 29, 1834, the second in order of birth of the eight children of Augustus and Sarah (Hoffman) Graeter. Augustus Graeter was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated, and whence he immigrated to the United States about the year 1820, locating at Allentown, Pa. He was editor and proprietor of a newspaper there, was married to Miss Hoffman, a native of Allentown and a representative of prominent old families of that state. The family removed to Warren, Ohio, when our subject was a child, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives.

In the public schools of Ohio Augustus F. Graeter received his educational training, and on laying aside his text books became identified with agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he moved west as far as Florence, Neb., remaining until the spring of the following year. Securing a mule team and wagon he joined a company making the trip across the plains to Colorado by way of the Platte river route. He arrived in Denver the latter part of June, but went to the mines at Blackhawk, where he remained until the spring of 1862, meeting with fair success in his mining venture. He then started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho, where the gold excitement was then at its height. While en route the party saw many evidences of Indian depredations, but were not molested, though they anticipated trouble. They went by way of Lander's cutoff into Montana, and upon reaching Birch creek learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack and decided to make that point their destination. Mr. Graeter arrived at Bannack in the latter part of September, and secured work in the placer mines, only small diggings having been opened at that time. He continued to work in the mines during the fall and was compelled to send to Salt Lake City for his winter's provisions. He became associated with six other men in the construction of the Bannack ditch, furnishing the first adequate supply of water brought to the placer mines. The ditch was completed in the season of 1863, and he then began mining operations with vigor and earnestness, working claims in Buffalo and Humbug gulches. In 1864 he went to Virginia City and [illegible] engaged in mining in Alder gulch during one season, but in the summer of 1865 he prospected in the vicinity of the present capital city of the state and in the Blackfoot district. Mr. Graeter was a member of the vigilance committee and was in Virginia City at the time when Boone Helm and four other desperadoes were hung. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Bannack, resumed mining operations, and also engaged in mercantile business, forming a partnership with A. J. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Graeter, which continued for a period of six years, when they closed out. Mr. Graeter still engaged in placer mining, but gave considerable attention to ranching on Horse prairie, and his energetic efforts were attended with marked success. Recently he was interested in the operation of dredge boats in the streams near Bannack, the output of gold from that source being very satisfactory. He and his associates in the Gold Dredging Company built the first dredge boat for this purpose ever constructed in the United States, and the same is still in operation, together with another, built later at Bannack. Mr. Graeter is a man of much business sagacity and indomitable energy, and his labors and hardships in the early days have not impaired his vigor in the least, few men in the state maintaining a more progressive attitude or more distinctively public spirit. His sterling integrity of character and his genial personality have made him popular in the various walks of life and he is well known among the old time residents and pioneers. Mr. Graeter is a member of the directorate of the State Bank of Dillon and has other important capitalistic interests in the county. He has a fine residence, where the family have maintained their home since 1895. In politics he has ever exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but his extensive mining and stockraising interests have placed such demands upon his time and attention that he has taken no active part in political affairs or desired official preferment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Bannack Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the official chairs, being past master of the lodge.

On July 29, 1858, in Nebraska, Mr. Graeter was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Drury, a native of Vermont and a representative of prominent old families of New England. Of this union two children were born: Luther D., born in 1862, is engaged in the grocery business at Dillon, and Blanche A., born in 1872, is the wife of C. E. Falk and resides in northern California. In 1880, while residing in Bannack, Mrs. Graeter was summoned into eternal rest, and on the 20th of September, 1881, Mr. Graeter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Taylor, who was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, the daughter of David and Eleanor (Sinton) Taylor, who became a resident of Montana in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Graeter have three children: Arthur, Edth and Sarah, all of whom are attending the Dillon public schools.

E. H. GOODMAN, of Townsend, Broadwater county, Mont., one of the most prominent attorneys of the state, has illustrated by his life work what pluck, energy and industry can accomplish. In his career many an ambitious young man, and many partially despondent older men. can see a worthy example. That he has made his way in life against great obstacles is but added proof of his indomitable will and perseverance. Some of the hardest problems of life have been set before him and his present success shows how worthily he has triumphed.

The subject of this sketch was born at Meeme, Manitowoc county, Wis., September 14, 1854. He is the son of Thomas Goodman, of Scotch-Irish descent, although born in New York. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Roberts, a native of Wales, Great Britain. From Wisconsin the family removed to Chicago in 1862. Here E. H. Goodman attended the public schools of that city for eight years. The family then removed to Watseka, Ill., seventy-five miles from Chicago, where they still reside, consisting of mother, two brothers and one sister.

In 1872 Mr. Goodman removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the brick business with his stepfather, remaining there three years. Then he returned to the farm and worked on the same industriously in conjunction with other members of the family until 1879, when he sold out his interests and went to Valparaiso, Ind. Here for two years he attended the North Indiana Normal School, when, his funds running low, he engaged in the occupation of school teaching for a year.

Returning to Valparaiso, he re-entered the Normal School, where he remained the following two years, securing his degree of Bachelor of Laws in May, 1884.

With the termination of his course at the Normal School Mr. Goodman went on to Emporia, Kan., where he formed a partnership with a party named Darling, and they opened a law office. At the outset the young men found that it was not all that fancy had painted. They were poorly supplied with funds, business was not remunerative and the law partners soon reached a point where it was plain that something tangible must be accomplished in the way of obtaining money. A council of war resulted in the decision that Mr. Goodman should go out into the world and endeavor to make sufficient to tide them over the disheartening financial straits into which they had fallen. Meanwhile Mr. Darling was to remain at Emporia and attempt to hold the business together and keep the office open. But all was not easy sailing for our subject. He at first went bravely to work on a farm in order to secure funds with which to start him in the book business. Subsequently he secured an agency, canvassed throughout central Kansas, but soon became again financially embarrassed, and then it was decided to sell out everything connected with the office except the library. They did so, and then both Mr. Goodman and Mr. Darling commenced teaching school, the former in Youngstown, Marion county, and the latter in McPherson county, Kan. They taught one term and in June, 1885, they both removed to Townsend, Mont. Here they recommenced school teaching, Mr. Goodman in Townsend and Mr. Darling in Missouri Valley. In 1886 Mr. Darling recommenced the practice of law in Lewistown, Fergus county. He remained there two years, when the partnership which had been continued under so many adverse circumstances, was dissolved, Mr. Darling removing to California. Our subject continued to teach school until the spring of 1888, when he, too, began the practice of law at Townsend.

In 1889 Mr. Goodman was elected to the Montana legislature and served in the first and second legislative assemblies. During these terms he was ever active and zealous in the formation of Broadwater county, and by the bill creating the county he was made county attorney, which position he held for two years. In 1898 he ran for county attorney, and was defeated, but was subsequently re-elected in the November election of 1900. Up to the time of the presidential campaign of 1896 he had been a Republican, but at this period he joined the Silver Republican party and on its dissolution he cast his lot with the Democrats, with whom he has since affiliated. When the town of Townsend was first organized, as town attorney he formulated the ordinances of the town.

Mr. Goodman has been admitted to practice before the superior courts of the states of Indiana, Kansas and Montana. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1886, has passed through all the chairs and is now grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, through all the chairs of which he has passed, and has represented them in state camps.

Married June, 1888, to Miss Eva, daughter of E. A. Allen, of Diamond City, Ind. One child, Mary Zeberna.

JAMES GRAY, M. D.—This is an age of specializing in professional and business lines. The medical profession has peculiarly felt this tendency, which is the result of legitimate causes. Formerly the physician was assumed to be an omnium gatherum of all information pertaining to medicine and surgery and allied department. This time has passed when any one man may assume to "know it all." The successful practitioner realizes that he may devote a life time of thought and investigation to one or more branches of his profession and still be far removed from the ultimate in knowledge and power of accomplishment. Thus it comes to pass that some medical men, after being in the ranks of the general profession for a time, concentrate their attention upon some one department of it, and to this fact is attributable many of the most important advances in medicine in recent years. Of no specialist can this be said with greater truthfulness than of the oculist. He has not only made great advances in his own field, but has been instrumental in throwing light on many diseases in the domain of general medicine. The specialist and general practitioner are not in conflict, but are mutually helpful in a common work. Of this class is Dr. Gray, who makes a specialty of treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In this he is a recognized authority and has gained high reputation.

Dr. Gray is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, son of Alexander and Agnes Gray, both representatives of stanch old Scottish lineage. They emigrated to Canada when James was a child and settled near Toronto. There the father died a number of years ago, the mother of the Doctor being still a resident of Canada. Dr. Gray received his preliminary education in the public schools, and continued his studies for some time in Toronto University, and he also took a course in the Toronto School of Science. He taught in the public schools of Canada for three or four years, and entered the medical department of McGill University at Montreal in 1879, and was therefrom graduated with the double degree of M. D. and C. M., and the highest honors in the class of 1883. Immediately after graduation, as the sequel of a competitive examination, Dr. Gray secured an appointment as one of the resident medical officers of the Montreal general hospital, the largest hospital in Canada and well known in Europe and America for its modern equipment and clinical advantages. After holding this position for one year Dr. Gray was selected from a number of applicants to be the medical superintendent of that institution. In this responsible position he gained a wide experience and here was laid that practical foundation which has so signally contributed to his success. Although urged to continue in this office, Dr. Gray resigned the position at the expiration of about two years and established a private practice in Minneapolis, Minn., where he soon built up a good general practice. In this he continued until 1891, when he withdrew in order to continue his studies in the direction of his present specialty. The succeeding winter was passed in Dr. Knapp's excellent eye, ear and throat hospital in New York city, and then he continued his special study in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Edinburgh. In London he held for nearly two years a position as assistant physician in the Royal eye hospital at Moorfields, thus gaining unexcelled advantages, as this is the largest eye hospital in the world. Upon leaving Moorfields his qualifications and ability to practice his specialty were fully attested by the surgeons with whom he had labored in clinical work.

Early in 1896 Dr. Gray came to Helena, where he established himself as an oculist and aurist, and here he is now, devoting himself to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. His advice and services are often sought by his professional confreres, whose confidence and esteem he holds in a large measure. He is one of the leading specialists of the state and has a large clientele. He is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain, admission to which is a guaranty of high professional and personal standing. He is also a member of the Montana State Medical Association, and was formerly identified with the Montreal Medical Society and that of the state of Minnesota. Dr. Gray has never taken an active part in politics. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs and in the wellbeing of the community, and is popular in both professional and social circles.

JOSEPH A. GREEN, of Bozeman, Gallatin county, has practically passed his entire life in Montana, has been closely identified with its farming, stockgrowing and mercantile pursuits, and shown himself to be a man of progressive type. Mr. Green is a native of Provo City, Utah, where he was born December 15, 1860, a son of James and Margaret (Wellwood) Green, both of whom trace their lineage to English origin. The father was engaged in farming in Utah, and in 1864, when our subject was but four years of age, started with his family to Montana by means of ox teams, the means of transit common to the early pioneer period, bringing fifteen head of cattle as the basis of operations in his new home. He located on a ranch near the present village of Willow Creek, Gallatin county, and engaged in farming and stockgrowing. In making the trip across the plains the party encountered no trouble from the Indians, save in the way of horse stealing.

In the somewhat primitive public school established in Willow Creek our subject gained such educational discipline as was possible, and assisted his father in his ranching operations until attaining his legal majority. He then took charge of a ranch in the Gallatin valley, conducting it successfully for four years. He thereafter engaged more extensively in stockraising, with which line of industry he had been familiar from his boyhood; and on July 5, 1889, he engaged in the butchering business in Boulder, associating himself with H. G. Smith. At the expiration of one year he withdrew to assume the management of a general merchandise store established by his father in Willow Creek. There he continued until August 14, 1900, when he removed to Bozeman in order to afford his children better educational opportunities, where he still resides, and to his other business affairs has added real estate and insurance. Mr. Green has ever maintained a lively interest in the educational affairs of the county, and rendered efficient service for many years as a member of the board of school trustees, serving as clerk. Fraternally he is a member of Boulder Lodge No. 19, K. of P., and of Willow Creek Lodge No. 45, A. O. U. W., having long served as recorder. His political support is given to the Republican party.

On July 24, 1889, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Robertson, who was born in Oregon, being the daughter of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dodson) Robertson, the former a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of two winsome daughters: Norma and Anna.

HARMON GRIMM, one of the prominent and successful ranchmen of Broadwater county, Montana, whose postoffice address is Townsend, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on August 2, 1856, the son of Christian and Annie (Latch) Grimm, both natives of Saxony, Germany. Christian Grimm, a carpenter, came with his family to the United States in 1854, and settled in Cuyahoga county, where he at first engaged in carpenter work, and later purchased a farm which he conducted in connection with his trade. He now resides in Cleveland, Ohio, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Harmon Grimm, after a valuable attendance at the public schools of Ohio, engaged in various occupations until 1878, the year of his coming to Helena, Mont. Here for some time after his arrival he worked at blacksmithing, and later removed to Missouri valley, where he first profitably rented land for some time and engaged in ranching. In 1882 he was joined by his brother, Charles Grimm, and two years later they purchased the finely equipped Provence ranch, and have since been there successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. On May 4, 1894, Mr. Grimm was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Dean, daughter of George Dean, of Shropshire, England. She was born in Jacksonville, Mo., on March 7, 1869. They had three children, Edna, deceased; Frank Christian and Ernest Lippert. Mrs. Grimm died on October 11, 1900. Mr. Grimm has carved his way to an ample prosperity in the grand opportunities Montana so bounteously provided. He is a man of strong and forceful character and the strictest probity. In politics a Republican, socially he is a member of the A. G. He is highly esteemed and numbers a large circle of friends in the community.

MILTON S. GUNN is the junior member of the well known Helena law firm of Clayberg & Gunn. He was born in Allegan county, Mich., February 19, 1868. Although a young man he is one of brilliant promise and legal attainments. He is of English ancestry and his parents were Samuel S. and Cordelia (Traux) Gunn. The father was a native of Connecticut, a carpenter, who was one of that historic voterie that opened the wealth of California, a real "Forty-niner," for in 1849 he removed thither and there he remained six years. In 1856 he returned to the east and came to Michigan, where he resided until his death in 1881. He had three sons, one of whom died several years ago and one is now in Florida. The other son, Milton S. Gunn, received his elementary education in the public schools of Allegan county and in 1887 entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with honors in 1889. He was at once admitted to practice in Michigan, and the same year came to Montana, then the youngest of the sisterhood of states, having just been admitted as one of the United States. He located at Helena, and for some time was employed on the Helena Journal. He then entered the law office of McConnell, Carter & Clayberg as clerk, and later was admitted to the firm, from which Senator Carter had retired, and the firm has been Clayberg & Gunn since January, 1900. Mr. Gunn has never been prominent in politics.

In 1892 Mr. Gunn was united in marriage to Miss Lena Curtis, a native of Kansas. Her father was a Montana pioneer, coming into the territory in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have two children, Milton C.

and Maibelle. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks. He is a man of progressive views, broad minded and liberal, of executive ability and highly esteemed.

JOHN WILLIAM GUNN, M. D.—Although a native of Philadelphia, Pa., a city made famous in medical annals by Dr. Benjamin Rush nearly a century ago, Dr. John William Gunn, of Butte, is essentially a western product, for he came with his parents to Salt Lake City in 1860 where they now live and are pleasantly occupied in gardening. He was born on March 17, 1856, a son of John and Caroline (Barham) Gunn, both natives of England, the former of Bishop-Stortford and the latter of London, where they were married. They emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia about 1855, the senior Gunn being a manufacturer of stockings. In the interesting Mormon metropolis Dr. Gunn grew to manhood, received there his academic education at St. Mark's school, and in 1872 entered a drug store as clerk, remaining there several years and acquiring by study and practice a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. In 1875 he located at Tybo, Nev., and was a clerk in a general store until 1882. In the meantime, however, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. S. Hammond, now also of Butte, and continued his studies with him as long as he remained at Tybo. In 1882 Dr. Gunn entered Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated in November, 1884. The next year he returned to Nevada and practiced successively at Tybo, Belmont and Austin, remaining at Austin two years. In December, 1887, he followed Dr. Hammond to Butte and soon established himself in that thriving city in a general practice, which has steadily increased in volume and risen in character until it is now one of the most extensive and lucrative in the county.

Dr. Gunn's success is not due to accident or fortuitous circumstances. It is the legitimate result of thorough preparation for his work, skill in its performance, courtesy to its beneficiaries and to all with whom he comes in contact, added to an intelligent and lively interest in all that concerns the good of his profession and the welfare of the community. He is a member of the State Medical Association of Montana, of which he was president for one term and secretary for three or four, and of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, of which he is now (1901) the president. From 1892 to 1894 he rendered valuable and appreciated service to the city of Butte as health officer. Dr. Gunn was married on September 5, 1877, to Miss Jessie Clayton, of Mariposa, Cal., a daughter of Prof. J. E. Clayton, the well known mining expert, and Naomi (Wagner) Clayton, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Dr. and Mrs. Gunn are the parents of six children, of whom John W., Jr., Nelson T., Winfield H. and Lois C. are living, and Clayton and Jessie have died. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. The fraternal orders have always had a pleasing interest for him and he has given them excellent service. He is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past master workman and past grand medical examiner in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a past commander in the Knights of the Maccabees, and past president and present secretary of the National Union. In addition he is medical examiner for the Maccabees and the Union and for a number of insurance companies. He is a sympathetic physician, a congenial companion, a firm friend and an excellent citizen.

THOMAS F. HAGAN.—The continuous infusion of young blood into the industrial life of Montana insures a consecutive advancement of her material interests and the proper development of her great resources, and among the successful and honored young business men of Dawson county, noted for business acumen and sterling integrity of purpose, is Thomas F. Hagan, who was born at Erin, St. Croix county, Wis., on October 22, 1864, the son of John and Bridget (Ring) Hagan, the former of whom was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter in Ireland in 1838, her death occurring at Edin, Wis., in 1871. When a young man John Hagan removed from New York to Erin, Wis., and from there, some years later, to New Richmond, in the same county, where he is now farming and stockgrowing, and the proprietor of Hagan's opera house.

Thomas F. Hagan, after scholastic discipline in the public schools of Erin and New Richmond, completed a course in the commercial department of St. John's University, in Collegeville, Minn., being graduated therefrom in 1884. Assisting his father in his business operations until June, 1886, he came to Glendive, Mont., in the employe of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was fireman for eighteen months, and a brakeman for six years. He then took the local agency of the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, and has since represented the interests of this great concern in this section of Montana.

At Erin, Wis., on September 12, 1893, Mr. Hagan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gavin, who was born in Erin, the daughter of John and Catherine Gavin, the former now residing in Wisconsin and the latter being dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan have three children: Lionel, Paul and Mary. In 1896 Mr. Hagan turned his attention to the raising and shipping of horses, in 1899 extending the enterprise to include cattle, and now conducts an extensive stock business. He makes large shipments and transacts annually operations of magnitude in this line. Mr. Hagan is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and its principles and in 1899 and 1900 he served acceptably in the office of justice of the peace.

MASSENA BULLARD, who has won prestige as one of the able members of the bar of Montana, is a well known resident of the capital city, where he has long been established in the practice of his profession, devoting special attention to real estate and corporation law, in which branch of jurisprudence he is a recognized authority. Mr. Bullard also has the distinction of being a scion of one of the pioneer families of the state, and may himself be considered a pioneer, since he came here a mere lad in the early territorial epoch. Mr. Bullard is a native of Missouri, born in Lafayette county, on October 7, 1850, the son of William L. and Annie F. (Burruss) Bullard, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former on July 26, 1812, and the latter on March 26, 1815, both descending from old Virginia families. The parents of Massena Bullard settled in Lafayette county, Mo., in 1838, where the father engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and established the first foundry in Kansas City, where the family resided until 1860, when they removed to Buchanan county, and from that as headquarters he engaged in freighting between St. Joseph and the Black Hills. Accompanied by his wife and two sons, he made the then weary and perilous journey across the plains to Montana in 1864, their transportation having been afforded by ox teams. They reached Virginia City, Mont., in September, 1864, and the father engaged in freighting between that place and Salt Lake, but in the winter of 1864-5 he lost all of his cattle, being snowed in on the Snake river and being unable to rescue them. After this loss he turned his attention to farming, though he still continued to be identified with freighting until his death, on December 24, 1868. Of his seven children only three are now living: William F., a resident of Great Falls, Mont.; Oscar M., who maintains his home in Missouri, and Massena.

Massena Bullard attained maturity in the territory of Montana, and in Montana he has since resided, advancing to prominence in the business and professional life of the commonwealth. He was but twelve years of age at the time of the family's removal to Montana, and yet upon the lad devolved the duty of driving an ox team across the plains. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Helena, after which he began the study of law with the well known firm of Woolfolk & Toole, devoting himself so assiduously and with such marked receptivity to the work in hand that he was admitted to practice on August 16, 1871. He at once engaged in active legal labors in Helena, and while success in this arduous profession is never of spontaneous growth, the novitiate which Mr. Bullard served was not weary or prolonged, for his ability and inflexible integrity soon gained him recognition, and he has held for many years a select clientage, and has been prominently employed in much important professional work in connection with his special branches, aside from a valuable general practice. Mr. Bullard served from 1883 until 1886 several years as city attorney of Helena, and in this office again from 1895 to 1898, giving an excellent administration. His confreres honored themselves in electing him to the presidency of the Montana State Bar Association, and in that position he fully demonstrated his signal ability as a presiding officer.

Mr. Bullard has been a true man in all the relations of life, having a deep sense of personal responsibility and ever aiming to do his part to advance the best interests of society. He has been specially prominent in temperance work, and has been an active worker as a member of the Order of Good Templars. He also takes a prominent part in promoting the cause of religion and was for a number of years secretary of the Montana Christian

Bullard

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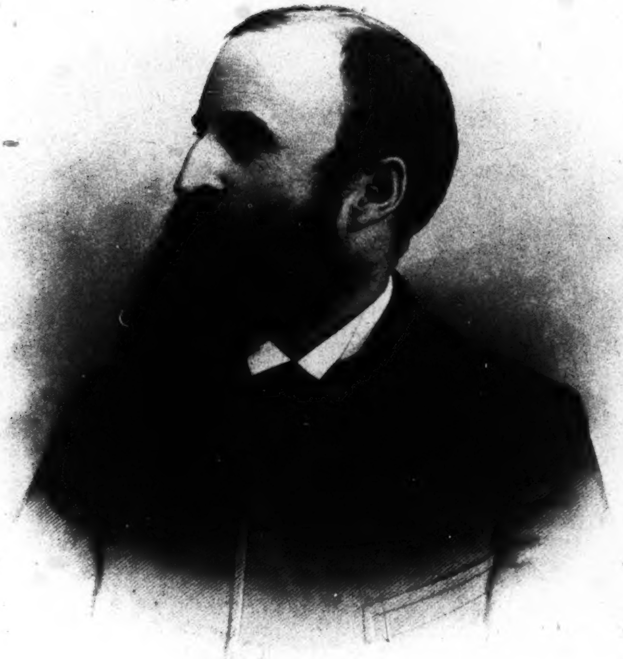

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Association and president of the Montana Bible Society. He has ever maintained a charitable attitude and given due recognition to all agencies operating toward worthy ends. He is a member of and elder in the Christian church. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having served as grand master of the grand lodge of Montana, and also represented the state in the sovereign grand lodge for eight years. He is also a member of the Yeomen Lodge, of which he is past foreman, is past consul of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, and past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics Mr. Bullard renders allegiance to the Democratic party, but maintains an independent attitude, not holding himself bound by strict party lines and exercising discrimination in regard to men and issues. The marriage of Mr. Bullard was solemnized in the centennial year of our national independence, since on June 3, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Bywaters, a native of Missouri. Their three children are Clara, Oscar and Percy.

CHARLES S. HAIRE.—The effort of the skilled architect and builder have so distinctive a bearing upon the attractiveness and value of any community that the profession of architect cannot but be held in high esteem. In Helena this profession has a specially able representative in Charles S. Haire. In the agnatic line his family was established in Ohio in very early pioneer days, its original representatives coming thither from Virginia as early as 1796. Charles S. Haire was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1857, the son of George W. and Catherine (Porter) Haire, both of whom were also born in Ohio, the original representatives of the mother's family coming to the Western Reserve from Allegheny City, Pa. His father resides in Ohio. He is a civil engineer, and has followed this vocation for many years and as county surveyor for Hamilton county. He is now living retired, with that enjoyment which is the just aftermath of an active and useful life.

The early educational discipline of Charles S. Haire was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, he completing the high school course and graduating with the class of 1876. He engaged in pedagogic work for three years in Hamilton county, proving a successful instructor. During this time he devoted himself to studying diligently the art of the draftsman and architect, following drafting in Ohio until 1886, when he came to Pocatello, Idaho, as a draftsman for the Union Pacific Railroad. In a similar capacity he took up his residence in Butte, Mont., in the following year, for the Great Northern Railroad Company, with which he remained for one year, which was the date of his advent in Helena, where has since been his home. He first became connected with the firm of Wallace & Thornburg, a prominent real estate and building firm, and for them Mr. Haire devoted his attention to architectural work, incidentally preparing the plans and specifications for the Denver block, one of the finest business structures in the city, and he also designed most of the houses in Lenox, the suburban addition to Helena. In 1891 Mr. Haire engaged in business for himself, and by his skill as an architect, combined with his excellent taste in securing artistic effects, united with economy in the arrangement of the details of building, he has won a reputation of value, and has had the pleasure of producing many beautiful specimens of his work in this state which stand as perpetual evidences of his ability.

Among the more notable of his professional successes we mention the following: He designed the fine business block of A. P. Curtin, supervised the erection of the state agricultural college at Bozeman, the normal school at Dillon, and the deaf and dumb school at Boulder, being for two years superintendent of buildings for the state and proving a capable and acceptable official. Other buildings designed by him and erected under his supervision are the St. Vincent's hospital, the Parmly Billings memorial library and numerous private residences in Billings, and the Ursuline convent, school house and private dwellings at Miles City. Mr. Haire's reputation has thus grown apace, and his services are in requisition in diverse sections of the state, while a particularly select clientage is held in the capital city. On August 7, 1889, Mr. Haire was united in marriage to Miss Francis A. Corwin, a native of Ohio, and a relative of Hon. Thomas Corwin, the eloquent orator and statesman. The father of Mrs. Haire, Minor Corwin, was engaged in merchandising until his death several years ago. Her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Morgan, was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Haire have one son, Thomas Corwin Haire, born on March 25, 1892, and now attending the Helena schools.

CHARLES H. HALL.—One of the younger members of the Montana bar and holding the important office of county attorney of Missoula county, Charles H. Hall particularly merits consideration as one who has gained a position of prominence in his profession. Mr. Hall was born in Ballard county, Ky., on August 12, 1869, the son of A. P. and Susan A. (Marshall) Hall, both of them natives of Kentucky. The father, a representative of prominent old Virginia families, was a merchant for many years in Paducah, at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Eventually, by reason of impaired health, he went to Florida and there his death occurred in 1882.

Charles H. Hall received his education in the public schools and in Clinton College for two years, from 1885 to 1887. In 1886 he came to Montana and to Missoula, here entering the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer, retaining this incumbency for three and one-half years. He was assistant postmaster of Missoula under H. C. Myers for two years, after which he became deputy clerk of the courts of Missoula county under F. W. McConnell. This office he retained until 1895, in the meanwhile devoting himself to the study of law. In 1895 he returned to Clinton, Ky., where he continued his technical reading for one year, having previously, however, been admitted to the bar of Montana. He returned to Missoula in 1896 and entered upon the active legal practice. He was well known to the local public, holding uniform confidence and esteem and soon established an excellent and lucrative practice in Missoula, where he has secured a representative clientele. For about six months Mr. Hall was absent from this city by reason of his military services in the Spanish-American war. In 1898 he enlisted as second lieutenant of Troop F, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, which he accompanied to Chickamauga, serving from May until October, when he returned to Missoula.

Mr. Hall formed a law partnership with George B. Wilds, as Wilds & Hall, this continuing until 1900, when, in November, Mr. Hall was elected to the office of county attorney, in which he has served with signal ability. He has been an adherent of the Democratic party since attaining his legal majority, and has rendered active and effective service in its cause. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor, and held in high esteem by the fraternity. His success has been well earned and his position as one of the leading members of the Missoula county bar is unassailable. In January, 1899, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Harriet W. Moore, also a native of Kentucky, and their only child, Annie M., lends brightness and cheer to the little family circle.

AMOS C. HALL.—The history of a state or nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens. Mr. Hall was born in Lamoille county, Vt., on December 10, 1835, the son of Jesse and Rebecca Hall. His father was a farmer in the Green Mountain state, and there Mr. Hall was reared and educated in the public schools. In 1856 he came to Janesville, Wis., and took up government land near the Linn county trading post. He was a strenuous opponent of slavery, and, during the exciting period leading up to the Civil war he encountered bitter animosity from those favoring slavery, he being then a resident near the border of Kansas, where the ill feelings were most marked. On May 19, 1858, he, his brother, Austin W., and nine others were fired upon by border ruffians and left for dead. Mr. Hall and his brother were at home with no suspicion of the raid made upon the settlement. Five of the eleven anti-slavery men who were shot recovered from their wounds, including Mr. Hall and his brother. This was known as the Mariasdes Cygnes massacre. In October Mr. Hall returned to Vermont and he remained until the next spring, when coming again to Kansas, he started with his brother for Pike's Peak, Colo., by the old Sante Fe trail. They encountered returning prospectors who gave such discouraging reports that they turned about and settled at Junction City, Kan. In 1860 Mr. Hall made the overland trip to Denver, where he remained until May, 1863, when he came to the mining regions of Montana, then a portion of Idaho territory. He arrived in Virginia City in July and worked in the placer mines of Alder gulch, receiving six dollars per day. Later he prospected in Biven's gulch, and, in September, associated himself with Leroy Southmayd and paid about five hundred dollars in purchasing a half interest in a claim in the Summit district of Alder gulch. In December, 1863, vigorous work in the development of the claim was pushed, which paid $50 per day for each man employed. Mr.

Hall passed the winter of 1864-5 in Vermont, and upon his return worked some old claims near Summit with such encouraging results that he purchased quite a large number which were supposed to have been worked out. In 1866 he began working these claims systematically, installing the first bedrock flume ever built in Montana, and his operations were most successful. He continued to be interested in mining until his death, and through this industry realized large profits.

In 1879 Mr. Hall was the prime mover in establishing the banking house of Raymond, Harrington & Co., in Virginia City, the firm name being changed later to Hall, Harrington & Co. The business is now conducted as Hall & Bennett, and the institution is recognized as one of the solid banks of the state. The estate of Mr. Hall still retains its interest in the banking business. In politics Mr. Hall gave his support to the Republican party, but he never aspired to public office, being essentially a business man and being recognized as an able financier and executive, with capacity for affairs of broad scope and importance. Like many others of the pioneers of the state he witnessed many of the stirring events of the frontier life. He owned the pistol which the road agent, George Ives, took from Southmayd, and to him was due the identification of the weapon, at the trial of Ives by the citizens' committee, which resulted in the execution of this notorious outlaw. Mr. Hall had made an entry of the number of the pistol and this served to positively identify the same. Mr. Hall died on February 23, 1893. In 1876, in Virginia City, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Anna P. Griffith, who was born in Athens, Ohio, on February 1, 1847. Of this union four children were born, Jesse I., who is connected with the banking interests of Hall & Bennett and has charge of the affairs of the estate; Amos C., Frank C. and Harry E., at present attending school in Philadelphia.

JOSIAH S. HAMMOND, M. D.—Among the distinguished members of the medical profession in Montana is numbered Dr. Hammond, a physician and surgeon of nearly thirty years standing who has attained prestige by his marked ability and unwavering devotion to his profession. Josiah Shaw Hammond was born at North Abington, Mass., on September 10, 1844. He traces his lineage directly to William Hammond, of London, England, and his wife Elizabeth, nee Penn, an aunt of William Penn. In 1634 Mrs. Elizabeth (Penn) Hammond, "widow," came to Boston with her son Benjamin and her three daughters in the good ship Griffin, arriving there on November 19, and settling at Sandwich. Benjamin Hammond married Mary Vincent, and from him the descent is thus traced to Dr. Hammond. John, Rowland, Captain George, Benjamin, George and Josiah S., all born in Massachusetts, where the name has been unusually prominent from the early colonial epoch. George Hammond was born at Carver, Mass., on June 21, 1815, and married Miss Susanna Shaw, a native of Abington. They had eight children, of whom only one is dead. The mother died in 1874, but, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, the father is still living on his California homestead.

Dr. Hammond, the fourth child, attended the public schools of Plymouth county until he was seventeen, when he removed to California, where his father was a pioneer, having located there in 1862. The Doctor here turned his attention to teaching, and later was a student in the state normal school at San Francisco, where he was graduated in the class of 1868. He thereafter was first assistant principal of the high school at Stockton, retaining this position until 1870, when he began the study necessary to fit him for the medical profession under the preceptorship of Dr. Asa Clarke, of Stockton. Taking later a course in the Bellevue (N. Y.) Hospital Medical College he completed his collegiate medical courses in the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, where he was graduated in November, 1873. Success ever treads closely on the heels of right effort, and Dr. Hammond is no exception to this rule. He began the practice of medicine at Lockeford, Cal., the family home, but soon removed to Nevada, where he was in successful practice for a full decade. In 1885 he located in Butte, Mont., where he has ever since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor is a close and thorough student, keeping in the line of advance in all matters pertaining to the development of medicine and surgery and in close touch with its best thought. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the state and county associations, and the association of military surgeons of the United States, being surgeon of the Montana National Guard, with rank of major. He was president of the Montana State Medical Association in 1890.

In politics Dr. Hammond formerly gave allegiance to the Republican party, but, becoming convinced that the principles of the Populist party represented more nearly the best interests of the country and its people, he showed his strong independence and the strength of his convictions by arraying himself with this organization. He has always taken active interest in political affairs, but has never sought nor desired political preferment, believing that the duties of his profession demand his undivided attention. In the fall of 1897, against his definite protest, he was nominated on the fusion ticket to represent Silver Bow county in the state legislature, but later succeeded in withdrawing his name from the ticket, and his successor in candidacy, appointed by the county committee, was elected. The Doctor is prominently identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he is past grand master workman of the grand lodge, and he has represented the jurisdiction of Montana in two conventions of the supreme lodge, at Chicago in 1895 and at Buffalo in 1896. He is now past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Montana. On September 25, 1867, Dr. Hammond was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Simpson, born in Missouri but reared and educated in California, where their marriage was solemnized. They have had six children: Louise, Kate, Hattie, Delia (deceased), Nelson and Benjamin. In 1900 Dr. and Mrs. Hammond made a European tour in the Literary Digest party of eighty representative persons from twenty different states, one from the District of Columbia and one from Canada. The tour lasted eighty days and the itinerary was interesting, the party visiting the Paris exposition, the quaint village of Oberammergau, Germany, where they witnessed the decennial production of the Passion Play, and many other historical and interesting places on the continent and in Great Britain. For personal reference the Doctor kept a diary, but was persuaded to utilize it in preparing a story descriptive of the scenes and incidents of the trip, which was published in an attractive pamphlet of seventy pages, a copy being sent to each member of the party.

HAVELOCK H. HANSON, M. D.—The Hanson name is one that has been long and conspicuously identified with American history and in each successive generation its representatives have been found conferring honor and dignity upon their several communities. Havelock Horatio Hanson was born in Fredericton, the capital of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and also of the County of York, on April 31, 1858, the son of Edgar and Helen N. (Hanson) Hanson, both of whom were likewise born in Canada, the original American ancestors, according to family tradition, coming from England to Massachusetts in the Mayflower, and their descendants thence going into Canada, where the family has been long established. The great-grandparents of Dr. Hanson in the agnatic line built the first log cabin on the site of the city of St. John, N. B. His father is now deputy provincial secretary of New Brunswick, a position which he has held for more than forty years and issuing all marriage licenses for the province in connection with his other duties. He and his wife still live in Fredericton, among its honored and prominent old time residents.

Dr. Hanson received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fredericton, after which he matriculated in King's College in the same city, where he was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college he began reading along the technical line of medical science under an able preceptor, thus continuing his studies for four years, also being identified with the drug business. In 1880 the Doctor entered the noted Magill University, in Montreal, and after two years of diligent study there he still further supplemented his scholastic attainments by a nine months' course in the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md. He next matriculated in the celebrated Columbus (Ohio) Medical College, and there he was graduated with the class of 1881, after which he returned to Fredericton, where he was engaged in active medical practice for six months, serving his professional novitiate in his native city, overruling the traditional belief that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The Doctor then for a brief period was located at far-famed Chautauqua, N. Y., where he was surgeon for the Chautauqua Iron and Ore Company. Removing to VanBuren, Aroostook county, Me., he had there an excellent practice for two years, and then established himself at Andover, N. B., which was his home and the center of satisfactory professional labors until 1886, the date of his advent in Montana. Here he began his professional labors at Townsend, and two years later he located in Missoula, where he established a large and lucrative practice and where he remained for a full decade, becoming one of its influential and honored citizens.

In 1898, wishing a more metropolitan field of operations, Dr. Hanson located in Butte, where he soon attained a standing and clientage which has kept him in the front rank of the leading physicians of the state. While the Doctor has a practice that is general in character he devotes special attention to surgery, being a competent and judicious operator and having gained as such a high reputation among the members of the profession. He retains membership in the New Brunswick Medical Society and the Montana State Medical Association. On April 14, 1879, Dr. Hanson was united in marriage to Miss Hester E. McKeen, born in New Brunswick, Canada, the daughter of William and Ann (Hammond) McKeen, likewise natives of that province, but now residents of Missoula. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson have two daughters, Margaret and Nellie, and the family home is one where the gracious amenities of refined hospitality are ever in evidence.

HORATIO HANSON, a native of Kaaterskill, N. Y., on the banks of the romantic Hudson, where he was born February 24, 1833, was educated and attained the age of nineteen. He then left his picturesque, old-fashioned home, and crossed the isthmus to California in company with his father, where they engaged in mining and carpentering for three years. Horatio Hanson had his young life well seasoned with adventure and the change of scene so dear to the youthful heart. And, as if he were destined to a continuance of the romance, after three years of work in his new location, he and his father returned home by way of Nicaragua, arriving in that country the day after Gen. Walker landed with his celebrated filibustering expedition. The Asiatic cholera was prevailing in the Central American states and sixty of his fellow passengers died on the way to New York, himself making a narrow escape. In 1855 the family removed to Wisconsin, locating at Whitewater. There his father followed carpentering and building with good success, dying at the age of eighty-six and his wife just three months later at almost the same age. Mr. Hanson, their only child, was left alone in the world, and, in 1860, concluded to go to Pike's Peak. He remained there until 1864, engaged in quartz mining. Before leaving Wisconsin, however, he had married Miss Jennie E. Warren, a native of Middlesex, Vt., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Dean (Holden) Warren, whose ancestors were early emigrants from England to America, and took an active part in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson had nine children, of whom three are living: George, Nettie and Rettie. Those deceased are Fordie, Katie, Cora, Flora, Tunis and Frankie.

Mr. Hanson and family started for Montana on March 24, 1864, making the trip with horses, and arriving at Virginia City June 2. Thomas Hunt and the late Ira Phillips were their traveling companions, and the families are now near neighbors. In December, 1864, they took up their residence on the ranch they had located in September on Willow creek, where they were the first settlers, and where, on many occasions the women would be left in the camp while the men were in the woods getting out timber or doing other work. One day while Mrs. Hanson was alone about forty Indians began digging up the vegetables in her garden. She felt no fear, promptly ordered them off, and they went. The next day they came again and she again ordered them off. The next day the chief called and asked her what was the matter. When she told him she wanted the vegetables for use in her family he said the Indians thought that as they were in the ground anybody could take them. She convinced him to the contrary and he promised she would have no more trouble from his people and kept his word. In 1865 two of their friends named Campbell and Noble were killed by the Indians on the Yellowstone, and she was always afraid after this. Once she was alarmed by their dog hastily running to the house and howling. She thought the savages were after them, but it was only a bear. Still there was danger in the presence of a bear, as Mr. Hanson found out when one suddenly confronted him in 1870, and biting through a pair of trousers and overalls, gave him an ugly gash in the thigh. He happened to have a plug of tobacco in his pocket, and the bear got a mouthful of it, which probably deterred him from further attack, for although he ran after Mr. Hanson twice more he did not come close enough to harm him.

In 1867 they sold the original homestead and moved to Helena, where they kept a hotel three years. They then returned to the homestead, and remained until 1877, when they removed to their present location at Pony, just outside of the city limits, where they have a beautiful home, the residence well shaded, and the ranch in a fine location and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hanson is active in behalf of every public interest and enterprise. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and is prominently connected with all affairs of general interest. His father was also a public man, serving as a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and as a justice of the peace in that state and in New York. Mrs. Hanson has a valuable collection of the bugs, butterflies, etc., of Montana, and specimens of quartz and other curios peculiar to the state. Two of her daughters were educated in Bozeman, and one, Miss Cora, in the Wisconsin Normal School. The family is greatly interested in educational matters and in all means of intellectual and social culture.

RICHARD A. HARLOW. — Representatives of the Harlow name have added honor and dignity to the social fabric of the nation in every generation from the landing of the Pilgrims, and we must accord particular attention to Richard A. Harlow, who is distinctly one of Montana's men of progress and has strongly impressed himself on the material prosperity of the commonwealth. Richard A. Harlow, vice-president of the Montana Railroad Company, is a native of Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill., born March 5, 1859, the son of George H. and Susan (Baily-Dorsey) Harlow, natives of New York and Maryland. George H. Harlow was a man of prominence in Illinios. He was secretary of state from 1872 to 1880, and had the distinction of being the founder of that powerful organization, the Union League of America, of which he was grand secretary. He eventually engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago, where his death occurred on May 15, 1900. The family traces back to Puritan ancestry. Several generations maintained residence in Plymouth, Mass., where members were numbered among the earliest settlers. In the maternal line Mr. Harlow's ancestry is of English and French extraction. His maternal grandmother was Mary Dorsey, of Howard county, Md., and his maternal grandfather was Samuel P. Baily, a Philadelphia Quaker. Records extant show that on either side his ancestors did valiant service in the Continental army of the Revolution.

Richard A. Harlow, of Helena, received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of his native state, after which he continued his studies under tutors and in Germany. Having decided on entering the legal profession he matriculated in the Union College of Law, in Chicago, where he completed his technical studies, being graduated with the class of 1885 and admitted to the bar. Mr. Harlow began legal practice in Chicago, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he was in practice about one year, simultaneously engaging to a considerable extent in real estate speculations. He has, however, retired from professional practice.

On August 28, 1895, Mr. Harlow was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Maude Barnaby, who was born in Rhode Island, and they have one child, Catherine Dorsey. Mr. Harlow's identification with the railroading interests of the state has been so intimate and important as to entitle him to special prominence among those who have through this great avenue of enterprise contributed to the development of the industries and natural resources of the northwest. As early as 1890 he gave inception to the organization of the Montana Midland Railroad Company, which eventually completed the line from Helena to Canyon Ferry. The original officers of the company were: R. A. Harlow, president; W. J. Fuchs, secretary; W. H. Haven, chief engineer. In 1891 one mile of the road was constructed within the city limits, and the line was completed to the ferry in 1893.

In 1895 the company began to construct the line on Sixteen-mile creek, which they completed from Lombard to Leadboro on November 19, 1896. The next year the road was washed out, but was repaired, and before the close of the year was opened for traffic. In the spring of 1899 the company began the Martinsdale extension, which was completed in November, after which they extended the line to Harlowtown, which was formerly known as Merino, now a thriving town. This extension was completed in June, 1900, the road giving outlet to one of the richest stockraising districts in the Union, and affording transportation facilities to valuable mining properties. The president of the Montana Railroad Company, as the corporation is now known, is H. D. Moore; Mr. Harlow is vice-president, and Robert Rantoul, general manager. The road is owned and controlled by the two gentlemen first mentioned, and its value to Helena and the state is certain to be cumulative. Mr. Harlow is a Republican, but he has never taken a particularly active part in political work, his important personal interests requiring his entire attention.

EDWARD W. HARNEY. — Serving with marked ability and discrimination as judge of the district court of Silver Bow county and recognized as one of the talented members of the bar of Montana, Judge E. W. Harney is one of its leading legists and jurists. He is a native of Rock Island, Ill., where he was born on January 19, 1862, the son of Matthew and Winnifred (Corbett) Harney, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, and were of fine old Irish lineage. The father has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His removal to America occurred about 1852, and since 1857 he has maintained his home in Illinois. They had twelve children, of whom Judge Harney was the sixth, and of them eight are now living.

Edward W. Harney received educational discipline in the Illinois public schools, the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and at Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa, and from this last somewhat noted school he was graduated in the class of 1885. Having determined to prepare himself for the legal profession he began his technical reading of the law under the preceptorship of J. C. Pepper, of Aledo, Ill., and later continued study in the offices of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, a leading law firm of Davenport, Iowa. He thereafter located in Nebraska, and by careful and discriminating study and indefatigable application so acquired an extended knowledge of the law that he was admitted to the bar of that state upon examination in 1889. He then commenced practice and continued in it at Valentine, Neb., until 1895, when he came to Montana and established himself as an attorney in Butte, and soon gained high reputation as an advocate and counsel. While a resident of Nebraska he served as county attorney of Cherry county, and, in the fall of 1900, he was elected to his present office of judge of the district court in Silver Bow county. He was elected by a majority of 1,334 votes. His name having appeared on the fusion ticket his candidacy was promoted by the local Democracy, as he has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and an active worker in its cause. His rulings on the bench have shown him to possess the intrinsic judicial mind, while his powers of analysis are so well developed that he arrives at decisions with facility and by safe and legitimate avenues. Judge Harney was associated with E. B. Howell in the compilation of the Montana miners' code, which is now the uniform standard throughout the state.

Fraternally the Judge is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. While a resident of Nebraska he became identified with the national guard of that state, serving three years. He was made captain of the company of which he was a member, which was organized for the Sioux war in 1891, and stationed on active duty at Valentine, the county seat of Cherry county. On January 8, 1890, Judge Harney was united in marriage with Miss M. Dell Kistler, who was born in Rock Island county, Ill., the daughter of William and Josephine (Gorton) Kistler, who now reside on the old homestead in Rock Island county. To the union of Judge and Mrs. Harney three children have been born: Ethel Lucile, Maurice, William and Eugene Edward.

REV. CORNELIUS HARRINGTON.—One of the Catholic clergy now serving with zealous devotion in the diocese of Helena and who has the distinction of having been ordained for his holy office by the venerated bishop of this diocese, is Father Harrington, now assistant priest of St. Patrick's church in Butte. In this work will be found individual mention of many of the Catholic clergy, and it is with pleasure that we also enter record concerning this earnest young pastor. Father Harrington was born in County Cork, Ireland, on December 1, 1870, the son of John and Honora (Harrington) Harrington, both of whom were born in Ireland, where his father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and was called from earth in 1895. His mother still resides in her native land. Of their nine children Cornelius was the youngest. He received his early education in the national schools, and in 1888 became a student in St. Michael's College, at Listowell, County Kerry, where he completed the classical course. In 1891 he matriculated in St. Patrick's College, in County Carlow, where he devoted two years to the rhetorical course and literary and philosophical studies, and then gave three years to the theological course, his studies having been directed with the view of consecrating himself to the work of the church, as one of its ministers. In 1898 Father Harrington came to America, and at Montreal, Canada, continued his divinity course in the Grand Seminary until June, 1899, when he came to Montana and presented himself to Bishop Brondel, by whom he was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, at Helena, on November 1, 1899. The next day Father Harrington went to Butte and he has since been the zealous and efficient assistant priest at St. Patrick's church.

ROBERT COBURN, of Great Falls, is one of the best known stockmen in Montana. Of this extensive industry he is a pioneer of pioneers. While at times he has deviated from the strict line of this profitable business and turned his attention to the seductive interests of mining, his life work in the main has been connected with the cattle industry. In this he has found profit and achieved an enviable success. A complete biography of Mr. Coburn would constitute a most interesting and instructive work on Montana stock raising. Mr. Coburn was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada, on October 12, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Anna (Halliday) Coburn, both natives of County Monahan, Ireland. They were married in that country, emigrated to Canada in the early 'thirties and subsequently their lives were passed on Canadian soil, Joseph Coburn being a lumberman and farmer. They had four sons and six daughters and both died when Robert was a child.

As far back as 1859 Robert Coburn came out to Denver, making the trip across the plains by the Platte river. Here he mined with more or less success for three years. In 1863 he came to Montana, locating first at Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, and continued mining on Moody & Dixie's bars and also in Bevan's gulch. In 1864 Mr. Coburn was mining on Silver creek when Cowan and his party came along and took up the first claim on Last Chance gulch. Mr. Coburn had learned of the presence of gold in the gulch from "Gold Tom," a squaw man, who panned out the first gold in the almost fabulously rich mining section in the fall of 1864. Mr. Coburn secured the ownership of discovery claim No. 4, and later purchased Nos. 7 and 8. In the spring of 1865, in company with George Cleveland and Jim Coburn, he began work on claims 7 and 8, having lost his claim on No. 4 by being absent from it. On claims 7 and 8 the party averaged between three and four hundred dollars a day. In 1866 Mr. Coburn began ranching on Big Prickly Pear creek. He had purchased cattle from Iowa and Minnesota and his placer mining days being over he engaged in a new and even more profitable industry.

Mr. Coburn followed stockraising here until 1869, when he moved to the mouth of the canyon on Prickly Pear creek and continued ranching here until 1872 when he removed to Rock creek, where he lived three years, in 1875 coming to what is now Cascade county. Here he took up government land and resided upon it until 1882, when he removed to White Sulphur Springs and in 1886 to the Little Rockies. He still holds that range of nearly 30,000 acres, which is well stocked with cattle, and he owns an interest in some mines near Castle and White Sulphur Springs.

Although having never been an officeseeker in any sense of the word, Mr. Coburn has been a lifelong and faithful Democrat and is a valued Mason. Mr. Coburn enjoys the respect of all with whom he has ever been brought into business or social relations. In the welfare of Great Falls he has ever manifested a deep interest since he cast his lot with the citizens of the place. In 1901 the Coburn Cattle Co. was organized with a capital of $250,000, in 2500 shares, held by Mr. Coburn and four of his children, retaining 1619 shares. This corporation has practically taken in charge all of the Coburn cattle holdings in northern Montana.

Mr. Coburn was married in July, 1865, in Helena, to Mary Morrow, a native of Canada. They had seven children: Jessie, now Mrs. Maddox; William M., Robert J., Wallace D., Agnes M., and Edna and Warren, deceased. Mrs. Coburn died in 1885, and, in 1890, Mr. Coburn married with Mary Blessing, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Walter and Harold.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY, deputy collector of internal revenue and ex-sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Helena, Mont. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on September 25, 1844, the son of Cephas and Anna (Hill) Hathaway, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts. The father was a saddle and harnessmaker, who passed most of his life in Washington county, Pa., and in Ohio, in which latter state he died, aged ninety-two years,

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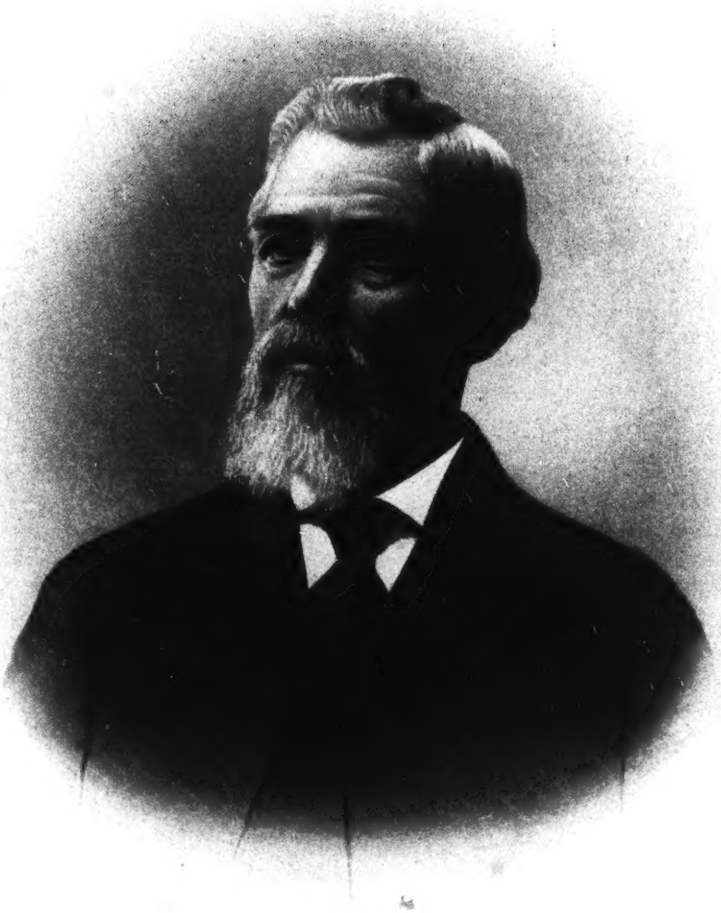

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Robert Claburn

and the mother was ninety years old at the time of her death. Mr. Hathaway started for Montana in 1864 from Cortland, Ohio. He made the monotonous overland journey in the usual manner, by ox train, coming through Kansas and Lander's cutoff, and arrived at Alder gulch, Mont., on June 4, 1864. Here he engaged in mining and other occupations until 1865, when he came to Helena, where he has since been a resident. The early mining days of Mr. Hathaway here included the years from 1864 to 1870, and prior to 1883 he was in the United States internal revenue service and deputy United States marshal under Marshal A. C. Botkin, and he had charge of the courts in eastern Montana from 1880 to 1883.

Mr. Hathaway was elected postmaster of the national house of representatives for the Fifty-first congress. The war record of Mr. Hathaway is a most enviable one. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry, serving in the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. He was at the battles of Richmond and Lexington, Ky., and at Chaplin Heights, where he was wounded five times. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Ky., and from there to Columbus, Ohio, where he was discharged in March, 1863. In 1887 Mr. Hathaway was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, efficiently discharging the duties of that office until December 20, 1889, and prior to that period he had charge of the office under D. H. Churchill, and also served as under sheriff for two years. In 1898 he was reinstated in the internal revenue service as deputy collector for the district of Montana. In 1873 Mr. Hathaway was married in Ohio to Miss Olive C. Post, who died in 1877, leaving two children. In October, 1889, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ida McClintock, of Wisconsin, and they have one son, Paul A. Fraternally Mr. Hathaway is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is past grand master, A. F. & A. M., of Montana. The career of Mr. Hathaway has been eminently successful in Montana, and he enjoys the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances. He is a man of great executive ability and of the highest integrity.

DAN R. HARRIS, although born in Wales, has passed the greater portion of his life as a trans-Mississippian and is truly an early pioneer of Montana, exemplifying great force of character and practical ability. Possessing one of the finest ranches in the Gallatin valley, he can now enjoy life to its fullest extent, as he holds the respect and confidence of the people of the whole valley. He was born in Wales on May 5, 1853, the son of Thomas and Ann (Williams) Harris, both natives of Monmouthshire, Wales. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Parry) Harris, the former of England and the latter of Monmouthshire. The maternal great-grandfather was John Parry, also of Wales. In 1853 Thomas Harris brought his family to New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi by boat to St. Louis and thence traveled to Nebraska where was their home for eight years. The family then went to Utah, where they tarried for a time, but the father came to Montana and immediately plunged into mining enterprises, his initial point being Alder gulch, where he arrived on October 15, 1863. The following winter he passed with his family in Utah, but returned to the Montana gold gulches in the spring and labored industriously in them for several years. During his two years' labor in Bear gulch he struck a fine pay streak; going later to Lincoln gulch, he with a party of twenty-eight unprofitably worked a mine on shares. In the fall of 1871 he removed to the Gallatin valley and engaged in farming. Returning to Utah and bringing his family to Montana, he here made his permanent home, and now resides with his son near Spring Hill, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, having been born on November 6, 1816.

Until he was nine years old Dan R. Harris resided with his parents in Nebraska, coming with them to Utah where he remained with his mother until he was in his twentieth year. He became associated with the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Company, at Almy, four miles from Evanston, Wyo., and in July, 1874, came to Montana, first settling on Willow, and later on Reese creek, where he followed general farming and occasional mining. In 1898 Mr. Harris purchased his present property, the Bamber ranch, at Spring Hill, Gallatin county, containing 400 acres of excellent land, much of it being thoroughly irrigated, and his principal crops are wheat, oats and barley. To Miss Jenette Fife, of Scotland, Mr. Harris was married on March 16, 1881. She is the daughter of Alexander and Jenette Fife, of Henefer, Utah. Of their six children, one, Nettie N., is deceased. The others are Alexander T., Pearl A., Roy L., Earl E. and Carl. Mr. Harris has successfully prospected for copper leads in the vicinity of Spring Hill and at Sixteen Mile. Considerable work has been done upon the Spring Hill property, in which Mr. Harris is heavily interested.

SAMUEL T. HAUSER.—Among the earliest pioneers in the van of advancing civilization in the northwest was Hon. Samuel T. Hauser, ex-governor of the territory of Montana, one of the forceful and energetic factors that brought fruition to the hopes of the most sanguine optimists concerning the welfare of this young commonwealth. To outline his career during the territorial and state epochs is to sketch much of the history of the country which he has seen emerge from the ruggedness of a wilderness to become the home communities of cultured, refined and progressive citizens, and when, in 1885, President Cleveland named him governor of the territory, the appointment called forth from the people of Montana uniform approval and endorsement.

Samuel T. Hauser was born in Falmouth, Pendleton county, Ky., on January 10, 1833. His early education, the foundation of wider scholastic attainments, was received in the public schools, and in 1854, when he was twenty-one years old, he removed to Missouri, where as a civil engineer he was employed by different railroad companies. Later he served as assistant engineer in building the Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads, and was chief engineer on the Lexington branch of the former, the division extending from Lexington to Sedalia, Mo., and he held this important office until 1862. In the earlier half of that year he came up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and in June crossed the country to the headwaters of the Columbia river, where he prospected for gold for a time. The same year he came to Bannack, then just opening its treasures to the industrious placer miner, and in the autumn he trailed down the Yellowstone over the Lewis and Clarke course. The history of this, the "Yellowstone expedition of 1863," the story of its hardships, its perils and its romance, is one of the most thrilling in the annals that chronicle the "winning of the west," and among that adventurous band of sturdy pioneers, opening to advancing thousands a new world, teeming with mineral wealth and affording perennial and luxurious pasturage for millions of cattle and sheep, none was more indefatigable, none braver and none more sagacious and resourceful than Gov. Hauser. The history of this civil-military enterprise is preserved in the journal of Capt. James Stuart and in the ably collated reminiscences of Gov. Hauser. There were fifteen men in the party. On the night of May 12, 1863, the party was attacked by Indians, and a number of the men were seriously wounded. Mr. Hauser received a wound in the left breast, the ball passing through a thick memorandum book in his shirt pocket and lodging in a rib over his heart, the presence of the book saving his life. His intrepid bravery was shown on more than one instance during this trip, and of the expedition a local history has said that it "must certainly be credited with the discovery of the Virginia mines and the opening of the Yellowstone country. Through it came the information and most of the enterprise which placed Montana a leader among the territories within a short time after the first American settlements were made." This was but one of the many distinguished services which Mr. Hauser has rendered Montana.

It was at once seen that a new leader of men had come to the territory and his abilities were speedily recognized. In 1865, in company with N. P. Langford, Mr. Hauser organized a bank at Virginia City, under the firm name of S. T. Hauser & Co. But here his enterprise did not linger. Those were days of action, industry and push. Soon afterward he organized a mining company, and at Argenta he built the first furnace erected in the territory. He continued the work of injecting life, strong commercial life, into various communities. He organized in 1866 the First National Bank of Helena, the St. Louis Mining Company at Phillipsburg, later the Hope Mining Company, and here was erected the first silver mill of the territory. Other financial institutions which sprang into being through his action were the First National Bank of Butte, the First National of Fort Benton and the First National of Missoula. Gov. Hauser then associated himself with other enterprising capitalists and built these railroads: Helena & Boulder Valley, Helena & Jefferson County, Drummon & Phillipsburg, Helena & Red Mountain, Helena Northern, and Missoula & Bitter Root Valley. He also organized the Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Company. Gov. Hauser is a Democrat, and in the councils of Democracy his influence has been one of potency, while he has been an earnest and able exponent of and worker in the heat of numerous campaigns. In

Hauser

1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in which he was one of the committee to notify the nominees, Cleveland and Hendricks, of their nomination. In July, 1885, President Cleveland named him as governor of the territory of Montana, and he was its first resident governor. After a service of eighteen months he resigned the gubernatorial office, his administration being one of signal discrimination and ability, one which conserved the best interests of the territory. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hauser is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons. In 1871 Gov. Hauser was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Farrar, a daughter of a distinguished physician of St. Louis, Mo., and of this union two children have been born, Ellen and Samuel Thomas, Jr. The fine presence of Gov. Hauser and his manly character have endeared him to all with whom he has met in business or social relations.

Gov. Hauser's long connection with civil engineering led him into scenes that were often thrilling and sometimes involved personal peril. We will give one heretofore unpublished episode in his career that is replete with realism. It occurred a few months subsequent to the breaking out of the Civil war, and the scene was in Missouri, where the Governor was assisting in the construction of a railroad in some of the "back counties." He learned that a man was to be tried for his life by a justice of the peace. To Mr. Hauser this proceeding appeared strange and unwarranted, and with a friend who was a resident of the locality, he went to the "court," where they found a young man of not unprepossessing appearance charged with placing poison in a spring. There was no evidence whatever to indicate that poison had ever been put into the spring, but the court had evidently been convened to convict the prisoner, and this was done quickly. The condemned man was led to a neighboring grove, a rope was thrown over a limb of a tree and he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he was innocent of the alleged crime, and requested that his mother might be informed of what he had said as he thus stood in the shadow of death. The pathetic incident and the wrong of it aroused the indignation of Mr Hauser and he loudly protested that the proceedings were unlawful and that no justice court in the Union held jurisdiction over human life. Instantly a hundred malignant faces were turned toward the intruder on Missouri "justice," and he was vigorously cursed as a Yankee. His friend tried to explain that Mr. Hauser was a Kentuckian, but the mob was obdurate. At that instant his friend, a powerful athlete, suddenly pulled him from his horse in time to avoid his being shot by one of the guards, and then threw him upon his horse and started homeward at a gallop. The daring efforts of Mr. Hauser were made in vain, and, as subsequently ascertained, an innocent man was lynched. Mr. Hauser wrote to Senator Vest, who was then publishing a paper at Boonville, Mo., and in which he printed the letter. It in time found its way to that section, and as a result the Governor was warned to leave the country, but he remained and completed his work. This was but one incident of the many exciting and tragical scenes through which he passed in the old times, and it illustrates both his kindly qualities of mind and heart, and his courage. In conclusion we will briefly advert to his genealogy. His father, also Samuel T. Hauser, was born in North Carolina, and was graduated from the university of that state in 1817, with the degree of A. B. A lawyer of eminence, he served with distinction on the bench of Kentucky, his later home, and where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kenneth, of that state. They had four sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of Gov. Hauser was George Hauser, born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United State prior to the Revolution, in which he served in the North Carolina troops, in which state he died.

WILLIS HENRY HAVILAND, M. D., of Butte, was born at Pawling, Duchess county, N. Y., on September 10, 1864, in the fourth American generation of a French family, whose ancestors originally moved from England to France. The Doctor's father, Willis H. Haviland, was a leading druggist at Glens Falls, N. Y., for over twenty years. He married his third cousin, Miss Hannah W. Haviland, and the Doctor was their only child. He attended Glens Falls Academy, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and later Cornwall Heights School at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. In medicine he was a student of Dr. Stephen F. Birdsall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was finally graduated with honors from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, in April, 1888. He then visited the hospitals of London, Paris and Germany. He then took up his residence in Minneapolis, Minn., and entered into active practice. In 1888 and 1890 he held several positions of trust on the staff of the hospitals in and near the city, and was winning golden opinions even from his professional brethren when failing health drove him to seek a different climate, and in September, 1890, he located at Butte, Mont., passed the state board examination and continued to practice homeopathy until the autumn of 1898.

He then became associated with Dr. O. B. Whitford, and under the persuasion and instruction of that accomplished gentleman and medical scholar, he became a practitioner of the eclectic school. For this change he has never ceased to be grateful to Dr. Whitford, although it involved laborious study and investigation on his own part. The Doctor's office and residence are at 219 West Park street, where he is constant and faithful in the discharge of the professional duties of an ever-expanding practice as an eclectic physician. Here also his wife, Mrs. Mary Page Haviland, and his five-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, together with his aged mother, Mrs. Hannah W. Haviland, add greatly to the completeness of a very happy family circle. The Doctor is a charter member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which was chartered in 1892. He was elected exalted ruler in 1895 and again in 1899 and was appointed district deputy for Montana by the grand exalted ruler in 1900 and 1901. He was further honored in 1901 by appointment as one of the committee of three on work and ritual of the grand lodge, being the first recognition of this character given to Montana in the history of the order. The good-fellowship of this order gives scope for the geniality and comradeship of his own nature; and its higher and more benevolent demands find in him a ready and liberal respondent. For although occupied very busily, as he must be, with the claims of an exacting and growing practice, he does not ignore those of a social nature or the more important ones of humanity.

WILLIAM P. S. HAWK.—There are no rules for building character; there are no rules for achieving success. Thus it is that a man who can rise from a lowly station to a one of marked responsibility is he who can discern and make fit utilization of the opportunities that present themselves. The life of W. P. S. Hawk has been marked by consecutive advancement and he is recognized as one of the able young business men of Helena, and here he is superintendent of the sixth district of the western division of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, implying the control and direction of an extensive business. Mr. Hawk was born in Oxford, Ohio, on April 24, 1865, the son of Philip and Sarah M. (Rogers) Hawk, natives of Ohio and West Virginia. Philip Hawk was a photographer, thoroughly skilled in his art. His parents, Pennsylvania Germans, were among the early settlers of Ohio, locating there about 1770. His maternal grandparents were pioneers of Ohio, coming from West Virginia. William P. S. Hawk attended the public schools of Anderson, Ind., whither his parents had removed in 1872. At the age of eighteen years he was employed as clerk in a grocery at Anderson for three years, and was similarly engaged in Cincinnati for one year. In 1883 he returned to his home and entered the office of the local station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with a veteran telegrapher, Mr. George Griswold, where he became an expert telegraphist, and in 1885 was given a position at the key on that road, being later employed in Indiana, Missouri and Montana. In 1887 he was operator and bill clerk at Knox, Ind., but in a short time he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as operator, holding positions at Centertown and Lamonte, Mo. In September, 1887, Mr. Hawk started for Dallas, Tex., but soon changed his plans and came to Montana, locating at Fort Assinniboine, where he for a time was employed in the office of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company, after which he was transferred to Fort Benton, where he was manager of the local office until November, 1890. While a resident of Fort Benton, Mr. Hawk was city treasurer and secretary and treasurer of the Fort Benton Water and Electric Light Company, and interested in a lumber and fuel business in that city. In November, 1890, he came to the Helena office (which had more natural advantages for promotion) as night operator and the next spring was made manager of the office, and in November, 1892, he was promoted to be the general manager of the system. On January 1, 1894, Mr. Hawk effected a lease of the lines of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company for one year, and before the expiration of the lease entered into a bonded agreement to purchase the property and to complete the payment of the amount involved within five years from January 1, 1895, when the original lease would expire. He completed the payments, however, in July, 1898, and then sold the property to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, who appointed him superintendent of the sixth district of the western division, to comprise eventually much western territory. While the first system was under his control Mr. Hawk effected great improvements, handling the important work with facility and ability, and it was a natural result that his present employers should enlist his co-operation when it absorbed the system.

In politics Mr. Hawk has ever given support to the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1889 he was elected to the responsible office of city treasurer of Fort Benton, retaining the position for two years, giving a careful and economical administration. He resigned this office when he removed to Helena. Fraternally he is identified with Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Lincoln Lodge No. 97, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Nile Council No. 95, of the Ancient Order of the Pyramids; he also holds membership in the Montana Club and Lambs' Club. Mr. Hawk has a lively interest in athletic sports, and in 1900 was a member of the directorate of the Helena base ball club, while he is also a member of the Helena Athletic Association and the Golf Club, being an enthusiastic golfer and hand ball player. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian church. On November 24, 1891, Mr. Hawk was united in marriage to Miss Vesta Inez Baker, who was born in Iowa, where her father is a prominent farmer. Their marriage was solemnized in Ohio, at the home of Mr. Hawk's sister, Mrs. C. M. Sumner, whom she was then visiting. Three children have been born to them: Helen, Dorothy and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are prominent in the social life of the capital city and enjoy a distinctive popularity.

ERASTUS CHAPMAN HAYNES.—Connecticut gave to the American struggle for independence both mental vigor and military valor, wise men in counsel and brave men in the field, and among these were the Hayneses and Chapmans, from whom descends Erastus Chapman Haynes. He, however, was born in Ohio, in 1841, a son of Philo and Electa (Chapman) Haynes. They removed to Ohio from Connecticut about 1834 and from there in 1842 to Iowa, where the father followed farming and milling. Erastus was the first born of their seven children. He was early obliged to work on the farm, as the family was large, and has had less than one year of schooling. He is, however, a man of considerable general and technical knowledge, gathered by study and observation.

Mr. Haynes worked on the Iowa farm until he was thirty-nine years old, and then, in 1881, came to Montana, locating on the ranch which he now occupies. It embraces 240 acres of railroad land, purchased by him, and is very productive, yielding large crops. Here he feeds numbers of young stock and carries on a profitable trade in cattle. In political affiliation Mr. Haynes is a Republican, and solicitous for the welfare of his party, but not an officeseeker. He is, however, deeply interested in matters which tend to the advancement of the community, and contributes his due portion to them. He was married in 1874 to Miss Edith Campbell, a native of Ohio, and has three children: Otis, Halsey and Daisy, all living at home, and well educated, doing credit to their ancestry and giving promise of abundant usefulness. The family ranks high in the community and enjoys the respect and regard of all classes.

HON. GEORGE M. HAYS, secretary of state of Montana and a resident of Helena, was born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., on March 12, 1862. He is the son of John L. and Sarah E. Hays. The ancestry of his parents were Scotch and Irish and among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. John L. Hays has been for many years engaged in the building and loan business at Cleveland, Ohio. George M. Hays received his elementary education in the public schools of Cleveland, to which city his parents removed when he was fourteen years of age. Scarcely had he arrived at his majority when the wider opportunities and possibilities of the west attracted his attention, and in 1883 he came to Montana and located at Billings. This was the period of the organization of Yellowstone county, and to its future success and improvement Mr. Hays has since devoted much time and attention. From 1883 to 1885 he held the office of deputy county treasurer and clerk, and, when Billings was incorporated, he held the office of city treasurer for one year. In the fall of 1886 he was elected clerk and recorder of Yellowstone county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1888. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the district court for three years. In November, 1886, Mr. Hays was married to Miss Jennie Jones, of Llangefin, North Wales, daughter of Thomas Jones, of the same country. To them have been born four children, Donald L., John Lambert, Ethel Maud and George M., Jr. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Episcopal church and in the society of Billings the family is prominent.

Mr. Hays was influential in the organization of the newly incorporated city of Billings and the state. In 1893 he was engaged as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Billings, and in 1897 he came to Helena as assistant state treasurer. In the November election of 1900 he was elected secretary of state for Montana, defeating A. N. Yoder, of Butte. The affiliations of Mr. Hays have always been with the Democratic party, and although in the past Yellowstone county has been strongly Republican, his recognized fitness, devotion to business and genial courtesy to all rendered him deservedly popular and he received the cordial support of many Republicans. Fraternally Mr. Hays is a member of all Masonic orders and a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, of whom there are but eleven in Montana. From 1899 to 1900 he was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Montana. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 394, of Billings.

Since coming to the territory of Montana the financial, political and social success of Mr. Hays has been most happy. He has been chairman of the Yellowstone county Democratic central committee, a member of the Democratic state central committee, a member of the Montana board of World's Fair commissioners, and of many other important boards and commissions involving duties of the highest responsibility. At all times and in all places he has fully and ably sustained himself, thus winning the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides as well as that of a host of friends and associates throughout the state.

W A. HARRISON, of Big Timber, was born at Galt, Ontario, on September 27, 1836. His father was John W. Harrison, of Toronto, and his mother Eliza Galloway, of New York state. He had three brothers and three sisters. His father kept a hotel at Rockland, near Dundas, Ontario, where his early life and school days were spent. In 1854 he followed his father to Minnesota, and a year later returned to Canada on business which detained him about three years. He then went back to Minnesota remaining there engaged in lumbering until the spring of 1866. When the Civil war broke out he applied for enlistment in the Federal army, but owing to a defective limb he was not accepted. In the spring of 1866 he started for Montana, being guided by halfbreeds. When the guides left the train some of the horses went too, and one of them who remained as guide was suspected of aiding in the theft. Some of the party determined to hang the Indian, and others opposed doing this. The disagreement was settled by taking the halfbreed to Fort Benton for trial, and on the way he escaped.

Mr. Harrison arrived at Last Chance gulch on September 5, 1866, remaining until the spring of 1867. He helped to build a quartz mill on Grizzly gulch and then went down the Fort Benton road and erected a stage station at Bird Tail rock. He made various trips about the west seeking a permanent location, one to Salt Lake City and others to Nevada and Minnesota. In Nevada he built several stamp mills, one of them being for Hon. Leland Stanford. In the spring of 1870 he took up his residence in Montana, locating on White Tail Deer creek, where he spent about nine years. He assisted in the construction of the Centennial mill, the first erected in Butte, whose steam whistle was the first ever blown in that city. In the fall of 1879 he took up a desert claim on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Sweet Grass river, where he now has a ranch of 1,700 acres, on which he runs valuable herds of cattle and sheep. He was the first man to take water by ditch out of the Sweet Grass river for irrigation, constructing one ditch more than three miles long. His system of irrigation is very complete and makes his land fruitful in timothy and alfalfa, of which he raises some 500 tons a year. He is always looking for improvements, and has in contemplation an enterprise for securing additional water from the Yellowstone river.

In November, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Davis, a daughter of Jonathan Davis, of New York, and has three children. He has served his community for four years as an assessor, and has always borne his share of the burdens of good citizenship. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and takes an earnest and intelligent interest in every public improvement, showing that he is a progressive and representative man. He was postmaster of his town for eight years. Living on the frontier as he has, and having large holdings of cattle and horses, Mr. Harrison has had frequent adventures with Indians and other lawbreakers, being compelled oftentimes to defend his rights and property by force of arms.

THOMPSON G. HEINE, M. D.—The specializing tendency in the various professions within later years has been the natural outgrowth of mature judgment and has eventuated in inestimable good. This is peculiarly true of medicine and surgery, for in no field of human endeavor have more gigantic advances been made than in these sciences. The able physician realizes that by giving particular thought, study, investigation and attention to certain classes of disease or to the disease of certain specific organs, he may accomplish more for suffering humanity than he can by scattering his powers over a larger field. So this process of concentration is viewed with satisfaction by the profession and laity alike, and we here enter brief record of Dr. Heine, one of the leading specialists of Montana, who gives special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has been engaged in active medical practice in Butte since 1895 and has attained distinctive prestige as a practitioner and marked popularity as a man among men. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on May 25, 1863, the son of Henry and Winifred (Williams) Heine, and both of his parents were natives of that province, where the father was an agriculturist until his death in the spring of 1900. His wife's death occurred in 1896. Her father, a colonel in the English army, early came to New Brunswick, and established a home and passed the remainder of his life.

Thomas G. Heine, the youngest of eleven children, in the public schools of New Brunswick laid the foundation for that broad and substantial scholastic superstructure which is now his, and later he continued his studies in the provincial normal school at Fredericton, N. B., and was graduated in the class of 1881. He then gave attention to teaching until 1884, when he removed to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis, where he began the study of medicine finally matriculating in the Minnesota Hospital College, now known as the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Here he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Coming soon afterward to the state of Washington the young physician there practiced about eighteen months, then came to Montana and engaged in a successful practice at Phillipsburg, Granite county, until 1894, when he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and devoted six months to the special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, securing the most efficient preceptors and the best of clinical privileges. He then continued his studies in the famous Morefield and Golden Square hospitals in London, England. Six months later Dr. Heine returned to America, and after a short practice in California came to Butte, beginning his medical career here in the fall of 1895. Here in his special professional lines he has gained marked distinction and has been remarkably successful. He has the most improved instruments demanded in his special work, and has himself invented several instruments which have been highly approved by his professional confreres.' Dr. Heine has contributed articles for leading medical journals describing treatment he has given and unique operations he has performed, especially in the removal of cataracts. He is an authority on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and frequent recourse is had to his advice by other physicians. He is a man of genial personality and holds the esteem and friendship of those with whom he becomes associated.

In politics Dr. Heine maintains an independent attitude. While a resident of Phillipsburg he was elected alderman on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Select Knights. He has held office in several of these organizations, and takes active interest in them so far as his profession work will permit. A man of marked business ability, he is secretary and treasurer of the Tri-metallic Mining & Milling Company, with officers in Butte, which owns and operates extensive and valuable mines in Idaho. He has other mining interests and is the owner of valuable real estate in Butte, Seattle and Phillipsburg, a foundry and machine shop at Wallace, Idaho, and an interest in a plantation in Mexico. On April 30, 1889, Dr. Heine was united in marriage with Miss Minnie B. W. Sharpe, who was born in New Brunswick. They have two children, H. L. Bliss and Mildred L. S. Heine.

HON. LEE MANTLE.—Of human life history records mainly the bloody aspect. She delights in and expatiates on the doings of daring and violent men. The victory of Marathon—the defense of Thermopylae—the passage of the Granicus, the exploits of Achilles, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon—these and the like are the staple of her theme. Concerning the really great events in man's annals—the first use of iron, the invention of the plow, the spindle, the loom, the mariner's compass, she is almost if not entirely silent. Archimedes is rescued from oblivion by the accident of his connection with the defense of Syracuse; while the invention of printing even, so recent and so mighty a transformer of the mental world, is claimed by different nations for different and still obscure men, though we know well who first compounded gunpowder, where cannons were first used, and where the bayonet was invented. The avenues and squares of our cities are rich in monuments to military and naval heroes. The statue of some proud commander looks down upon us on every side. Their deeds are written in all our chronicles and sung by all our bards. These are the heroes of destruction, and are preserved in bronze or marble and everywhere held up to admiration. From this bias not even the page of sacred history is free. Even in the Bible, to wnich we turn for lessons of peace and good will, we find the same vaunting story, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands;" and this shout of triumph, of blood and battle, has rung echoing down the ages.

It is our more agreeable task to record in this column the story of one of the captains of construction, whose triumphs are none the less signal because won in the peaceful fields of productive enterprise, without clamor or ostentation, and for rather than over his fellow men.

Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, former United States senator from Montana, is descended from an old family long resident in Birmingham, England, where he was born December 13, 1853, the youngest of seven children who blessed the union of Joseph and Mary Susan (Patrick) Mantle. He came into the world shortly after the death of his father, wich left the family in very straitened circumstances. But there was heroism in the mother, and she bore courageously and successfully the burden of rearing her children. After ten years of struggle in her native city, she transported them all across the fretful Atlantic and over the wide expanse of the United States to Salt Lake City. It was necessary to make the most of the family resources, so the future financier and publicist was "put out" to work, herding cattle on a farm for his board and clothes. This he did for four years; and then continued at the same place two years longer for the munificent compensation of $50 a year and his board. At the end of this time he was sixteen years old, and began to feel within him a spirit awakening and demanding more ambitious efforts. The Union Pacific Railroad was built as far as Utah; and, going to where the men were pushing the construction forward, he obtained employment as a teamster, hauling ties, etc. He was thus employed in 1869 when the Union and Central Pacific met and were completed at Promontory in Utah. The next year he gathered his small belongings together, and walked to Malad City, Idaho, one hundred and twenty-five miles. There he met B. F. White, afterwards governor of the territory, and by him was employed in driving an ox team, hauling salt from his salt mines in eastern Idaho to Boise City in that state and Virginia City in Montana. While he performed this drudgery cheerfully, and rejoiced in the chance it gave him to earn an honest livelihood, it was far from satisfying the longings of his aspiring young soul. In his communion with nature, for which the lonely drives furnished ample opportunity, she became a living presence, a solemn yet cheerful companionship, and taught him his capacity for a more exalted field of usefulness. Under her ministrations he realized and was reverently thankful that the same high stars, which, shining so brightly on the palace, the university, the senate-house, had kindled the souls of philosophers, sages and statesmen in times past, then looked down as kindly, as inspiringly on him; and in the fact that they touched an answering chord within him was an earnest that their suggestions were nevermore to be sullen or fruitless. Then when the hour for his advancement was ripe, the open door was at hand. On one of his trips he met W. N. Shilling, afterwards a prominent banker in Ogden, but at that time telegraph opera-

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Lee Mantle

tor at Malad, and made an agreement with him to keep the line in repair through the winter for the privilege of learning telegraphy. His progress in the art was so rapid that soon everybody along the line was praising his capability, energy and promptness, and in a short time he secured the position of general repairer for the Western Union Company, on the main line between Ogden and Green river on the Union Pacific Railroad. From this time his promotion and the increase in the number and importance of his functions were rapid, steady and continuous. He was at the same time telegraph operator, postmaster, stage agent and owner in a toll road. In 1877 he removed to Butte and opened an office for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and two years later took charge of the first telegraph office and the first insurance office opened in that city. The hard work and close confinement of these various occupations entailed upon him made serious inroads on his health, and he was compelled to seek an active outdoor life, so he entered into partnership with William Owsley (afterwards mayor of Butte) in the livery business. The knowledge of the conditions in and about Butte gained in his new occupation, soon led him to see that the village had outgrown its swaddling clothes and ought to be transformed into a city and invested with corporated garments better suited to its development. He made a vigorous fight for the change, secured the incorporation of the city, and in consequence was one of its first aldermen. About this time, feeling the need of a wide-awake, aggressive organ to voice the sentiments and concentrate the forces of his party in politics, there being no daily Republican paper in the state west of the mountains, he organized the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, took charge of its business management, made it the champion of progress and development in its section of the state as well as the director of party politics, and pushed it into a position of commanding influence. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, in 1884 took a leading part in a great contest over the delegation from the territory to the Republican national convention, and was chosen as an Edmunds delegate, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders being his colleague as a Blaine delegate. That fall he was again nominated for the territorial assembly, but was beaten by a small majority through the combined opposition of the gambling element, because he would not pledge himself against interference with their business. In 1885, when Gov. Crosby, at the invitation of President Arthur, vacated his office to accept that of first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Mantle's friends urged his appointment to fill the vacancy. The sectional feeling, however, between the eastern and western parts of the territory secured the appointment of another; and the next year, 1886, he accepted another term in the assembly for the purpose of securing, if possible, a registration law as a means toward honest elections in the territory. In 1887 the Northern Pacific Railroad tried to wrest patents to large grants of mineral land in the territory from the United States government. The people rose against the "grab," and held a mass convention at Helena to devise means to prevent it. The Mineral Land Association was formed, and Mr. Mantle was chosen its permanent president. In this position he fought so vigorously for the people that the issuing of patents was stopped and has never been renewed, and when subsequently the case reached the supreme court of the United States, the contention of the people against the railroad company was triumphantly sustained. In 1888 Mr. Mantle was again elected to the assembly, and was honored with the position of speaker of the house. By his influence laws were passed providing for a registration of voters and the Australian system of balloting. This was the Sixteenth and last territorial legislature, Montana being admitted into the Union as a state in 1889. That summer Mr. Mantle, by his personal influence and diligent activity, secured the nomination of Hon. Thomas H. Carter for a seat in the United States house of representatives, and later his election by a large majority. In 1890 he was himself a candidate for the United States senatorship before the first state legislature, but was beaten in the caucus by a majority of two votes for Hon. Thomas C. Power. He kept in harness, however, and continually at work for the success of his party without regard to his personal advancement, serving as chairman of the state convention and was indefatigable in the work of the succeeding campaigns. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Butte by a large majority, and during his term in the executive office successfully launched the city public library scheme, procuring plans and letting contracts for the building. Again he took his place at the helm as chairman of two state conventions and of the state central committee, and managed the campaigns with such skill and tact in the massing of forces that his party swept nearly every-

Eng By Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

Lee Mantle

tor at Malad, and made an agreement with him to keep the line in repair through the winter for the privilege of learning telegraphy. His progress in the art was so rapid that soon everybody along the line was praising his capability, energy and promptness, and in a short time he secured the position of general repairer for the Western Union Company, on the main line between Ogden and Green river on the Union Pacific Railroad. From this time his promotion and the increase in the number and importance of his functions were rapid, steady and continuous. He was at the same time telegraph operator, postmaster, stage agent and owner in a toll road. In 1877 he removed to Butte and opened an office for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and two years later took charge of the first telegraph office and the first insurance office opened in that city. The hard work and close confinement of these various occupations entailed upon him made serious inroads on his health, and he was compelled to seek an active outdoor life, so he entered into partnership with William Owsley (afterwards mayor of Butte) in the livery business. The knowledge of the conditions in and about Butte gained in his new occupation, soon led him to see that the village had outgrown its swaddling clothes and ought to be transformed into a city and invested with corporated garments better suited to its development. He made a vigorous fight for the change, secured the incorporation of the city, and in consequence was one of its first aldermen. About this time, feeling the need of a wide-awake, aggressive organ to voice the sentiments and concentrate the forces of his party in politics, there being no daily Republican paper in the state west of the mountains, he organized the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, took charge of its business management, made it the champion of progress and development in its section of the state as well as the director of party politics, and pushed it into a position of commanding influence. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, in 1884 took a leading part in a great contest over the delegation from the territory to the Republican national convention, and was chosen as an Edmunds delegate, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders being his colleague as a Blaine delegate. 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Unfortunately for his hopes they did not quite succeed there, and the result was a memorable deadlock over the election of United States senator in the session of 1893. In the Republican caucus Senator Wilbur F. Sanders secured the nomination for a second term over Mr. Mantle by a majority of one vote. But after three weeks of fruitless balloting for him, he was withdrawn and Mr. Mantle thereafter received the vote of his party until the session ended without an election. Upon the expiration of Senator Sanders' term of office, Governor Rickards immediately appointed Mr. Mantle to succeed him, but the senate refused him the seat on technical constitutional grounds and it remained vacant for two years, when it was filled by his election at the next session of the legislature, which was Republican on joint ballot through his masterly management of the campaign of 1894 as chairman of the state central committee, a position to which he had been unanimously re-elected.

The senatorial toga well became his form. In the most exalted, dignified and imposing deliberative body in the world he so bore himself that none denied, and all respected his forensic powers. His knowledge of men, of methods and of self—his breadth in grasp, accuracy in application and felicity of utterance, of governmental principles—all acquired and strengthened by his long previous training in almost every form of physical, mental and emotional exercise, made him thoroughly at home in the broad arena of national legislation, and well equipped to measure swords with even the veterans of the senate, while his lofty independence, intrepid courage and unyielding honesty kept him true to his people and consistent with himself, regardless of partisan or personal considerations in all matters affecting the particular interests of his state. These qualities gave him influence in the senate, whereby he was able to secure, along with other desirable legislation, an appropriation for a much needed federal building in Butte, and to render valuable assistance in making similar provisions for Helena. Before he left the senate, he was appointed on the national industrial commission, composed of men representing various shades of political conviction, to make a thorough examination of the labor question in the United States, and to report to congress on the subject. The term for which he was appointed extended three years beyond his senatorial term; but he was obliged to resign from this commission on account of other pressing duties. In the legislative session of 1901 he was the caucus nominee of his party to succeed Hon. Wm. A. Clark in the senate, Mr. Clark, who had been previously elected, having resigned, but as the legislature was Democratic, he was of course not elected.

Mr. Mantle is one of the most effective speakers in the state. He is essentially an orator, and his persuasive voice on the stump has steadied the wavering lines in more than one campaign, and on occasions has snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat. In his business ventures he has had great success. In addition to his newspaper enterprise, he has very extensive and valuable interests in mines and real estate, and is also connected with commercial institutions through which he gives employment to numbers of men, and thus directly and essentially adds to the sum of human happiness. As a citizen he is public spirited and active, contributing cordially his share of inspiration for any public improvement and bearing cheerfully his share of the burden. Morever, he is as liberal as he is prosperous. While he makes money he spends it generously. The poor receive his bounty, though the world knows it not. To the young who are struggling he tosses a line. To a friend who is crowded he opens a door. One of the most engaging and beautiful traits of his character was his filial devotion to his aged mother. He became her main reliance and support early in his life, and never wavered in the utmost consideration for her comfort as long as she lived. He built a beautiful home in Butte in which he lived with her, and wherein her slightest wish was supplied—almost anticipated—by his affectionate care, and her last years were cheered and brightened by his assiduous personal attention. She died in February, 1901, at the good old age of eighty-nine. Mr. Mantle is as captivating in social life as he is successful in business and potential in politics. Courteous in manner, ready in repartee, overflowing with merriment, adaptable to circumstances, a "good fellow" among lads, yet always a knight among ladies—he is the chief of his set, the life of any party. He has earned his place in the regard and esteem of the people of Montana, and it is justly a high one.

Of the benevolent societies so numerous among men, he has taken interest in but four—the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Elks and Knights of Pythias, in the last named he has been very active—was the first grand chancellor of the state, and has done much to promote the interests of the order. He is also a member of the celebrated Silver Social Bow Club of Butte.

FRANK HEISKELL.—Coming to Montana in 1882 with no capital but a resolute heart, a sturdy frame, excellent health and spirits and indomitable energy, Frank Heiskell has by the judicious use of these achieved a success surpassing that of many men who start with ample wealth and under favorable circumstances. He was born in Virginia on February 21, 1860, the son of H. B. Heiskell, of Monroe county, Tenn., and Rhoda (Farmer) Heiskell, of Virginia. His father settled in Virginia in early life and engaged in mining until about 1864. Then, having married, he returned to Tennessee and became a planter, an occupation he still pursues on the old place, being also a justice of the peace, an office he has held for over thirty years.

Mr. Frank Heiskell passed his school days in Tennessee, and in 1882, at the age of twenty-two, he started for Montana, traveling by rail to Dillon and thence to Bozeman. He then conducted operations as a farmer on rented property until 1886, when he bought a ranch of 280 acres on the West Gallatin, which he still owns, and in June, 1897. purchased of J. L. Patterson 320 acres lying four miles southwest of Bozeman. All his estate is under irrigation with sufficient water and is in excellent cultivation. Barley is his principal crop, his average annual yield being nearly 13,000 bushels. He was married on November 5, 1894, with Miss Lucy Patterson, a native of Alabama, daughter of J. L. Patterson, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this work. They have one son, James Patterson Heiskell, born on November 13, 1900. Mr. Heiskell is a fine type of physical and intellectual manhood, progressive and up to the times, an inspiring example of what ability, energy, native talent and superior judgment can accomplish when concentrated. His acquaintanceship is large, and throughout its bounds he is universally esteemed and respected.

FRANK HENRY.—As the law is the conservator of the rights and best interests of all men, so must we look for its administration to men of thorough technical learning and utmost probity of character. Among those who have conferred honor and dignity in the exercise of high judicial functions, as well as in the active practice of the law, is Judge Frank Henry, who has long served as judge of the Sixth judicial district of the state, it now comprising Park, Sweetgrass and Carbon counties. He was born on November 15, 1855, in Dayton, Ohio, the son of Rev. James M. and Elizabeth (Reid) Henry, the former a native of Greene county, Ohio, who served long and faithfully as a clergyman of the Christian church, being pastor of one church in Dayton for sixteen years, after which he held a charge at New Albany, Ind., for four years, and then removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where his death occurred in 1882, his wife passing from earth one year before his death. His father, John Henry, was born in Virginia, a representative of one of the old families.

Frank Henry secured his preliminary educational discipline in his native city, and, as he had accompanied his parents on their removal to Chillicothe, Mo., he here entered the law office of Luther Collier, an able counsellor, and continued his reading of law with unabating zeal until 1877, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of that state. He entered upon the active work of his profession in Chillicothe, and in 1878 was elected city attorney, filling the office a full term and gaining reputation as an able young lawyer. In 1883 Judge Henry came to Montana, locating in Livingston, where he was successfully engaged in legal practice until 1886, when official preferment again became his by his election as county attorney, this being prior to the segregation of Park county from Gallatin and necessitating his removal to Bozeman. In 1888 he resigned the office and returned to Livingston, where he resumed practice. Recognition of his peculiar eligibility for judicial functions was not long denied, for on October 1, 1889, he was elected judge of the Sixth judicial district, then comprising the counties of Park, Gallatin and Meagher. His distinguished services on the bench have resulted in his retention in the office by successive re-elections, on two occasions without an opposing candidate, and in 1900 he was again chosen his own successor for a term of four years. He has served on the state bench for a longer period than any other incumbent with the one exception of Judge Hiram Knowles, now judge of the United States district court for Montana.

In politics Judge Henry gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He has gained the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens, and his retention in his important office implies the conservation of the best interests of the state so far as regulated by his judicial acts in his district. He is thoroughly read in the science and technicalities of law, having a comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence and precedents, and his rulings have been at all times signally fair and impartial, and have seldom met with reversal. He is a man of fine intellectual attainments, and enjoys the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. On May 5, 1880, Judge Henry wedded with Miss Julia Ballenger, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Merrill S. Ballenger, born in Garrett county, Ky., on July 20, 1821, the son of Henry Ballenger, whose birth occurred in Rockbridge county, Va., and who married Lucy Jeffries, of Garrett county, Ky. Henry Ballenger was the son of Eccles and Mildred (Hudson) Ballenger, the former a native of Culpeper county, Va. Mrs. Henry's maternal great-grandfather was William Jeffries, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Jane Hardcastle, of Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., the daughter of Edward Hardcastle, of Baltimore, Md., who married Elizabeth Reed, born in West Virginia, the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Hill) Reed, both natives and leaders of society of Virginia in the old colonial days. Judge and Mrs. Henry have one son, Merrill, born April 6, 1881, now a student in the Livingston public schools. The family moves in those social circles where gracious refinement is ever in evidence.

H. S. HEPNER.—To the law have been turned many of the most brilliant minds, and the science of jurisprudence has ever held as its devotees men of strong mentality and indubitable probity. Among those who confer honor and distinction upon the bar of Lewis and Clarke county is H. S. Hepner, and it is fitting that a record of the salient points in his career be given place in this compilation, which has to do with those who stand representative in the various fields of human activity in this section of the great state of Montana.

Mr. Hepner is a native of Russia, having been born at Seiny, on February 25, 1869. His parents were Barnett and Bertha (Maizel) Hepner, the father coming to the United States in 1871 to enter the military service, and being now a resident of Helena, Mont. His early education was secured in Russia, where he attended the Imperial gymnasium, at Tzaritzin, in Astrakahn province, near the Caspian sea. He accompanied his parents to America in 1882, a lad of thirteen years. They came to Helena the same year, and here he entered the public schools, graduating in the high school with the class of 1885—a notable achievement for one of foreign birth and so slight familiarity with the English language. The sterling elements of his character came thus early into evidence. After leaving school Mr. Hepner secured the position as bookkeeper in the Montana National Bank, an incumbency which he retained from 1885 until 1889. He matriculated in 1889 in the law department of the University of Michigan, completed the prescribed course and graduated with the class of 1891, having shown himself a close and indefatigable student. Returning to Helena after his graduation, Mr. Hepner at once entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, for which he was amply fortified by natural ability and scrupulous training. That he was marked for prominence in public affairs was shown in the fact that the young attorney was elected a member of the legislature of the state in 1896. Mr. Hepner is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and an active worker in the cause.

He was the candidate of his party for district judge in 1900, but met with defeat by a close vote. He is recognized as an able advocate before judge or jury, presenting his cause in a clear and concise way and relying upon argument and the presentation of facts rather than upon verbiage or sentimental dissertation. He gives a devoted allegiance to the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the grand lodge of the state, and now (1901) the junior grand warden of that important body. He is identified also with the Mystic Shrine, the social adjunct of Masonry, and is a past potentate of Algeria Temple, and was chosen in 1899 as its representative to the imperial council at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1899 Mr. Hepner was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Israel, of Helena, and they have one child, Claire.

JAMES M. HERNDON.—There are many interesting incidents in the career of this honored pioneer of Montana, now a merchant of Virginia City, and many of the "old-timers" in Alder gulch will recall his noble wife and her deeds of kindness in the early days. Mr. Herndon is a native of Cooper county, Mo., born on June 23, 1833, the son of Rodney and Nancy (Fox) Herndon, both of whom were born in Kentucky. James M. Herndon, after a public school education learned the trade of carpenter and builder. He was one of the early pioneers of Montana, having made the long overland trip in 1863. Here he worked at his trade and also at mining. In 1878 he engaged and still conducts a furniture business in Virginia City, in which he has been successful, and he is now one of the leading business men of the city. His religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but, as there is no church of this denomination in Virginia City, Mr. Herndon attends, and is an earnest worker in, the Methodist Episcopal church. Early in 1864 he aided in the organization of the first Sunday-school in Montana, started in Virginia City when Alder gulch was still a bustling mining camp, and he was for many years its superintendent, and he was later for four years superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Herndon has ever exercised a power for good in the community, has ordered his life upon a high plane of honor and rectitude and has enjoyed public confidence in a high degree. In politics he is a Democrat. On May 21, 1867, Mr. Herndon was married to Miss Sarah Raymond, born in Maryland, on September 7, 1840, the daughter of Daniel and Fitch Raymond, a native of Connecticut, and one of the most eminent political economists of his day. He published the first work on this subject in the United States. He was a graduate of Yale, a lawyer of eminence and for a number of years was editor of the Western Statesman, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the paper wielding a marked power in the politics of the day. After his graduation at Yale he was connected at Washington with the United States treasury. In 1842 he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred in 1849. He was for nineteen years engaged in legal practice in Baltimore, attaining distinction at the Maryland bar. The maiden name of Mr. Raymond's mother was Rachel Hillhouse, and she was a daughter of Judge William Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn. The Hillhouse family is one of the oldest and most distinguished of Connecticut. (See Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.)

Mrs. Herndon, after a preliminary education in the public schools, continued her studies personally and covered a broad field of definite knowledge, and in later years she availed herself of the Chautauqua course of study and was graduated at that school in 1889. In 1850, after the death of the father, she went with her mother to Scotland county, Mo., where was their home for fifteen years. Mrs. Herndon began teaching at the age of fourteen and taught in her home school during vacations for five years, attending school winter months (or the school year) away from home and was very successful as an instructor. She taught in Missouri for five years after graduating in her high school course. In 1865 she started for Montana, accompanied by her three children, W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Park, Winthrop Raymond, of Sheridan, and Mrs. Herndon, the latter being then twenty-four years of age. They made the trip in a light wagon drawn by a team of horses, while the freight was drawn by ox teams. Mrs. Herndon, however, rode on horseback. On their way their party saw many evidences of Indian hostility—stations and stage coaches burned and many places where emigrants had been killed. That their train was not molested is probably due to the fact that the savages were afraid of a portable steam engine, that they were bringing with them. They evidently imagined this some new and invincible engine of destruction. The party arrived in Virginia City on September 5, 1865, thus becoming veritable pioneers of the state. Mrs. Herndon taught the first public school in Montana, and the trustees were Hon. Samuel Word, Capt. Rogers and United States Senator Millard, of Nebraska. This school was opened in Virginia City in 1866, and soon had an enrollment of eighty-one pupils. Difficulty was experienced in arranging a proper curriculum, on account of the great variety of text-books, scarcely two families having books of the same kind, while the base of supplies was so far off that no other provision could be made. Mrs. Herndon proved herself equal to the exigencies of the case and soon brought order out of chaos. Her name will be held in lasting honor by her students and the state in which she was the pioneer educator. Mrs. Herndon was the organizer of the state's first Band of Hope, was for thirty-five years a Sunday-school teacher, and attended the first Sunday-school convention held in the state, at Helena, in 1886. She has been a member of the M. E. church south since a child of thirteen years. Her life has truly been one of devotion to good works and she has been true to her high ideals.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herndon: Della L., born July 6, 1868, now wife of Frank Willcomb, of Laurin, Mont., has two children. She was a member of the first class graduated from Deer Lodge College, Mont., and in 1895 she was elected on the Democratic ticket as superintendent of public instruction for Madison county, the first female candidate to be elected to office in the county. Fannie F., born October 13, 1870, died on August 2, 1872; Grace, born September 29, 1872, is an accomplished musician. She graduated in music at Mrs. Adams' school, in Chicago, in 1898, and is now musical instructor in the Montana State University, at Missoula, where she also has a school of voice culture. In 1898 she accompanied her mother on an extended trip throughout the United States; Winthrop Hillhouse, born on Decemver 30, 1876, pursued his studies in the Montana Wesleyan University, at Helena, and was also graduated in a commercial college at Kansas City, Mo. He married Miss Lavina Wyatt, who died one year later, leaving a son, Frank Wyatt; Rodney Raymond, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Herndon, born on September 25, 1881, was graduated from the college at Independence, Mo., and now holds a position in the National Bank of Commerce, in Kansas City, Mo.

ARTHUR P. HEYWOOD, one of the brilliant young members of the Montana bar, is a highly respected resident of Helena. He was born in Brock, Nemaha county, Neb., April 28, 1869. His father, Charles F. Heywood, was a native of England; his mother, Susan (Starr) Heywood, who died in 1879, was born in Pennsylvania. Charles F. Heywood came to America from England in 1864, and located at Brock, and was a pioneer of that then territory. At present he is a Methodist clergyman stationed at Central City in Nebraska. He was a member of the Nebraska territorial legislature, and has served in both branches of the Nebraska state legislature.

Arthur P. Heywood received his education in the public schools of Nemaha county, and the college at Central City, from which he was graduated in 1890. He was after graduation a teacher for several months in Nebraska, then he came to Augusta, in Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., where for four years he taught school and studied law. On December 31, 1894, he was admitted to practice at Helena, and with Leon LaCroix formed the law firm of LaCroix & Heywood, which still exists. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the First judicial district, but the entire ticket went down to defeat. Fraternally Mr. Heywood is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having "passed the chairs," and he is also a member of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state. He is a young man of promise, and numbers many warm and appreciative friends.

GEORGE C. HIGGINS.—He whose name introduces this review is recognized as one of the well-equipped and progressive young men of Montana, which claims him as one of her native sons. He was born in the county of Missoula, on June 1, 1868, and the old adage, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is scarcely verified in his case, for the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Higgins is held in said county is manifested in that he has for two terms held the office of county treasurer, of which he is now incumbent, discharging its responsible duties with marked ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He is the son of Christopher P. and Julia (Grant) Higgins, both natives of the Emerald Isle, more specific mention being accorded them on another page.

After a preliminary educational training in the Missoula public schools he became a student in the famous Phillips Exeter Academy, founded in 1781 at Exeter, N. H. After leaving the academy he continued his studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for two years, then returned to Missoula, where he held a position in the Western Bank until 1893. Later by appointment he served for one year as clerk of the court in Missoula county, filling the unexpired term of F. McConnell. In 1898 Mr. Higgins was elected treasurer of the county, giving so excellent an administration that he was elected his own successor in 1900. He was a member of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the state university building at Missoula, and in every executive capacity in which he has acted he has proved himself eminently qualified. He is a typical representative of the alert and vigorous element of younger business men who will have an important influence upon the future of the state. In politics he is strongly in accord with the Democratic party, and his services in behalf of the cause have been timely and effective. He is not identified with any fraternal organization.

JUDGE NICHOLAS HILGER, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers and a most prosperous and successful ranchmen, is among the highly esteemed citizens of Montana. He was born at Luxemburg, Germany, on October 28, 1831, the son of Daniel and Susannah (Ewart) Hilger. His mother was the daughter of Michael and Margaret Ewart, of Luxemburg. The father, Daniel Hilger, conducted a machine shop in connection with a vineyard in the old country, and in that vicinity Nicholas Hilger received his elementary education in the public schools. In 1847 his parents, accompanied by their eight children and their grandmother, came to the United States and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. Here Daniel Hilger purchased a farm near that city, upon which they resided until 1860, the grandmother here going to her last resting place. They then removed to Minnesota and bought a farm adjoining Arlington. It was here that the wife and mother, Susannah Hilger, died.

It was in the public schools and Bryant's Commercial College of Buffalo that Mr. Hilger acquired his education. Before finishing his studies he made a trip to Minnesota, but soon returned to New York, in a short time, however, going again to Minnesota, where for two years he was engaged in buying and selling land. He located at Henderson, Minn., in 1856, and here, when he was twenty-six years old, he was elected justice of the peace, and also appointed a clerk in the United States land office and the latter position he held two years. In 1857 he was appointed an assistant United States marshal and took the census of Carver county and its adjoining territory preparatory to the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a state. In 1858 he was elected county auditor of Sibley county, which position he retained by re-election until 1864. In 1862, the year of the terrible Sioux massacres in Minnesota, he was commissioned captain in the state militia and served through the Indian campaign, taking part in the battle of New Ulm. Capt. Hilger remained in the military service until 1864 and then resigned his captaincy and his office as county auditor, and joined General Sully's expedition against the Sioux, then on the plains of Dakota, along the Yellowstone and in eastern Montana. On reaching Montana Mr. Hilger, with the other civilians, separated from the soldiers and traveled westward until they reached the site of Helena. In speaking of the last memorable battle in which the Sioux were defeated and driven into the Bad Lands, Judge Hilger says in his diary read before the Historical Society of Montana:

"The next morning (August 9th) at daybreak the command started forward. The Indians came on stronger than ever and attacked us on all sides. Close to the camp a high and rocky 'butte' rose above the surrounding country. Many of us climbed to its summit, from which vantage ground we could overlook the whole field of battle. Indian chiefs and commanders could be seen in all directions, signalling and directing the movements of their forces. It was a sight one may never forget. About two miles west of us our front seemed to have been checked by the hostiles, while the reports of firearms and artillery indicated a desperate struggle. About this time the rear of the train got in motion, and shortly thereafter the firing ceased. Soon a great cloud of dust was seen rising about two miles southwest of our advance, which, upon close inspection, proved to be a living mass of warriors, with their families and herds, stampeding in a southeasterly direction into the Bad Lands and endeavoring to escape from their victorious and unconquerable enemies. We did not pursue them, however. Starting upon the journey from Fort Ridgely, Minn., we had been four months on the road, and arrived at Helena on September 21, 1864, after an experience the like of which few emigrants have ever been called upon to pass through or compelled to endure."

Having arrived at Helena Mr. Hilger purchased mining property, and was engaged in its development until February, 1865. During the winter of 1864 Edgerton county was created out of Jefferson, with Silver City as the county seat. Mr. Hilger was appointed by the governor, and the appointment was confirmed by the council, "deputy county clerk and recorder of Edgerton county." In the absence of Mr. Eastman Recorder Hilger summoned the county commissioners to Silver City, the new county capital, to qualify, and opened the records. He also notified all new county officials to appear before the county commissioners to qualify for the duties of their respective offices, and give their official bonds. Thus Mr. Hilger became the organizer of the new county of Edgerton. The new county treasurer did not qualify, and Mr.

Hilger was tendered the office also in connection with his others, but he refused to accept this one.

Sickness in the family at home, however, caused him to resign his offices and return to Minnesota. But in 1867 he came again with his family to this state and to Helena, overland by the northern route, which is now the line of the Great Northern Railroad. Here he resumed mining operations until the fall of 1868, when he was elected justice of the peace for Helena and served one term.

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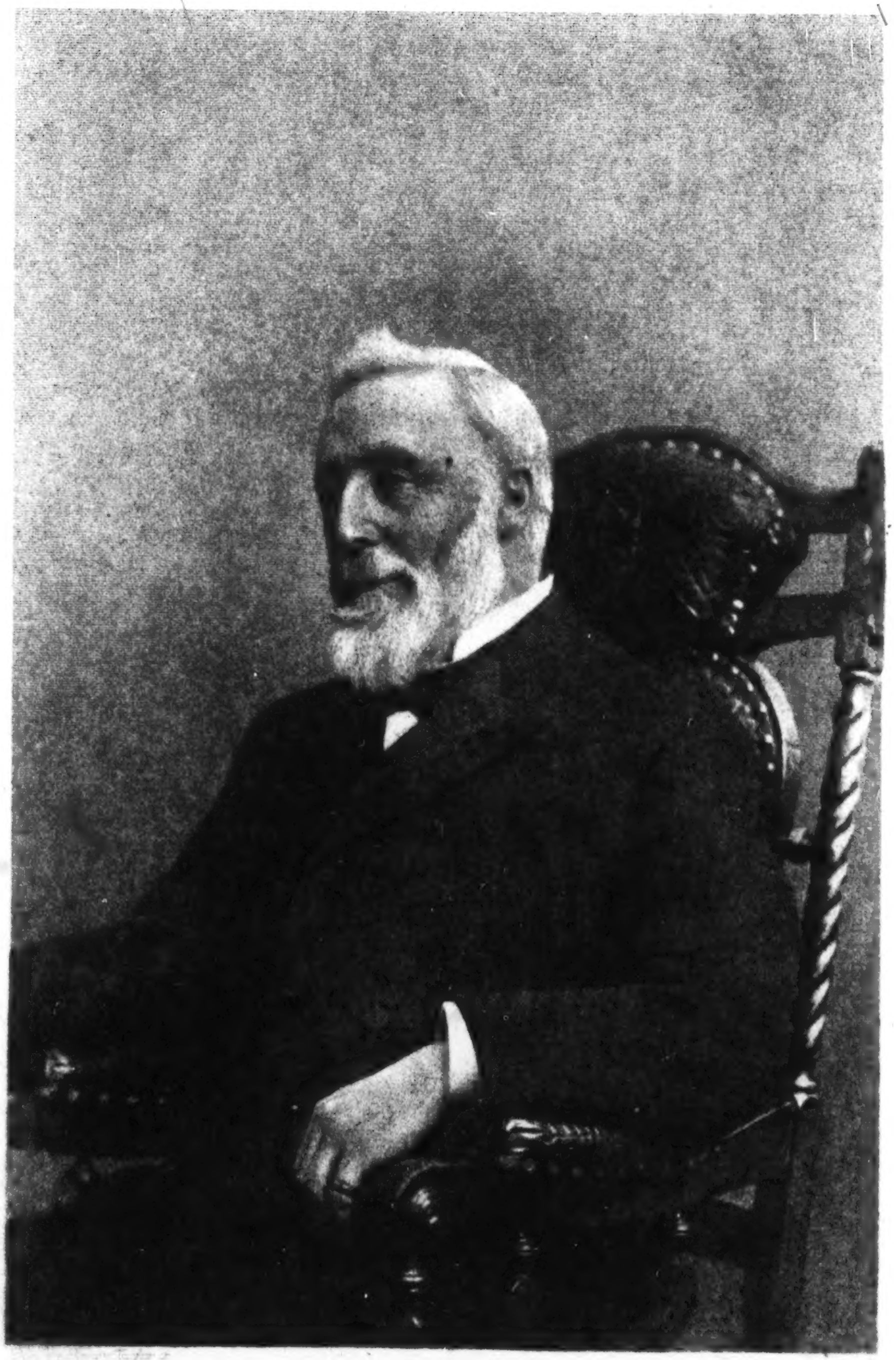
In 1847, at Henderson, Minn., he was united in marriage to Susannah, daughter of Nicholas Moersh, a native of Prussia, who emigrated to the United States and settled and died at Henderson. They had ten children: David, now of Lewistown; Susie, deceased, wife of Edward Dougherty; Mary, widow of Richard Dougherty; Laura, wife of Edward Chandler, of Lewistown; Jennie, deceased; William, deceased; Maggie, wife of R. E. DeCamp; Joseph G. and Nicholas D., on the "Gates of the Mountain" ranch, and Rose Esther. The last four were born in Helena and the others at Henderson, Minn. The story of Mr. Hilger's life is at once eventful, adventurous and instructive. He is a pioneer hero of two commonwealths, having seen both Minnesota and Montana emerge from territorial government to join their sisters in the brilliant galaxy of states. Mr. Hilger is well known and highly esteemed for his many superior qualities of head and heart.

HON. ANTON M. HOLTER, to whom Montana owes much for his great business talent manifested in so many ways for the benefit of the state, and particularly for his introduction of concentrating mining machines for the treatment of its ores, is one of Helena's most esteemed citizens. He was born at Moss, a village on the eastern shore of Christiania Fjord, Norway, on June 29, 1831. His parents were Foien and Berta M. (Flogstad) Holter. He was third in a family of five, having two older brothers and a younger brother and a sister. On the death of his father, who was lost at sea, his mother was left with scanty means of support and he went to live with a maternal uncle with whom he remained on his farm until he was seventeen years of age, learning to read fairly well and to make letters, and thus he was qualified for his confirmation, when fifteen, as a member of the Lutheran church. Although his early ambition was to become a sailor, the fate of his father deterred him from this vocation and he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-three years he came to the United States by way of Quebec. While enroute the train on which he was speeding to Chicago, met with a serious accident near London, Canada, and five passengers were killed. This was in 1854. His stay in Chicago was brief, and he pushed on to Decorah, Iowa, where he secured work at carpentering at $20 per month, while inferior workmen were receiving $1.00 per day. Mr. Holter, however, saved money, and by judicious investments soon accumulated $3,000. He then went to St. Louis, and in 1860, with his brother, Martin M., journeyed to Colorado, locating near what is now Idaho Springs and South Clear creek.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Holter and his partner, E. Evensen, brought a sawmill to Virginia City, Mont., which they put up in Ram's Horn gulch, eighteen miles away. In 1864 they started lumber yards at Virginia City and Nevada City. That summer he and his two partners, Norelius and



A M Holter

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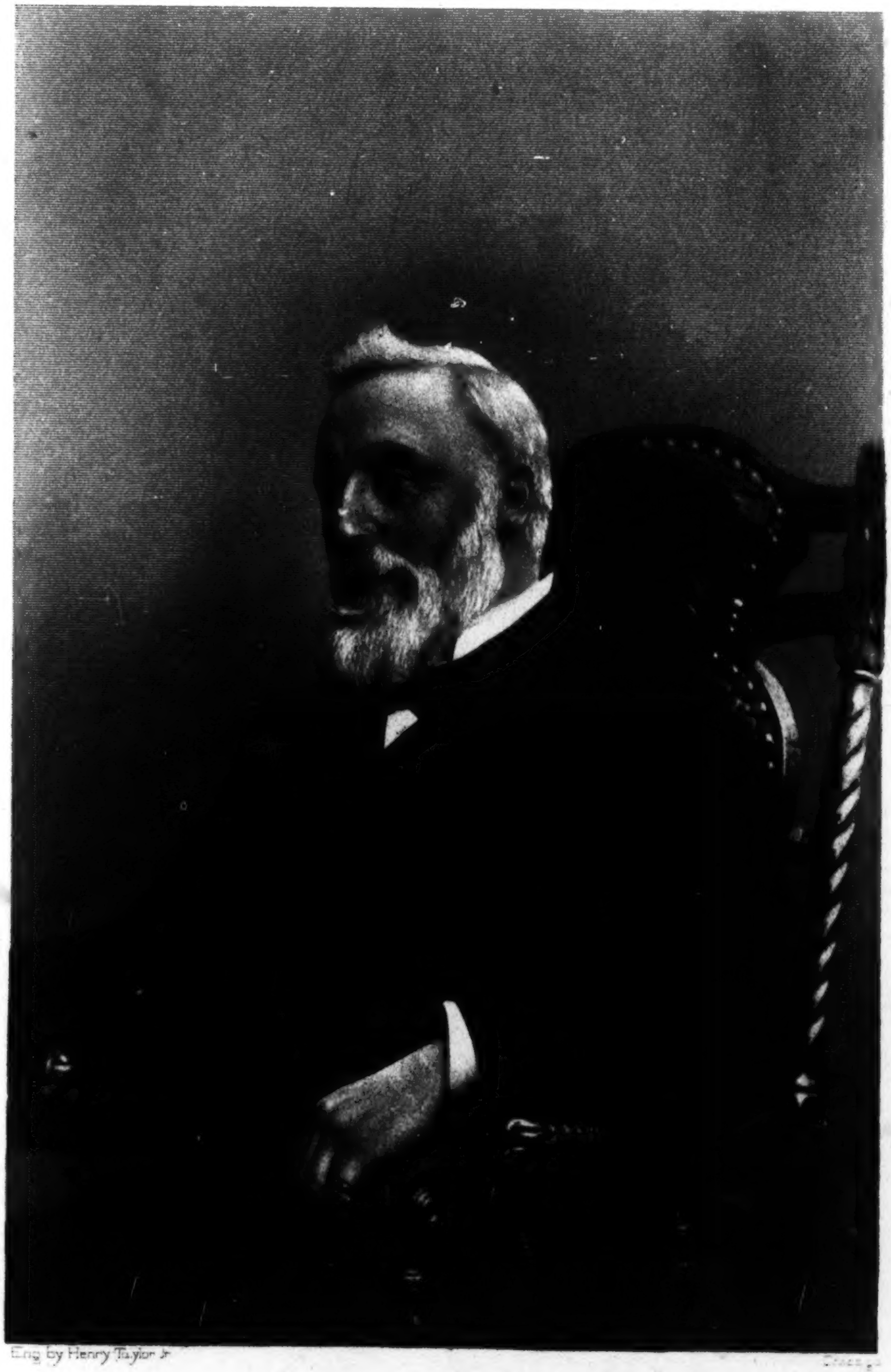

Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

A M Holter

Olson, built the water works of Virginia City, not an easy task. Piping and hydrants were made of logs and they paid $150 each for three-inch augers, made in a neighboring blacksmith shop. In 1864 Mr. Evensen went to Denver and purchased a second-hand planing mill, but being unable to procure saw mill machinery, he loaded his train with flour and other provisions and started for Virginia City. He was snowed in at Snake river, lost most of his outfit and brought what remained on pack animals to Virginia City at a cost of ten cents a pound. But nails were then selling at $150 a keg, in smaller quantities at $2.00 a pound; flour, which had brought $150 a sack, dropped to $60, and Mr. Holter reshipped the flour to Helena and sold it there for $100 a sack. In 1865 he purchased a second-hand portable steam engine and boiler, and set it up on Ten-mile creek, eight miles west of Helena, in connection with the planing-mill brought by Mr. Evensen from Colorado. This was the first planing mill in Montana. While lumber at Virginia City had brought $125 a thousand for common and $140 for sluice and flume lumber, the Helena price was only $100 for common and this price soon dropped to $40. In June, 1865, Mr. Holter bought Mr. Evensen's interest and took as partner his brother Martin, forming the firm of A. M. Holter & Brother. By the winter of 1865-6 common lumber had advanced to $70. The mill was kept busy night and day and they made a little money, but being compelled to operate with inexperienced hands accidents occurred and several men were killed. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Holter went east and was a month on the road to Chicago. The fare to Omaha by stage was $350 in gold dust, or $700 in currency. Deducting stop-overs they made the trip in actual travel of seventeen days and nights, the quickest time then on record. Mr. Holter purchased in the east a new steam sawmill, machinery for a sash and door factory, appliances for a distillery and a stock of merchandise. Some of these articles were over two years in reaching their destination.

During his visit to Chicago Mr. Holter was married, on April 6, 1867, to Miss Mary P. Loberg, a Norwegian girl, and she journeyed to Montana via St. Louis, and on the Missouri river to Fort Benton. Mr. Holter returned on the overland stage of the Smoky Hill route, via Denver and Salt Lake City. Seventeen passengers took the stage at Salina, Kan., and by the provident care of the stage company each man was provided with a rifle and ammunition. While they were not attacked by Indians, they found the stage stations along the route burned and the stock killed. Once the passengers laid three days and nights in a haystack. Again they drove the same mule team three stages—seventy-five miles—on account of the burning of the stations and the slaughtering of the stock. As they passed one of these stations it was in flames, with the roof just falling in, indicating the close proximity of the Indians. After twenty-five days of threatening peril they reached Helena in safety. Mr. Holter, however, was extremely anxious concerning his bride. At Salt Lake City he was informed that the steamer Gallatin, on which his wife had taken passage, had been captured by the Indians, while she was told that the overland stage had been attacked and the passengers slain.

On his return to Helena Mr. Holter erected a store on Main street (Last Chance gulch), where the Pittsburg block now stands, and in the fall of 1867 the brothers opened a general store. In 1868-9 the sash and door factory and the distillery were completed, the first plants of their kind established in Montana. The saw and planing mill burned in March, 1869; one month later the first big fire occurred in Helena, and the firm lost $40,000. Peculiar interest attaches to Mr. Holter's connection with the introduction of concentrators. He was the pioneer in this mining industry. In 1871 the Rumley mine was discovered and, purchasing an interest in it, he opened negotiations with Frederick Utsch, of Cologne, Germany, for his right in the American patent of the Utsch concentrating jig. Mr. Holter still has the document, written in German, conveying the right, "in consideration of sixty German rix-marks for each machine," to use the jigs in America. Mr. Holter had one of them shipped to Montana, and in the early 'seventies he erected the first concentrator in the Rocky mountains on the Rumley mine. It was soon evident that the machinery erected was not of sufficient strength for the work, and was a failure, except to show what might be accomplished by machinery stronger. The value of these works Montana understands better than any other portion of the world through Mr. Holter's persistency in their introduction. In 1877 Mr. Holter purchased an interest in the Parrot mine, and in 1880 was organized the Parrot Silver and Copper Company; and in 1878 he and Mr. Newell invented and patented a wooden amalgamating pan. In 1879, to benefit his impaired health, he took a trip of eight months to Europe, spending most of the time in Sweden and Norway. In 1882 Holter & Brother erected a sawmill on Stickney creek and started a lumber yard at the mouth of Sun river, on the site of the flourishing city of Great Falls. In 1880 he was one of a company that purchased the Elkhorn mine, at Ketchum, Idaho, and in 1881 he became interested in the Maginnis and Kit Carson mines in Montana and in the Peacock, Helena and White Monument mines in Idaho, and in 1883 in the Helena Mining and Reduction Company, later the Helena and Livingston Mining and Reduction Company; their smelter in East Helena was erected in 1888. In 1884 Mr. Holter was connected with the first street railway and electric light plant in Helena; in 1886, with others, he organized the Helena Concentrating Company, with plant at Wardner, Idaho; purchased an interest in the Helena and Victor Mining Company; organized the Livingston Coal and Coke Company, opened its mines and built a washing plant at Cokedale in Park county. In 1887 he established the Holter Lumber Company and the A. M. Holter Hardware Company. In 1888 he purchased the Helena Frisco properties at Wardner, Idaho, and erected a large concentrator (destroyed by the labor riots in 1892, but since rebuilt), and in 1890 he and others organized the Cascade Land Company; in 1892-3 he did development work in the Trail creek district, now Rossland, B. C., and in company with other Helena parties he purchased the Blue Canyon coal mines in 1891; he began construction work on the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway in 1892, and assisted in organizing the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company at Wallace, Idaho. Mr. Holter is largely interested in the Peck concentrating plant at Corbin and in one at East Helena, whose processes promise to revolutionize concentration. In 1898 he was prominent in the organization of the Sand Point Lumber Company, at Sand Point, Idaho, now the Humbird Lumber Company.

In 1892 Mr. Holter, with his family, made a five months' trip to Europe. He has six children now living (one, Austin M., dying at the age of six years): Norman B., manager of the extensive business interests of his father; Clara M., now Mrs. P. H. Kennett; Edwin O., an attorney in New York city; Albert L., now with the Billingham Bay & Eastern Railway Company; Aubrey and Percy. Mr. Holter is a Republican, but without caring for office, he has been called to hold positions of trust. order. In 1878 he was elected to the territorial

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council; in 1881 he was a member of the city council of Helena, and later was elected to the house of representatives of the state of Montana, serving in both the first and second sessions. He was one of the first school trustees elected in 1869, and was the first Republican elected to this office in Lewis and Clarke county. He was largely interested in the building of the first school house of Helena, which cost $25,000, over $11,000 being realized from the sale of county warrants. This is the story in brief of one of the most active business lives of Montana. Financially, politically and socially his career shows a distinct and unqualified success. His high personal character has won the esteem of all, and the consensus of public opinion shows that he is a man of the strictest integrity, broad-minded and progressive, also has won his way to high standing in the hearts of the people of Montana.

CHARLES C. HILL.—While the methods employed in the suppression of crime when Virginia City was a frontier mining camp and the vigilance committee handled malefactors with summary vigor, are not now necessary, still Sheriff Hill, of Madison county, finds that his office places sufficient demands upon his time and attention, and he has given an administration that reflects marked credit upon him. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on September 17, 1856, the son of Matthew and Ann (Colville) Hill. Matthew Hill was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents when young, and there passed the residue of his days as a carpenter and builder. The paternal great-grandfather of C. C. Hill, resided in Maryland and was active in the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Hill was born in Scotland, coming to America with her parents when a mere child.

Charles C. Hill, eldest of the five children of his parents, received his educational training in the public and high schools of Ohio, after which he learned the machinist's trade and became an engineer, and after following work in this line for eight years in Ohio, in 1882, he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming until 1888. In 1888 he came to Montana and located in Madison county, where he mined for a time, then for four years was an engineer at the Noble mine, and for the next five years was in the same capacity at the

Lyter mine. In 1898 he was appointed under sheriff and came to Virginia City. In January, 1899, Sheriff Summers was killed and Mr. Hill was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy. He at once started to apprehend the assassin of Sheriff Summers and outlined the plan of procedure which resulted in his capture. He has since rendered most efficient service in this important and exacting office, and is intrepid and fearless in the discharge of his duties, feared by the criminal class and honored and esteemed by law abiding citizens.

Mr. Hill is a vigorous supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Samaritan Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., at Sheridan, in which he has "passed the chairs;" of Buffalo Lodge No. 151, Knights of Pythias, at Buffalo, Kan.; and of Sheridan Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W. Mr. Hill is the owner of a fine ranch of 160 acres in the Ruby valley, and is also interested in several mines and prospects. On December 29, 1878, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bothwell, who was born in Ohio, as were also her parents, and to them five children have been born, Walter, Robert, Lena, Harry and Flossie.

DAVID HILGER.—Mr. Hilger has long promoted the industrial activities of this section of the state and is honored as one of its representative citizens and business men. Peculiar interest attaches to his career from the fact that he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Montana, where he has passed the greater portion of his life.

David Hilger was born in Sibley county, Minn., on the 1st of January, 1858. He is the son of Judge Nicholas Hilger, one of the old-time and prominent citizens of Helena, a full biography of whom appears on other pages of this work, to which we refer the reader for farther data in regard to the family genealogy. David Hilger was not yet ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Montana in 1867. They were members of the Capt. Davies party, comprising sixty families and 300 single men. This large company of emigrants came from Minnesota by what was known as the northern route and had a number of recruits along the way. They had no encounters with the Indians, but from Fort Union four companies of federal troops accompanied them as an escort for a considerable distance. The journey occupied nearly three months, which was a period of unalloyed pleasure to the little lad who is the subject of this review. The family located in Helena, and here Mr. Hilger completed his educational discipline and was reared to years of maturity. His business career was inaugurated in the cattle business at the "Gate of the Mountains," in Lewis and Clarke county, but later turned his attention to sheep raising. In 1881, equipped with two horses, a wagon and a small band of sheep, he came to Fergus county and located on Dog creek, about twenty-five miles north of Lewistown, being the first one to bring sheep into the northern part of the county. He there continued operations until 1893, by which time his enterprise had grown to be one of wide scope and importance.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Hilger was appointed register of the United States land office in Lewistown and took up his residence there and has since made that city his home. He was register for four years, and then entered into partnership with George W. Cook in a landoffice and real estate business. This association has since continued and has done and is doing a large and important business. Mr. Hilger retains the ownership of his extensive ranch properties, but leases them as his other interests demand his time and attention. He is vice-president of the Judith Basin Bank, and was one of the organizers, in 1890, of the Judith Hardware Company, of which he is president. He has other important connections in Lewistown, and is ever ready to lend his influence and assistance to any worthy enterprise which will advance the industrial and material prosperity of the city and county. Mr. Hilger is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the county. He was chairman of its first Democratic county convention and the first chairman of the county central committee. He also served as chairman of the first municipal convention of his party in Lewistown. For fourteen years he has held the state office of sheep inspector and commissioner in the county. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of Lewistown Lodge No. 456, and one of the most popular men of this organization.

On the 20th of October, 1884, Mr. Hilger was united in marriage to Miss Christina Fergus, a daughter of William Fergus, of this county. (See sketch of Mr. Fergus elsewhere in this volume.)

They have two children, Maude and David J. Two other children were born to them, Eddie and Agnes, who are deceased.

THEODORE H. HINSDALE. — In the very early days of the colonial epoch the original American ancestors of Mr. Hinsdale, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, were among the citizens of New England, and in that and each succeeding generation have been found men of virile powers and sterling character and women of gentle and gracious refinement. Fortunate, indeed, is he who stands as a scion of worthy ancestry. Such is the happy lot of Mr. Hinsdale, who holds the office of county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county, and has himself achieved distinction in his profession and been identified with many important undertakings, and who is today one of the popular citizens of the capital city, where he has made his home since 1893.

Theodore R. Hinsdale was born in Prince George county, Md., on January 31, 1865, the son of Solomon R. and Julia M. (Jackson) Hinsdale, natives of Connecticut and New York. Both are living, having their home in Washington, D. C., where the father was formerly connected with the federal treasury as special agent of customs. The grandfather of Theodore R. was Theodore Hinsdale, a native of Connecticut, a manufacturer of scythes and cutlery, and one of the first to engage in this line of enterprise in his state, where he passed his entire life. He was the son of Bissell Hinsdale, a member of a Massachusetts regiment of the Revolution. From him the ancestral line traces back to Rev. Theodore Hinsdale (who lived in Hinsdale, Mass., which town took his name), John Barnabas, Barnabas, Jr., and Robert, the original American ancestor, who, a native of Scotland, came to Massachusetts, of which colony he was a freeman in 1639. He and his sons, Barnabas, John and Samuel, were killed by the Indians on September 18, 1675, while at work in the cornfield, this being at the time of the massacre of Bloodybrook, near Greenfield. A paternal great-grandmother of Mr. Hinsdale was Temperance (Pitkin) Hinsdale, a daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, a son of Gov. William Pitkin, of Massachusetts. His paternal grandmother was Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale, whose paternal ancestry traces back through Solomon, Samuel (who died in 1794, in his old house in Colebrook, Conn.), Joseph, Joseph (2), Joseph (1), and Dea. William Rockwell, who came from England to Dorchester in 1630. From his daughter Ruth, who married a Huntington, Gen. U. S. Grant was descended. Mr. Hinsdale's maternal grandfather was Samuel Jackson, a prominent shipbuilder of New York city, where he was born.

Theodore R. Hinsdale passed the major portion of his boyhood in the public schools of Connecticut, after which he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1886, from which time forward he was associated with railroading until he took up his residence in Helena. He was connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Wabash, the Illinois Central, the Freeport, Dodgeville & Northern, and the Fort Worth & Rio Grande, being locating engineer of the last. He was also assistant engineer for the United States war department, in which connection he laid out Rock Creek park, in Washington, D. C. For nine years he was inspector of surveys under the secretary of the interior, and was one of the three engineers who compiled the United States manual of surveys. He was also connected with the surveys of the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park; the Colville (Wash.) Indian reservation, the Klamath (Ore.) reservation, and the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota. He has also held other positions of responsibility in connection with his profession, in which he stands as an authority. He had the distinction of being the chief engineer of the first underground trolley electric railway system in the United States, that installed in the city of Washington. For three years he was the business manager of a Washington, D. C., newspaper, his administration showing executive ability and greatly promoting the success of the enterprise. Coming to Montana, in 1893, Mr. Hinsdale has since been engaged as a civil engineer and in dealing in timber and mineral lands and mining investments. His technical education and his experience have made him an expert in engineering, and his services as such have been in great requisition since he has lived in Montana. He is identified with the Rensselaer Engineers' Society, an organization composed of graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Recognizing his peculiar eligibility for the office, Mr. Hinsdale was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county in 1900, and he was elected by a satisfactory majority. In 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hinsdale and Miss Frances Crandall, who was born in Louisiana, her parents being natives of New York. Her father, Lee Crandall, was a politician of national reputation, and editor and publisher of the National View, issued at the national capital in the interests of the free silver cause. In politics Mr. Hinsdale supports Democratic principles, and in religion he holds to Christian Science, being an earnest and devoted worker in the cause and the "first reader" of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Helena.

JOSEPH J. HINDSON is distinctively one of the representative business men of Helena, being a member of the important mercantile corporation of Steele, Hindson & Co., wholesale commission merchants and dealers in agricultural implements, located on North Main street, Helena. The business dates its inception back to 1890, and was incorporated two years later with William Steele as president and Mr. Hindson as secretary and treasurer. The concern has well equipped and eligibly located storage and warerooms, where hay, grain, flour, feed, etc., are handled, and where is maintained the local agency of the Studebaker wagons, carriages and buggies, Oliver chilled plows, Plano harvesting machines, as well as other standard lines of implements. The death of Mr. Steele occurred in 1896, since which time the management of the enterprise has been assumed entirely by Mr. Hindson, the interests of his deceased friend and partner being still retained in the business.

Mr. Hindson was born in Liverpool, England, April 19, 1850, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Jameson) Hindson, the former a native of Westmoreland county and the latter of Cumberland county, England. The father was a representative of the wholesale grain trade in Liverpool, where he did a large commission business, Joseph J. early becoming identified with the enterprise and thoroughly familiarizing himself with all its details—an experience that has been of incalculable value to him in the conduct of his present thriving business, so closely allied in character. His educational discipline was received in private schools in his native city, where excellent advantages were afforded, and he remained there until he reached years of maturity. In 1874 he immigrated to America, first settling in Canada, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years. In April, 1880, he came to Helena, Mont., where he devoted his attention to various business occupations for a term of years, being for a full decade associated as bookkeeper and confidential clerk with the well known firm of Sanford & Evans. In 1890 the present business was established, and the success which has attended it has been due in a great measure to the unflagging industry, executive ability and thorough knowledge which Mr. Hindson has applied to it, and which have made it rank among the most important in the state in its line, its annual transactions reaching a large aggregate by reason of the progressive and honorable methods which have been invariably followed.

Politically Mr. Hindson renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party; in religious faith he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in St. Peter's church in Helena, and being also a trustee of the hospital maintained by the parish. He has long been a zealous exemplar of the noble fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, in the various bodies of which he has held distinguished preferment, having served as worshipful master of his lodge and as a member of the grand lodge; in symbolic Masonry, as grand high priest of the state; in the chapter as deputy grand commander of the state; in Templar Masonry, as recorder of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, the most exclusive order of Masonry, the total membership in Montana being only eleven. Both he and Mrs. Hindson are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, Mr. Hindson being past patron and Mrs. Hindson past grand matron therein. His present affiliations with the subordinate bodies of the fraternity are with Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Helena Council No. 9, R. & S. M.; and Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T. He is also identified with the social adjunct of Masonry, the Mystic Shrine, having crossed the sands of the desert and been crowned a Noble in Algeria Temple, at Helena, which body he served as potentate in 1900.

In 1875 Mr. Hindson was happily married to Miss Amelia Banford, the daughter of Robert Banford, of Middleton, England. They have one surviving child, Isabel, who is the wife of J. P. Marks, of Townsend, Mont.

The business career of Mr. Hindson has been eminently successful in Helena, for he has brought to its development excellent judgment and broad, progressive views. In the municipal prosperity of his home city he takes a lively interest, and has won, both as business man and citizen, the esteem, confidence and cordial regard of his friends, neighbors and acquaintances everywhere.

HON. SIMEON S. HOBSON.—In the upper house of the legislature of Montana the interests of Fergus county have been most ably represented by Senator S. S. Hobson, one of the most honored citizens of that county. He was born in Buxton, York county, Me., on April 29, 1839, a son of Enoch and Nancy (Strout) Hobson. Enoch Hobson was a farmer who passed his entire life in York county. His father was also born in Maine and the family is of old Massachusetts stock, prominent in Maine when it was a district. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Hobson was a valiant soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution, who, with three of his sons, participated in the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill. After the Revolutionary struggle had ended he made his permanent home in York county, Me. Three of his sons and three daughters attained maturity, and three are now living. One brother of the Senator, Frank A. Hobson, came to Montana in 1881, and was associated with him in the stock business until his death on January 8, 1901. He was a man of noble character, and in his death Fergus county lost a valued and honored citizen. He had ably served in the Maine legislature and was a worthy scion of the stock from which he sprang. The Fergus County Argus, in an appropriate obituary, voiced the sentiment of all who knew him in these well-chosen words: "Frank Hobson was a man whose friends were legion. His modest, unassuming manhood, his kindly, charitable nature and sterling integrity had won for him a host of friends in Fergus county who keenly feel his loss."

Hon. Simeon S. Hobson was reared to maturity in his native county, and was educated in its public schools and in the academy at Limerick, Me., from which he was graduated with the class of 1858. After leaving school he assumed the practical duties of life, initiating his business career in a general store in his native state, where he continued his residence until 1865, when he came to Iowa, located in Davenport, and was successfully engaged in the dry goods business there until 1880, when he came to Montana and the Judith basin. Here he was one of the pioneers of stockraising. A building erected by him was the first in the county to have a shingle roof. He has had marked success and owns a ranch of five thousand acres in the loveliest and most fertile section of the Judith basin, and here fine herds of cattle, sheep and horses are ranging. His agricultural operations are carried on in an extensive and scientific manner and the enterprise has been successful from the time it was inaugurated.

Mr. Hobson was one of the organizers of the Fergus County Bank at Lewistown, and has been its president from incorporation. He was one of the first to make investment in the development of the sapphire mines of Montana, having provided the necessary equipment and funds which enabled Jacob Hoover to pursue the prospecting which resulted in the discovery of the mines from which are taken these beautiful Montana gems. The Senator is now vice-president of the New Mine sapphire syndicate, and also has other interests in the sapphire mines of the Judith basin. Fraternally he is identified with the ancient craft body of Freemasonry, holding membership in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Lewistown. In 1860 he wedded Miss Addie H. Bickford, also a native of Maine, who died eighteen months after marriage.

Mr. Hobson has ever been an able exponent of Republican principles and a powerful factor in their success. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1889, and assisted in framing the constitution under which Montana was admitted as a state of the Union. In 1898 he was elected to represent Fergus county in the state senate, and is still incumbent of this dignified and responsible office in which he has proved himself a true conservator of the best interests of his constituency and the state. He is an active working member of the senate, one whose course is guided by mature wisdom and integrity. But above and beyond all these characteristics, Senator Hobson has attained and maintained the eminent position he occupies in the regards of the people of Fergus county, and of a large circle of leading people of this and other states, by the plain, unassuming nature which causes him to pleasantly meet and greet rich and poor alike and by the fatherly interest he has manifested in the welfare of so many of its citizens.

Without noise or parade, quietly and unostentatiously, his aid is given to deserving causes everywhere, and his left hand never is informed of what his right hand has done, while his friends, and they are legion, are bound to him as by hooks of steel.

JOSEPH H. M. HOFFMAN.—There is always satisfaction in noting the progress of a young man who sums up the responsibilities of life and determines to make for himself an honorable place in the world. In biographical history it is quite essential that the progress and status of the younger generation of representative families in the various fields of industrial activity should have place along with those of the pioneers and founders of the commonwealth. The process of development is cumulative in character, and each generation contributes its quota toward the advancement of material prosperity. The subject of this review is one of the active and successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county, where he has practically passed his entire life.

Mr. Hoffman is a native of Madison county, Mo., where he was born January 17, 1873, the son of Joseph S. Hoffman, reference to whom is made on another page of this work. He accompanied his parents on the long and weary overland trip to Montana, the journey requiring four months. The Indians followed the party on many occasions, but were outwardly friendly, their apparent desire being to secure possession of the emigrants' horses. As our subject was a mere child he entered the Indian camps with impunity, and on no occasion was he mistreated in any way. The family settled in Gallatin valley, coming by way of Dillon in order to avoid the Nez Perce and Crow Indians, who were then at war. The family located on a ranch in the valley in the year 1881, and in this locality our subject received his educational training in the public schools. He remained on the home farm until 1898, having had charge of the same for the two years preceding, and then effected the purchase of the Monforton ranch, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing. His estate comprises about 600 acres, the greater portion of which requires no irrigation, being sufficiently watered through natural resources. Here he secures large crops, giving his attention to diversified farming. He raises excellent grades of shorthorn cattle and English draft horses, and in every department of his ranching operations shows excellent judgment and discrimination, proving himself unmistakably one of the most progressive young men in this section of the state. His ranch is located five miles northwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Hoffman renders allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles.

The domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Hoffman dates from May 20, 1896, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Wright, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Wright, one of the pioneers of Montana. She is a sister of Mrs. Thomas Gibson, and in a sketch of Mr. Gibson, to be found elsewhere in this volume, appears fuller data concerning her family. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have two daughters and one son: Annie Mary, Eliza Elizabeth and Joseph S., Jr.

JOSEPH S. HOFFMAN.—Belonging to the class which make up the productive and developing element of a community, Joseph S. Hoffman, of Belgrade, and his excellent wife have done their part toward the advancement of their section, and have displayed in a conspicuous manner the best traits of American citizenship.

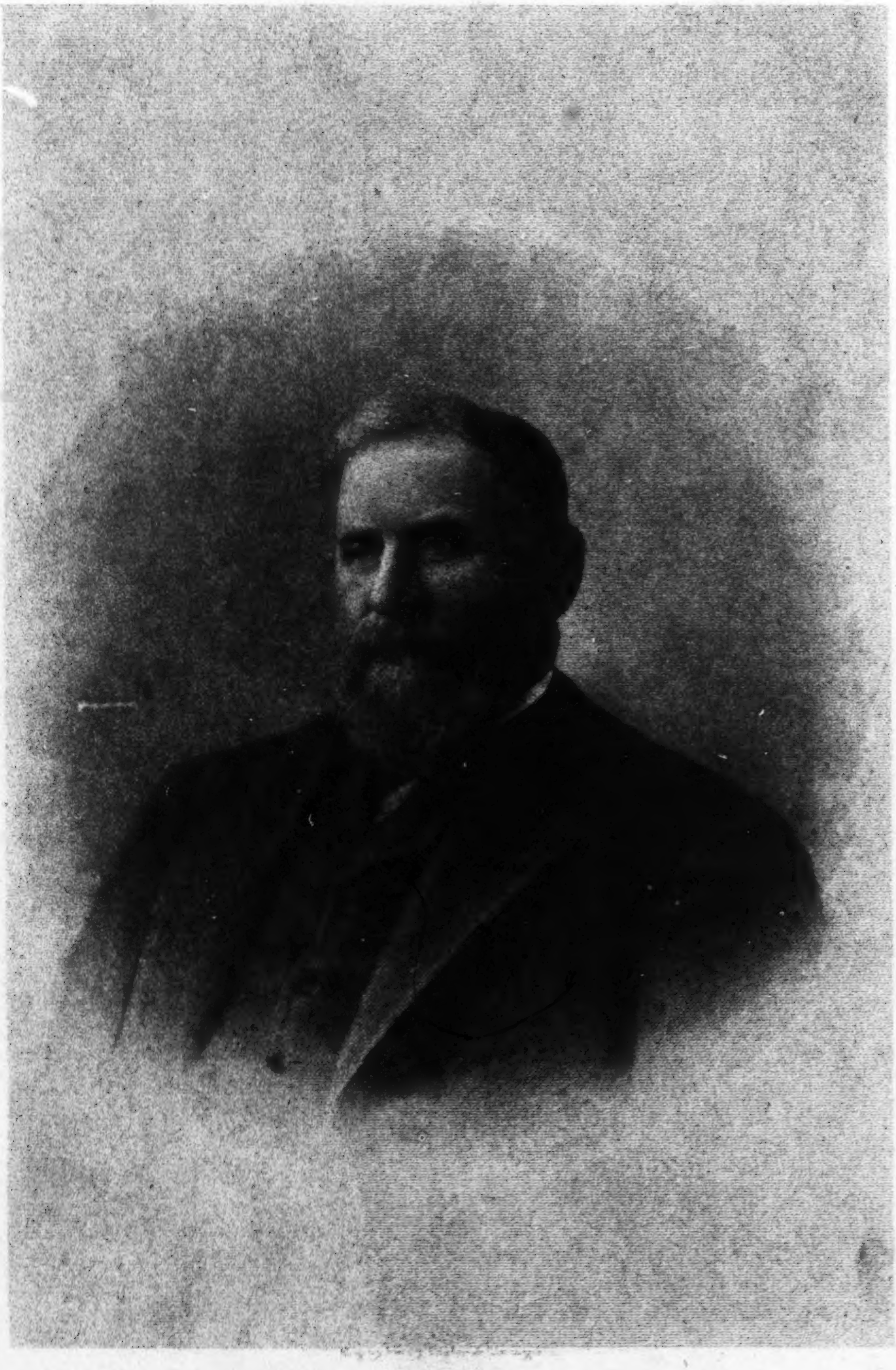
Mr. Hoffman was born in southeastern Missouri December 14, 1841. His parents were Jacob and Margaret (Ryan) Hoffman, natives of North Carolina, where their respective families had lived for generations. The father removed to Missouri when a young man, and remained seven years. He then returned to his native state, and after residing there some years he married and settled in Missouri, making it his home until 1882, when he joined his son in Montana, dying five years later at the age of eighty-seven. The mother died October 8, 1899, aged ninety years, leaving more than 200 descendants, many of whom were great-great-grandchildren.

Joseph S. Hoffman spent his school days in his native state, remained on the homestead with his parents until 1863, and then engaged in farming on his own account. On the day before Christmas in that year he was married to Miss Lavina Stevens, of Madison county, Mo., a daughter of William and Lavina (Bailley) Stevens, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. Stevens' family were early pioneers in Kentucky, and also among the early settlers in Madison county, Mo. They are the parents of three sons, two of whom, Columbus and William, are deceased; the third, Morgan, married Miss Ann Wright, and is now engaged in ranching. A more extended review of his life will be found elsewhere in this work.

In 1880 Mr. Hoffman, deciding to seek the more promising opportunities offered in the northwest, came to Montana, making the trip with a wagon train, being four months and one day en route. The Indians hovered around the train much of the time, but as it was a large one feared to make an attack and no positive trouble from them was experienced. He came direct to Gallatin valley and purchased the Frank Weaver ranch, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he now has some 600 acres, all of which that needs it being under irrigation. Here he has since made his home, improving his property, making it most desirable in attractiveness and comfort as well as in productiveness, and fully up to the high standard of valley homes. It produces excellent crops of wheat and oats, and an abundant yield of hay and always has a good sized herd of stock, preferring shorthorns.

WILLIAM ENNIS.—Among those who were founders and builders of the great state of Montana, particular reference should be made to Mr. Ennis, for he was one of the honored pioneers of Madison county, and he contributed in large measure to the development and material prosperity of the beautiful Madison valley, and was among its earliest settlers. He led an eminently active and busy life and attained a position of high distinction in the community. He was the founder of the village of Ennis, which was named in his honor, and he was highly honored by its residents. But, sad to relate, he was assassinated by one whom he had never injured and who was led to the dastardly act from passion resulting from reports of absolute falsity. Such a close to such a life is lamentable in the extreme. William Ennis was born in County Down, Ireland, on March 17, 1828, the son of John and Mary (Stewart) Ennis, both of whom passed their lives in the Emerald Isle. At the age of fourteen years William Ennis came to the United States and located in Holyoke, Mass., where he attended school for a time and removed to Detroit, where he made his home with an uncle. In that city he entered the railroad machine shops and learned the trade, and he was thereafter for years identified with railroading. He was promoted to the position of conductor of a gravel train, and was soon made conductor of passenger trains, and going to Chicago, he was there made roadmaster on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in which connection he had charge of the erection of bridges and other important work. Closing his railroading life in 1858, he came to Kansas, where he was living at the time of the gold excitement in Colorado. With that keen business sagacity typical of his entire career, he now discerned a profitable opening, and engaged in freighting from Kansas to Colorado and other far western states. He also freighted between New Mexico and Colorado and from Omaha to Colorado, then known as Jefferson territory. He became the owner of a ranch near Central City, Colo., where he also conducted a general store.

In 1863 Mr. Ennis came to Montana, and on the 13th of August located on a ranch in Madison county, on which the present village of Ennis is situated. He was one of the first three to make a permanent location in the Madison valley, and he raised large crops of hay, for which he received from $100 to $125 per ton in Virginia City. In 1879 he built a store at Ennis and engaged in general merchandising. In 1881 he erected a commodious residence on his ranch, hauling the material from Franklin, Idaho. His first home here was in a shack without windows and whose roof was made of dirt. He was the first in the Madison valley to put a shingle roof on a house and he also had the first brick chimney. When he erected his residence, in 1881, it was generally conceded to be the finest country house in the state. In the early days, while freighting, Mr. Ennis had many exciting experiences and encountered many dangers. He was for some time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, disposing of this business in 1874. At the time of his death his various ranch properties showed an aggregate area of more than 2,000 acres, and he was extensively engaged in farming and stock growing, enterprises now ably carried on by his only son. As a stalwart Democrat Mr. Ennis was an active worker in the county and was prominent in the state. In 1876 he was a candidate for representative of Madison county in the territorial legislature and was defeated by only two votes. Fraternally he was an honored member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at



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William Ennis

Virginia City. In 1873, when Mr. Ennis and his family made a trip through the Yellowstone National Park, his were the first white children who visited this "wonderland."

On June 18, 1898, Mr. Ennis was standing in front of the Madison House in Virginia City in conversation with L. S. Briggs, when Martin Peel, a pioneer of the Madison valley and a neighbor of Mr. Ennis, approached and shot Mr. Ennis in the left side, he having been entirely unaware of Peel's proximity. Peel was led to commit the fearful crime by believing the false statement that Mr. Ennis had made derogatory remarks concerning him and his character. There was not the slightest foundation for this statement, and the crime was committed without actual provocation. A good citizen and honored pioneer was thus sacrificed by untoward fate, and the community was inexpressibly shocked. Mr. Ennis did not long survive his wound, his death occurring on July 4, 1898. On August 5, 1861, Mr. Ennis was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Shriver, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Rachel (Summer) Shriver, natives of Maryland, whence, at the age of ten years, the former accompanied his parents to Ohio. He eventually took up his residence in Carroll county, Ohio, where he lived long. His death occurred in Indiana at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis were the parents of two children, who, with their widowed mother, survive the father. Jennie W. is the wife of Charles W. Chowning, who is in business at Ennis; and William J., who was educated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, resides on a part of the old homestead and has charge of the estate. He is a progressive young business man, paying particular attention to stock raising on an extensive scale.

HON. THOMAS S. HOGAN.—It is signally consistent that the vigorous young state of Montana should summon to her official positions of trust and responsibility men imbued with the same comparative youth and vitality. Mr. Hogan, ex-secretary of state, is a young man of forceful individuality and executive ability, and his services redounded to his credit and to the welfare of the commonwealth. Mr. Hogan is a native of Chippewa county, Wis., born near the city of Chippewa Falls, on December 23, 1869, the son of John and Bridget (Ahren) Hogan, natives of the Emerald Isle and representatives of stanch old Irish stock. They emigrated from Tipperary county to the United States about the year 1850, their marriage having been solemnized after their respective families had located in America. John Hogan was for a time a resident of the city of Boston, whence he removed to Ohio and followed his trade of stonemason. His marriage to Miss Ahern was celebrated in the old Buckeye state, and about 1860 he removed with his family to Wisconsin, being one of the first settlers in Chippewa county. They were compelled to walk a distance of ninety-eight miles to reach their new home, located in what was practically a wilderness. By vigorous and unremitting effort Mr. Hogan cleared and put under effective cultivation a farm, and with his wife are now honored pioneers of the city of Chippewa Falls. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas S. Hogan is the only resident of Montana. In his native county Thomas S. Hogan was reared to years of maturity, receiving his educational training in the public schools of Chippewa Falls, graduating from the high school at the age of sixteen years. Thereafter he put his acquirements to practical test by successfully engaging in teaching for a period of three years. In 1889 he went to the state of Washington, where he tarried for several months, but two years later he came to Montana and was identified with the mining industry for one year at Butte. In 1892 he removed to Anaconda, where he was employed for four years in the smelter. In 1896, as the candidate of the Populist party, Mr. Hogan was elected to the office of secretary of state, having been a prominent and effective party worker, and unwavering in his allegiance from the time of attaining his legal majority. In 1894 he was a candidate from Deer Lodge county for representative in the lower house of the legislature, but was defeated by a majority of only sixteen votes after a vigorous canvass during the campaign. Fraternally Mr. Hogan is a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, having been district master workman of the state. Since retiring from the office of secretary of state he has devoted his attention to the practice of law and mining interests in the state of Idaho. In 1894 Mr. Hogan was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Donovan, who was born in Chippewa county, Wis. They are the parents of four children: Ralph J., Emmett V., Mary T. and T. Fritz.

GEORGE D. HOLLECKER.—In sunny France the paternal ancestors of Mr. Hollecker lived and throve for generations, and from them he inherits much of the vivacity and versatility of his disposition, his quickness of apprehension, his readiness in action, and his breadth and grasp of mind. In that country his father, Donat Hollecker, was born in 1835. Coming to the United States when a young man, he took up his residence at Ottawa, Ill. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and followed the gallant Taylor until he was superseded by Gen. Scott, and then went with him into the very capital of Mexico. After the war he returned to his home at Ottawa and was a merchant there until the time of his death in 1898. His widow, whose maiden name was Annie Blust, and who is still living at Ottawa, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843.

George D. Hollecker first saw the light of day at Ottawa on November 25, 1866, and was there reared and educated. After going to the elementary and grammar schools he attended the city high school, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen. He then took a course in a Chicago business college, and in the fall of 1883 secured a position as bookkeeper in the dry goods store of Baum & Schobert, at Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1886, in partnership with a Mr. Marshall, he opened a general store at Ackley, Iowa, as Hollecker & Marshall. After six months of successful operation they were burned out, and in the fall Mr. Hollecker went to Chicago where he secured, and for seven years held, a responsible position in the wholesale dry goods house of John V. Farwell & Co. In 1893 he came to Glendive, Mont., bought a one-half interest in the general merchandise business of A. M. Coleman & Co., and, when Mr. Coleman's death occurred in September, 1895, purchased his interest in the store and since that time has conducted the business alone. In addition to his merchandising he has a large stock ranch on Deer creek, fifteen miles west of Glendive, and also one on Red Water, forty-five north of Glendive, each embracing thousands of acres of good grazing land, on which he raises sheep, cattle and horses, having four flocks of sheep, numbering about 12,000 in all and a large number of cattle and horses. He is also a large shipper of stock to the eastern markets.

In politics Mr. Hollecker belongs to the Republican party, but is not a seeker of its honors or emoluments. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order in several of its branches, being a member of Glendive Lodge, Yellowstone Chapter, Damascus Commandery, all of Glendive, and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He was married at Marshalltown, Iowa, January 2, 1890, to Miss Sallie E. Parrett, a native of that town, where she was born in 1869. They have two children, namely, Jesse, aged nine, and Marie, aged seven. Mr. Hollecker is one of the most prominent and useful citizens of his community, and has the esteem and confidence of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SAMUEL L. HOLLIDAY.—It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and attained a position of high relative distinction in his community. But biography finds its most perfect justification in the tracing and recording of such a life history. Mr. Holliday has won an enviable place as one of the stockgrowers and business men of Park county, and taken a prominent part in public affairs, being an enthusiastic Montanian and having contributed his quota toward the development of the state. He was born in Hamilton county, Ind., on June 16, 1840, one of the six sons of John P. and Annie (Garrett) Holliday, natives of Ohio, and the former the son of Samuel Holliday. The ancestry in the agnatic line traces to the seventeenth century and to Belfast, Ireland, where the family was prominent. Mr. Holliday was reared on the Indiana farmstead, and in the public schools acquired his education. In 1854, his father having died, he accompanied his mother to Iowa, there completing an academic course and graduating in 1860. With the exception of himself the family eventually returned to Indiana. He taught two terms of school in Madison county, Iowa, was thereafter engaged in farming and in merchandising, becoming one of the influential citizens. He served two terms as county auditor, and was also an alderman of Winterset, the county seat. He was successful in business, but became imbued with the idea that Montana offered a superior field for endeavor, and, selling his interests in Iowa in the spring of 1880, he came to Montana, by rail to Ogden, Utah, and thence overland to Helena, whence he proceeded to Bozeman and in the spring of 1881 took up a claim in Park county, on the Yellowstone river, this constituting the nucleus of his present valuable property. To his original claim Mr. Holliday has added until he now has an estate of 1,200 acres, and here he has been particularly successful in stockgrowing, which he has conducted with marked discrimination. His ranch is located seven miles south of Livingston, where he conducted a meat market for some time in connection with ranching. He then returned to his ranch and to the raising of stock for a number of years, giving precedence in cattle to shorthorns, and usually wintering from four to six hundred.

It was but a natural result that a man of so marked intellectual vigor and executive ability should be called upon to serve in responsible positions of trust. As a Republican he was a member of the territorial convention of 1887, was prominently concerned in the formation of Park county, having been elected to the board of county commissioners in 1883, while in 1894 he was elected county treasurer, of which office he was incumbent for two years. Fraternally he is identified wth the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has advanced to the Knight Templar degree. Mr. Holliday is a man of genial nature and of inflexible integrity and is held in the highest public esteem and confidence. His interest in the advancement and material prosperity of Park county and of his adopted state is unflagging. On January 31, 1861, Mr. Holliday wedded Miss Ellen Dabney, born in Illinois, the daughter of Henry and Maria Dabney. To Mr. and Mrs. Holliday six children have been born: William V., deceased; John H., associated with his father in business; Orrin S., engaged in ranching on Cottonwood creek; Florence M., wife of Charles S. Hefferlin, a banker of Livingston; Adaliza, deceased, and Nellie, wife of John W. Hefferlin, of Seattle, Wash.

WILLIAM L. HOLLOWAY.—A modern philosophical writer has aptly said, "Within yourself lies the cause of whatever enters into your life; to come into the full realization of your own awakened interior powers is to be able to condition your life in exact accord with what you would have it." It is this understanding of his own capacities and intrinsic predilections that has unmistakably led the subject of this review to select a vocation for which he is specially fitted, and thus enabled him to gain distinctive prestige as one of the representative young members of the bar of Montana. He now holds the responsible office of district judge of the Ninth judicial district of Montana, and is conspicuous among other prominent jurists herein mentioned who lend dignity to the bench and bar of Montana.

William Lawson Holloway is a native of Missouri, having been born near Kirksville, Adair county, on November 8, 1867, the son of Silas N. and Charlotte (Alred) Holloway, the former a native of Frankfort, Ky., where he was born in 1828, the latter of Monroe county, Mo., the year of her nativity being 1832. Silas N. Holloway, a farmer by occupation, was a stanch Republican in politics, and once served as probate judge of Adair county, Mo. He served as a volunteer in both the Mexican and the Civil wars, and died in Kirksville, Mo., in 1896, after a life of earnest usefulness and honor. He was a son of John Holloway, born in Virginia, and died in Milton, Mo., in 1891, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. He was by occupation a planter, was a slaveholder prior to the Civil war, and lost heavily in the emancipation of his slaves. The mother of our subject died at Hurdland, Mo., in August, 1889, at the age of fifty-seven years. William L. Holloway was the seventh in a family of ten children, and was reared to maturity under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm. He attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home until he attained the age of fourteen years, continued his studies in a private boarding school and later in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., where he graduated with the class of 1887. Thereafter he turned his attention to pedagogic work, teaching four terms in the vicinity of St. Louis. His plans for a future career were early formulated and matured, and he entered the profession of law, possibly influenced in such choice by his father's experience in the office of probate judge, and the incidental privilege afforded him through ready access to the Missouri statutes. As a youth, and even as a boy, he was fond of perusing and studying these volumes. In 1890 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1892. In August of the same year he came to Montana and established himself in the practice of his profession in Bozeman, where he has gained a position as one of the leading members of the bar of the county, his precedence being the natural sequence of his thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, his power of practical application, his signal fidelity to the cause of his client and to the ethics of his profession. As advocate, counsellor or judge he has ever shown himself a worthy representative of his profession, thoroughly fortified for its work, and a stern conservator of right and justice.

In politics Judge Holloway has ever rendered unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for William McKinley. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Gallatin county, and though the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Democratic, he received a majority of 414 votes. At the general election of 1900, though the district gave the head of the Democratic ticket nearly 400 majority, Mr. Holloway, as the Republican candidate for judge of the Ninth judicial district, received a majority of 147 votes. These facts have significance as showing the personal popularity of Judge Holloway and the public appreciation of his ability. Fraternally the Judge is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the degrees of the capitular body; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a member of the Uniform Rank; and is also a member of the Gallatin Valley Club. His religious faith is that of the Christian church. In the city of Butte, Mont., February 17, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Holloway and Miss Lalia Holmes, who was born in Grant county, Ore., the daughter of Dr. L. E. and Sarah (Hall) Holmes, the former a physician by occupation. Judge and Mrs, Holloway have an important part in the social life of Bozeman, where they are held in the highest regard.

CHARLES HOLMES.—A native of the southern part of Sweden, where he was born on May 11, 1834, the son of Hulmes Quixote Holmes, a prosperous farmer, and reared among the quiet scenery of that progressive country, Charles Holmes saw in his childhood visions none of the terrible exhibitions of savage cruelty of which he was a witness in his later western life. He attended the excellent Swedish schools until he was thirteen years old, and then, with a sister and an older brother, embarked in 1847 for America, the land of promise. After landing in New York they went at once to Knoxville, Ill., where he passed a year or more, and then went with an uncle to Minnesota, remaining there until the spring of 1858, working at house building and other attainable occupations. In that year he joined the Minnesota and Dakota Land Company, organized for colonizing purposes. They began settlement on what they supposed to be government land in Dakota and commenced to lay out towns, farms, etc. But Yankton Indians from the Missouri valley, numbering fully 1,000 braves, claimed the land and ordered the colonists to leave and, owing to the superiority of the opposing forces, they were obliged to go, although they had laid out one town, Madeira, and made extensive preparations for colonizing.

Mr. Holmes then returned to Minnesota and worked for Major Brown on the Yellow Medicine about a year, then crossing the river he took up a ranch on which he lived while making improvements and until the fall of 1862, when the Sioux outbreak occurred and compelled him to leave. The first disaster was the massacre of the lower agency. At Major Brown's, Mr. Holmes and a number of the neighboring residents collected. The Major was not at home but his son was organizing the settlers for defense, there being five men and a larger number of women and children. The night before he left home a friendly Indian, Little Dog, had waked him and told him that the Cut Head Indians had come down and were killing everybody and burning and destroying all property, but did not say that the lower Indians were on the warpath, and this the party at Major Brown's did not know. Among the buildings at the Major's headquarters was a large stone house which Mr. Blair wished the men to fortify and occupy as a fort. But some objected and finally they all agreed to go to Fort Ridgley, thirty-five miles down the river. When they had gone eight or ten miles, they met Chief Cut Nose, who refused to shake hands with Mr. Holmes, telling him that all the Indians were on the warpath and intended to exterminate the whites and take back the land. Major Brown's wife, a halfbreed, who was one of the party, gave her pipe to Mr. Holmes and he offered it to the chief, who smoked a little and passed it to the other Indians, some of whom smoked and some did not.

The chief then made a speech stating that his orders from Little Crow, the head of the Sioux, were to kill the men and take the women and children prisoners, but, as some of this party were of his own blood and others were their friends, he did not wish any of them killed. He took them prisoners, but later allowed Mr. Holmes and two other men to go free, advising them how to escape. After leaving the Indians they got within three miles of

Fort Ridgley, where they heard the firing in the fight at that place. They retraced their course, reaching Cumming's place by night, where they got food and remained till morning. Then they started for St. Peter, on the Minnesota river, and, as the feet of his two companions had become very sore, Mr. Holmes left them and reached St. Peter, where he found Major Brown, who was raising soldiers for the war. Mr. Holmes enlisted, and the regiment of 1,600 men started for Fort Ridgley under command of Gen. Sibley. On the way, while Mr. Holmes was on picket duty, he shot an Indian who came too near in a threatening manner. Major Brown, taking two companies, one for each side of the river, started for the lower agency to bury the dead under orders to return in two days. Mr. Holmes was of the party and did valuable scouting.

Before daylight on their second morning out they were furiously attacked in their camp at Birch Coulee, and all their horses and twenty-six men were killed, not a soldier escaping without a wound, Mr. Holmes being struck on the lip by a spent ball. The fighting lasted until noon of the second day when relief came. At the end of his sixty days' enlistment Mr. Holmes enlisted again for a year, and when this second service was over he re-enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota Cavalry. During all his services his commands were actively fighting the savages with varying success, at one place killing 140 of them. He was mustered out as a sergeant in 1866, and, as all was then quiet, he started overland to Montana with cattle he and Richard Hobeck had bought in company, and brought them to Helena without mishap. Mr. Holmes prospected on the Boulder during the winter, and the next summer mined with moderate success on French bar. In the fall of 1867 he worked as a carpenter at Fort Ellis untll the fort was completed, then held a wood contract until 1872, making fair profits. He then homesteaded on his present ranch, a mile and a half from Bozeman court house, where he has since lived enjoying the fruits of his faithful labor in large crops of oats and barley, and the cordial regard of his fellows. He was married in October, 1875, to Mrs. Mary J. Banks, a native of Illinois, a widow with one daughter, Eveline, now Mrs. William Nelson. They have three children: Rose B., now Mrs. Ed. Hughes; Charles W. and Morris. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs. For the past sixteen years he has been keeping the county poor and has won commendation for his management.

OLIVER M. HOLMES.—"The talent of success is nothing more than what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without any thought of fame," are the pertinent words of Longfellow, and the career of Mr. Holmes is illustrative of the sentiment, for he has lived and labored to good ends with a capacity for determined consecutive endeavor that merits and generally achieves success. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., on April 16, 1861, the third child of the large family of James B. and Carolina V. (Friend) Holmes, the former of whom was born in Pittsburg, and the latter in Philadelphia, Pa. In his earlier years James B. Holmes was engaged in the rolling mill business and later in a wholesale hardware enterprise in the then western country bordering the Mississippi, and later still was on the grain market, owning elevators through the Red river wheat belt, where he inaugurated the Duluth & Manitoba Railway, incorporated it, secured the money for its construction and built it. This is now the Winnipeg branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Oliver M. Holmes received his education in private educational institutions, and the first years of his labors were associated with his father. In October, 1891, he came to Montana, locating in Great Falls, where he established the Great Falls News, continuing its publication as editor and proprietor until the fall of 1898. During this period Mr. Holmes took active part in politics, lending his advocacy and personal efforts to the side of reform and acting with the Populist party, which secured marked success in several state and local campaigns. In the fall of 1898, Mr. Holmes came to Helena as assistant commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry, which office he filled with acknowledged credit until he resigned to become deputy state auditor, which position he is now occupying. He is also interested in the development of large mining properties and was the first to have the Flathead oil region explored, and, associated with J. H. Calderhead, the state auditor, has secured a large tract of land in the most promising section of the district. Mr. Holmes was married at Detroit, Minn., on December 27, 1883, to Miss Virginia Johnston, the second daughter of Col.

George H. Johnston, and they have had four children: George Brickel, Marion Ethel and Dorothy, who are living, and Oliver Maxwell, who died before the family came to Montana.

EDWARD C. HOWARD.—An enterprising and honored citizen of Custer county is the gentleman whose name appears at the initiation of this sketch, and such is his standing in the community that he is particularly eligible for representation in this volume. Mr. Howard was born on November 6, 1833, in Canada, of English lineage on the father's side and of Irish on the mother's. His father, Tilton Howard, was likewise born in Canada, where the family was established in an early day. He served for a number of years as sheriff of County Lambton, Canada, whence he removed to Minnesota in the early 'sixties and there passed the remainder of his life in comfort and ease surrounded by his children. His wife, who in girlhood was Jane Stevens, was born in Ireland of Scotch stock. She accompanied her parents on their emigration to Canada when she was ten years old. She also died in Minnesota. She was mother of nine children, of whom three are living. Edward C. Howard having been the fifth of the family, his twin sister, Mrs. W. L. Watson, is now a resident of Minnesota.

The early educational advantages of Edward C. Howard were those of the public schools of his native province, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of about four years. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., about 1857, and at the outbreak of the great Civil war his sympathies were fully given to the cause of the Union. After his residence in Indiana he located as a blacksmith at Red Wing, Minn., where he remained two years, and turned his attention to farming in Goodhue county, where he resided ten years. He then located at River Falls, where he was engaged as a hardware merchant for six years, disposing of his business in 1862 and coming to Montana. Shortly after his arrival he located on his present ranch, which is located thirty miles south of Miles City, Garland being his postoffice address. His estate has an aggregate area of seven hundred acres, and is equipped with the best of improvements and devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep, in which latter line of stock he runs an average of 3,000. He has a good residence and other substantial buildings on his place. In his political adherency Mr. Howard is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons. He is a man of strong mentality, well read in the best literature and thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude, while he and his family are held in the highest esteem in the community, being prominent in its social affairs. On October 16, 1859, at Featherstone, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Annie Featherstone, who was born in Paynesville, Ohio, the daughter of William Featherstone, whom the town of Featherstone was named after. Her father was a farmer and a banker who removed from Ohio to Minnesota, where he died in the town of Red Wing, as did also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had four children: Frank and William, who are deceased; Wells T., a successful ranch man of Custer county; and Kate, the wife of Elmer E. Crawford, who is engaged in farming and stock growing on Tongue river, Custer county.

HON. JOHN HORSKY, receiver of the United States land office at Helena, Mont., was born in Austria on May 16, 1838. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to the United States in 1855, and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids. He acquired a good education in his native land, and added to this a knowledge of English in the schools of Iowa. From Iowa after an indeterminate residence the family removed to Nebraska. In 1864 Mr. Horsky started from Omaha for Idaho, but on reaching Virginia City, Mont., on August 30 of that year he stopped his travel and there remained until April, 1865, when he came to Helena, and of which city he has been a resident since. Up to 1898 Mr. Horsky was engaged in the brewing business in connection with mining, and in these enterprises he was successful.

His qualities as an upright business man of high ability caused his appointment on May 6, 1898, by President McKinley, to the office of receiver of the United States land office at Helena, and he is now ably and efficiently discharging the duties of that office. Politically Mr. Horsky has always been an ardent Republican, and is ever alive to the interests of that party. He served in the first and second sessions of the Montana state legislature in 1890 and 1891, and in 1892 he served the unexpired term of Mr. Burris, county commissioner of Lewis and

Clarke county, and was elected to succeed himself, his service in this office occupying two years. He then resigned in order to become a candidate for the legislature, to which he was elected a second time in 1895. He represented the First ward of Helena from the time of its incorporation for two terms in the city council. In brotherhood circles Mr. Horsky is a valued Freemason and a United Workman. In 1869 Mr. Horsky was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Seykora, a native of Austria, who came to the United States when a child. To them have been born three sons: Rudolph, Edward and John. The career of Mr. Horsky has been marked by an industrious application to all the duties of life as they presented themselves. He is a man of sound business judgment, of broad, progressive views and the strictest integrity. Financially, politically and socially his life has been eminently successful. In the municipal welfare of the city of Helena he takes a lively interest, and is highly esteemed in the community in which he has for so many years made his home and been an active citizen.

DR. RUDOLPH HORSKY, one of Helena's leading physicians and surgeons, is a native of Montana. He was born in the capital city on November 27, 1870. His parents were John and Louisa (Seykora) Horsky, natives of Bohemia, born near historic Prague. They came to the United States in 1855, met and were married in Iowa, and in 1869 came to the territory of Montana. Further mention of the family will be found elsewhere in this work. Rudolph Horsky was reared in the salutiferous climate of Montana, where in early life he laid the foundation of an excellent physical constitution. His preliminary education was received in the schools of Helena, and his classical and literary accomplishments were acquired at the University of Iowa and the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, from which he was graduated in 1891. The same year he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he took the junior course, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with honors on June 13, 1895.

Dr. Horsky began the practice of medicine at Helena in 1895. In this he has continued with success and is now engaged in applying himself to general practice, but making a specialty of internal medicine. In the interest of his profession he has passed some time during these years in Philadelphia and New York. He is a member of the state and county medical associations and the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society. He has also been secretary of the Helena board of health. Fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and United Workmen. On October 6, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Brooke, daughter of Dr. Benjamin C. Brooke, of Helena. They have one child, Brooke R. Dr. Horsky is highly esteemed in a wide circle of acquaintance, and his abilities and his winning traits of character have made him popular as a physician and surgeon and to these and to his generous and kindly character are due his marked and increasing patronage.

CHARLES E. HOY.—With a fine farm of 960 acres, making a beautiful home near the foothills of the mountains in the eastern part of the famous Gallatin valley, well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one-half producing hay and the residue oats, barley and other grain, improved by a handsome residence, ample barns and other outhouses, and enlivened with fine herds of cattle and swine, Charles E. Hoy would seem to have nothing to long for in a material way, and when it is added that he is held in high esteem by the people of the valley, and considered a good representative citizen, an excellent farmer, a man of wide information and a serviceable, benevolent neighbor and friend, the civic and social side of his life is as complete in its combination of satisfactory elements as is the financial side.

He was born in Cedar county, Iowa, on May 16, 1852, a son of D. W. and Catherine (Doty) Hoy, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to Iowa in early life, later lived in Illinois a few years, then came overland by wagon to Montana in 1877, stopping one summer on their way in the Black Hills. They had many Indian scares but no serious trouble. They did have, however, unusual and difficult labor in making their advance, being compelled to construct their own roads in places for long distances. They came direct to Bozeman with their five children, and located on a portion of the present ranch, adding by subsequent purchases to the homestead. After occupying the tract for a number of years, Mr. Hoy sold it to his son Charles E. He married May 22, 1880, Miss Rachel Miller, daughter of James L. Miller, also a prosperous and progressive farmer of the valley, who came from his native state of Illinois and settled near Mr. Hoy's place in 1893. Three children have ben born to the Hoys: Katie, Joseph and James D., deceased. Mr. Hoy has for years been extensively engaged in raising fine shorthorn cattle. He has recently added swine to his stock and has at this writing over 200 head. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs in his local lodge. He was one among the first to see the necessity for a large canal for irrigating purposes from the West Gallatin river, eastward along the foothills in the southern part of the valley. A company was organized in 1885 and the canal started, but, being short of means, it was sold to Albert Kleinschmidt, who completed it. It was purchased from him in June, 1901, by a company of farmers, of which C. E. Hoy is one of the largest stockholders.

JUDGE HENRY N. BLAKE, ex-chief justice of Montana, by territorial appointment and subsequent election, and the present master in chancery for the state, and also a leading member of the Montana bar, was born in Boston on June 5, 1838. The founders of the Blake family came from England to Massachusetts colony about 1630. They became prominent factors in the early history of Dorchester, now a part of the city of Boston. The representatives of the family were makers of colonial history and played many important parts. One of the ancestors of the Judge, of the third generation in America, James Blake, Jr., wrote "Blake's Annals of Dorchester," a history of Dorchester from 1630 to 1753, a valuable contribution to New England colonial history. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Blake, served through five campaigns in the momentous struggle for American independence and for his Revolutionary service received a pension. He had nine children, the eldest of whom, James Blake, was the father of eleven children, of whom James Howe Blake, the father of Henry N. Blake, was the third. He was born on December 7, 1804. Throughout the greater part of his life he was engaged in milling, and died in 1863 in Boston. He was married on November 26, 1829, to Miss Mary Nichols, who died in 1881. They had five children, and one of their sons, William Edward, gave his life to the Union cause while serving as a soldier in the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, in 1862. The parents of Mr. Blake's mother, Joseph and Elizabeth (Beal) Nichols, were natives of Hingham, Mass., of which "Mr." Thomas Nichols was one of the founders. English in descent, they settled in Hingham in 1637.

Hon. Henry N. Blake, the fourth born of his father's family, was graduated from the Dorchester (Mass.) high school and from the law department of Harvard College, receiving from the latter eminent institution the degree of LL. B. in 1858. He began the practice of law in Boston in 1859, but at the first call for volunteers to crush the Rebellion in April, 1861, imbued with the patriotic spirit of his sires, Mr. Blake enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, as a private. Through different grades of promotion he rose to be captain. He continued in the service, and it was active, arduous duty and at all times perilous, until 1864, when he was mustered out. He was in the Army of the Potomac and participated in twenty battles and numerous skirmishes. At the first battle of Bull Run he was slightly wounded, and again at Spottsylvania he received a wound which resulted in his being mustered out. In 1866 Mr. Blake came to the territory of Montana via the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and went from there to Virginia City, where he began the practice of law, and for twenty years devoted himself to his profession, with the exception of a brief period, when he was editor of the Montana Post, the initial newspaper in the territory. Judge Blake inherited a talent for literature and is a graphic writer, showing a fine ability and descriptive power. Soon after the war he wrote a history of his regiment, a book of unusual interest and brilliant literary style, entitled "Three Years in the Army." On April 22, 1869, Mr. Blake was appointed by President Grant United States attorney for Montana Territory. In March, 1871, he resigned this office to accept the position of district attorney for the First judicial district, comprising the counties of Madison, Beaverhead and Gallatin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. L. McMath, while in the next November he was elected to succeed himself and served two years. On January 9, 1872, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the territory. He prepared the first volume of Montana Reports, and assisted in the preparation of the second and third volumes. In 1874 he was elected to the Montana territorial legislature, but resigned his seat in 1875 to accept a place on the supreme bench. Here he served with distinction until 1880, winning a reputation for high legal ability, courtesy and conscientious devotion to the principles of law. Subsequently he served in

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Henry N. Blake

the legislative sessions of 1880-2-6. In 1884 he was elected district attorney for the First judicial district, and, on March 23, 1889, was appointed chief justice of the territory of Montana, serving as such until November 8, 1889. At this period Montana sprung from a mere northwest territory into being as a state. Then Judge Blake was elected chief justice of the state and served until 1893. In the election of 1892 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the same position, but, as the People's party had united with the Democrats, he was defeated by Judge William Y. Pemberton, the candidate of the fusion element. In 1897 Judge Blake was appointed master in chancery for the state and is now serving in that capacity. On January 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Clara J. Clark, of Massachusetts, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria (Choate) Clark. They had three daughters, Bessie M., Ellen A. and Mary Milley (deceased).

The military record of Henry N. Blake is an enviable one and his ancestors, on both sides distinguished colonial patriots, were they living would see that the unfaltering love of liberty possessed by them was but intensified in their descendants. He bravely served in these historic battles of the Civil war: Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness (seven days), Spottsylvania and many minor engagements, and was commissioned captain on April 26, 1864. He also served with distinction with the Montana militia, which responded to the governor's call for troops to fight hostile Indians in May, June and July, 1867, and was commissioned colonel of militia by Gen. Meagher, then acting governor. Fraternally the Judge is a member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. Of the former he is past commander. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD, now serving with signal ability as sheriff of Yellowstone county, is a native of Greene county, Ill., where he was born on April 24, 1857, the son of William and Martha (Kline) Hubbard, the father being a farmer, as was his father, John Hubbard. George attended the public schools until 1877, then removed to Oregon and to Walla Walla, the historic old city of Washington, where he engaged to care for stock on the range, remaining thus employed until 1879, when he located at Pocatello, Idaho, and secured a contract for furnishing beef for the Indians at Ross Fork agency, also was in the stockraising industry in that locality until 1884. In that year he came to Montana and engaged in the stock business on the Musselshell successfully. In 1895 he was appointed city marshal of Billings and his excellent service caused his nomination for sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1896. He was elected and gave a very acceptable administration and was elected as his own successor in November, 1900. Fraternally Mr. Hubbard holds membership in the orders of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen and the United Workmen. In 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hubbard to Miss Marguerite Steinbrueck, of Billings, and they have four children: George A., Aline, Florence and Leona, all of whom are at the parental home.

STILLMAN HULING, who came to the territory of Montana with but a small share of this world's goods, has achieved a handsome competence through his business capacity and tireless industry. The men endowed with western enthusiasm accomplish the largest results in any one of the state's industries, and Mr. Huling is a successful type of this class. On his handsome ranch near Manhattan, in Gallatin county, there is every evidence of the truth of this statement. He was born in Miami county, Ind., on July 14, 1850. His parents were Peter and Mary Jane (Barss) Huling, the father a Pennsylvanian and the mother a native of Indiana, to which state Peter Huling came a young man and where he was married. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Yuba county, Cal., where he died in 1855. Stillman Huling, one of a family of six children, passed his boyhood's days in California, and in 1872 removed to Nevada, where for six years he was in the cattle and horse business, and in Boise City, Idaho, on March 10, 1879, he married Miss Carrie Mott, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of John Mott, of New York, and Victoria (Brown) Mott, of Indiana. John Mott was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin.

Soon after his marriage in 1880, Stillman Huling came to Bozeman, Mont., passed the winter and then bought horses in Washington and brought them to Montana for sale. In the spring of 1881

Mr. and Mrs. Huling started for the Bitter Root country, but lost their way owing to the extraordinary depth of snow and took refuge in an Indian camp, not the safest thing to do in those perilous days. The Indians, however, piloted them across the river, but Mr. Huling had a very fine horse which attracted their attention and they followed them two days with the intention of stealing it. Fortunately they met a white man living with the Indians who prevented the theft and saved Mr. Huling his horse. In 1883 Mr. Huling made a trip to Utah and purchased a large herd of cattle, which he brought to Montana, and, locating on Sixteen Mile, he engaged in stockraising, which he profitably continued until 1889, when he purchased the Simpson ranch on Bull Run creek, where he remained with his family until 1899, when he removed to his present valuable property, three miles east of Manhattan, in Gallatin county. In 1900 he added to this the James M. Fly property and the Dickie Wright place of 640 acres, the whole comprising a ranch of 1,500 acres. Here he usually winters between 700 and 1,000 shorthorn cattle. In horses Mr. Huling is interested in the Norman breed and generally has 100 or more on the place. Mrs. Huling is a chicken fancier, and has a large number of white crested Polands, light Brahmas and other valuable breeds. It is a beautiful home that Mr. Huling has here made for his family, and his comfortable residence is surrounded by good barns and other commodious outbuildings. He is one of Montana's representative men, wide-awake, enterprising and progressive.

WILLIAM B. HUNDLEY, one of the pioneer residents of Helena, came to Montana in 1875. He was born in Kentucky on May 19, 1823. His father, John Boswell Hundley, was born August 14, 1799, in Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Dorsey and settled in Trigg county, Ky., in 1826. Ten years later he removed to Alton, Ill., and died there on June 12, 1847, his wife surviving him until March 17, 1867. He was a civil engineer for many years and also a deputy United States marshal in Illinois. His two sons reside in Montana. W. B. Hundley was reared in Kentucky and educated in her schools and at Shurtliff College at Upper Alton, Ill. He was a farmer until 1867, when he engaged in milling until 1870, in which year he was elected to the Illinois legislature, serving through 1870-1 and the extra session of 1871-2. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, resigning that office in 1875. In that year he came to Helena, where he has since resided. In 1847 he married with Miss America Luckett, a native of Virginia. Their two children, Mrs. W. G. Preuitt and Mrs. W. L. Miner, are both dead. Mr. Hundley voted for President Polk and has ever been a Democrat. Shortly after his arrival in Montana he was elected to the territorial council, to which he was twice re-elected. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884 and an honorary member of those of 1889 and 1892. He was elected a county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county in 1896 and in 1900 and he is still in office. His Montana career has been successful and honorable and he has a wide circle of friends.

HON. WILLIAM O. HUTCHINSON was a member of the house of representatives of the Sixth general assembly, in which he was representative of Lewis and Clark county and numbered among the alert and progressive business men of Montana. He is descended from stanch old southern stock, being a native of Macon county, Mo., where he was born on March 17, 1861, the son of Elijah W. and Sarah (Coleman) Hutchinson, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The father of the former removed from Pittsylvania county, Va., to Missouri, when the father of our subject was a child. He was a planter, as he had been in the Old Dominion, and his death occurred in Missouri. Elijah W. Hutchinson grew to maturity in Missouri and engaged in agricultural pursuits, removing to California in 1853, but eventually returned to Missouri, where he now resides.

William O. Hutchinson, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest of three sons who grew to years of maturity, and received his educational training in his native state, attending the public schools and later entering the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo., where he took a two-years' course. On laying aside his text-books he engaged in teaching for two years, and in 1883 came to Helena, Mont., where his time was divided between school teaching and working on a ranch. By careful methods and close application he was enabled to engage in business upon his own responsibility, opening a drug store in East Helena in 1893, an enterprise which he has since successfully continued. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of East Helena, under Cleveland's administration, serving for a term of four years and doing much to better the facilities of the mail service in his jurisdiction.

Mr. Hutchinson has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and his effective services in the cause brought to him distinctive recognition, his eligibility for positions of public trust and responsibility being unmistakable. In 1898 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, serving through the session of that year. He was renominated by his party in 1900. He was also the nominee of his party for county commissioner in 1900, was elected and is now serving. The father of our subject was also called upon to hold distinctive preferment in public capacities, being a man of prominence and influence in Missouri. He served as county judge for four years and as presiding judge of Macon county. In his fraternal relations our subject is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of his lodge, with the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Hutchinson has been twice married. On August 10, 1887, he was united to Miss Cora Burns, a daughter of Capt. Alexander F. Burns, of East Helena, concerning whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. Of this union two children were born: Jessie D. and Annie E. The wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest in October, 1890, and subsequently Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Alice Updyke, in 1890, who was born in Stark county, Ill. They are the parents of a little daughter—Alma Atta. The family occupy a prominent position in local social circles, and the home is one in which the courteous amenities of life are ever in evidence.

GEORGE W. IRVIN.—In studying a clear-cut, sane, distinct character like that of Mr. Irvin, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of direction; there is not any need of indirection or puzzling. His character has been the positive expression of a strong nature. Among the pioneers of Montana there is none held in higher esteem than this well known citizen of Butte, of which city he is now postmaster. His connection with the productive activities of Montana has been from the early territorial epoch. George W. Irvin is a native of Chicago, Ill., where he was born on February 22, 1844, the son of John B. and Ellen M. (Walton) Irvin, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was an early settler in Chicago, but from there removed with his family to his native state in 1848, returning to Illinois again in 1853, and locating this time in the southern part. Later he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he is now engaged in railroad construction. George W. Irvin diligently attended the public schools until 1861. The integrity of the Union then being menaced by armed rebellion, he sought to enlist in a Kansas regiment for the three months' service, but was rejected with his entire company, the regiment having filled before its arrival at Ft. Leavenworth. In July, 1863, he assisted John Bozeman in the organization of a party to make an overland trip to Idaho, of which territory western Montana was then a part. When the company reached the place where Buffalo, Wyo., now stands, they were intercepted by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, 700 strong, and, after a few days detention, Mr. Irvin and another man were dispatched 175 miles to Ft. Laramie to secure relief, traversing a hostile Indian country and making the trip in three nights' riding. Relief to the beleaguered train was refused by the post commandant, and the party thereupon returned to the Platte river. Bozeman, Irvin and eight others of the party, however, decided to continue their journey, and started onward, each equipped with a horse, a rifle and ammunition and rations for one day, depending on the wild game of the country for food. In August the little company reached the summit of the Belt mountains and gained their first view of the beautiful Gallatin valley. Mr. Irvin applied to the gap the name of Bozeman Pass, which it has ever since borne, and at the location where they camped is located the city of Bozeman. At the confluence of the three branches of the Gallatin river the party encountered two men, who informed them of the discovery of gold in Alder gulch (Virginia City). Mr. Irvin reached this gulch on August 22, 1863, and engaged in mining, a line of enterprise to which he gave his attention in that locality and in California gulch for two years with his accustomed energy.

Mr. Irvin's associations with public affairs had early inception. In 1865 he was appointed one of the clerks of the commission to codify the laws of the territory, and was retained in the office of Col. W. F. Sanders, the first senator from Montana in congress. In 1866 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the district comprising Deer Lodge, Missoula and Beaverhead counties, and also served as deputy United States marshal. He was the first postmaster at Deer Lodge in 1866-67; under sheriff of Deer Lodge county in 1874-76; public adminstrator of the county in the centennial year, and clerk of the Second judicial district in 1879. After his removal to Silver Bow county he was sheriff from 1882 to 1884, inclusive. From 1870 to 1874 he was associated with his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Irvin, Jr., in mercantile and mining operations. He changed his residence to Butte in 1881. There he was United States marshal in 1889 and 1890, being the last United States marshal in the territory and the first one in the state. He was also, in consequence of this, ex-officio superintendent of the territorial penitentiary, because the United States government owned it, but this office he resigned when the territory became a state. In 1893-94 he was state commissioner of mineral lands. While holding this office he employed counsel and fought the Northern Pacific Railway to a successful issue in the case of the Northern Pacific Railway vs. Richard P. Barden, et al. Upon the decision of the supreme court in favor of the defendant, through the aid of the senators and congresssmen from Montana, Mr. Irvin secured the enactment by congress of a law for the examination, classification and segregation of 17,000,000 acres of land within the Northern Pacific land grant, saving for the prospectors about one-half of the land involved and relegating it to the public mineral lands of the United States. For six years under this law, three commissions of three persons each in Montana, and also one commission in Idaho, have been in the field and have carried to completion the segregation of the mineral land from the Northern Pacific grant.

The various public positions herein enumerated which Mr. Irvin has successfully filled show by implication the mental capacity and executive ability of the man. They also show clearly the character of his services to his party and the esteem in which he is held by its managers and high officials. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. In March, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Butte, a position which he holds at this writing, winning high commendation for his ability and skill in the administration of its affairs and the improvements he has made in the service.

In Deer Lodge valley on October 23, 1867, Mr. Irvin was united in marriage with Miss Bettie H. Irvine, daughter of Thomas H. Irvine, one of the prominent pioneers of the territory. The fruit of the union is one daughter, Mary B. Of the marriage ceremony and accompanying festivities, a local chronicler recorded that "three hundred citizens of the territory attended the reception at the Deer Lodge hotel, among whom were many Indian women, wives of white settlers." The affair was one of those joyous ones peculiar to the time and place, and one that can never be duplicated in modern Montana.

MISS MARY E. JACKMAN, principal of the Jackman Commercial College, Helena, is one of the most accomplished and progressive women of the state. She was born in DeKalb county, Ind., and is a daughter of Wesley and Sarah (Baxter) Jackman. The father was a native of Ohio, the mother of Washington county, Pa. The early education of Miss Jackman was acquired in the common and the high schools of Auburn, Ind. She completed a course at the State Normal School at Danville in that state, from which she was graduated in 1883. Having completed her high school studies she taught in the district schools of Indiana, earning enough money to complete her normal course. Her early life was passed in a sharp competition between brains and worldly adversity, and brains gained a brilliant triumph. Almost by her unaided efforts she acquired financial and social prosperity and she is recognized in her home city as one of its most capable business women. Following her graduation from the State Normal School Miss Jackman taught in the State University (colored) at Marion, Ala. Later she prepared herself to teach shorthand and typewriting, and taught these branches in Prof. Garland's business college at Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Jackman first came to Montana on a visit to her brother, Charles Jackman. The attractions of Helena were not lost upon her quick and appreciative mind, and so pleased was she with the city and its surroundings that she decided to remain here and teach. At first she had a desk in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and there her initial work was of a private character, in stenography and in typewriting, with occasional lessons to others. In 1892 she found it essential to have larger quarters to accommodate her rapidly increasing number of pupils, and she secured offices in the Bailey block. In 1893 the Montana University organized a department in shorthand and Miss Jackman was selected as its principal. In addition to her duties at the university she continued teaching on her own account. Many of her pupils have obtained substantial recognition in their profession. One of them became county court reporter at Deer Lodge, and another was in the surveyor-general's office at Helena. In 1895 Miss Jackman located at her present offices in Kleinschmidt block, Sixth avenue and Warren street. Here she organized her business college, and here she met with the success which is merited by her acknowledged ability, practical common sense and business sagacity. The college occupies two flats, and she employs five teachers in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, plain and ornamental penmanship and the elementary studies. Prof. S. A. D. Hahn, one of the most accomplished penmen in the northwest, is one of her corps of teachers and has charge of the important branch of practical penmanship.

Miss Jackman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Epworth League, of which she has been president, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she has served as treasurer. For five years she has been state superintendent of the jail and prison work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is a member of the Florence Crittenden Home Society, of Helena, one of the board, and chairman of the devotional committee. The business and social career of Miss Jackman is above criticism. She is regarded, not only by the community in which she resides, but throughout the state, as a high-minded, accomplished and philanthropic woman, one whose influence is for good and for the advancement of society in general. On June 12, 1901, she purchased the Engelhorn Business College which had been established in 1883, and consolidated it with her school under the name of the Jackman Commercial and Helena Business College, thus forming an institution of increased power and influence, and, at the same time, enlarging its prosperity.

THOMAS JACKSON.—The lamented subject of this memoir, whose death occurred at Sea Breeze, Fla., April 4, 1901, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1843, a son of Joel and Julia A. (Southworth) Jackson, both natives of Dutchess county, N. Y. The father resided for most of his mature life on his farm at the edge of Rochester, now well within the city limits, and being a man of strong personal magnetism and great force of character, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, he was one of the representative men of that section of the state. He was descended from one of two brothers who came to America from the north of Ireland in early Colonial days, and settled in Massachusetts, some of their posterity afterwards locating in New York. The Southworths, ancestors of the mother, also settled in New England in Colonial times, having come over from England. Mr. Jackson passed his school days in Rochester, going through the public schools, and was graduated from its celebrated free academy. He then took a special course of training at a good business college, and also learned the carpenter's trade. After completing his apprenticeship, he followed teaching in the public schools of Rochester for some years. In 1878 he was married to Miss Emma Gordon, of Allegany, N. Y., daughter of F. F. and Sarah (Smith) Gordon, natives of the now farfamed village of Chautauqua. The Gordons were of Scotch ancestry, and the great-grandmother of Mrs. Jackson, a highly esteemed lady in her day, was Miss Sally Lyon, of French descent. Mrs. Jackson died in 1888, leaving her husband and four children as her survivors. The children are Faith, Edith, Ernest and Joel. Another son, Rollin, is also deceased. Mr. Jackson was married to her sister, Miss Virginia Gordon, May 22, 1891. She survives as his widow, with their one daughter, Grace.

Mr. Jackson came to Montana in 1869 and taught school for a number of years in Madison county. In 1875 he bought the property now occupied by his widow. It consists of over 300 acres of land and produces large quantities of grain and hay, and supports numbers of stock. Horses were given especial attention by Mr. Jackson for a long time prior to his death and he had some of the finest in this section of the country, both in draft and carriage horses. He paid $3,000 for William Allen, a thoroughbred stallion with a record of 2:13, which had won many famous races, and which he bought for breeding purposes to improve the stock of his neighborhood. In addition to his ranching, stock and other monetary affairs Mr. Jackson took great interest in educational matters and in everything which had a tendency to promote the best interests of the community. He was a gentleman of excellent character, possessing a genial and obliging disposition, and was beloved by everybody who had the good fortune to know him well, and respected by all who knew his life and record. Mrs. Jackson was a fit companion for such a man. She is a highly cultivated and well balanced lady, who has much of the knowledge of the schools and much also of that more practical kind which comes from experience. She was educated in the schools of Rochester, N. Y., and at the Buffalo normal school. She taught with great success for a number of years in her native state and also in Montana. She has a fine residence in Bozeman, where she lives in the winter to secure the best educational advantages for her children.

HYMAN JACOBS (deceased), so long the leading general merchant of East Helena, was born at Dubejenskey, Poland. Here he received his education and in 1848, at the age of nineteen, he came to the United States. His first three years here were passed in peddling dry goods in the smaller towns of New York. He then went to California, where he opened a store at Drytown. For three years he had a lucrative trade and then he went to St. Louis, Cal., and continued in the same business three years. Fortune had smiled upon his efforts in the new country which he had adopted for a home, and he was now on the high road to prosperity, and he returned to Germany and was there united in marriage to Miss Rosa Engler, daughter of Elias Engler, a capitalist, and during his stay at Thorn, Germany, he engaged in the elevator and grain business. Mr. Jacobs returned to Nevada in 1867 and for two years conducted a general merchandising at Belmont. In 1869 he went to Pioche, Nev., continuing in the same business. He first came to Helena in 1889 and in 1890 he opened the store he operated at East Helena until his death on October 20, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs had five children: Louis, now a prosperous merchant in Utah; Max, at present conducting the East Helena store, and Adolph, a merchant of Globe, Ariz. Of the daughters, Tina married Louis Sultan, also a merchant at Globe, and Jennie is the wife of Leopold Flatlow, a member of the firm at East Helena. Mr. Jacobs affiliated with the Democratic party, but was not a strong partisan. He was an active member of the Jewish church, and one of the most respected, influential and progressive citizens of East Helena. He overcame the seemingly insurmountable obstacles of the great west, and had a busy life crowned with financial and social success. In his death the commercial activities of this section met a great loss.

Max Jacobs, son of the late Hyman Jacobs, and an active member of the mercantile house at East Helena, was born in Germany in 1865, and at the age of five years came to the United States with his parents. They immediately pushed on toward the west, and located at Pioche, Nev. Here the youth received his education in the public schools, and then, in company with his brother, Adolph, opened a dry goods store at Royal City, Nev. In 1888 Mr. Max Jacobs came to Montana for the first time. He was still a partner of his brother, and they opened up a general stock of merchandise for sale. In 1890 this business was consolidated with that of his father and Mr. Leopold Flatlow, another partner, went from Helena to Globe, Ariz. The death of his father left Max in sole charge of the business at East Helena. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Herman, and a prominent member of the Jewish church. He is a Republican in political creed. He is a young man of promise and superior business ability. So long has he been in this country that he is thoroughly identified with all its interests. He is highly esteemed by the residents of his home city, and throughout the state he has a large number of friends and acquaintances.

O. W. JAY, late of Pony, Mont., who departed this life June 11, 1898, leaving a stricken community and a large number of devoted friends to mourn their untimely bereavement, has on record a career of useful citizenship, faithful discharge of duty, elevated manhood and congenial companionship, which is an incitement to generous endeavor in others and a pleasing recollection to all who knew him. He was born in the state of New York, May 2, 1838, and belonged to a family which occupies a high place in the annals of that great commonwealth, having given to the country its first chief justice, distinguished diplomats and divines, and men eminent in other lines of public life. Mr. Jay was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was five years old, and that of his father when he was seven. He was, however, carefully reared by his older brother, John, who gave him such educational facilities as the circumstances of the case would permit. In 1861, when he was twenty-three years of age, he left the peaceful fireside at which he had grown to manhood, and sought a new home in Denver, Colo. Two years later he removed to Montana, arriving in October and locating at Alder gulch, where he was engaged in mining until 1874, winning abundant results from his labor and losing them in other mining ventures. On the whole, however, he was successful, and was a man of considerable consequence and property when he died.

On the last day of March, 1874, he was married to Miss Helen J. Wilcox, a Canadian by nativity, born at Brantford, Ontario, a daughter of Allen and Phoebe A. (Ryerson) Wilcox, also natives of Canada. After his marriage he sold a property he owned in the Ruby valley and purchased the home which his family now occupies, known as the Cook ranch and located about five miles from Pony. It contains about 1,600 acres, well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances, and brought to a high state of cultivation by skillful farming. Here he enjoyed the quiet life of a successful agriculturist and stockraiser, securely fixed in the cordial regard and confidence of his community, and contributing to its advancement in every good way both by precept and example. He was a member of the pioneers of Montana, and very prominent in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was one of the founders. In this order he represented his lodge in the grand bodies on many occasions, and was its master workman for five years in succession, retiring with a record of which any man might be proud, and receiving from the lodge an elegant gold medal as a recognition of his valuable services. He was also a Master Mason. At his death he left a widow and three children, who still survive him. Mrs. Jay's mother, who is living with her, and is a well preserved old lady, also descends from a distinguished family. Her father was the Rev. William Ryerson, one of five brothers, all clergymen, and all prominent in educational matters, and among the best known and most useful men in the Dominion. One of them was sent by the provincial government on a two years' trip to investigate the school systems of different countries and report with recommendations on his return. The result was the exceptionally fine free school system now in operation in the Province of Ontario. Their father and a brother were colonels in the British army, and won distinction in the service.

JOHNSON & JENSEN is the firm name of two of the progressive and successful business men of Great Falls. Their enterprises have been numerous and widely diversified, including a laundry, brewery, a profitable ranch and other interests. They have now sold the laundry and ranch and own a controlling interest in the stock of the Montana Brewing Company. This valuable plant, located at Great Falls, has an annual capacity of 45,000 barrels of beer. Running on full time it manufactures 200 barrels per day and is provided with the modern pneumatic malting machinery, being the only plant in the northwest equipped for this highly improved method of manufacture. Their products are mainly sold in Montana.

The city of Great Falls was just springing into life when Messrs. Johnson & Jensen, brothers-in-law, decided to cast their lot therein. Mr. Jensen was the first to come, but he preceded Mr. Johnson but a few months. They purchased two lots on First Avenue North, and erected a brick building 30x50 feet in dimensions, with two stories and a basement, in which they established a steam laundry. Three years later its capacity was inadequate and a second building was erected adjoining it, 22x100 feet in size, with two stories and a basement. In its rear a two-story frame was built in which to house their employes. A fifty-horse power engine was employed to drive the machinery and they were the second laundry firm in the country to use electricity to heat their rolls and flatirons. Electric light was manufactured from their own dynamo and from the first the business was a pronounced success. Meanwhile on their two-hundred-acre ranch near Great Falls the brothers-in-law kept a fine herd of cattle and were making a superior article of dairy butter. They also raised and sold vegetables and poultry with marked success. In various parts of Great Falls they still hold valuable real estate. In fact the unqualified statement can be made that their every investment since first coming to Great Falls has proved financially successful.

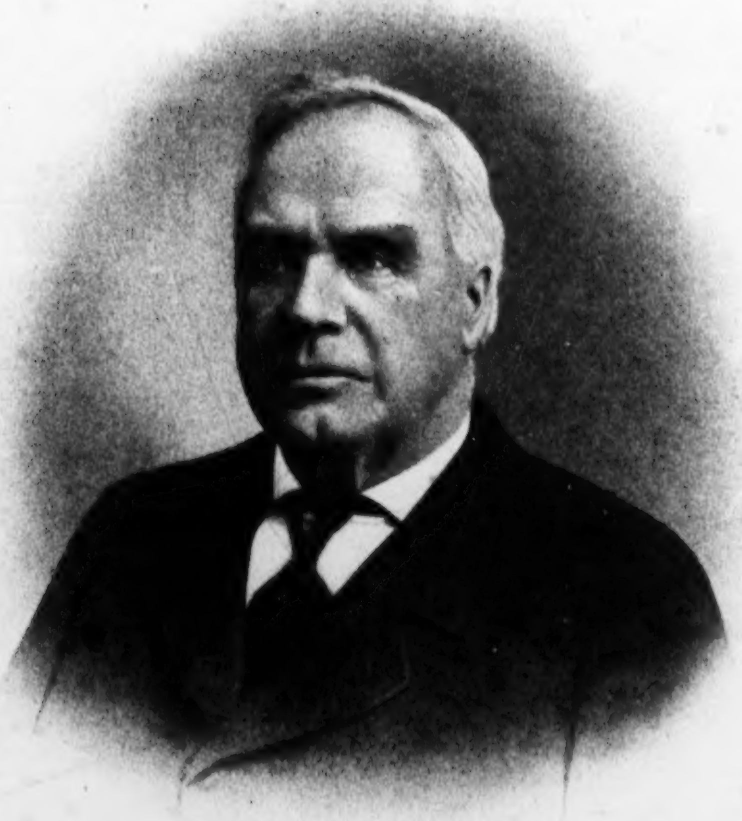
In Sweden, on December 19, 1858, was Fred. G.

Johnson born. His parents were Andrew G. and Sophia (Peterson) Johnson. In 1866 they emigrated to Minnesota, remained there nearly twenty-one years and then, in 1887, made their homes in Great Falls. In 1890 Andrew G. Johnson, the father, died at the age of sixty-nine years. When he came to Minnesota Mr. F. G. Johnson was but six years of age, and after receiving his education he was in the draying business in Minneapolis. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Johnson, a native of Indiana. They have two sons and two daughters, Frederick Leroy, Edna May, Myrtle Evaline and William Stuard. In 1887 he made his home in Great Falls and is now president of the Montana Brewing Company. He is a Populist.

In Denmark, on August 25, 1851, was born Stuard R. Jensen, the junior member of this eminently successful firm, of old Danish ancestry. He was educated in his native country by his father, who was a school teacher. He came to this country at twelve years of age, locating first in Wisconsin where he began life in America by working on a farm for $8 a month. Two years thereafter he found his way to Minnesota and there learned the cooper's trade but for the last two years of his Minnesota life he was engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Selma Johnson, a sister of his partner, on August 24, 1875. They have two children, Adel and Walter. Politically Mr. Jensen is an active Populist. The First ward of Great Falls has been represented in the city council by Mr. Jensen for two years and as alderman he has rendered efficient service. In the November election of 1900 he was chosen from Cascade county to a seat in the lower house of the Montana legislature, where he served as the chairman of the committee on education and as a member of the committee of affairs of cities, showing in both relations legislative powers of a fine character. In January, 1899, Mr. Jensen was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Montana Brewing Company, which position he is now filling.

ROBERT S. HAMILTON.—The touch of Midas, which transmutes everything to gold, when unaccompanied by that unhappy monarch's sordidness, is a source of great power for good among men, and they are most fortunate on whom the rare gift is bestowed who use it properly. Among this number must be reckoned Robert Stavely Hamilton, of Helena, to whom the science of finance in all its bearings has seemed as easy of mastery as the acquisition of his native tongue. He is one of those men whose mental capabilities run naturally to the acquisition and large use of money, and who handle propositions involving its manipulation on scales of magnitude with great caution yet with a facility and a fruitfulness surprising to nearly all who witness the operations. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, and is of Scotch ancestry. His parents were James and Mary (Hemphill) Hamilton, also natives of Ireland, who died there after long and useful careers, leaving three sons and six daughters, of whom one son is now a resident of Ohio, and was during the Civil war a volunteer in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. The Hamilton family is an old Norman one, coming to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and the name appears in the Doomsday Book. The descendants have been long established, not only in England but in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Hamilton's parents were Covenanters, followers of John Knox, whose ancestors came originally from Airdrie, Scotland, among the number being Francis McKinley, a grand-uncle of President McKinley. Following his settlement in County Antrim, the grandfather, James Hamilton, bore arms in the Irish rebellion, and after the battle of Belna-hinch fled to Scotland with William John Stavely, where he remained until amnesty was declared, when he returned to Ireland, but the magnificent estate of the family at Airdrie had been confiscated to the crown.

Robert Stavely Hamilton emigrated from Ireland to America in 1852, locating at East Cambridge, Mass., where he worked in a hardware store until 1856. In that year he came west and after passing a short time at Minneapolis, settled at Little Falls, Minn., and opened a hardware store. He served as postmaster of the town by appointment from President Lincoln in his first term. The appointment was made in March, 1860, and Mr. Hamilton resigned in the spring of 1864, at which time he started with an overland train to Montana, he leaving it, however, to pay a visit to Henry county, Ill., where, on March 23, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Fergus, daughter of James Fergus, a well-known western pioneer and a distinguished citizen of Fergus county, which was named in his honor. (Mr. Fergus, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this



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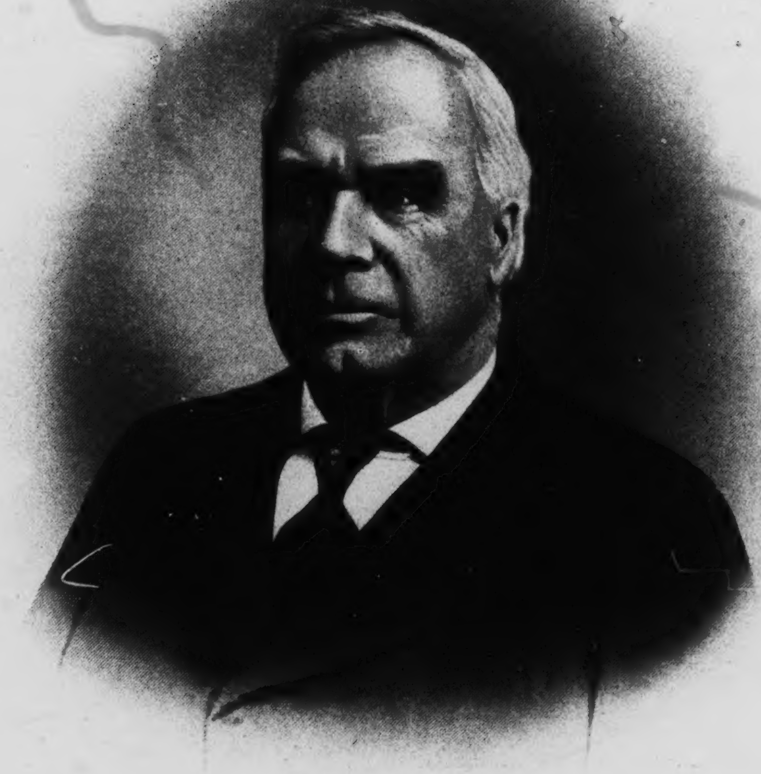
Robert Stanley Hamilton

Johnson born. His parents were Andrew G. and Sophia (Peterson) Johnson. In 1866 they emigrated to Minnesota, remained there nearly twenty-one years and then, in 1887, made their homes in Great Falls. In 1890 Andrew G. Johnson, the father, died at the age of sixty-nine years. When he came to Minnesota Mr. F. G. Johnson was but six years of age, and after receiving his education he was in the draying business in Minneapolis. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Johnson, a native of Indiana. They have two sons and two daughters, Frederick Leroy, Edna May, Myrtle Evaline and William Stuard. In 1887 he made his home in Great Falls and is now president of the Montana Brewing Company. He is a Populist.

In Denmark, on August 25, 1851, was born Stuard R. Jensen, the junior member of this eminently successful firm, of old Danish ancestry. He was educated in his native country by his father, who was a school teacher. He came to this country at twelve years of age, locating first in Wisconsin where he began life in America by working on a farm for $8 a month. Two years thereafter he found his way to Minnesota and there learned the cooper's trade but for the last two years of his Minnesota life he was engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Selma Johnson, a sister of his partner, on August 24, 18[illegible]. They have two children, Adel and Walter. Politically Mr. Jensen is an active Populist. The First ward of Great Falls has been represented in the city council by Mr. Jensen for two years and as alderman he has rendered efficient service. In the November election of 1900 he was chosen from Cascade county to a seat in the lower house of the Montana legislature, where he served as the chairman of the committee on education and as a member of the committee of affairs of cities, showing in both relations legislative powers of a fine character. In January, 1899, Mr. Jensen was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Montana Brewing Company, which position he is now filling.

ROBERT S. HAMILTON.—The touch of Midas, which transmutes everything to gold, when unaccompanied by that unhappy monarch's sordidness, is a source of great power for good among men, and they are most fortunate on whom the rare gift is bestowed who use it properly. Among this number must be reckoned Robert Stavely Hamilton, of Helena, to whom the science of finance in all its bearings has seemed as easy of mastery as the acquisition of his native tongue. He is one of those men whose mental capabilities run naturally to the acquisition and large use of money, and who handle propositions involving its manipulation on scales of magnitude with great caution yet with a facility and a fruitfulness surprising to nearly all who witness the operations. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, and is of Scotch ancestry. His parents were James and Mary (Hemphill) Hamilton, also natives of Ireland, who died there after long and useful careers, leaving three sons and six daughters, of whom one son is now a resident of Ohio, and was during the Civil war a volunteer in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. The Hamilton family is an old Norman one, coming to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and the name appears in the Doomsday Book. The descendants have been long established, not only in England but in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Hamilton's parents were Covenanters, followers of John Knox, whose ancestors came originally from Airdrie, Scotland, among the number being Francis McKinley, a grand-uncle of President McKinley. Following his settlement in County Antrim, the grandfather, James Hamilton, bore arms in the Irish rebellion, and after the battle of Belna-hinch fled to Scotland with William John Stavely, where he remained until amnesty was declared, when he returned to Ireland, but the magnificent estate of the family at Airdrie had been confiscated to the crown.

Robert Stavely Hamilton emigrated from Ireland to America in 1852, locating at East Cambridge, Mass., where he worked in a hardware store until 1856. In that year he came west and after passing a short time at Minneapolis, settled at Little Falls, Minn., and opened a hardware store. He served as postmaster of the town by appointment from President Lincoln in his first term. The appointment was made in March, 1860, and Mr. Hamilton resigned in the spring of 1864, at which time he started with an overland train to Montana, he leaving it, however, to pay a visit to Henry county, Ill., where, on March 23, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Fergus, daughter of James Fergus, a well-known western pioneer and a distinguished citizen of Fergus county, which was named in his honor. (Mr. Fergus, of whom extended mention is made in another part of this



Eng. by Henry Taylor & Chicago

Robert Stanley Hamilton

work, left his family in Minnesota and came to what is now Montana in 1862 with the first of Capt. Fiske's expeditions, locating at Bannack.) Mr. Hamilton and his wife and the rest of the Fergus family joined the western-bound ox train and they crossed the plains on their wedding trip, arriving at Virginia City on August 20, 1864. He at once opened a hardware store and began an active and profitable business, which he conducted until 1870, when he removed to Helena, where he has since been an important factor in the commercial and social life of the city. In 1875 he turned his attention to the stock industry, a business in which he has been continuously engaged since that time, and in which he has been eminently successful. He began by raising cattle and Norman horses and is one of the extensive stockgrowers of the state. It is but just to say that in this branch of industry his success is largely due to the unusual executive ability of his wife, who, from the beginning, has had a partial management of the ranch and its interests, and has exhibited in connection therewith a breadth of view, an enterprise and an indomitable industry sufficient to command success and indicative of the highest quality of business capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have four children, Mary A. (Mrs. Frank E. Hawksworth), Robert Emmet, Thomas Moore and R. Stavely, Jr. Mr. Hamilton is a stanch Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office, and in social life is characterized by great modesty. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order.

GUSTAF. G. JOHNSON.—Among the progressive and popular farmers in Gallatin valley, whose productiveness is unequaled by that of any section in the state, is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and is familiarly known to his many friends as "Gus." Johnson. He is a native of Helmstad, Sweden, where he was born October 7, 1848, being the son of James Johnson, who was born in the same town. In 1870 he came to America, located in Johnson county, Kan., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; within the following year he was joined by his wife and their eight children. He remained in Kansas about thirteen years and then removed to Utah, which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in 1895. He had purchased property in the latter state, had accumulated a not inconsiderable fortune, and was able to pass the latter years of his life in comparative retirement from active labors or business.

Gustaf G. Johnson attended the public schools in his native land until he had attained the age of sixteen years, assisting his father in his farming pursuits. He came to America with his parents, and aided the family until 1871, followed farming in Kansas until 1874, when he joined the Collins company and made the trip overland to Prescott, Ariz., where he devoted his attention to mining operations and to freighting. He was thus engaged for nearly three years, but afterward associated himself with a German named Philip Schriner, in the purchase of a freighting outfit, with which they made the trip westward to California, passing through Los Angeles and up the Owens river valley to Bodie, where they engaged in freighting to the mines for three years. Having disposed of his interest in the outfit to his partner within the second year, he started a road station, but soon afterward Mr. Schriner was taken ill and Mr. Johnson purchased the freighting outfit and placed his partner in charge of the station, while he continued the freighting business for one season thereafter and then sold out, his partner having died in the meantime. During the time of his holding the freighting contract in Bodie, in 1881, he was associated with Don Cameron, to whom reference is made on another page of this work. Mr. Johnson disposed of his business and equipments in the spring of 1882, and started for Montana in company with Mr. Cameron, arriving in Bozeman in May of that year, their intention being to engage in the raising of live stock, but they finally deciding that they had not sufficient capital to justify the venture they then determined to look up suitable land for farming purposes. They made a tour through Gallatin valley, the result being that Mr. Johnson selected his present location in West Gallatin valley, two miles from the Cameron bridges, or the "benches," as the title is familiarly applied. Here he now has a fine ranch of 640 acres. Within the first summer after taking up his claim Cameron and Johnson made an arrangement with Matthew Neible, whose farm was located on the Neible ditch, to enlarge the ditch sufficiently to afford irrigation for their property. Others in the locality became identified with the enterprise, and the work of improving the waterway was completed in six months, the ditch carrying 3,600 inches, and through this supply Mr. Johnson secures ample irrigation for more than 500 acres. In the past our subject devoted his attention more particularly to the raising of wheat and oats, but eventually gave these cereals a secondary place and utilized a large acreage in the production of barley, often harvesting as high as 12,000 bushels in a single season, but the average yield is about 9,000 bushels. Mr. Johnson has land that is peculiarly fertile and productive, raising a superior grade of barley, equal to that secured in any section of the world, and his product commands the top-notch price. He is a man of fine business and executive ability, and has made a number of trips to the east in the interest of the barley producers of Gallatin valley. Owing to the depression of prices on this staple product, through the influence of the combination or trust, Mr. Johnson and other prominent farmers in the valley are of late devoting more attention to the raising of flax and hay. His ranch has the best of improvements, including a well constructed and commodious dwelling with all necessary outbuildings, and is considered one of the most valuable in this favored section of the state. His political support is given to the Republican party, and while he ever maintains a deep interest in all that concerns the development and substantial prosperity of his county and state, he has never sought public office. Mr. Johnson's home is located six miles southwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address.

JAMES H. JOHNSTON.—As one of the representative young members of the bar of Montana, and as incumbent of the office of county attorney of Custer county, Mr. Johnston is well worthy of consideration here. He is a native of Illinois, where he was born on a farm in Carroll county, on February 16, 1869, the fourth of the nine children of Joseph and Harriet (Meyers) Johnston, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Pennsylvania, where her ancestors located in Colonial days. Joseph Johnston was of Scottish lineage, his first American ancestor locating in Vermont. Some of the descendants settled in Canada, where Joseph Johnston was born. In 1848, in his early manhood, Joseph Johnston became one of the pioneers of Illinois and was a farmer there, later removing to Nebraska with his family, where they now reside. Of the nine children seven are now living.

James H. Johnston was reared in Nebraska, as farmers' sons are raised, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. From the age of sixteen until he was twenty he was a successful teacher. Then he matriculated in the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894 as a Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had prosecuted a course of study in the law department of the university, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. In March, 1895, he came to Montana, and, locating in Billings, was associated with his brother, W. M. Johnston, in legal practice for four years, gaining reputation as an able attorney and counselor. In May, 1899, he came to Miles City, where he has since continued in a highly successful practice. At the election of November, 1900, he was the candidate of the Republican party for county attorney for Custer county, was successful at the polls and entered upon the duties of this office in January, 1901. He has shown marked ability in conducting cases for the county, especially in his conduct of criminal causes.

In a fraternal way Mr. Johnston is prominently identified wth the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he is exalted ruler of his lodge; with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is chancellor commander, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While a resident of Billings Mr. Johnston was a member and sergeant of Troop M, of Grigsby's "Rough Riders." On July 11, 1900, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Beatrix Matheson, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Judge Matheson and his wife, Rebecca Matheson, natives respectively of Scotland and Canada, and now residents of Billings, Mont.

E H. JOHNSON, of Miles City, was born in Arkansas in 1846, the son of J. H. and Ann (Newton) Johnson, both natives of Arkansas, and was the oldest of their six children. His father, then a prominent lawyer of Texas, joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war, and after the war practiced his profession in Texas, whither he had removed in 1857, and where he died. Mr. Johnson, while yet a youth, joined the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Texas Confederate Volunteers under Col. Scott Andrus. The services of this command were all within the state, but not free from active engagements. M

Johnson was mustered out in 1865, and in 1869 went to driving cattle on the trail from Texas to Aberdeen and Ellsworth, Kan., continuing at this for three years, and during the next two making Fort Randall his destination. In 1874 he began dealing in and raising cattle on his own account in Wyoming, which he continued until 1880. During these years he had considerable trouble with the Indians, four of his men being killed within six months time, and an entire herd of beef cattle was run off by them in the night. These he never recovered and was embarrassed by the loss, for in January, 1877, he had taken a contract to furnish beef to the butchers and dealers in the Black Hills and needed all the cattle available to him for his engagements. He lived in Denver part of 1880 and in Cheyenne the rest. In 1881, when he came to Montana, he located on Little Powder river and had cattle there. In 1885 he sold this ranch and took up his residence in Miles City, where he has since lived. He still has cattle on the north side of the Yellowstone, however, and since 1889 has been stock agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Johnson is an unwaverng Democrat. He was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. In the sessions he gave evidence of superior capacity for public affairs, and rendered good service to his constituents. He was also the first mayor of Miles City. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Order of Elks, and socially with the Miles City Club. He was married in 1875 to Miss Fanny Davis, a native of Colorado. They have no children, but are social favorites and dispense a genuine and agreeable hospitality, which makes their home a popular resort. Mr. Johnson is a director in the State National Bank. He finds recreation from the sterner cares of business in hunting, and is quite an enthusiastic sportsman in this line. He has seen hundreds of buffaloes and killed scores.

DR. C. I. JONES, the pioneer dentist of Great Falls, of which place he is a highly respected and successful citizen, was born in Stamford, Fairfield county, Conn., on January 15, 1860, the son of Charles S. and Sarah (Briggs) Jones, both of whom were born in Connecticut. The father was an extensive manufacturer of shoes, retiring from active business in 1895, and both of the parents are still living. The paternal grandfather, Thaddeus Jones, was a farmer and railroad contractor and passed his life in Connecticut and in New York city, where he died.

Dr. Charles I. Jones is the only living child of his father's family. He was reared through boyhood in Connecticut, and in the public schools of his native town received his elementary education. After this he attended Columbia College, in New York city, and later began the study of dentistry in Connecticut. To fully master the technical branches of his profession he attended the New York College of Dentistry. In 1883 he located in South Norwalk, Conn., fully reinforced by mental equipment and by the latest mechanical appliances necessary to a successful accomplishment of his dental success, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1890 he removed to Montana, locating at Great Falls, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of a most successful and lucrative business and a practice that is constantly increasing as his superior abilities are becoming recognized. In years of practice he is the oldest dentist in the city. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the local lodge. In his profession Dr. Jones is still an earnest worker and enthusiastic student, and last summer he took a post-graduate course in dentistry. Throughout the state he is well known and in the community in which he resides he is highly esteemed.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, whose finely improved and valuable ranch is located near West Gallatin the remainder of his life, his death occurring in is recognized as one of the enterprising and thoroughly reliable farmers of this section, and we are pleased to incorporate a review of how his success in life has been gained. Mr. Johnson was born in the southern part of Sweden, August 15, 1864, being one of the eight children of James Johnson, who immigrated with his family to America in 1870, settling in Johnson county, Kan., where he devoted his attention to farming for some thirteen years and then removed to Utah, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895.

Joseph Johnson, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Kansas. He continued his residence in that state and devoted his attention to farming until 1883 when he went to Texas, where he remained a short time and then proceeded to Colorado and engaged in stockraising until 1888, coming thence to Montana, where he pursued the same line of business on Elk creek. After two months he joined his brother Gustaf, in Gallatin valley, and was on the latter's ranch for a period of two years before homesteading his present ranch, located near West Gallatin river, his original entry being 160 acres, to which he has since added until he now has a fine place of 400 acres under most effective irrigation and well improved, the principal crop raised being large crops of barley, wheat and oats. Our subject is thoroughly progressive, and always avails himself of the best machinery and other accessories which facilitate and advance the work of his farm. The farm buildings are of substantial and attractive order, including a good residence, located on a natural building site, surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubbery. Mr. Johnson is honorable and straightforward in all his dealings, and retains the respect and confidence of the community. His supply of water for irrigating purposes is fully adequate to the demands of the farm. He has an interest in one ditch ten miles in length and carrying 3,600 inches, which affords a reliable source of supply during the season when water is demanded. The land is of excellent grade, being very prolific, as is shown in the fact that Mr. Johnson has raised as high as seventy-six bushels of barley to the acre, while the average is sixty bushels. He has thus raised an annual average of 10,000 bushels of grain.

MATTHEW M. JOYCE.—Among the conspicuous firms which lend honor to the bar of Montana is that of Joyce & Mulroney, of Missoula, the interested principals being young men of distinctive individuality and excellent professional ability. Mr. Joyce, a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born on April 29, 1877, the son of Matthew and Ella (Healy) Joyce, natives of Ireland and Iowa, the father being of sterling Irish stock, and enjoying uniform confidence and respect. He was for many years a merchant in Iowa, where his death occurred. His widow is now living in Missoula. Matthew M. Joyce received his preliminary education in the schools of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a state in which the percentage of illiteracy is held as the smallest shown by any commonwealth in the Union, completing a course in the high school, after which, from 1895 to 1897, he prosecuted his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He then entered the law school of the university, completing his course in June, 1900. He was admitted to the bar in both Michigan and Iowa, practicing for a time in Iowa, and coming to Missoula in October, 1900. He was admitted to the Montana bar on motion, without preliminary examination, and thereupon associated himself with Mr. Mulroney. The firm is admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state, and, though in practice here for but a comparatively short time, the foundation for an excellent business has been firmly established. Mr. Joyce is a young man of engaging personality, and both he and his partner are acquisitions to the social and business life of Missoula.

EDWARD C. MULRONEY.—This gentleman is the junior member of the firm of Joyce & Mulroney, attorneys and counselors at law, Missoula, and in the preceding paragraphs has been given an outline of the career of the senior member. Mr. Mulroney proves a most able coadjutor to Mr. Joyce, and his professional ability has contributed a due quota toward the precedence of the firm. Mr. Mulroney, like his associate, is a native of the city of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was born in July, 1877, his father, long an Iowa merchant, being a native of Iowa and his mother of Ireland. E. C. Mulroney attended the public schools of Fort Dodge, there fitting himself for entrance as a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, whence, in 1896, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he matriculated in the literary department of the state university, the following year entering the law department of the same institution, graduating as a member of the class of 1900. At the university was formulated the plan which resulted in the present alliance with Mr. Joyce, Mr. Mulroney, like his confrere, having been admitted to the bar of both Michigan and Montana.

J M. KEITH.—The men of nerve and enterprise who conduct vast and fruitful industries in a community are fortunate if they have always available for their needs banking facilities ample in scope, responsive in action and adapted to specific wants. Such facilities are furnished for the people of Missoula by the First National Bank, which has maintained, wherever it is known, an exalted reputation for financial soundness, prudent and skillful management, a spirit of liberal accommodation and abundant resources for every requirement. It was chartered in 1873 as the Missoula National Bank with a capital stock of $50,000, increased in 1882 to $75,000, and subsequently to $100,000. Its first officers were C. P. Higgins, president; D. J. Welch, vice-president, and Fred. Kennett, cashier. The directorate consisted of C. P. Higgins, D. J. Welch, A. G. England, F. L. Worden, J. P. Reinhard, Samuel T. Hauser and Hiram Knowles. In 1889 the institution was reorganized, the capital stock increased to $150,000, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Eddy and Mr. Bonner became interested, the name was changed to the present one and a new set of officials were elected, who were: president, A. B. Hammond; vice-president, A. G. England, and cashier J. M. Keith, the present incumbent and controlling spirit, under whose conservative yet liberal policy, skillful and careful management, and large and exact knowledge of financial matters it has prospered handsomely, now having a surplus of $50,000, undivided profits of $40,000, and deposits averaging $750,000.

Mr. Keith is a Canadian by nativity, born in the province of New Brunswick, on June 5, 1859. His parents are Lewis and Rebecca (Blakney) Keith, also natives of New Brunswick, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a well-to-do farmer. They lived respected by all who knew them, and when they died in their native land they were laid to rest with many demonstrations of universal esteem. Two of their sons are residents of Montana, H. C. Keith, who is in charge of the Missoula Mercantile Company's extensive mercantile business at Kalispell, and J. M. Keith, of Missoula. He was reared and educated in New Brunswick, and began life as a clerk in that country, being six years in service at the same place. In 1881 he came to Montana, locating at Missoula, and entered the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company as a bookkeeper. He remained with the company until 1888, with entire charge of its financial affairs and exhibiting such superior qualifications as a financier that when the reorganization of the bank was affected he was placed in charge of its management almost as a matter of course. He is also secretary of the South Missoula Land Company and vice-president of the Missoula Real Estate Association, having large interests in these enterprises and contributing by wise counsel and energetic activity greatly to their success. In April, 1890, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Harriet A. Beckwith, of New Brunswick. In politics he is not active and has no strict party identity, but is always deeply interested in the welfare of his county, state and country. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In all his business ventures he has been eminently successful and in social and civil life no man stands higher or is more universally esteemed.

WILLIAM D. KELCH. — Born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 8, 1839, reared from the age of eleven to manhood in Genesee county, Mich., giving three years to the arduous service of the Union army during the Civil war, in which he saw many a hard fought battle, working at his trade and seeking gold in California, and successfully farming in several places, William D. Kelch has had a varied and interesting experience in life. His parents were John and Betsey Kelch, both natives of Oneida county, N. Y., who removed to Michigan and Genesee county in 1850, when William was eleven years old. There the mother is still living, the father having died in 1862. Mr. Kelch's education was begun in the public schools of New York and finished in Michigan. At the early age of fifteen he joined the gold hunters of the Sacramento valley, Cal., where he was for two years prospecting and mining. But not finding the work or its results to his taste, he returned home and worked on his father's farm for the next three years. In 1858 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, then in 1862 enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry in Lapeer county, in that state. He served until the end of the war, being in the commands of Generals Thomas, Sherman and Rosecrans. He was honorably discharged at Marshall, Tenn., in 1865, and at once returned to Michigan, where he bought a farm, which he sold five years later and again went to the Sacramento valley, Cal., where he followed blacksmithing two years and again returned to Michigan.

Locating at Flint, in Genesee county, he remained there three years, and in 1883 went to Fort Buford, Dak., worked at his trade a year and the next was ranching on the Little Missouri. In 1885 he located on his present place, adjoining the village of Sidney, first taking up 160 acres as a homestead, and four years later purchasing 640 acres of railroad land. These tracts make up one of the finest ranches in the Yellowstone valley, and keep Mr. Kelch well occupied. He is largely engaged in raising fine horses and cattle, and in diversified farming, his land producing enormous crops of wheat, oats and other agricultural products. In politics he is a Republican but not an active partisan. He was married first in 1868, in Genesee county, Mich., to Miss Ellen Stoddard, who died there in 1872, leaving one child, Delaskei, now thirty-two years of age. In 1881 he contracted a second marriage at Flint, Mich., this time with Miss Annie Taylor, a native of Williams, Ohio, who still abides with him. They are well esteemed in the community and have a host of cordial friends.

JOSEPH J. KELLEY.—"No man ever made an ill figure," says Dean Swift, "who understood his talents, or a good one who did not." Joseph J. Kelley, the subject of this review, seems to have found his proper vocation early in life, if one may judge by the success he has had and the special adaptation for it which he exhibits.

Mr. Kelley was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, May 22, 1851, and came with his parents to Kingston, Canada, when he was three years old. There he received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools, and in 1869, after the death of his parents, he came to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Mo. But young as he was, before leaving Canada he began his experience in the hotel business, a line of activity which he has followed successfully ever since, serving for many years as manager for different companies.

In 1892 he went to Great Falls, Mont., and took charge of the Park Hotel, which he conducted in connection with Hon. Paris Gibson until 1897, when he contracted for the management of the boarding houses and stores of the Boston & Montana Smelter Company, and remained in charge of these until July, 1900, when he removed to Bozeman and became proprietor of the Bozeman House, in which he is still engaged.

In the different hostelries under his management where he has had to cater to the wants of men and provide for their physical comfort, Mr. Kelley has been eminently successful and displayed especial aptitude for the business, winning high commendation from all classes of his patrons, and keeping up the tone of his business to a high standard. He was married June 9, 1884, to Miss Matilda B. Bliss, a daughter of M. W. Bliss, a well known pioneer of Ohio, a neighbor and intimate friend of Hon. Allen G. Thurman. The marriage occurred at Columbus, Ohio, and has resulted in the birth of three children: Marvel Bliss, who was born in 1885, now a student in the Bozeman high school, is the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have hosts of friends wherever they are known.

JAMES KELLY.—The incumbent of the responsible office of city treasurer of Billings, James Kelly, is one of the old and honored citizens of the county, who is held in high esteem by all who know him. Mr. Kelly comes of stanch old Irish lineage, born in County Cavan, Ireland, on December 4, 1832, the son of John and Anna (Cullen) Kelly. His father was a farmer, as had been his ancestors for generations, and James was reared on the farm, with such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. At the age of twelve he came to America, disembarking in New York city and proceeding to Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Michael McDermott, for three years, continuing his education at night schools. In 1847 he removed to Rock Island county, Ill., where he was identified with farming for nearly two years, and then went to Mississippi, where he worked on levees until 1861, with the exception of 1856, when he attended school in Illinois. In 1861 he removed to Minnesota, purchased a farm, and there made his home for three years, after which he was for two years engaged in driving cattle to Lake Superior. He next purchased a half interest in a transportation train of one hundred teams and for seven years freighted for the government. In 1871 he became a contractor with the government in the supplying of cattle, and this enterprise engaged his time until 1874, when he was in merchandising at Blakely, Scott county, Minn., where he remained seven years and in 1882 came to Montana and located in the old town of Coulson and there engaged in the stock business.

In 1884 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, holding this office until 1888, from which year until 1894 he was tyler at the Masonic temple in Billings, acting for all the Masonic bodies utilizing the building. In 1888 also Mr. Kelly was elected justice of the peace, being re-elected in 1896 and 1898 and thus serving until January 7, 1901. He is now engaged in fire and accident insurance, deals in real estate and conducts a collection agency. He is also a notary public, and is accorded a representative support, being well and favorably known to the people of the city and county. On April 1, 1901, Mr. Kelly was elected city treasurer of Billings, an office for which he was peculiarly eligible, and one in which he is giving an able administration. In politics Mr. Kelly gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with these Masonic bodies: Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A M., and Aldamar Commandery No. 5, K. T. He is also a member of Billings Star Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F. In April, 1858, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Mulligan, who was born in New York, the daughter of Thomas Mulligan, a wheelwright by vocation. To them eight children have been born: Anna E., wife of G. A. Sunwall, of Minneapolis, Minn.; John T., now in Alaska; James, deceased; Mary, Emmett, Frank, Norbert D. and Dennis.

GEORGE W. KING, M. D.—The medical profession in Montana has an able representative in Dr. King, whose ability as a physician and surgeon is undeniable. Dr. King was born at Malone, N. Y., October 20, 1854, a son of Cyrus W. and Louisa E. (Duncan) King, the former born in Vermont of sterling old English stock, while the latter is a native of the city of Quebec, Canada, and daughter of James Duncan, of Scotch birth and lineage, and an early settler in the province. Cyrus W. and Louisa E. King were the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom George W. was the ninth, and the only one of the family to locate in Montana. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor served in the Continental army during the American Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Dr. King, after his education in the public schools, took a special course in Cornell University, where he began to prepare for his chosen profession, subsequently entering the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1877. His class standing and effective clinical work were so pronounced that he was appointed assistant surgeon at the university, remaining one year after his graduation, thus fortifying his technical knowledge through study, original research and practical work. A year later he located in Kempton, Ford county, Ill., where he was in practice for two and one-half years, then for one year in New York city, after which he located in Chicago, where he was in active medical practice in 1883, when he was tendered the position of surgeon for the Montana Mining Company, with headquarters at Marysville. Accepting this Dr. King went to Marysville in July, 1883, and entered upon his professional duties, and establishing himself in a general medical practice. In 1889, Dr. King removed his family to Helena, that his children might avail themselves of the superior educational advantages of the capital city. In 1897 he personally located both his home and professional headquarters at Helena, but continuing his position as surgeon for the Montana Mining Company, leaving Dr. Jordan as resident physician at Marysville, which place he visits as exigency demands.

In 1896, holding as ultimate nothing less than the highest possible attainment, Dr. King made a trip abroad, taking a special post-graduate course and visiting many of the leading hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin and Italian cities, and meeting many of the most eminent European physicians. In Helena he has built up a practice distinctively representative in character, and is recognized by his professional confreres as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the northwest, while he is frequently called for consultation in critical cases and to distant points. He is essentially a student, and is thoroughly en rapport with his profession, keeping constantly in line with the advances made in medicine and surgery. He is a contributor to leading medical journals, and the author of several technical works that have met with hearty appreciation by the medical fraternity. He has also invented valuable appliances for surgical use, one being a device for facilitating the setting of fractured limbs, and another an effective apparatus for carrying injured men out of the mines. In 1896-7 he took a special course in New York city on treatment of disease by the application of electricity, and now has in use the most expensive and improved appliances, and is thoroughly informed regarding the technical and therapeutic values of electrical treatment, his finely equipped offices in the Power block having a most elaborate electrical machine for this purpose, while his facilities for the employment of the Roentgen or X-rays are of the latest and most approved order.

Dr. King is distinctively unselfish in his observation of the professional ethics, and is never reluctant to give his fellow practitioners the benefits of his researches and experiments, aiding them through his published articles and his active association with medical organizations. He holds membership in the Montana State Medical Society, in which he has been honored with the presidency, also member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In politics the Doctor supports Republican principles, and fraternally holds membership in the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is a gentleman of pleasing presence, ever courteous, and showing a ready sympathy with those "in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate," so that he enjoys marked popularity. On July 25, 1881, Dr. King was united in marriage with Miss Aramilla J. Griffin, born at Sterling, Ill., the daughter of Elisha F. and Debora (Courtwright) Griffin, natives of Pennsylvania, and two bright daughters, Georgia E. and Mildred L., enlighten their home.

SENATOR C. W. HOFFMAN.—When a new state is being founded the conditions are not always such as meet the best ideals of government. The moral elements may be held in abeyance by overpowering influences that take the place of law and strangle justice. Sometimes, however, the influence and example of a straightforward, clean, courageous and resourceful man, such as Montana had in her early days, whose life among her citizens has been an inspiration and a creative potency of great value, can turn the tide of action and save to posterity that germ of good government which grows and expands in consonance with ever changing conditions. And such a man is Senator Hoffman, born at Niles, Mich., September 2, 1846, who there spent his first twelve years attending the public schools. The family then moved to Detroit, Mich., and two years later Mr. Hoffman went to Burlington, Vt., to attend school, where he remained till 1862. After leaving school he began the battle of life for himself at Fort Randall on the Missouri river, a battle destined to be sharp and severe for a time, and to bring him into contact with many adventures and dangers. When the military post was established at Fort Buford, in 1866, he was appointed post sutler there, and being in the very heart of the Sioux country, and finding the fort almost constantly surrounded by hostile Indians, his days and nights were full of hazard and were thrilled with constant apprehension. In the fall of 1868 he made a visit to the east, and while there was married at Buffalo, N. Y., April 27, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth B. Penfield, daughter of George W. and Jane Eliza (Van Ness) Penfield. To this union two children have been born, Eugene B., born December 3, 1870, who is an attorney at Bozeman, and Mary L. (deceased), born December 25, 1871. He had been appointed sutler at Fort Ellis, Mont., and brought his bride west with him directly after the marriage, and made his home at Bozeman, where he has since resided. Here the Senator has been connected with many leading commercial and industrial enterprises, including coal mining, merchandising, farming, stock raising and banking, in which he is still generally engaged on a large scale and with great activity. At this writing (1901) he is president of the Bozeman National Bank, and his influence in all financial matters in the community is pleasantly felt and universally acknowledged.

In the politics of his city and state he has taken a leading and very active part, showing such unusual capacity and judgment in the administration of public office that his party's behest is always upon him for the performance of some public function whether he wishes to or not. He has always been an active Democrat and has served as alderman of the city of Bozeman, county commissioner of Gallatin county, representative in the Fifteenth territorial assembly of Montana, joint member of the council for Gallatin and Meagher counties in the Sixteenth assembly, senator in the First state legislature and was re-elected to the Second state senate and made president pro tempore of that body, of which he has been a member since that time.

He was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Gov. Leslie in 1888, was re-appointed by Govs. White, Toole and Rickards, and was retired at his own request at the close of Gov. Rickard's administration.

This narrative is but a brief resume of a career exhibiting elevated manhood, conspicuous business capacity and usefulness and distinguished public service, which have passed into the history of Mon-

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tana as part of the foundation of that greatness now dawning and soon to command the wondering attention of the civilized world.

The family of which our subject is a scion has been distinguished in the annals of America for generations. His great-grandfather, John Conrad Hoffman, was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1750. His death occurred in New York city February 4, 1831. He was married in 1781 at Halifax, N. S., to Mrs. Sophia Steinfort Allgood, daughter of Sir John Steinfort, king's commissioner at Halifax, and widow of Col. Allgood, of the British army. They had two children, William and Leonard Hoffman, both born at Halifax; William, September 29, 1782, and Leonard, September 6, 1785. Of these William, grandfather of the Senator, was married to Catherine Driscoll, daughter of Adam and Mary Driscoll, of Norwich, Conn. The marriage occurred in New York city August 31, 1803. They were the parents of the following children: John Driscoll, who died in infancy; Henry Bates, William, George Washington, Mary Ann, Sophia Kedney, John Brady, Alexander Thompson, Catherine Smith, Amelia Frances and Satterlee.

This William Hoffman began for the family a record in the United States army that is truly remarkable. His career is briefly stated in the Army Register, United States Army, as follows: "William Hoffman, born in New York city (sic), September 27, 1782. First lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, November, 1813; transferred to the Second Infantry on May 17, 1815; captain on May 1, 1819; major of the Sixth Infantry November 4, 1838; lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry July 15, 1845." To be more specific, he entered the service of the United States and was commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Gilbert's company, Forty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, Col. Robert Bogardus commanding, in November, 1813, and served in that arm of the service until his death. He saw much of the danger and hardships of life on the frontier, being stationed respectively at Sackett's Harbor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Niagara, Fort Mackinaw and at Fort Smith, Ark., during the Seminole war, all then frontier stations. His wife accompanied him during all his frontier service, and her devotion and courage were subjects of much remark among her acquaintances. On one occasion, when Gen. Scott was about to leave Fort Sault Ste. Marie, after making an inspection of the post, he apologized to the officers for having to leave when it was too early for him to call on their families, but added: "I will call upon Mrs. Hoffman; her quarters are always ready for inspection, and her husband's and her children's knapsacks packed ready for marching orders." William Hoffman died at Corpus Christi, Tex., as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, November 26, 1845. His wife, Catherine Driscoll, who was born at Norwich, Conn., March 22, 1782, died at Davenport, Iowa, August 14, 1873.

Their son William, uncle of our subject, who was born December 2, 1807, in New York city, received his education before entering the Military Academy at West Point, from the young officers at the various posts at which his father was stationed. Among the instructors were Kingsbury, Hannibal Day and Kirby Smith, who were then lieutenants. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, and after serving the usual period on the frontier, saw more active service in the Seminole war and the war with Mexico, in the latter of which he was twice brevetted for gallant conduct. He was unable to take any part in the Civil war, because at the time of its outbreak he was in command of the Eighth Infantry, but was unable to join his regiment before its surrender. He was made a prisoner of war, and, being released on parole, went to New York, and in 1861, while still under parole, was appointed commissary-general of prisoners, an office which he held throughout the war. The sphere of action was then a new one and required executive ability of a high order and much tact in the performance of its duties. For his service in this capacity, which was distinguished, he received the brevets of brigadier and major-general, United States army. In May, 1870, after forty years of active service, he was retired on his own application. His brother, Alexander T. Hoffman, who bore a commission as second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, died at St. Augustine, Fla., from disease contracted in the Seminole war. Satterlee, another brother, was killed at the battle of Churubusco in the war with Mexico while serving as second lieutenant First Artillery, United States Army, on August 20, 1847, at the early age of twenty-two. The daughters of this family all married into the army, as follows: Mary Ann, to Capt. James W. Penrose; Sophia Kedney, to Capt. James M. Hill; Catherine Smith, to Capt. I. B. S. Todd, and Amelia Frances, to Capt. E. B. Alexander. The military records of all are to be found in the war department at Washington. Penrose and Alexander died either as majors or major-generals.

George Washington Hoffman, father of the Senator, was born Ocober 10, 1809, in New York city. He was married to Miss Esther Louise, daughter of Preserved Wheeler and Polly Johnson (widow of Isaac McNeill). The marriage occurred at Beardsley's Prairie, Mich., September 18, 1834. They were the parents of five children, namely: Catharine Louisa, Caroline Amelia, Charlotte William, George Brown and Charles Wheeler, all of whom are now deceased except George Brown, a resident of Hoffman, Park county, and Charles Wheeler, the immediate subject of this review, a resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont.

George W. Hoffman, as a civil employe of the government, left Mackinac in 1824 at the age of fourteen and went to Jefferson barracks, where he remained in the civil employ of the government until 1830. In 1831 he went into business at Niles, Mich. In 1857 he removed to Detroit as cashier of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. In 1866 he became secretary of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company in New York, and in 1871 returned to Detroit as state agent for the Aetna and other insurance companies, and continued as such until he retired from active business. During his residence at Niles he held the office of clerk of the village for six terms; was justice of the peace, and in 1840 was probate judge. His death occurred at Detroit, January 5, 1886, and his remains are buried at Niles, Mich., where his wife, Esther Louise (Wheeler) Hoffman, died July 31, 1856. Charles Wheeler Hoffman, the person whose distinguished name initiates this sketch, was their fifth child and second son. It is enough to say of him in conclusion that, as will appear in the beginning of these paragraphs, he has borne out in his character and career the attributes of sterling manhood, exceptional business capacity and good citizenship for which his family has been universally noted since their advent into American history.

J W. KING, of East Helena, Mont., is the popular and genial proprietor of the Prickly Pear Hotel, one of the landmarks of the days when the stage coach was the principal medium of overland transportation. Among his ancestors are numbered gallant heroes of the Revolution, and the patriotic fervor that inspired them had not lost its fire when the country called for defenders during the dark days of the Civil war. Mr. King was born at Granville, Mass., on January 15, 1834. He is a son of Edmund and Clarissa (Bancroft) King, and is a descendant of William King, an English emigrant, who settled in Birmingham, Mass., coming to that place from Westfield, Mass., in 1730. Capt. George King, his son, was born about 1720. He was a soldier of the Revolution, dying at Ticonderoga in 1777. His son, Asahel, was born September 25, 1754. He was the grandfather of J. W. King, and married Rebecca Barlow, and died at Granville, Mass., on September 5, 1823. Edmund King was born on October 17, 1795, and died on December 11, 1854. He married Miss Clarissa Bancroft on January 2, 1796, and died April 29, 1859. Their children were Edmund Major, born June 12, 1820, died August 2, 1895; Sybil C., George T., born October 22, 1826, died March 30, 1881; Ansel, born December 20, 1828; Justus W., born January 15, 1834. On the maternal side Mr. King is descended from John Bancroft, who came from Lynn, England, in 1632, and was the colonial registrar of Massachusetts. Enoch Bancroft was the son of Samuel, and the maternal grandfather of J. W. King. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1775. He married Miss Sarah Stow and died at Granville, Mass.

J. W. King was reared and educated at the public schools of his native place and his early life was passed on his father's farm. On leaving school he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1854. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry. After serving three months, he was honorably discharged on account of being under regulation size. He moved to Independence, Iowa, in 1866 and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for three years. Then he sold his establishment and followed the carpenter trade until 1871 when he moved to Bridgeport, Conn., and was employed in the cabinet department of the Howe Sewing Machine Company. In 1875 he again came west to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but the same year came to Helena where he conducted a boarding house. In 1887 he purchased the Prickly Pear Hotel. In this old time popular hotel he has made great improvements, enlarging it until he has twenty-three rooms for the accommodation of guests. The table service is excellent, and the house as attractive as the most fastidious guest could demand.

In 1857 Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Rose, daughter of S. P. Rose, of

Granville, Mass. During the Civil war Mr. Rose was drum major of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Mrs. King was a descendant on her father's side of Gen. Ephraim Howe, of the Revolution. Her grandfather, Justus Rose, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and Mrs. King is a member of Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. King have two sons, Myron J. and Henry E., both commercial travelers.

Politically Mr. King is a Democrat. Though strong in his political convictions he is not a narrow-minded partisan, and his liberality toward all opinions and creeds is well known. Mr. King cut a stick of red cedar on Mt. Helena out of which he turned a gavel. This, just previous to the assembling of the first state legislature in 1889, he presented to Charles Blakeley, the speaker of the house, and he used it to call that body to order.

He is a justice of the peace for East Helena, and fraternally he is a member of the Pendo Society. Mr. King is a broad-minded, progressive, wide-awake man, a loyal, patriotic citizen and a genial host. Throughout the state he is well known and highly esteemed.

GEORGE W. KINNEY is one of Montana's citizens who has been favored in securing a fine ranch property in the beautiful Gallatin valley, where he has been located since 1887.

Mr. Kinney is a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, where he was born March 21, 1859, being one of the eight children of Jackson and Mary F. (Dugan) Kinney, both of whom were born in the state of Indiana, whence they removed to Iowa, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1867. The mother of our subject is now a resident of Oklahoma. George W. Kinney passed his school days in Iowa and assisted in the work of the homestead farm until 1880, when he started for Montana, coming by railroad as far as Red Rock, Beaverhead county, and thence by stage to Helena, where he remained about a year. In the fall of 1880 he went to Judith basin with 2,900 head of sheep, but during the winter all perished, with the exception of 190 head, owing to deep snow and rigorous weather. He then returned to Helena and was employed on the Flowergarden ranch for one year. Thereafter he was on a hay and grain ranch in the vicinity of the capital city, and then went to Teton county and pre-empted a claim, but sold it two years later. In 1883 he devoted a year to the completion of a sub-contract, under Col. W. F. Sanders, of Helena, in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After his return to Helena, in 1886, he took a contract for the supplying of wood and ties, and this occupied his attention during the ensuing winter. In 1887 Mr. Kinney came to the Gallatin valley, where he leased the Calvin Beach ranch, which he operated for nearly ten years and then purchased his present fine ranch of 320 acres, located at Cedar View, which is his postoffice address. The major portion of the farm is under effective irrigation. The East Gallatin river traverses the ranch; on the east side the water for irrigation is secured from Dry creek, while the tract on the west side is supplied from Cowan creek. Mr. Kinney devotes his attention principally to the raising of oats and annually secures large yields; he also has excellent crops of hay each season. He also is extensively engaged in raising shorthorn cattle. The ranch has excellent improvements, including an attractive residence and well equipped outbuildings, and the place gives unmistakable evidence of the care bestowed by its progressive owner. In politics Mr. Kinney gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party.

On October 23, 1884, Mr. Kinney was united in marriage to Miss Ella Beach, who was born in Missouri, August 12, 1864, being the daughter of Calvin Beach, a native of Ohio, whence he removed to Missouri and finally to Montana, being a pioneer of the 1864 period. He had considerable difficulty in crossing the plains, and not until four years later did he return for his family. They drove through with a mule team, delaying their trip at an intermediate point until a sufficient number of emigrants had arrived to make a train sufficiently large for mutual protection from the Indians. They located near Helena and Mr. Beach died in 1898, but Mrs. Beach is living with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have six children: Annie, Wesley, Clara, Mabel, Gertrude and Percy.

MATTHEW E. KING.—It will assuredly not prove uninteresting to the reader to observe the varying nationalities, early environments, and personal accomplishments of those who are represented in this volume, and specially a resume of the life history of Mr. King, a popular and influential farmer and stockgrower of Lewis and Clarke county, whose career has been marked by varied and interesting experiences. Matthew E. King was born in Linwood, Renfrewshire, one of the smaller counties of bonnie Scotland, on January 9, 1844, the son of Matthew and Annie (McEwan) King. The family came to the United States in 1869 and located in North Orange, N. J. Our subject secured his educational training in the public schools of Scotland, and in early life was an operator in the cotton factory at Linwood, Renfrewshire. At the age of eighteen years he went to sea in the capacity of fireman, shipping at Liverpool, from which port the vessel sailed, touching at various Mediterranean ports. Mr. King visited Lisbon, Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria and other historic cities of the continent. He finally returned to Scotland on a visit to his parents and then returned to Liverpool, where he found employment as a member of the "shore gang," whose duties were to overhaul the engines and boilers of Atlantic liners of the Cunard Company and subsequently made two trips across the Atlantic as fireman on the steamship Persia. Coming to the United States for the purpose of making permanent location, he arrived in New York on the day when the remains of President Lincoln lay in state at the city hall. Earnestly desiring to view the remains as a mark of respect to America's deceased statesman, in company with a friend he joined the assembled throng, but found it difficult to gain admission, but finally did so. After remaining about six months with an uncle in New Jersey, Mr. King secured a position in a brassfinishing foundry and store in New York city, and afterward was for three years stationary engineer in the same establishment. Having determined to try his fortunes in the far west, Mr. King went to St. Louis, Mo., thence by steamer up the Mississippi and Missouri to Fort Benton, Mont., where he arrived in June, 1869. He at once proceeded to what is now the capital city, arriving there on the morning when it was practically destroyed by the memorable fire of that year. He tarried but one day, proceeding thence to Lincoln gulch where he devoted his attention to mining for several years. He subsequently passed a year at Penobscot prospecting, but returned to the vicinity of Lincoln, then in Deer Lodge county, and took up a tract of land on which he settled down to ranching, his home being one and one-fourth miles east of Lincoln, in Lewis and Clarke county. He has a finely improved and well cultivated ranch of 720 acres, all of which lies on Keep Cool creek. He is at the present time completing an attractive and commodious new residence. Mr. King has the distinction of having been the first bonafide settler in Lincoln valley, being the first to file government and railroad land claims in this section. He has been very successful in his ranching operations, devoting attention both to general farming and to the extensive raising of cattle. Mr. King has lived the life of a celibate, but his bachelor home is a favorite rendezvous for his host of friends, and none of the pioneers in this section of the state enjoy a more distinctive popularity. In his political adherency Mr. King is arrayed in support of the Republican party.

JOHN N. KIRK.—Of the younger members of the Montana bar none stands higher in the profession that John N. Kirk, one of the leading attorneys of Butte. He was born in Pepin county, Wis., March 12, 1871. His parents were Eleanor (Nesbitt) and William G. Kirk, both natives of Canada. They removed to Wisconsin in the 'fifties and at the breaking out of the Civil war the father enlisted in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served two years and passed through some of the hardest campaigns of the war. This will be readly understood by veterans when it is stated that Mr. Kirk was with Gen. Grant's army at Fort Donelson, Island No. 10 and the terrible battle of Shiloh. He was mustered out as a private and is still living at Denver, Colo. The family was of English extraction. To them were born three sons and three daughters.

John N. Kirk received his literary education in Wisconsin and Minnesota, entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1891, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1893. At once he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin and also the federal district and circuit courts. Subsequently he entered the field of journalism and began the publication of a newspaper in Pepin county, Wis., which he continued nine months. In 1894 he went as far west as Salt Lake City, but the same fall came to Butte, Mont., made this place his home and was admitted to practice in this state. He was nominated by the Republican party for county attorney and also for mayor, but at both elections he was defeated, together with all other candidates on the Republican tickets. Notwithstanding this Mr. Kirk is closely affiliated with the interests of the Republican party, is a zealous worker in its behalf and stands high in its councils. In 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Cather, a native of Virginia. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. The abilities of Mr. Kirk receive hearty recognition not only in his home city but throughout the state. He is highly esteemed and both socially and financially is on the high road to prosperity, a prosperity that the state in which he has wisely chosen to found a home and business offers with an ungrudging hand.

HUGH KIRKENDALL.—A life of signal usefulness and exalted honor was merged into the immortal when death set its seal upon the mortal lips of Hugh Kirkendall, one of the pioneers of Montana and long one of the sterling citizens and business men of Helena, where he maintained his home for a long term of years. He was born in Allegheny county, Pa., on December 21, 1835, the son of Andrew and Nancy (McCreary) Kirkendall, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state and of German and Irish lineage. They were among the early settlers of northwestern Pennsylvania, where the father was a pioneer farmer and where they reared their seven children.

Hugh Kirkendall, the oldest child of his parents, in connection with active labor on the farm had instruction in the primitive public school of the neighborhood and then served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, becoming a capable artisan and receiving for his services as an apprentice the sum of seventy-five cents and a suit of clothes. Fully realizing that he must be the artificer of his own fortunes, Mr. Kirkendall gave prompt evidence of his self-reliant spirit by setting out for the west. He followed his trade in Missouri and Kansas, and early in 1858 entered the employ of the federal government, accompanying Col. Rollins and a party of government engineers to the far west to locate the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. Thus he made his first visit to Montana, though the territory was then Idaho. He remained in this country nearly two years and returned eastward in the government service under Gen. Wilson, manager of transportation, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. During the Civil war Mr. Kirkendall was in charge of the quartermaster's department, was at Fort Scott during the fight there, and later was sent to the battlefield at Springfield, Mo., arriving the second day after the conflict, and taking charge of the wagon train. He was an able officer, true to duty and showing self-abnegation and bravery. He remained in the employment of the United States until the war closed and then outfitted for Montana, bringing with him a stock of groceries. He came by the Bozeman route to Virginia City, and thence to Helena late in 1866. He purchased land on the east side of Last Chance gulch, built the log structure yet standing at the corner of Ewing street and Sixth avenue and here conducted trade during the winter. From that time until the close of his life Helena was his home, and his affectionate interest in the welfare and advancement of the city never flagged and was manifested by the earnest aid and co-operation he gave every worthy project. During his second trip to Montana his party had several conflicts with the Indians, but repelled the attacks.

In 1867 Mr. Kirkendall took a government contract to deliver supplies to the army posts and Indian agencies and held it for several years in connection with contracting for supplies. He also, under another contract, erected Forts Ellis, Missoula and Shaw. In 1877, when occurred the trouble with the Indians under Chief Joseph, he was manager of transportation for Gen. Gibbons, and after the memorable battle of Big Hole was assigned to bury the dead and care for the wounded, taking the latter to the hospital at Fort Shaw. Mr. Kirkendall for a time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Bannack, and from Corinne, Utah, to Helena. He was a man of great energy and business capacity, and his varied operations gave him a wide acquaintance among the pioneers and government representatives. He finally made contracting his sole business and aided as a contractor in the building of the Montana Central Railroad. The last contract work he accomplished was the installation of the large dynamos at Canyon Ferry and railroad work in the Big Bend country, and at the Cascade mountains on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad. He was also one of the firm of Larson, Keith & Co., who built the road from Helena to Butte for the Great Northern and constructed a number of other lines in Montana and Washington for the same company. He also raised highbred horses, owning a valuable ranch in the northwest part of Helena, and later owned ranch property in the Prickly Pear valley, contiguous to the city.

In politics Mr. Kirkendall gave allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Helena; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Capital Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., while he was prominently concerned with the organization of the Montana Pioneer Society. On Easter morning, April 18, 1897, this honored pioneer passed away after a brief illness, unable to rally from an attack of pneumonia. His death caused universal bereavement in his home city, while throughout the northwest many who had known this brave and lovable man felt his loss. He was a man of loyal friendships and was true to all of his ideals. On January 26, 1862, Mr. Kirkendall and Miss Isabella Jeffrey, of Leavenworth, Kan., were married. She was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1839, the daughter of Alexander and Isabella (McCardy) Jeffrey, both of whom were natives of Scotland, whence they came to the United States in 1835, locating in Ohio and later removing to Leavenworth, Kan., where they passed their lives, dying at the ages of seventy-three and seventy-six years. Mrs. Kirkendall and four children survive the husband and father, the children being Thomas B., who was associated with his father in business and now city treasurer of Helena, Nettie E., Bessie B. and Clara L. Mrs. Kirkendall is a member of the Baptist church.

THOMAS B. KIRKENDALL is city treasurer of Helena, Mont. He was born at Fort Scott, Kan., March 16, 1863, and is the son of Hugh Kirkendall, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. At the age of five years, in 1868, he came to Helena with his parents and was here educated in the elementary branches. Subsequently he was matriculated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1883-4, and, after his studies at that celebrated school, he has resided here and grown with the progress of the capital city. He has been largely interested in stockraising, and in connection with his father in railroad building. He organized the first transportation lines both in Butte and Helena. Mr. Kirkendall built the Boston and Montana smelter at Great Falls, also the old silver smelter at Great Falls. In the construction of the Neihart railroad, from Great Falls to Neihart, Mr. Kirkendall was the prime factor. In the spring election of 1900 he was elected city treasurer of Helena, and has filled the office efficiently and courteously since. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the city of Helena, which has for so long been his home, and where he is best known, he is highly esteemed and popular.

HENRY KLEIN.—The beautiful capital of Montana is fortunate in the character of the citizens who make up its quota of business men, for it is well established that a community is measured by its representative men. Honored and respected by all, no man in Helena occupies a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles than Henry Klein. His business policy has ever been in accord with the highest ethics, he possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his magnificent success in industrial activities has come as a natural sequence, as has the respect and confidence accorded him. He has contributed in large measure to the material prosperity of the state which has been his home for many years, and was born on August 4, 1842, at Langendorf, Bohemia, Germany, the son of Gabriel and Mary (Greenhood) Klein, both of whom were natives of the same town and representatives of prominent old families. Of their children three sons preceded them to the United States, whither they came in company with their four remaining children in 1860, locating in San Francisco, where the sons were established in business.

Henry Klein received good training in the excellent schools of Bohemia, and in 1858, at the age of sixteen, came to America, first locating on Long Island, N. Y., for six years, after which he joined his brothers in San Francisco, where they were grocers. He remained there until 1866, when he came to Montana, making the trip from California by the way of Umatilla, Ore., with three pack trains of mules which carried dry goods, clothing, drugs and other merchandise, including quicksilver, which was ever demanded by gold seekers and miners. The Indians had taken several of the immediately preceding trains, making away with the stock and mules and killing a number of men, but Mr. Klein's party escaped molestation. One night, while he was on guard over the mules, he thought he detected Indians and abandoned his charge and returned to camp, an experience which he recalls with amusement. The streams were so swollen that the trains were compelled to deflect from the proposed course and to come by Boise City, Idaho, and they arrived in Helena about June 1, 1866. Here Mr. Klein found his partner, Mr. Louis Gans, and they forthwith established themselves in the general merchandise business in the embryonic city, and they have ever since been associated, the utmost harmony attending their business and personal relations, while the original firm name of Gans & Klein has remained intact.

They opened trade in a building on Main and Wall streets, having erected it for the purpose, and there they remained for fifteen years, when they assumed their present fine location on Main street and Broadway. The building, which was erected by the firm, is four stories and basement in height, substantially constructed of brick and stone, and 27x115 feet in dimensions. It has all modern improvements and facilities and is a most attractive business structure, while the entire building is demanded for the accommodation of their extensive business in clothing and men's furnishing goods, the other branches having been dropped several years ago. In 1877 Mr. Herman Gans, a nephew of the senior member, was admitted to the firm, and has ever since been thus associated. They also conduct a store of equal magnitude in Butte, and the history of the firm has been one of liberal and honorable dealing and cumulative success, the house now leading all others in the two cities. Branches have been maintained in other places, but these have been abandoned and the enterprise centralized.

This magnificent enterprise represents only one phase of the industrial activity of Gans & Klein. The seniormember has been for a number of years a resident of the city of New York, and a review of his career is incorporated elsewhere in this volume. The firm is interested in very extensive stockgrowing in this and other states, the American Sheep and Land Company in Broadwater and Meagher counties, the Two Bar Cattle Company in Meagher and Fergus counties, the National Sheep and Land Company in Wyoming and the Boise Cattle Company in Nebraska representing some of the more important outfits. The Nebraska ranch is fenced throughout, and there they raised 500 calves during the last season. Mr. Klein is also a stockholder in the Cascade Land Company, and with his partners holds the ownership of much valuable real estate, improved and unimproved, in Helena and a large amount of ranch property in this state and elsewhere. He devotes his entire attention to the various enterprises with which he is identified, being a man of fine business capacity and one well worthy of the success which has attended his efforts. He has been concerned in banking from the pioneer days, having been one of the stockholders in the old People's National Bank, one of the early financial institutions of Helena, and later a stockholder in the Helena National Bank, organized in 1890, and subsequently consolidated with the Second National, while he was one of the principal stockholders in and a corporator of the Union Bank and Trust Company, serving as its vice-president until the death of its chief executive, Henry Elling, being then chosen president of the institution, in January, 1901. Of Mr. Klein another publication has spoken thus:

"Mr. Klein has been thoroughly identified with Helena ever since he located here. Indeed, few men have done more to advance its interests. He took stock in the companies which brought gas, electric light and electric railways to the city. He served three terms in the municipal council, took an active part in the establishment of the public library, the erection of the library building, and also aided materially in the building of the beautiful Temple Emanu-El."

He is now the president of the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El, and was for two years president of the Associated Charities of Helena. Mr. Klein has ever maintained an intelligent interest in the issues of the hour, but has been content to use his right of franchise for the Republican party, without penchant for public office. He is one of the influential members of the Montana Club, and fraternally is identified with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. On April 14, 1878, in Helena, Mr. Klein was united in marriage to Miss Annie Leon, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of five children, all dying in infancy except one son, Leon, who lived to attain fifteen years, when he too passed away. Mrs. Klein was summoned to those activities that know no weariness in 1887, deeply lamented, and Mr. Klein has never consummated a second marriage.

He disposed of his attractive Ewing street home, but he has since purchased another on Warren street and Fifth avenue. His business and personal life has been irreproachable, and he is honored as one of Montana's sterling pioneer citizens.

ADKIN W. KINGSBURY.—In reviewing the life work of the pioneers of Montana one will find many things to interest and entertain the reader. To become a pioneer in any new country is no small undertaking, and especially so did it apply to the settlement of Montana; not only were all the hardships and dangers to be endured that has followed the settlement of every part of this great United States, but before the country could be reached a long and perilous journey must be made across the plains by means of ox teams, which required months of travel. Nor was that all, for the wily red man did not take kindly to the invasion of his hunting grounds by the white settler, and the man who, in 1864, would carve for himself a home in the far west or try his fortune in the then but little known gold fields of Montana must risk his life and fortune, should he chance to be possessed of one, to the hazards of the then great American desert. It required a man of courage, endurance and a determination to succeed to even start on a journey of that kind. It is to men of that class that the subject of this review belongs, and the success with which he has met is but a fitting reward for the many dangers encountered and hardships endured while assisting to lay the foundation for one of the greatest states of our Union. It is with the biographies of such energetic and sagacious business men that the true history of this great state concerns itself. Mr. Kingsbury is a type of the early pioneers who have made the state of Montana what it is, and wrested fortune from what was a few years ago a wilderness. He is a native of Howard county, Mo., having been born there on October 20, 1842. His parents were Henry and Eliza (Brashears) Kingsbury. The father came from North Carolina, but the mother was born in Missouri. Mr. Kingsbury came from North Carolina to Missouri in an early day and the residue of his life was passed in that state, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated.

As early as 1864, in company with his brother Lilburn, he started for Montana. Their route was via Omaha and the Platte river. Their means of locomotion were ox teams. The trip across the plains was uneventful as far as trouble with the Indians was concerned, and in due course of time they arrived at Beaverhead and subsequently moved to Jefferson City, where they passed the winter of 1864. In the following spring the brothers took up a ranch at the fork of the Prickly Pear river and Ten Mile creek. Here they engaged in farming in a small way, and at one time paid as high as $18 an ounce for onion seed. This venture, however, did not prove a success. The brother returned to Missouri and our subject gave up ranching and moved to Helena, and opened a livery and feed stable, which he successfully conducted until 1871. In that year he became a victim of the mining fever, and engaged in placer mining in Overland gulch, but not meeting with success he abandoned that and soon after associated himself with Messrs. Davenport and Ray in the purchase of 1,800 head of sheep, which had been brought from Oregon to Deer Lodge, Mont., by William Harkness. These were undoubtedly the first stock sheep ever brought east of the Rocky mountains. The company ran their sheep on the Boulder river range for three years, and then brought them into what is now Cascade county. They were also the first sheep ever introduced into this immediate vicinity. The firm of Davenport, Ray & Co. continued in the sheep business exclusively until 1873. At that period they began handling cattle also, and have since made Choteau county their headquarters. In the year 1882 they organized the Choteau Live Stock Company, of which Thomas Ray was elected president, Maj. Davenport, vice-president, and Adkin W. Kingsbury, general manager. This company is still in existence and handles annually over 5,000 head of cattle. In 1892 the Big Sag Sheep Company was organized with the same officers. This company handles over 12,000 head of sheep per annum.

Throughout the state Mr. Kingsbury is largely interested in mines and real estate in addition to his large stock interests. He has never taken an active interest in politics nor sought political preferment, or has he ever affiliated with secret societies, but his business career has been eminently successful in all the various lines in which he has interested himself, and today he is one of the highly esteemed men of Montana.

In 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Margrett Britt, a native of Ohio. To them have been born two children, Adkin W., Jr., and Mary Margurette.

A W Kingsbury

HON. HIRAM KNOWLES.—A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master wields a power for good or evil on others. If any man be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow. We are led to this reasoning in considering the life record of Hon. Hiram Knowles, an honored pioneer of Montana, one who has won high standing in his profession and one who has been an important factor in the history of the territory and state by reason of distinguished services in public offices of great trust and responsibility.

Judge Knowles, now presiding on the bench of the United States district court for Montana, and who was an associate justice of the supreme court during the territorial regime, is a representative of stanch old English stock, the original American ancestors having emigrated to New England as early as 1639. The American founder of the family was Richard Knowles, who located at Eastham, Mass., and married a Mrs. Bower. Many of the early representatives of the Knowles family in Massachusetts were sea captains and the father of the Judge followed in their steps, having been in command of a boat for a number of years prior to entering upon medical practice. Judge Knowles was born at Hamden, Me., on January 16, 1834, the son of Dr. Freeman and Emily (Smith) Knowles, both of whom were born in Maine ere yet it had been segregated from Massachusetts. After his seafaring life Freeman Knowles studied medicine in his native state, completing his technical education in St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College, where he graduated in 1839 or 1840 and thereafter devoted his attention to medical practice. A man of marked intellectual force and sterling character, he occupied a position as a leading physician. The family removed to Illinois in 1838 and in 1840 located in Lee county, Iowa, where both parents died, the father at the venerable age of seventy-three years, his wife having preceded him into those activities that have no weariness at the age of fifty-eight years. They had six children, Hiram being the only son. In religion the parents held to the faith of the Unitarian church.

Hiram Knowles received his preliminary education, graduated in Denmark (Iowa) Academy, and then in the public schools, after which he became a student in Antioch (Ohio) College, at Yellow Springs. In 1850 he went with his father on the long and perilous trip across the plains to California, where the gold excitement was then raging, and passed some time in mining there, at Cold Springs, after which he returned to the east and matriculated in the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in the class of 1860, being simultaneously admitted to the bar. In 1862 he again crossed the plains to Nevada, where he was in legal practice for three years, and also served as district attorney and probate judge of Humboldt county. He then removed to Idaho and one year later, in 1866, took up his residence in Montana, a state which he has dignified through his sterling manhood and eminent public services. Here he engaged in prospecting and mining in connection with his law practice, being thus occupied until 1868, when he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory, in which capacity he served with signal ability for eleven years, leaving a distinct impress upon the jurisprudence of the territory. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress and was defeated by Hon. J. K. Toole, the present governor of the state. After his retirement from the supreme bench Judge Knowles practiced his profession for a full decade, having his home in the city of Missoula, going there in 1891 and having resided in Deer Lodge and Butte prior to that time. In 1890 he was appointed to the bench of the United States district court, his appointment being confirmed on the 21st of February, and to its official duties he has since devoted his attention. In 1889 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention which formulated the present state constitution, and he also was a member of the first Republican state convention. Not only has he manifested an abiding interest in the development and legitimate progress of Montana, but few have been so prominently identified with those public affairs which are an integral part of the history of Montana.

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HON. CONRAD KOHRS.—No man in Montana is more appropriately entitled to prominent mention than Hon. Conrad Kohrs, because of his varied, enterprising, yet successful career. He is probably the largest cattle owner in Montana, and was born at Holstein, Germany, on August 5, 1835, the son of Carston Kohrs, a farmer and distiller, of Hanover, who died when Conrad was seven months old. His mother was Gesehe Krause, a native of Wevelsfleth, Holstein, Germany, who came to the United States in 1854 and located at Davenport, Iowa, where she died on March 17, 1886. By her first marriage she had two sons, who are now living.

Conrad Kohrs, when fifteen, began life as a sailor, which career he followed many years, visiting the principal ports of the world. In 1850 he came to the United States and for two years sailed from New York to South American ports. He then came west to Iowa and for several years was engaged in rafting and steamboating on the Mississippi, after which he was in the meat business until 1856. He then went to California by the Panama route and engaged in mining in Siskiyou county. The Fraser river excitement drew him thither in 1858 and he mined successfully, averaging $14 per day. Returning to California in the fall Mr. Kohrs engaged in different mining enterprises and lost all of his money. He then returned east and in 1862 started for Montana and arrived at Deer Lodge in July. This journey was attended by the hardships and perils so vividly remembered by the ever-dwindling band of the surviving pioneers. He prospected and mined near Deer Lodge until the discovery of gold at Bannack. In this new camp of great activity he was employed in the meat business by "Hank" Crawford, at a salary of $25 per month. In June, 1863, occurred the stampede to Alder gulch, and Mr. Kohrs joined in the procession and engaged in a successful meat business until 1865.

Those familiar with the early history of Montana know that civil law was preceded by the more rapid operations of the Vigilantes. "Road agents" were numerous, and desperadoes who recognized no law but force, and knew no pity. Like all good citizens Mr. Kohrs aided in ridding the country of these evil men. There was a strong personal incentive on his part to become an active factor in this work, for he once came very near falling a victim to their rapacity and greed. While on his way to Deer Lodge, in the fall of 1863, he stopped for the night at Camp Creek. In the early morning, while looking for a horse that had strayed away, he met a friendly halfbreed, a herder for Fred. Burr, of Big Hole bridge, who was stopping on the ranch now owned by Hon. Joseph Brown, who said: "Kohrs, I think you had better get out of here. Two of the boys were at the house last night. They were after some one, and I think you are the man." Mr. Kohrs replied that he would get out if he could find his horse. The halfbreed said he would get the animal and brought it to Mr. Kohrs, who had $5,000 in gold dust with him. He hastily mounted and dashed away toward Deer Lodge. Two horsemen soon came galloping after him and he gave his horse the reins, hoping to outride them, and he threw away his overcoat and blanket to lighten the load. The two desperadoes continued in hot pursuit and it was a race for life. The distance to Deer Lodge, sixty-one miles, was made in six hours and Mr. Kohrs reached the town fifteen minutes ahead of his pursuers. He had the pleasure later to assist in the capture of these very men at Big Hole, Missoula county, and one of them, Bill Bunting, paid the penalty of his numerous crimes on the gallows.

Mr. Kohrs made his home in Deer Lodge in 1864, purchasing his present ranch, with its stock, of John H. Grant on August 23, 1866. It was started in 1863 by Mr. Grant and is a very handsome property, lying less than a mile north of Deer

Lodge. He widened his operations and soon became one of the largest stock purchasers in the valley. In 1865 he began the breeding of cattle and he has so extended his operations that he now has a national reputation as the "Cattle King of Montana." He was pioneer in the introduction of shorthorn cattle, purchasing his first herd in Illinois in 1871 and in 1890 he introduced the Herefords into Montana. He is also a member of the Pioneer Cattle Company, organized in 1885. Although these vast operations would seem to occupy all of one man's time. Mr. Kohrs is also interested in mines and mining. In 1867, in company with W. H. Irwin, F. H. Irwin, Christopher Horn, E. S. Newman and John C. Thornton, he constructed the Rock Creek ditch, which is thirteen miles long and carries over 3,000 inches of water. In the same year J. W. Belenberg became his partner in this and since 1885 they have owned the entire property. They own nearly all the mining ground at Pioneer and are largely engaged in hydraulic mining. Mr. Kohrs also owned a 10,000-acre ranch at Deer Lodge, considered one of the finest in the state, which now contains 30,000 acres. Mr. Kohrs is an influential factor in councils of the Republican party. He has served as a county commissioner, as a member of the Fourteenth Montana territorial legislature, and as a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. Socially he is a Freemason.

On February 23, 1868, Mr. Kohrs was married to Miss Augusta Kruse, a native of Holstein, Germany. Their four children are Anna, now Mrs. J. M. Boardman; Catherine, now Mrs. Dr. O. Y. Warren, of Warren Springs, Mont., and William, who died March 20, 1901, while attending Columbia College, and John.

SAMUEL W. LANGHORNE.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion, must we revert in tracing the lineage of this well known land and mining attorney of Helena. He was born in Buckingham county, Va., on January 19, 1836, the son of John W. and Martha (Branch) Langhorne, both of whom were natives of the same county in Virginia and descendants of old English families. John W. Langhorne was a physician and surgeon and one of the early graduates of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was for years in practice in Virginia and Missouri, later removing to California, where his death occurred in 1889. He was a man of ability and broad information, kindly and generous in character and beloved by all. Samuel W. Langhorne was one of four children, two sons and two daughters, and one sister is now residing in Montana and the other is dead.

Samuel W. Langhorne was reared and educated in Missouri, in a home in which culture and refinement were ever in evidence. He attended the college at Lexington, Mo., and in 1852 accompanied his father to California, where he resided until 1863, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., whence, in 1865, he removed to Helena, which has since been his home, with the exception of fifteen years passed in Bozeman. He has been engaged in legal practice in the field of land and mining operations since 1890. He was appointed register of the Helena land office by President Cleveland in 1885, serving in this capacity for four years. His popularity and recognized ability have led to other official preferment and in every position he has rendered effective service. As a representative from Gallatin county he served in the first territorial assembly to meet in Helena, this being in 1876, and had the distinction of being chosen speaker of the assembly. He was again chosen to the legislature in 1896, representing Lewis and Clarke county. He also served two terms as judge of probate in Gallatin county and two years each in the offices of clerk and recorder of the same county. His prominence in and knowledge of the affairs of the state was shown still further in 1884, when he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed a state constitution, which was never adopted. In his political views Judge Langhorne is one of the leading representatives of the Democratic party of the state and has done much to further its cause. Fraternally he maintains membership in the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons. In 1884 he served as grand master of the state in this fraternity and he has been chairman of the jurisprudence committee of the grand lodge since serving as grand master. As a pioneer of Montana and as one who has wielded a strong and vigorous influence in shaping the policy and advancing the material welfare of the state, he is held in the highest esteem throughout the commonwealth. The marriage of Judge Langhorne was solemnized in Montana, in 1872, when he was united to Miss Alice Leonard, a native of New York. They have six children: Maurice L., Alice, Helen M., Samuel W., Jr., John E. and Henry B.

ERASMUS D. LEAVITT, M. D.—It has been said that inherited tendencies determine one's career. It has also been said that environment and individual taste are responsible for the developed man. Perhaps truth lies in both. From his father Dr. Leavitt doubtless inherited tendencies toward medical study, but in medicine, as in all learned professions, success and advancement demand earnest study and close application. In observing the career of a successful practitioner it is invariably found that a tender sympathy and an earnest desire to aid the suffering are combined with skill and judgment. These attributes are acknowledged to belong to Dr. Erasmus D. Leavitt, one of the pioneer physicians of Montana, a man of the highest integrity in all the relations of life. He has been intimately identified with the development of the state, is scholarly in his attainments and has exercised a beneficent power in the work of his profession. In reviewing his career we shall have recourse in a large measure to a previously published sketch, which paid due tribute to him as a man and as a physician.

Erasmus Darwin Leavitt is a native of New Hampshire, and the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Frances M. (Powers) Leavitt, both of whom were born in the same state, and representatives of old New England families, his ancestors in the maternal line having been active participants in the Revolution. The mother of Dr. Leavitt died when he was a child, and subsequently the father, who had attained distinction in his profession, removed with his five children to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he was in medical practice for nearly a decade, after which he removed to Berkshire county, Mass., and there passed the closing years of his active and useful life. He was educated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and was a man of marked ability and sterling character. We now quote from the sketch to which reference has been made:

"Dr. Leavitt must have carefully improved his early advantages, for at the early age of sixteen years we find him a teacher in the common schools of Massachusetts. At that time, under the inspiration of Horace Mann, the schools of that state began to assume the high reputation which has since been justly accorded them throughout the nation. For several years he followed this vocation, during which time, by private study and some academical advantages, he so qualified himself as to be admitted to the sophomore class of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and he would have been readily admitted to the junior class but for the rigid rules as to age qualifications, his youth being his only ineligibility. Here for three years he so faithfully devoted himself to study that soon after his graduation he was selected as the principal of the Great Barrington (Mass.) Academy, where among his duties was the teaching of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. The reputation he maintained as the head of that institution induced his alma mater to confer upon him the degree of Master of Arts a few years later. While occupying that position the desire to follow the profession of his father rather than that of a teacher took strong possession of him, and as time permitted he gave his attention to the study of medicine. The first course of medical lectures he attended was at the Albany Medical College, at Albany, N. Y. Subsequently he attended lectures and enjoyed instruction in medicine in the medical department of Harvard University, and while there, in the spring of 1859, the Pike's Peak gold excitement broke out. A friend in Iowa solicited him to join a prospecting expedition into the region now known as Colorado. There was no time for delay. The expedition must start within a few days. The question was presented: Should he wait a month during which he would receive little instruction and accomplish little study, and thus secure his diploma, or, on the contrary, should he join the proposed expedition and perhaps acquire in a day the wealth for which others sought with a lifetime of toil? The fabulous tales of gold discoveries were too alluring to be resisted. He joined, with his friend, Dr. C. R. Bissell, an expedition which bore on its banner "Pike's Peak or Bust," and the summer of 1859 found him a gold miner, delving in the ravines and canyons of the Rocky mountains. But the dream of gold, which lured so many of the first prospectors across the plains and sands of the great American desert was realized by but very few, and the accomplished young doctor belonged to the majority upon whom fortune did not lavish her mineral favors. However, with that courage and energy which has ever characterized his efforts, he followed the fortunes of that section, at times engaged in mining and at others following his profession. In 1862 reports reached him that the coveted gold lay farther to the northwest, and in its quest, in the fall of that year, he reached what is now Bannack, Mont., of which place he was one of the founders. It soon afterward became the capital of the young territory. Being among the first arrivals, the Doctor secured good mining claims, and he delved with pick and shovel, and not without reward. Though some success here crowned his labors he soon found that he had more reputation as a physician than as a miner, and that there was greater profit, as well as fame, in allowing some one else to wield his pick and shovel while he attended to his profession. His thorough education, his professional ability and his ability to make friends gave him pre-eminence among the physicians of the new territory. During the time he lived in southern Montana Dr. Leavitt enjoyed a very extensive practice, which often extended into adjoining territories, where his reputation had reached. He possessed the true western spirit, with 'a heart large enough to enfold all men as brothers.' He shared the hopes and disappointments of the early miners, sympathized with them in their misfortunes and rejoiced with them in their triumphs. When one of them in sickness called for his aid, no matter whether in poverty, lingering on a bed of pine boughs in some lowly cabin, or in some camp to which access was to be obtained only by an obscure and dangerous trail or up some unexplored mountain canyon, he answered promptly, although it often caused him a perilous journey amid falling and drifting snows and across swollen mountain torrents. Perhaps never in any country has a physician enjoyed more fully the confidence and esteem of the people than did Dr. Leavitt that of the people of Beaverhead county during those early and eventful years of common hardship and vicissitude. In 1869 he returned to Harvard University, and, after attending another course of lectures, received the diploma to which he had for ten years been entitled and which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been admitted to several of the leading hospitals of New York city, and has there taken observations upon special and general diseases and their treatment. Dr. Leavitt is one of those physicians who hold that his profession is not only a learned one, but also a progressive one. Upon his table are found the most approved literary, scientific and medical periodicals, and these show significant marks of careful examination. In the struggle between law and order and the road agents in Montana in those trying early days, the Doctor was on the side of the former, but when Plummer and several of his confederates were arrested at Bannack he took the ground that they should have a fair and open trial before being executed. Many of the vigilance committee agreed with him, but their leader replied to his plea by unrolling a coil of rope and saying, 'Boys, cut these ropes and tie the knots.' Delay and argument were then ended by action.

"The Doctor has always taken interest in politics. When the Civil war was inaugurated he was classed as a war Democrat, but before it ended he found himself fully in accord with the Republican party. Owing to his recognized popularity that party gave him its nomination in 1876 for delegate to congress from Montana. At that time the Democrats had quite a majority in the territory. He made no canvass for the position. It is just, however, to say that the usual Democratic majority of the territory was considerably lessened that year, in spite of the fact that it was the year of the presidential election, when partisan lines were most strictly drawn. Beaverhead county, usually Democratic, gave him a fair majority, and Bannack, where he lived, honored him with more than two-thirds of its vote. In 1884 the growing importance of the city of Butte, and its promise of soon becoming the commercial and mining metropolis of Montana, induced him to move to that place, where he now resides, an honored citizen and successful practitioner. He is by nature a genial and agreeable gentleman, courteous in his personal and professional relations and regardful of the opinions of others, though perhaps withholding his assent. He is guided in the matter of professional ethics not alone by the rules definitely laid down, but also by the unwritten principles of good breeding—by the requirements of the highest courtesy and most humane impulses. He is noted for his liberality toward other members of the profession and is very popular with them, and they, with commendable cordiality and unanimity, crowned his years of practice with professional honors by electing him president of the medical association of the state at the time of its organization. He has also been president of the state board of medical examiners, of which he is still a member. His name will be most kindly recalled, not only in the towns and villages and mining camps in the section of the state where he so long lived and labored, but also by many dwelling in isolated farm houses, situated on distant mountain streams or in lonely mountain gorges, and this by reason of his prompt attention and words of cheer and his skillful ministrations in the hour of distress. The 'old timers' will always point to him with warmth and pride as their ideal pioneer doctor."

Dr. Leavitt is a stockholder in the State Savings Bank, of Butte, and a member of its directorate, while he has valuable real estate interests in the city. Fraternally he has been for many years identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons. His life has been ordered upon a lofty plane and in all its relations he has been true to its ideals and prolific of goodly influences. He stands in exemplification of the highest type of the sterling pioneers who laid fast the foundations upon which has been reared the magnificent superstructure of the great commonwealth of Montana. In 1881 Dr. Leavitt married with Miss Annie Thralkeld, who was born in Kentucky. They were parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom only the daughter, Frances Mary, survives. She is now attending a female college near Boston, Mass. The home life of Dr. Leavitt is ideal in character, and the family domicile is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

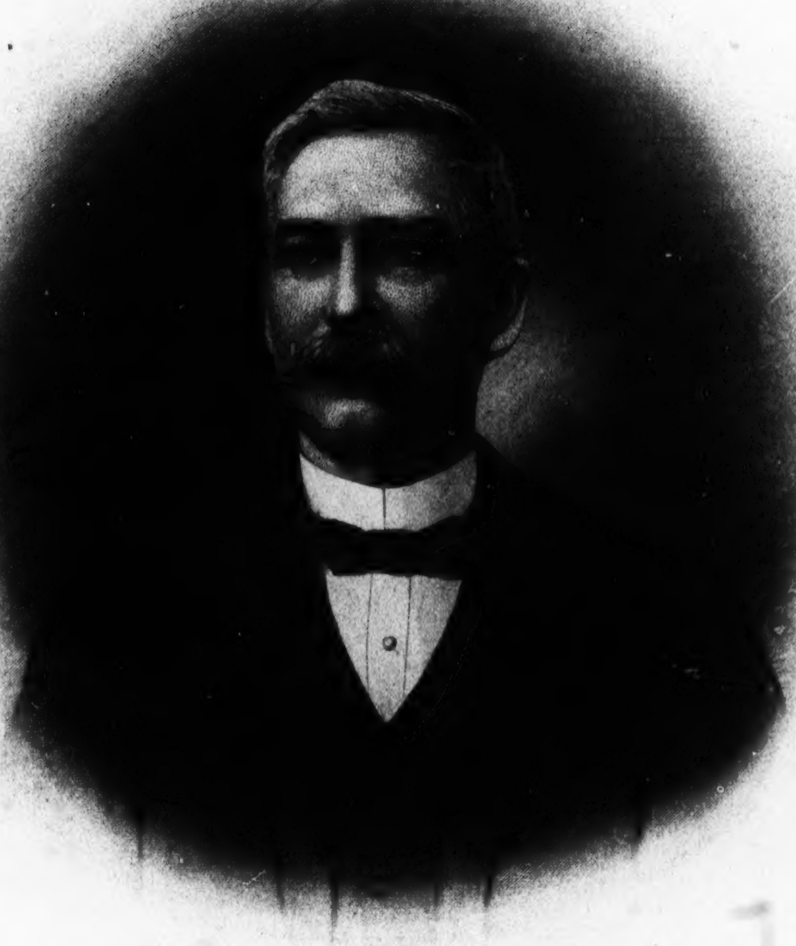
MARK D. LEDBEATER.—Nearly half a century has elapsed since the honored subject of this review became a resident of what is now the state of Montana, and his early days were tense with stirring life on the frontier, almost beyond comprehension by the younger generation, to whom the tales of pioneer life seem like a romance on reverting to the privations, the sturdy good will and the self-reliance of those who laid the foundation of our prosperous commonwealth. The then delightful picture was only shadowed by the presence of lawless desperadoes and savage Indians; but the retrospective ensemble of the years agone will be a pleasurable theme for many years to come. Mr. Ledbeater, now past the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, is still hale and hearty, and is known as one of the popular and successful farmers of Gallatin county, where he has maintained his home for many years. He is a native of the county of Kent, England, where he was born October 18, 1830, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wells) Ledbeater, both of English nativity. The father was the superintendent of extensive potteries until his death. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and two daughters, Mark D. being the fourth in order of birth, and was reared in Kent and Surrey, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1845, when a lad of fifteen years, he came to the United States in company with his uncle, Wells. Upon beginning his business career in this country Mr. Ledbeater found employment in the copper regions of Michigan, in the Lake Superior country, and there remained for a number of years, after which he traveled for a time, located at intervals in St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn., having been clerk in the Stearns house, St. Cloud, in 1856-7. He then went up Red river and assisted in laying out the town of Breckenridge; but on May 11, 1862, set forth on that long and weary journey which made him a pioneer of Montana. On that date, in company with a party of sixty-two others, he left Minnesota about the time of the Sioux uprising which culminated in the massacre at Spirit Lake, Minn., and passed through what are now the Dakotas. While there about 100 Indians came up and prepared to attack them. The emigrants were in corral at the time, but making ready to continue the journey. The captain of the train was Thomas Holmes, who could speak the Sioux language, and was thus able to bring about a council with the savages, who, after some parleying, finally moved off, but followed the train for two days, awaiting an opportunity to attack in the open, but finally withdrew. Later on the party fell in with bands of the Gros Ventres (Big Bellies), who treated the emigrants in a friendly way, but it was not until August, 1862, that the jaded travelers arrived at Fort Benton. They continued together from that point until reaching Prickly Pear valley, going by way of the Mullan road, where a separation occurred. Mr. Ledbeater and others prospected for gold in the valley mentioned, but as no appreciable results were secured they remained only two days and then pushed on to Deer Lodge, where the disbanding of the company took place, some going to the Salmon river mining district and others remaining in Deer Lodge. Mr. Ledbeater and a number of his companions proceeded to Bannack, where he was engaged in mining with fair success until the following year, when he went to the Alder gulch district and worked at placer mining for a year and a half, being present at the time of the secret organization of the vigilantes and becoming an active member. To those not familiar with conditions at the time certain actions of the vigilance committee may seem to have been high-handed and inhuman; but the honest and law-abiding citizens felt that heroic measures were necessary to rid the country of the desperadoes and cutthroats who infested the camps and mountain fastnesses, waylaying and murdering inoffensive persons, plundering and robbing on every hand, and proving a worse menace than the Indians. These outlaws were the source of one of the dark pages in Montana's history, and nothing but the gravity of the situation would have compelled the better element to have recourse to the methods adopted in freeing the country of the murderous robbers. In 1865 Mr. Ledbeater removed to Helena, where he was engaged in teaming and herding cattle until March, 1868, when he moved to the old town of Hamilton, in Gallatin valley, and for a year conducted a general store for a man named Dumphy, after which he took up a tract of land and engaged in farming and freighting for several years. He then engaged in mercantile business with John Potter at Hamilton. In 1883 they removed to Manhattan and continued business until 1887, when Mr. Ledbeater purchased the Philip Thorpe ranch of 180 acres of particularly fine land, most eligibly located one and one-fourth miles northeast of Manhattan, his present home. Two streams run through the farm, known as Big and Little creeks, and the confluence being on the place. Very little irrigation is required, although the facilities controlled are unexcelled. While carrying on diversified farming, Mr. Ledbeater devotes special attention to the raising of oats and potatoes, and to the breeding and raising of high grade poultry, in which line he is a fancier and an authority. He keeps from two to three hundred chickens, showing the best breeds, his favorite being the Wyandotte strain. He has the best of facilities for carrying on his extensive poultry business, and takes justifiable pride in this industry. The farm is improved with excellent buildings, including a comfortable and attractive dwelling, where our subject keeps bachelor's hall, having never married. The caller at his home finds it well cared for and scrupulously neat in every particular. In politics Mr. Ledbeater gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has been raised to the Master's degree. He is well known, held in the highest esteem in the community, and is one of the sterling old pioneers of Montana.

HON. CHARLES R. LEONARD has been a resident of Butte since 1890, and during the greater part of that time he has been prominent and influential in the professional, political and social life of the community. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar, an ardent and skillful party worker, and a cultivated and agreeable gentleman. He was born December 3, 1860, at Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa. His parents, Nathan R. and Elizabeth (Heizer) Leonard, are living in Butte, where his father is president of the School of Mines. After due preparation in lower schools Mr. Leonard entered the Iowa State University to complete his academic and professional education. He was graduated from the literary department of that institution in 1881 with the degree of A. B. (subsequently receiving the honorary degree of A. M.), and from the law department in 1883. He was at once admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional practice at Creston in his native state, winning substantial recognition from the community in a lucrative business and a gratifying personal popularity. In 1890 he was elected city attorney of Creston, but declined to serve on account of his removal to Butte, where he has since resided. Fortune has smiled upon his professional and other labors in his new home, rewarding them with a comfortable share of profit and honor. His practice is large and constantly increasing in volume and character. He has also valuable interests in mining operations, both in this country and in British Columbia.

Mr. Leonard is a prominent member of the Montana Bar Association, of which he was president two years, and in which he has served on many of the most important committees throughout his membership. He is enthusiastically desirous of the elevation and advancement of his profession, in all of its general and individual aspects, and contributes much of the inspiration necessary to that end. In politics he is an unwavering Republican, and for the good of his party has more than once led a forlorn hope at the election. He was defeated for the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, but two years later was triumphantly elected to the senate for a term of four years. In 1896 he was Montana's member of the national Republican committee, and did manly service in the campaign. Mr. Leonard has been twice married and has three children, Frank, Margaret and Olive. His present wife, Fanny (Sutphen) Leonard, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and a daughter of Capt. J. M. Sutphen, of that place. Among the fraternal societies he belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Elks. His reputation is by no means confined to his own city, county or section. Throughout Montana and adjoining states he is well and favorably known, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial, upright, far-seeing and agreeable professional men and citizens of the entire northwest.

PATRICK A. LARGEY.—In the life story of this versatile, masterful and well-beloved citizen of Butte the element of tragedy had a potential part. His early struggles for a foothold in the world of effort were discouraged and rendered more difficult while he was yet a very young man by the loss of his father through a distressing accident, and also by the business reverses of others, and yet they led to final and commanding triumph, but only to end at the very acme of his usefulness and power by violent death at the hand of a cowardly assassin, who had frequently fed upon his bounty. He was born on Palm Sunday in 1836 and reared on a frontier farm in Perry county, Ohio, far from the din and turmoil of the busy marts of traffic, and he saw in his childhood and youth nothing of the great world in whose contests he was to engage so vigorously and successfully. Yet it may be that with the imagination which was a part of his inheritance from a long line of Celtic ancestors he dreamed dreams of future conquests in mercantile and financial lines. If so his rosiest and most romantic visions could scarcely have surpassed the reality. Certain it is that he used the slender facilities for education afforded by the primitive public schools he attended to such good advantage that while many of his associates of the same age were still toiling through the grades he was creditably established among the teachers and saving the beggarly per diem he earned to assist in paying his way through the neighboring St. Joseph's College at Somerset, piecing this out with the fruits of hard labor on the farm during his vacations. After leaving college he continued teaching for a time, and then went to Cincinnati and became a bookkeeper for a commercial house. A year later he went into the employ of John McCune, who owned steamboats on the Ohio, and in this way he worked his passage down that river and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa, where he filled a clerkship in a dry goods store for about two years, and until the firm failed. He then returned to his Ohio home and made a slender income by working on the farm in the summer and teaching in the winter. He was, however, shrewd, energetic and self-denying. He shunned expense and dissipation. He was rarely or never seen at balls or frolics. He did what came his way, and did not hesitate because the job was disagreeable if it bade fair to be profitable. He laid up the major part of his earnings, so that when he went west again in 1861 and located at Des Moines, Iowa, he had enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise and open a store. Then, being long-headed as well as handy, knowing as well as skillful, when opportunity came his way he saw and seized it. After a year of merchandising at Des Moines he sold out and went to Omaha, and became purchasing agent for Edward Creighton, a renowned freighter, in buying horses, mules and oxen to be used in freighting across the plains.

In 1865 he was made captain of one of Creighton's trains of sixty wagons, safely conducted it to Virginia City, Mont., in the fall of 1865, losing only one man, who was shot from ambush by a hostile Indian, and Mr. Largey, seeing the great possibilities of the new country, concluded to remain, and the next spring opened a grocery store at Helena, but the business was too slow for him and he sold it in the fall. He then began freighting again, purchasing mule trains of Majors & Russell, and within a year carried $60,000 worth of gold to Salt Lake City. He also engaged in cattle dealing in Jefferson county for a short time. He started merchandising in Virginia City, sold it out and became a salesman in the grocery store of Creighton & Ohle for four years, then was a hardware merchant for eight years, selling out in 1880 to Elling, Knight & Co., then found his true place at last in Butte, where he organized the Butte Hardware Company, a stock company, of which he was made superintendent. The company flourished under his able management to such an extent that in 1883 it established a branch house in Anaconda and laid that town and its surroundings under tribute to aid in filling its coffers. But prior to this he had been engaged successfully in works of construction of considerable magnitude. He erected telegraph lines for the Western Union in 1867 from Virginia City to Helena, in 1868 from Helena to Fort Benton and in 1869 from Helena to Bozeman. In 1879 he built a line between Deer Lodge and Butte. The company owning it, of which he was the prime factor, later became the Montana Central Telegraph Company. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was building through this territory he sold part of this line to the United States government. While engaged in these various and multiform occupations



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P. A. Largey,

Mr. Largey was also steadily and securely building up a sound and profitable banking business in Virginia City and Helena. But in these efforts he was apparently only pluming his pinions for a more ambitious flight. In Butte his aspirations in the direction of finance took definite form and reached full consummation. He there founded on January 29, 1891, the State Savings Bank, with a capital stock of [illegible], and gave to this offspring of his maturer and seasoned faculties his best mentality. He was elected to the presidency and controlled its policy, augmented its usefulness, popularized its vaults and directed the investment of its revenues. Meanwhile, with an eye quick to perceive and a hand ever ready to supply public needs, he, with two others, purchased a feeble and struggling electric light plant in Butte, developed and improved it to a condition of value and then sold it. He also founded the Inter Mountain newspaper, and in connection with it the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, of which he was the first president.

Mr. Largey was the son of Patrick and Jane (Cassidy) Largey, both natives of County Armagh, Ireland, where they were married in 1809. In 1814 they emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Somerset, in Perry county, Ohio. There they worked and prospered; there they reared their eleven children; and there in the fullness of time they died—the mother in 1857 at the age of sixty, and the father in 1859 at the age of seventy-two, from injuries received by falling into a well. Patrick A. Largey was the eleventh child. He was married in Chicago on April 30, 1877, to Miss Lulu Sellers, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of Morris and Amanda (Patterson) Sellers, her father being a Pennsylvanian, whose ancestors came over with William Penn. Removing to Chicago, he is now one of the most prominent business men in that city, being president of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, a very extensive and important manufacturing enterprise. He was also long a successful mechanical engineer in railroad construction. Mrs. Largey's mother, his first wife, died many years ago and he has remarried. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Largey were blessed with six children, four of whom are living. The oldest, Morris Sellers, is an advanced student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Lulu is the wife of Frank C. McGinn, of Omaha; Edward C. is attending school at Salt Lake City, and Mary Montana, born the day Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, is still at home. Those deceased are Grace Helen, who died in 1879, and Blanch, who died in 1882. The sensational and tragic event which ended Mr. Largey's life and shocked the entire northwest, occurred on January 11, 1898. On that day he was deliberately shot to death in his bank by an irresponsible miner named Riley, who had cherished an imaginary grievance until it became a mania. Three years before the murder he was injured in an explosion in a concern of which his victim was one of the stockholders. For several days before the tragedy he haunted the bank, where he was always kindly received by Mr. Largey, who frequently gave him financial assistance.

Mr. Largey was then in the full flush of manly vigor—every faculty alert, every function playing, all the resources of his active and prolific mind at work—with a promise of many years of usefulness. He had vast means, all of which were employed in enterprises which gave employment to labor, commodities to the market and growth and consequence to the state. His influence and substantial aid were harnessed to the car of progress and employed in the development of every laudable enterprise. In social life he was an ornament and an inspiration to the community—sunny in disposition, captivating in manner, entertaining in conversation through both wealth of wisdom and felicity of expression, and elevated in the tone and elevating in the influence of his sterling, dignified and benignant manhood. All these virtues pleaded "like angels trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off." The Butte Daily Inter-Mountain, in commenting editorially on his untimely death, said: "P. A. Largey was one of the very foremost citizens of the state, and for twenty years has been a leading and influential citizen of Butte. His money is invested in a score of useful enterprises for the upbuilding of the commonwealth. In Madison and Jefferson counties he had profitable interests. In Silver Bow he has been merchant and miner on a large scale. As president of the State Savings Bank he was prominent in financial circles, being recognized as a conservative, honorable and able financier; and personally he was a very rich man. His estate will figure over a million dollars, the Speculator (copper mine) alone having yielded him a very large fortune. As a man, as a husband, a father and a citizen Patrick A. Largey stood high. A better hearted man never lived. He was devoted to his family and to his friends. He was public spirited and liberal to a fault. His quiet humor endeared him to everybody. He had oppo-

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Mr. Largey was also steadily and securely building up a sound and profitable banking business in Virginia City and Helena. But in these efforts he was apparently only pluming his pinions for a more ambitious flight. In Butte his aspirations in the direction of finance took definite form and reached full development. He there founded on January 29, 1891, the State Savings Bank, with a capital stock of $100,000, and gave to this offspring of his matured and seasoned faculties his best mentality. He was elected to the presidency and controlled its policy, augmented its usefulness, popularized its vaults and directed the investment of its revenues. Meanwhile, with an eye quick to perceive and a hand ever ready to supply public needs, he, with two others, purchased a feeble and struggling electric light plant in Butte, developed and improved it to a condition of value and then sold it. He also founded the Inter-Mountain newspaper, and in connection with it the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, of which he was the first president.

Mr. Largey was the son of Patrick and Jane (Cassilly) Largey, both natives of County Armagh, Ireland, where they were married in 1809. In 1814 they emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Somerset, in Perry county, Ohio. There they worked and prospered; there they reared their eleven children; and there in the fullness of time they died—the mother in 1857 at the age of sixty, and the father in 1859 at the age of seventy-two, from injuries received by falling into a well. Patrick A. Largey was the eleventh child. He was married in Chicago on April 30, 1877, to Miss Lulu Sellers, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of Morris and Amanda (Patterson) Sellers, her father being a Pennsylvanian, whose ancestors came over with William Penn. Removing to Chicago, he is now one of the most prominent business men in that city, being president of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, a very extensive and important manufacturing enterprise. He was also long a successful mechanical engineer in railroad construction. Mrs. Largey's mother, his first wife, died many years ago and he has remarried. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Largey were blessed with six children, four of whom are living. The oldest, Morris Sellers, is an advanced student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Lulu is the wife of Frank C. McGinn, of Omaha; Edward C. is attending school at Salt Lake City, and Mary Montana, born the day Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, is still at home. Those deceased are Grace Helen, who died in 1879, and Blanch, who died in 1882. The sensational and tragic event which ended Mr. Largey's life and shocked the entire northwest, occurred on January 11, 1898. On that day he was deliberately shot to death in his bank by an irresponsible miner named Riley, who had cherished an imaginary grievance until it became a mania. Three years before the murder he was injured in an explosion in a concern of which his victim was one of the stockholders. For several days before the tragedy he haunted the bank, where he was always kindly received by Mr. Largey, who frequently gave him financial assistance.

Mr. Largey was then in the full flush of manly vigor—every faculty alert, every function playing, all the resources of his active and prolific mind at work—with a promise of many years of usefulness. He had vast means, all of which were employed in enterprises which gave employment to labor, commodities to the market and growth and consequence to the state. His influence and substantial aid were harnessed to the car of progress and employed in the development of every laudable enterprise. In social life he was an ornament and an inspiration to the community—sunny in disposition, captivating in manner, entertaining in conversation through both wealth of wisdom and felicity of expression, and elevated in the tone and elevating in the influence of his sterling, dignified and benignant manhood. All these virtues pleaded "like angels trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off." The Butte Daily Inter-Mountain, in commenting editorially on his untimely death, said: "P. A. Largey was one of the very foremost citizens of the state, and for twenty years has been a leading and influential citizen of Butte. His money is invested in a score of useful enterprises for the upbuilding of the commonwealth. In Madison and Jefferson counties he had profitable interests. In Silver Bow he has been merchant and miner on a large scale. As president of the State Savings Bank he was prominent in financial circles, being recognized as a conservative, honorable and able financier; and personally he was a very rich man. His estate will figure over a million dollars, the Speculator (copper mine) alone having yielded him a very large fortune. As a man, as a husband, a father and a citizen Patrick A. Largey stood high. A better hearted man never lived. He was devoted to his family and to his friends. He was public spirited and liberal to a fault. His quiet humor endeared him to everybody. He had opponents, but they were not his enemies; he had business differences with others, but he always thought he was right in his convictions."

Mr. Largey, as this writer suggests, left a very large estate. His bank was one of the most prosperous in the city. He owned, besides much real estate and valuable mining properties, the Speculator, which paid large dividends, and the Center Star at Rossland, B. C., being among the richest. Since his death his widow has taken active control of his extensive business affairs, and is conducting them with a breadth of view, a skill and a vigor which would do credit to a veteran of finance. She is the administratrix of the estate and conducts its vast interests in attractive offices in one of the elegant down-town office buildings belonging to it, where she spends a portion of her time giving personal attention to the multiplicity of details involved in the business. But while thus concerned with these extensive fiscal matters, she does not ignore her social duties, the claims of humanity or the teachings of religion. All public interests have her cordial and liberal support; and realizing that the prodigality of the rich is the providence of the poor, her benefactions are bountiful although not ostentatious. Especially has she been generous to church interests and their charitable coadjutors. She erected a chapel for St. James Hospital and made large contributions for the construction of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, at Butte. At Omaha, in New York city, by many a humble hearth at the mines, her bounty has been felt. And without the knowledge of her right hand, her left has made provision for sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry and nursing the sick, and also for the education, both academic and technical, of many a youth of promise, the child of poor but worthy parents. It would offend her modesty to detail these benefactions. But they are written on imperishable records, and shine with undimming lustre to her credit—good deeds in this unappreciative and unsympathetic world.

PRESIDENT NATHAN R. LEONARD.—the great English litterateur, Dr. Johnson, once wrote concerning biography: "The accounts of the parallel circumstances and kindred images to which we readily conform our kinds, are above all other writings to be found in the lives of particular persons; and therefore no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography." Especially do we recognize the significance and truth of these statements when we come to review the life work of such a man as Prof. Leonard, who has attained distinguished honors in the great field of educational action and whose life has been signally true to high ideals. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields a power for good or evil on mankind. Thus there can be no impropriety in scanning the acts of any man or his public, business and social relations. If he be honest and successful in his sphere of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow. As the president of the Montana State School of Mines, and as one whose life has been one of signal usefulness, we are gratified in being permitted to here incorporate a brief review of the career of Prof. Leonard.

Nathan R. Leonard was born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 29, 1832, the eldest of the six children of Hiram and Elizabeth (Patterson) Leonard, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Hiram Leonard, who devoted the most of his life to agriculture, and accumulated a fortune, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1825, and from thence to Iowa in 1844, being a pioneer of each of these great states. Originally a Whig he became an active member of the Republican party at its formation and was ever afterward a stanch advocate of its principles. He rendered valiant service in the great Civil war as major of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred at Iowa City, Iowa, in October, 1887. On January 17, 1832, Hiram Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a descendant of old Pennsylvania families, who gave of their sons to be soldiers in the Continental army of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather was taken prisoner by the British while in service and for some time was confined on a prison ship in Philadelphia harbor.

Nathan R. Leonard was about twelve years of age when his parents removed to Iowa, and after an academic course of study he entered Yellow Springs College (now succeeded by Parsons College) at Kossuth, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1857. After this he studied one year in Harvard University, giving special attention to mathematics. He then engaged in teaching, and thus early began the educational labors to which he has devoted his life and in which he has been so successful. He became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, and there did most efficient work for seven years, when he tendered his resignation, having been elected to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. With the fortunes and work of this institution Prof. Leonard was identified for twenty-seven years. While filling this chair he contributed valuable articles to leading scientific journals, and was editor of the mathematical department of the Iowa School Journal for many years. He was appointed dean of the faculty of the university in 1863, and was its acting president from March 1, 1866, until April, 1869, and from September, 1870, to April, 1871, while he held the office of dean until he closed his connection with the institution. In 1887 Prof. Leonard removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and there remained for a full decade, during which time he was editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette. He disposed of this property in 1897 and went to California for rest and recreation, and in 1898 he took up his residence in Butte, Mont.

Prof. Leonard was elected president of the State School of Mines in 1900, becoming the first incumbent of this office and thus assuming the executive control of the institution at its practical inception. This office involved exacting labor and great powers of discrimination, as the working policy of the school had to be clearly outlined and defined and its affairs thoroughly systematized. He proved fully equal to the task set him, and the prestige which the institution has attained within the short period of its existence is almost phenomenal and is creditable alike to the president and his able and zealous coadjutors, the members of the board of trustees, whose policy has been one of liberality and progressiveness. The school has a larger attendance for its years than any similar institution ever opened in the west, its roster showing an enrollment of thirty-nine students for the first year. The fact that the mining industries of Montana constitute one of the most important sources of its prosperity and progress (and will so continue during uncounted future years) makes the school an institution whose value can scarcely be estimated. The State School of Mines will supply the demand for scholarly men thoroughly trained in and cognizant of all of the scientific knowledge demanded in properly developing the rich mines of not only Montana, but the entire mineral regions of America. It is one of the wisest acts of the state government that its establishment and maintenance were made possible. Prof. Leonard is enthusiastic in regard to the school and its future, and its destinies rest safely in his hands, for he is not only a man of the highest scholarship, but a careful and capable executive.

In 1875 Prof. Leonard was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he has lectured on scientific subjects and educational topics in divers sections of the Union, particularly on astronomy, he having devoted special attention to those nomadic bodies which invade the solar firmament, comets and meteors. He prepared a most valuable and interesting monograph for the Journal of American Science on the meteoric showers of 1866-7-8, and also wrote an article relative to the great meteor which fell in Iowa in 1875. In politics the Professor gives his support to the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is active and influential, and his name appears on the church roll of the First Presbyterian church of Butte. He is a member of the session and has been frequently a delegate to presbyteries, synods and general assemblies. On August 25, 1853, Prof. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Heizer, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret Heizer. Of the five children of this union four are living: Levi O., general traveling freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Salt Lake City; Charles R., of Butte, one of the representative members of the bar of Montana, and a member of the state senate from 1893 to 1897; Frank M., the manager of the Brittannia mine near Vancouver, B. C., and also interested in mining and real estate; Minnie E., a teacher of Latin in the Butte high school.

JOSEPH M. LINDLEY, a Montana pioneer of note, and the first "cattleman" of the Yellowstone valley, helped to organize and was treasurer of the first cattle association of eastern Montana, and is now a retired capitalist and highly respected resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He was born near Vernon, Ind., August 6, 1840. His father, James M. Lindley, was a native of New York, but died in Indiana at the age of forty-five years, known as one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana, having accompanied his parents on their removal from New York in the days of his childhood.

The mother of our subject, Melissa (Biggs) Lindley, was born in Indiana and is now living with one of her children at Hastings, Neb., at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. She is the mother of five children. Following the death of his father, Joseph M. continued to reside at home until he was sixteen years of age. In 1857 he joined a party en route to Minnesota for the purpose of taking up farming land. He first located near Northfield, Minn., where he remained until the spring of 1858, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and entered the college at that place, graduating in 1860. The president of that institution was a brother of that eminent comedian of the American stage, the late Sol Smith Russell, of Minneapolis, Minn. In his earlier days Mr. Lindley enjoyed but brief terms at the few district schools in his neighborhood, and the supplementary education received at the college at Jacksonville was practically his stock in trade, so far as educational privileges are concerned. In 1860 he made a visit to his old home in Indiana, afterward he went to Atchison, Kan., and thence to Colorado, but returned to Kansas. Owing to the severe drought at that period he abandoned agricultural pursuits and passed the winter of 1860-1 at Atchison. In the spring of the latter year he entered the state service, the governor having made a call for troops to protect the frontier from depredations by the "border ruffians" and the gathering Confederate forces, and in May, 1861, he was mustered into Company K, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Lindley had previously served on the frontier, against the Indians, but was not regularly enlisted until the above date. The name of the captain of his company was George C. Fairchild. The regiment was at once ordered to the front and joined the troops at Wilson's Creek under command of Gen. Lyon, on July 7, 1861. The command followed Gen. Price down to the Arkansas line, and then fell back to Springfield, Mo., where Gen. Lyon participated in his last battle. During the terrific engagement at Wilson's Creek Mr. Lindley received a bullet which, to this day, the physicians have been unable to extract. While in the hospital at Springfield, Mo., he was practically discharged, being unable to perform further duty, and was then sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained a month. Returning to Kansas he was employed as a "wagon boss" on a line of freight wagons. His division was from Nebraska City, Neb., to Denver, Colo., via Omaha, and from Denver on to Salt Lake City. Subsequently he made two trips from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Mont., and in the winter of 1862 returned to Salt Lake City, and engaged in the cattle business. He then secured passage by stage for California, going as far south in that state as Los Angeles, returning as a freighter with merchandise by the southern route to Virginia City. The experience of Mr. Lindley as a frontier pioneer and plainsman, in point of danger, hardships and excitement, is seldom equalled in the annals of early western life. It was in 1864 that Mr. Lindley returned to Virginia City, Mont. Shortly after his arrival in the territory he came to Gallatin valley, where he engaged in farming and freighting between Fort Benton and Helena. In 1865 he abandoned this enterprise and settled on a farm, where he continued to reside until 1871. He then engaged in the cattle business, selling out, however, in 1882. Removing to Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mr. Lindley began loaning money, and also opened a store for the disposal of farm implements, which was continued for two years, when he disposed of the business and engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business, and general pension agent, which variety of vocations he still profitably conducts.

On January 1, 1882, Mr. Lindley was married to the widow of Capt. H. C. Miles. She was born near Vernon, Ind., and her father was the stepfather of Mr. Lindley. Politically Mr. Lindley is a Democrat, and his initial vote was cast for Grover Cleveland for president of the United States. He is a charter member and was among the organizers of the William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, named in honor of William English, an old schoolmate of Mr. Lindley's and adjutant of the One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Adjt. English was killed at the battle of "Big Hole", during the frontier war with the Indians. His remains were carried back to Jacksonville, Ill., and buried at his old home. Mr. Lindley is junior vice-commander of the department of Montana, G. A. R., and senior past commander of his home post in Bozeman. He was also prominent in the formation of that noble society, Pioneers of Gallatin County, Mont. Of this society Mr. Lindley is president, elected in 1899. In 1896-7-8 he served as it secretary. Too high praise cannot be accorded Mr. Lindley for the unselfish and willing aid he has given this organization, a noble monument for posterity. Mr. Lindley was a member of the first city council of Bozeman. Practically he was the first president of the Chronicle Publishing Company, of Bozeman. He is a man who has won his way in the world, almost unaided, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he resides and for which he has done so much.

JUDGE JOHN LINDSAY.—This prominent jurist, one of the most eminent members of the Montana bar, is at present a leading and successful attorney in Butte, this state. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, September 23, 1864, the son of William and Agnes (Brown) Lindsay, who belonged to old conservative families of Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in 1878, locating in Burlington, Iowa, where they at present reside, and where Mr. Lindsay is engaged in business. John Lindsay attended the best schools of Scotland and acquired familiarity with both the French and German languages. On his arrival in this country he attended the Burlington (Iowa) College, and after his studies were ended entered the law office of Judge P. Henry Smyth, of that city. Three years later Mr. Lindsay entered the office of Ball & Huston, and served both as clerk and stenographer. His intense desire for a rounded out and full education in all lines caused him also to devote his evenings to study at a commercial college. With the technical knowledge thus acquired he was fitted for practical business life, and, in 1887, he became a stenographer in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway, at St. Paul, Minn. He remained in the office of the general traffic manager for three years. During that time he attended the law class of the University of Minnesota.

Judge Lindsay first came to Montana in 1890, locating at Anaconda, where his ability and qualifications gave him the post of private secretary to the late Marcus Daly. He, however, in the fall of that year, returned to Minneapolis and completed the law course at the university, and, in June, 1891, was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. Securing an admittance to practice before the supreme court of Minnesota, the young lawyer at once returned to Montana, and made his home at Butte. Later he was associated for one year in legal practice with C. P. Drennen. From this time on success came rapidly. His tireless application, his extensive knowledge of law and his winning personal ways were all so many aids to a prominent position. Above and beyond these was his integrity. His best services were always given to his clients and every aid provided by the law for them was brought out for their service. His power was soon recognized. He became the attorney for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway on right of way through the county of Silver Bow, and other valuable clientage came to him. He continued to practice alone until his election to the bench of the second judicial district. In this dignified office he served four years.

The platform adopted by the Independent Democrats of Silver Bow county in their convention in September, 1900, contained a plank indorsing the administration of the Democratic officials of Silver Bow county, and referred especially to the commendable record of Judge Lindsay, denominating his administration "a land mark in the judicial history of the county." On his retirement from the bench in January, 1901, the press of the county and state, irrespective of party, paid him many well-deserved compliments. The bar of Silver Bow county passed very complimentary resolutions, which were presented to the Judge at a banquet in his honor shortly after his retirement. Without doubt he "made a record" for expediting business, for cleaning the calendar and for prompt and rapid ruling. Politically the affiliations of Judge Lindsay have always been with the Democratic party, and he takes a lively interest in its campaigns. He was once a candidate for county attorney of Silver Bow county on the Democratic ticket, but met defeat at the polls. Judge Lindsay is well and favorably known throughout Montana. His abilities are of a high order and are recognized as such. His life has in all ways been a most successful one, politically, socially and financially. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Lee, of Burlington, Iowa. They have three children, Ruth, William H. and Marion.

PERRY LINNEY, of Bozeman, Gallatin county, one of the highly esteemed and influential ranchers of that productive portion of the state, was born in Grundy county, Mo., on November 22, 1845. His parents, Thomas and Julia Ann (Crockett) Linney, were natives of Kentucky, the father removing thence with his family to Missouri, where he engaged successfully in the practice of law and also owned valuable farming land on which he resided until his death in 1883. Perry Linney, one of a family of two sons and six daughters, secured an excellent business education in the public schools of Grundy county, and was matriculated in a college, when the coming of the Civil war materially changed his plans. After several changes in his condition in 1863 he enlisted in Col. William's regiment of the Confederate service, under Gen. Leonidas Price, and remained in the army until peace was declared, participating in the active and fighting service for which Gen. Price's forces were distinguished. In June, 1865, the General surrendered at Shreveport, La., and Mr. Linney returned to his old home in Missouri, subsequently locating in Carroll county, where was his home until 1880.

In 1880 he came to Montana, his journey up the Missouri occupying fifty-seven days. From Fort Benton he drove immediately to the Gallatin valley, Gallatin county, where he engaged in farming and also followed the occupation of a carpenter. It was in 1881 that Mr. Linney secured a homestead near his present location, a few miles from Bozeman, but within a short period he disposed of this property and purchased an adjoining tract, which he also sold in 1900. At present Mr. Linney has 160 acres of excellent and thoroughly irrigated land in a most favorable location, upon which he bountifully raises all kinds of crops, oats and barley being the principal ones. In November, 1872, Mr. Linney was married to Miss Louisa Ellidge, of Illinois, a daughter of William Ellidge. Of their four children Everett is deceased and the survivors are Charles E., a resident of Bozeman; Frank and Lola. The fraternal relations of Mr. Linney are with the Odd Fellows, and in the community he is highly esteemed.

GEORGE W. LISCOM.—One of the sturdy pioneers of the great northwest and one whose career has not been lacking in thrilling experiences, both at sea and on the western frontier, is George W. Liscom. He is today numbered among the active and progressive stockgrowers of Custer county, and was born in Racine county, Wis., on May 4, 1844, the eldest of the three children of Martin and Elizabeth (See) Liscom, the former of whom was born in Vermont, a representative of an old New England family, and the latter in Virginia, where her ancestors early settled. Martin Liscom emigrated to Wisconsin about 1840, one of its pioneers, and he was both a miner and a mechanic and both he and his wife died in Wisconsin. Their three children are George W., Stella and Frank.

Taught in the public schools of his native state, Mr. Liscom early went to Aurora, Ill., where he served a three years' apprenticeship in a machine-shop, becoming an expert artisan. Thoroughly qualified both by inclination and practice for work of mechanical order, he secured a position as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was employed in this capacity until 1861, when he enlisted, one of the very earliest recruits, in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a term of thirty days. He was in St. Louis, Mo., when he heard the news of the firing against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter. After the expiration of his service he returned to Wisconsin, remained a short time and started across the plains to Montana. He and Book Smith were in company, and they were equipped with ox teams, wagons and the essential provisions. They came up the Platte river, had a little trouble with the Indians and at last reached Fort Owen, near Missoula, having been six months and three days on the road. Mr. Liscom here disposed of his outfit and went to work for Maj. Owen on the buildings of the cantonment and post, and four months later he continued his journey to Portland, Ore., where he secured employment on the steamer Brother Jonathan, which had a donkey engine, as its engineer. He served in this capacity until January, 1863, when the ship was sunk, with 616 persons on board. The disaster was a frightful one, as only thirteen escaped, Mr. Liscom being one of the number. He swam three miles, reaching the shore when utterly exhausted. Returning to Portland, he remained there for a time and then started for Montana. Here he located in the Bitter Root valley, where he engaged in stockfarming, raising horses and cattle, while he also devoted considerable attention to mining on Gold creek and in the vicinity of Helena, while later he became a stage driver, in which employment he had a number of thrilling experiences, his coach being held up by the road agents on several occasions. On one occasion he was conveying a party of thirteen men equipped with shotguns, whom four bandits held up the stage and secured a large amount of booty, one of the men on the stage being so frightened that he became temporarily insane. He later became a resident of the city of Walla Walla, Wash., where he made his home for many years. Mr. Liscom continued stage driving until 1874, when he went on the stampede to the Black Hills. There he remained two years, engaged in the livery business, and then sold his interests in that locality and went to Sidney county, Neb., where he devoted his attention to the cattle business until 1879, when he returned to Montana and located on his present ranch in Custer county, where he now has a landed estate of 2,296 acres, with improvements of the best, including a substantial and commodious ranch home. Brandenberg is his postoffice address. Here Mr. Liscom is engaged in raising highgrade horses and cattle upon an extensive scale, and in cattle operations are of much importance, and through his well directed efforts much has been done to advance the horse industry in the state. He has ever been a stanch Democrat, and he is a valued, honored and enthusiastic member of the Montana Pioneer Association. In 1864 Mr. Liscom wedded Miss Martha Boyd, a native of Kentucky, and she died in 1889, leaving no children. On May 10, 1891, he was married to Miss Myrt Gierhart, who was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Liscom are enjoying their life on the ranch in the improvement of which their time is happily passed.

ALBERT I. LOEB, of the law firm of Nolan & Loeb, Helena, a young attorney of brilliant attainments, is a Montanian by nativity, having been born in Helena January 22, 1872. He is the son of Bernhard and Jeannette (Kander) Loeb, both natives of Germany. Albert I. Loeb is the younger of two sons (Mr. B. K. Loeb, of Helena, being the elder). He received his early education in the public schools of Helena, studying law in the law office of Toole & Wallace, and then entered that superior scholastic institution, the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From there he was graduated from the law department in 1892 with the degree of LL. B., and he was at once admitted to practice in the United States courts, and also in the state courts of Montana.

In 1899 Mr. Loeb was appointed assistant attorney-general for Montana, and he is now associated with Hon. C. B. Nolan in the practice of law at Helena. He was a member of the Fifth legislative assembly (1897) of Montana, and was elected speaker pro tem. of that body. It was while a member of this session that Mr. Loeb introduced the present amendment to the state constitution relative to justices of the supreme court, which was thereafter adopted by the people, and hence he enjoys the distinction of having suggested the first amendment to our constitution that was ratified by the people. Fraternally Mr. Loeb is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias, and was the first president of the society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers. Socially he is highly esteemed in the community in which he was born, and in which he has so admirably succeeded in his profession. He possesses sterling qualities, and is regarded as a safe, conservative and conscientious attorney.

JONATHAN G. LOBB, M. D.—In the important professional field in which the practice of medicine and surgery is involved Montana has been signally favored in having enlisted able and skillful disciples of Aesculapius, and among them is numbered Dr. Jonathan George Lobb, of Butte. He is a native of Canada, born in Mariposa township, Little Britain, on August 2, 1866, the son of John and Lucy (Brown) Lobb, natives of Cornwall, England, who accompanied their parents to Canada in early youth, John Lobb having made the trip in a sailing vessel when a lad of twelve years. He eventually operated a chair factory at Darlington, Canada, where he died in 1880, his wife having passed away in 1867, when her son Jonathan was but one year old.

Dr. Lobb received the advantages afforded by the excellent public schools, completing a course of study in the high school at Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada. In 1888 he entered a factory in Toronto and learned the carriage trimmer's trade, removing to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1889, and there working at his trade for four years. He had early determined to enter a broader sphere of endeavor, and his leisure moments were given to a careful and well-directed study of medicine. In 1893 he matriculated in the celebrated Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and after its very thorough course of technical study and practical clinical work, he was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From Chicago he removed to Stanley, Chippewa county, Wis., where he began medical practice, remaining there until October, when he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he has since been in general practice, associated with Dr. George H. Wells. His natural predilection for his profession and his signally thorough preparation have made him an able physician and surgeon. His genial presence and abiding sympathy have done much to advance his reputation. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, in whose affairs he maintains a deep interest. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with Damon Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he maintains an independent attitude.

HON. NEWTON W. McCONNELL, chief justice of Montana under appointment from President Cleveland in 1887, is a distinguished member of the Montana bar, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Helena. He was born in Marshall county, Tenn., of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Manuel McConnell, was born at Port Tobacco, Md., from whence he removed to South Carolina. A farmer and a devout Presbyterian, he served with distinction in the colonial army during the Revolution, participating in the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain, and in numerous lesser engagements. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Armstrong, and with her removed to Tennessee in 1805, where he died in Marshall county in 1843. They were parents of three sons and five daughters. Their second son, Jeremiah, father of Judge McConnell, was born in Georgia in 1798 and was taken when a child of seven years by his parents to their new home in the wild woods of the unsettled Tennessee country. Here he received an elementary education in such schools as the primitive civilization of the state afforded. He married Miss Annabel Martin, a native of North Carolina. One of the earliest settlers in the south was her father, an Irish gentleman, and her ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were patriotic participants in the war of the Revolution. Jeremiah McConnell and his wife lived long lives in Marshall county, Tenn., where they reared their seven children and where the father, a man of a studious, retiring disposition and exemplary habits, died at the age of seventy-four, and the mother at the age of eighty-four. They were leading members of the local Presbyterian church.

Newton W. McConnell was the third child of his parents, and received his earlier education at the academies of Pleasant Grove and Lewisburg and at Anderson College. He then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and from that celebrated school he was duly graduated, and then taught school and soon became principal of Girard (Pa.) Academy for two years. The next two years he was principal of the Hartsville (Tenn.) Female College. Mr. McConnell early decided upon the law as his future profession and while at Hartsville he began the study of elementary law works, which he continued assiduously, thoroughly grounding himself in the fundamental principles of law, and it was in Hartsville that he began legal practice, and here he continued winning reputation and prosperity until 1887. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Ninth senatorial district in the state senate, and served on the committee on public schools. He here championed a bill which gave Tennessee its present liberal public school system, one of the best in the Union. To this measure, which gave negro children the privileges accorded to those of white parentage, there was strong opposition. Race prejudice was rife and a great deal of eloquence was displayed in the objections to the measure. But Mr. McConnell stood firmly by his principles, and never wavered until the bill became a law. In 1874 Mr. McConnell was a candidate for congress before the Democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district of Tennessee. The convention adopted the two-thirds rule, and after 200 ballots, in one of which he came within one-sixth of a vote of the nomination, he withdrew in favor of the Hon. S. M. Fite, judge of the Fifth judicial district, who was nominated. Mr. McConnell was then appointed by Gov. Porter to fill, until the next election, the vacancy on the bench caused by the nomination of Mr. Fite, and he was chosen without opposition to fill the unexpired term, which he did with credit to himself and to the bench. As a candidate for re-election, he was again successful after an exciting campaign. He remained on the bench until the fall of 1886, and during his term of office the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Without solicitation on the part of Judge McConnell, in 1887, he was appointed chief justice of Montana. In December, 1888, he tendered his resignation of this high office, but his successor did not take the position until March, 1889. Relieved from official duties he again entered the legal field in company with Senator Thomas A. Carter, of Helena.

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N. W. McConnell

[illegible]

and Hon. J. B. Clayberg, in the firm of McConnell, Carter & Clayberg. This subsequently became McConnell & Clayberg, and later McConnell, Clayberg & Gunn. It is now McConnell & McConnell, Odell W. McConnell being the junior member. (See his sketch on another page of this work.) The firm was organized in April, 1896.

On February 26, 1856, Newton W. McConnell was married to Miss Nannie Elizabeth McCall, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel McCall. Mrs. McConnell died August 19, 1901. She was remarkable for her unselfish devotion to the good of others. She was universally beloved and never had an enemy. Their three children are as follows: Frank Winston, Odell Whitfield and Annie Eloise. While a resident of Tennessee Judge McConnell served successively as deputy grand master, grand orator and grand master of the Masonic order of that state, and is a Presbyterian, having been a member of that church since he was seventeen years old. It is almost needless to say that he has been a lifelong Democrat, untiring in his efforts for the success of his party, in whose councils he is a most influential factor. The history of Montana presents no abler or more distinguished jurist than Judge McConnell. His arrival in the state was followed rapidly by his advancement in his profession, a progress that has seen no backward steps and which has established him in a most enviable position. He was ever an alert, fearless and brilliant advocate, devoted to the cause of his client, and eloquent in his pleas. Many of the most important cases before the courts when he was in practice have been entrusted to his care, and his opponents have always found him armed at every point with facts, figures, authorities and the ablest presentations of the fundamental principles of law. Aside from his profound legal erudition Judge McConnell is possessed of a wide range of general knowledge, which always strongly fortifies and buttresses the legal attainments of our most successful practitioners. In civil as well as in professional life he is ever a broad-minded, liberal and progressive gentleman, revered as much for his kindliness of disposition and admirable qualities of head and heart as for his superior legal and forensic ability.

CAPT. WILLIAM LOGAN.—None is more worthy of determinate representation in the pages of this work, as an example of that sterling character which the Emerald Isle has contributed to the complex fabric of our national commonwealth than Capt. William Logan, whose loyalty to the land of his adoption was signally shown in the valiant service that he accorded as one of her soldiers—a service which ended only when he met the grim messenger of death on the battlefield of Big Hole, Mont., on August 9, 1877. It is with marked satisfaction that we here give tribute to his memory. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, December 9, 1830, of Scotch-Irish parentage, being the son of Thomas D. and Margaret (Rohan) Logan, who passed their entire lives in Ireland. Of their family of three sons and five daughters, Capt. Logan was the only one to emigrate to the United States. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, a man of high intellectual attainments and force of character. Of the sons it is worthy of record that Charles was colonel of the Sixty-first Highlanders, that Archibald was a captain in the British navy, Thomas is now a resident of Scotland, while Capt. Logan, the other son, has acquired national fame by his gallantry.

William Logan completed his educational discipline in famous old Trinity College, where he graduated about 1847, coming to the United States in 1848. He located in New Orleans, where he first found work at railroading, continuing to advance until he became assistant engineer. He resigned this office and enlisted in Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, as a private, the regiment having been recruited in New Orleans for service in the Mexican war. Capt. Logan served under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, and later under Gen. Scott, with whom he served until the fall of the city of Mexico, participating in all engagements in which his command took part. He continued with his regiment as first sergeant after the war, this having been assigned to the work of guarding the frontier in Texas and New Mexico, and to opposing the depredations of the Indians. The regiment finally surrendered to Gen. Kirby Smith, in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil war. Captain Logan was paroled and sent to Rouse's Point, N. Y., where he remained until the regiment was exchanged the succeeding fall. He again entered the service in the spring of 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and was with his regiment until the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder and was conveyed to the hospital at David's Island, in New York harbor, where he served as hospital steward after he had

Eng.d by F. G. Kernan, N.Y.

N. W. McConnell

Joaquin Miller's History of Montana.

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In 1854, in Texas, Capt. Logan was united in marriage with Miss Odelia Furlong, a native of the famous old city of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, whence she came with her parents to the United States, the family settling in Texas. To Capt. and Mrs. Logan were born thirteen children; four sons and three daughters are now living: William R., a resident of Helena; Frances, wife of Brig.-Gen. Comba, of the Fifth United States Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Thomas A., late of the First Washington Infantry, and who was in active service in Manila; Maggie, wife of Maj. J. T. Van Arsdale, now at Fort Davis, near Nome, Alaska, with the Seventh United States Infantry; Sidney M., a prominent attorney of Kalispell; Katharine, the wife of J. W. Luke, of Helena; and Archie, who served as second lieutenant in the First Montana Regiment in the Philippines, and now stationed at Fort Davis, Alaska.

A sketch of the life of Capt. Logan would not be complete without at least a passing reference to a romantic incident following his death at Big Hole. As stated in the foregoing biography, Capt. Logan was descended from a Scottish family one of his ancestors being the Bruce. Those familiar with the history of Scotland will recall the ambition of the Bruce to visit the Holy Lands, his death with that ambition yet unrealized, his request of the Douglas that, since fate had debarred him from the realization of his most cherished ambition, the latter carry his heart to the scene of the crucifixion; how the Douglas, complying with the dying request of his chief, placed the heart in a silver casket and how subsequently, in a battle with the Saracens, he cast the casket into the thick of the fight crying "Go first, brave heart, in battle, as thou were wont to do, and Douglas will follow thee;" how the heart and casket were subsequently recovered, pierced with a barbarian spear, and how the "bleeding heart" has ever since been a part and parcel of Scottish history and tradition. In that battle were two brothers of the name of Logan (originally Lagan, a low place), Walter and Robert. One of them was killed in the battle and the other subsequently married a daughter of Robert Bruce and granddaughter of the Bruce. From that time the Logan crest has been a heart pierced by a passion nail surrounding by a belt bearing the inscription "In hoc majorum virtus." When William Logan started on his journey to America his father gave him a seal ring which had been in the family for many generations. The seal was the family crest engraven and enamelled on a violet-colored stone. During Logan's residence in Florida he became worshipful master of his Masonic lodge and when he moved north he was presented by his Masonic friends with a plain band ring covered with Masonic emblems in enamel. Both rings were on the little finger of his left hand until after his death. Capt.

Logan was killed very early in the Big Hole engagement, and shortly after his death the troops were driven back from the main battlefield to a timbered point, the bodies of the slain thus being left in the possession of the Indians. Capt. Logan's body was stripped of its uniform, his scalp taken off and the finger bearing the two rings removed by the Indians. His widow vainly endeavored for years to recover these rings, advertising in the Army and Navy Journal and in the territorial newspapers. About three years after the fight a Nez Perce Indian was killed near the international boundary line by an Indian of another tribe and the seal ring was found on his body. It passed from hand to hand until it finally came to the notice of "Billy" Todd, in Fort Benton, who recognized it as the one formerly worn by his old friend, Capt. Logan. He redeemed it from the old trapper who had it and sent it to the commanding officer at Cantonment Bad Lands on the Missouri river. An officer was sent to deliver the ring to Mrs. Logan at Helena and since then the ring has been worn by William R. Logan, oldest son of the Captain.

For years no trace was had of the Masonic ring and all hope of recovering it was given up by the family. In 1900, however, nearly twenty-three years after the fight, while William R. Logan was residing at the Blackfoot agency, a Piegan squaw entered his office to lay before the agent one of the many grievances with which the Indians are afflicted. On one of her fingers she wore a band ring much worn, but still showing faintly the outlines of many Masonic emblems. Mr. Logan immediately recognized the ring as his father's and easily succeeded in purchasing it from the old squaw, who gave this brief account of her connection with it:

A few months after the battle of the Big Hole a hunting party of Blackfeet and Piegans encountered a party of Nez Perces near the Cypress Hills in northern Montana and a brisk fight ensued in which a number of Indians were killed on both sides. Among the fallen Nez Perces was a buck who wore this ring. The finger was removed, precisely as the corresponding finger was removed from the lawful owner of the ring twenty-three years before, and was worn by the victorious Piegan until his death, when it came into the possession of his squaw who sold it to Capt. Logan's son. So after a separation of twenty-three years the rings again repose side by side.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, oldest son of Capt. Logan, is a native of Texas, born at Fort Belknap on March 29, 1856. After educational training in the various sections of the country where his parents maintained their temporary home, attending St. Joseph College, Mo., for two years, inheriting the military ardor of his father, in 1876, he was a scout in the Sioux campaign. Being recommended by Gens. Gibbon and Terry for a commission, he was ordered to Fort Shaw for examination in the year mentioned. He successfully passed the examination, but refused to accept the commission, for it implied his assignment to the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment. In 1877 Gen. Sherman accorded him an appointment as post-trader at Fort Missoula, which he held two years. Soon after this he came to Helena, which city has since been his home and business headquarters. Here he is successfully engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, and also has important mining interests. In 1898 he was appointed United States Indian agent at the Blackfoot agency, resigning the office in April, 1900, to devote his attention to his private affairs. In politics he gave a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party.

In 1890 were solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Logan and Miss Mary Redding, a native of Helena, and they have two children: Francis and Janet. Fraternally Mr. Logan belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World. In social circles the family occupy a prominent position, their home being a center of refined hospitality.

SIDNEY M. LOGAN, fourth son of Capt. William and Odelia (Furlong) Logan, was born at St. Augustine, Fla., on March 2, 1867. He came to Montana in 1872 with his father, who was stationed at Fort Shaw, and here Sidney was reared, receiving his education in the schools of Helena and studying law with Wade, Toole & Wallace. He was admitted to practice in 1889 at the May term of the supreme court at Helena, but in a short time went to Seattle, remained one year, then came to Kalispell and established himself in that incipient city in 1891. In 1893, under the provisions of the law creating Flathead county, he was appointed its first county attorney and in 1894 was elected to succeed himself in that office. In politics he is a Republican. In religion his preferences are for the Disciples church; and fraternally he is connected with the

Royal Highlanders. Mr. Logan was married on June 25, 1890, at Helena, to Miss Cleora Stout, a daughter of R. P. and Ella (Toole) Stout, and a niece of Gov. Toole. She is a lineal descendant of the gallant Col. Porter, of Revolutionary fame. Their children are Cleora L., Luella, Eula, Sidney M. and William R. Logan.

JOSEPH P. LOSSL has contributed largely toward developing the resources of Beaverhead county and thereby conserving the general welfare. Though a young man he is the pioneer merchant of the town of Wisdom. He is a man of executive ability and force of character, and in all the relations of life his course has been such as to warrant the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Lossl was born in the beautiful little city of Racine, Wis., on March 6, 1860, being the eldest of the five children of Joseph and Louisa (Blessinger) Lossl, the former born in Austria, while the latter was born in the famous old German town, Baden-Baden. The father came to America in 1852 and located in Racine, where he conducted a successful tanning business for many years, owning his own tannery, moved to Pioneer, Mont., in 1885, and died December 9, 1900. His wife is still living at Pioneer, Mont.

Joseph P. Lossl attended the public schools of his native city and thereafter engaged in tanning in Wisconsin until 1882, when he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Deer Lodge county, and engaged in placer mining, which he followed for five years. In 1885 he supplemented his educational discipline by taking a course in a business college in the city of Helena. Eventually he opened a general merchandise store in Pioneer, conducting the same until 1895, when he came to Beaverhead county, locating in Wisdom, where he bought out a small store and opened the first general merchandise establishment in the Big Hole basin, there being but two buildings in the town at the time of his arrival. He also owns a good ranch of 160 acres contiguous to the village, also the ground and building where his store is located, and has an interest in a general store at Pioneer, being associated there with his younger brother, George Lossl, who has charge of the same. He started the first mercantile house at Jackson, Beaverhead county, but eventually disposed of it. His business enterprises also extend still farther, for he holds an interest in promising quartz mines on Gold creek, Grant county. In politics Mr. Lossl supports the Democratic party, but has never aspired to the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests.

On May 1, 1889, Mr. Lossl was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hegerman, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of John Hegerman, engaged in the boot and shoe business in Racine county, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Lossl have two daughters, namely: Loretto L., who was born March 14, 1890, and Gertrude E., born September 12, 1893.

CHARLES H. LOUD, judge of the district court of the Seventh judicial district, at Miles City, is known as one of the able jurists and legists of Montana, as one who has served capably in positions of high trust and who has been identified with the industrial activities of the commonwealth in which he has made his home for more than a score of years. He was born in Weymouth, Norfolk county, Mass., on the 20th of November, 1858. The family dates back to colonial days in New England, and the family name is more than once enrolled on the muster rolls of the Continental army of the Revolution. Cyrus Loud, father of Charles H. Loud, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Weymouth, Mass., for many years, and that state was his home until his death in 1897. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Loud, belonged to a collateral branch of the family, and, like her husband, was born in Massachusetts. She is now seventy-two. They had two children, George B., who is now a man of forty-six years, and Charles H. Loud. In the public schools of Weymouth Judge Loud was prepared for Harvard College, but from the force of circumstances he did not attend that famous institution, but instead turned his attention to reading law under the effective direction of Judge E. C. Bumpus, at Weymouth, with whom he studied nine months. He then identified himself with civil engineering work in the office of the city surveyor of Boston, where he remained three years, and gained an excellent practical and technical knowledge. At the expiration of the period noted he became an employe in the engineering department of the New York, New Haven

& Hudson Railroad, with which he remained one year. He then, in 1880, entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad as leveler in an engineering corps operating in the construction of the new line, and for three years he was identified with construction work on this road, and was assistant engineer on the Park branch, from Livingston to Cinnabar. Returning then to the east, he, in company with eastern capitalists, organized the Hereford Cattle Company. He then returned to Montana and as manager operated for this company in the cattle business on Pumpkin creek, a tributary of Tongue river. In 1886 they met with severe losses and Mr. Loud eventually withdrew from the company. In 1889 he located in Miles City, resumed the reading of law, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and thereafter was in active practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889 which framed the organic laws under which Montana was admitted to the Union, and, in 1890 and 1891, he represented Custer county in the lower house of the state legislature, so that he has been intimately connected with the framing of both the constitutional and statutory laws of Montana. He later served two terms as county attorney, and in 1896 he was elected to the bench of the Seventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson, and he has since been incumbent of this exacting and dignified office. He was unanimously re-elected in 1900, having been nominated in both Republican and Democratic conventions.

Judge Loud has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and was long an active factor in its councils. In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with the lodge and chapter at Miles City and the commandery of Knights Templar at Glendive. He is also connected with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Algeria Temple, at Helena. During the regime of Gov. Ricards Judge Loud served as a member of his military staff. He is also vice-president of the State National Bank, of Miles City, a member of the firm of Lakin, Westfall & Co., who are engaged in a general mercantile business at Miles City, and senior member of the firm of Loud & Kitzfeldt, who are in the cattle business in Custer county. On the 21st of December, 1886, Judge Loud was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana W. Burrell, who was born in the state of Massachusetts, the daughter of Joseph W. Burrell.

ALBERT L. LOVE.—Hiram W. Love, a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1830, removed to Iowa in early life, and was a manufacturing dealer in tinware until the time of the Civil war, when he joined the Second Iowa Cavalry and served through the war, rising to the rank of major. After his muster out at the close of the war he lived for a time in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Oregon, where he now resides on a fruit farm, from which he realizes large returns. His wife was Amanda Magill, a daughter of Samuel Magill, one of the substantial citizens of Cumberland, Md., and both were of Irish ancestry. Albert L. Love, son of this worthy couple, was born in Iowa on August 30, 1853, attended the common schools and the state university of his native state, and took a special course in business training at a commercial college, from which he was graduated in 1872. He then went to Kansas City and learned the tinner's trade. After following this for two years he became a clerk in an Iowa bank and later in various stores, becoming then traveling salesman for a Chicago house, until he became ill in the fall of 1877. After recovering his health the next spring he went to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, and for four years engaged in bookkeeping. In 1882 he removed to Montana, driving a bull outfit to Billings, arriving on August 1, and the next day accepting a position in a bank.

The next spring the bank concluded that its interests demanded a branch bank and sent Mr. Love to establish one at Livingston, making him its cashier, a position he held for five years and achieving a notable success and reputation. He resigned at the end of the time named and removed to Crow Creek valley, in Jefferson county, and engaged in stockraising, but sold his stock in 1897 and in 1898 took up his residence in Bozeman, where he was appointed register of the United State Land Office, a position which he still holds (1901). He has always been active in political affairs on the Republican side and in 1894 was elected to the state legislature. He later was the candidate of his party for state auditor, but was unable to fully overcome the heavy adverse majority in the state. Mr. Love was married on May 15, 1884, to Miss Jennie Goughnour, of Livingston, Mont., a daughter of Emanuel Goughnour, a native of Pennsylvania. He was interested in mining, among other official stations having been vice-president of the Cokedale Coke and Coal Company, of which Samuel Hauser was president.

He is an active and zealous member of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E. Whatever he has engaged in has prospered and he is regarded one of the reliable business men of the community.

PHILIP LOVELL.—Time has thrown more or less of a glamour over scenes and incidents of life on the frontier during the early pioneer days of Montana, and it is not strange that those who were closely identified with the events which served to make history in those days of privation, danger and excitement, find a retrospective review of the dim past rapidly melting away under conditions of today. The advancement seems phenomenal and the march of improvement almost beyond belief. Well it is, then, that there should be left a perpetual record concerning those who aided in laying the foundations for the great commonwealth, and fortunate it is that many of Montana's pioneers yet remain to personally accord the information upon which may be based a resume of their respective careers. One of the representative citizens and honored pioneers of Beaverhead county is the gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph, and it is a pleasure to give his recollections place among others of the old-timers who lived and labored to goodly ends.

Philip Lovell is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, April 12, 1840, the eldest of the five children of Jonathan and Anna (Abbey) Lovell, both natives of England, where they passed their entire lives. The father was for many years engaged in the butchering business in Yorkshire, and was a man of sterling character. His wife was a member of a prominent and well-to-do family of Yorkshire, received the best educational advantages and was a woman of gentle refinement. The subject of this review received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native country, where he was reared to maturity. At the time of his father's death he was but nine years of age, and was then taken in charge by an uncle, with whom he made his home, and his initial business experience was in connection with the butchering enterprise, with the details of which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1860, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Lovell determined to come to America, believing that he would here find better opportunities for individual effort. He bade adieu to home and native land in March, reached the western hemisphere and located in the city of Toronto, Canada, where he remained during the ensuing summer, thence coming to the states, locating in Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. In the spring of 1861 he went to St. Paul, where he was employed in connection with the butchering business until May 3d of the following year, when his adventurous spirit led him to start for the western frontier. He joined a company of emigrants who made the trip across the plains to Montana by the northern route. This train was composed of bull teams, and Mr. Lovell had a wagon in partnership with the late F. E. Curtis, of Butte. Their equipment included three yoke of cattle and one cow. The train passed through the village of New Ulm, Minn., soon afterward the scene of the memorable Sioux massacre. As they approached this point their Indian scouts urged them to make haste, as an outbreak of the Sioux was momentarily expected. The party had not proceeded far after leaving New Ulm before they were overtaken by a band of Sioux, who began to cut open sacks of flour and commit other depredations. They were finally prevailed upon to leave the train, being presented with various gifts and paid a sum of money; thereafter the company encountered no further difficulty with the Indians while en route. In the earlier days of the trip the train had two halfbreeds as guides, but after a short time the company secured other Indian guides who directed them on their course to Fort Benton, arriving in July, and found only the old adobe fort and a few primitive cabins to mark the site of what soon afterward became a thriving village at the head of navigation on the Missouri river. There were eighty-two men in the party, and at Deer Lodge they separated, some going on to Walla Walla, Wash. After spending about a month on Hot Springs creek Mr. Lovell went to what afterward became Bannack, the first capital of the territory, and there engaged in mining for a short time, but subsequently entered the employ of Conrad Kohrs and Henry Crawford, who were there engaged in the butchering business. In 1863 Mr. Lovell entered into partnership with the late Col. C. A. Broadwater in the butchering business, eventually purchasing his partner's interest. At this time the road agents and border ruffians were much in evidence, and so great was the menace to life and property through this source that the law-abiding citizens were soon constrained to resort to drastic treatment and to organize vigilance committees. One night Mr. Lovell chanced to pass the cabin of two men, named Moore and Reeves, respectively, and they told him that in case he heard shooting over on Yankee Flat later on it would be best for him to keep away. It transpired that these two joined other ruffians shortly afterward and proceeded to shoot Indians for the sport it afforded. Not much attention was paid to this dastardly action for some time, but Moore and Reeves were finally arrested, tried and banished from the town. The troubles continued and Mr. Lovell was familiar with all the incidents concerning most of the difficulties and personally acquainted with many of those concerned, including George Ives, Plummer and others who were executed by the vigilance committees. The first man hung in Bannack was convicted for shooting his partner. He was a member of the Catholic church, and as he was being taken through the street to the place of execution Jerry Sullivan, who was of the same religious faith, rode with him and endeavored to cheer the condemned man, their being no priest of the church in the town at the time. Henry Plummer was the sheriff who erected the gallows and executed this man, and he himself was subsequently hung on the same gallows as one of the worst of desperadoes. Mr. Lovell had many personal experiences of an exciting nature in the early days, and a number of narrow escapes from death. He was present at the first miners' meeting in Bannack when it was decided to hang Plummer, Stimson and Ray, and he gave his support and influence to the vigilance committee in their efforts to rid the country of the notorious outlaws whose crimes constitute a blot on the fair escutcheon of Montana. He continued to be engaged in the meat market business at Bannack until 1868, when he took up a homestead on the Beaverhead river, the same being a portion of his present ranch property, now comprising 3,000 acres of valuable land, well improved with substantial buildings, including an attractive and commodious residence. He devotes his attention principally to the raising of high grade Shorthorn cattle, and secures large yields of hay from his ranch, a considerable portion of which is available for cultivation.

Mr. Lovell is one of the prominent and influential men of the county, and is held in high regard as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. He has served two terms as president of the Beaverhead County Pioneers' Society, and maintains a deep interest in the history and progress of the state where he has made his home for so many years and to whose advancement he contributed his due quota. He was commissioner for Beaverhead county for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and as a member of the state commission did much to give Montana due prominence in that great world's fair. His political support has been given to the Democratic party from his early manhood, and in 1880 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving in that important office for a period of six years. He is one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and St. Elmo Commandery No. 8, K. T., of which last he is now treasurer.

On July 19, 1875, Mr. Lovell was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McGowen, who was born in Ohio, whence she came to Bannack, Mont., in the early 'seventies. They have no children. Our subject and his wife are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in St. James church, at Dillon. In 1880 they made a visit to England, while they pass a portion of each winter in southern California. Their beautiful home is one in which refined hospitality is ever in evidence, and their friends are indeed numerous.

JOHN B. McCLERNAN. — Exercising, with marked discretion and impartiality, high judicial functions as judge of department three of the district court in Butte, and recognized as one of the able members of the bar of Montana, it is but fitting that record should here be entered concerning Judge McClernan. He was born in Albany county, N. Y., on April 23, 1863, the son of Henry and Anna (Fox) McClernan, both of whom were born in Ireland. Their marriage was solemnized in Albany county, N. Y., whither came Henry McClernan from the Emerald Isle about 1855. He is a blacksmith and he and his wife still reside in the same county where they originally settled.

Judge John B. McClernan was the fifth of the ten children of his parents and, after preliminary education in the public schools, was a student in Albany Normal School from 1878 to his graduation therefrom in the class of 1880. He at once began preparation for the study of law, which he had determined to make his profession. Under able preceptors he continued his reading of legal text-books at Troy, N. Y., until May 9, 1884, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. He thereafter was engaged in legal practice in the cities of Troy and Albany, gaining knowledge, skill and reputation by his close application and careful and able handling of business entrusted to him. He has ever realized that the truest ability in any line comes from hard work, and there have been no meteoric phases in his professional career. In 1892 Judge McClernan came to Montana, and eventually made his home and opened an office in Butte. He soon established a reputation for thorough and comprehensive legal knowledge and for ability to apply it and a due quota of the business of the county and city has come to him. He is a forceful advocate and a conservative counsel. He is a logician as well as a close student, and he has given special attention to criminal and mining law. He appeared for the defendants in the celebrated case of the People vs. Franey and Moody. His clients were charged with holding up, robbing and killing William Paul Kruger, and the feeling against them was very bitter. Although public sentiment was strongly adverse to their clearance Judge McClernan defended them with such ability and masterly argument as to secure their acquittal. On May 2, 1901, Gov. Toole appointed him judge of the district court in Silver Bow county, and he is giving a most excellent administration of the affairs of this important judicial office. In politics he is a solid Democrat, and was identified with the Herrick wing of the party while a resident of New York.

EDWIN WARREN TOOLE, an eminent member of the Montana bar, and esteemed citizen of Helena, was born in Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., March 24, 1839. He is the son of Edwin and Lucinda (Shepard) Toole, who, coming from Kentucky to Missouri, settled at Savannah in 1837. Here they reared a large and respected family, several of whom are now residing in Montana. The mother died in her seventy-seventh year. (Mention of the ancestry of the Toole family is made in the sketch of Gov. Joseph Kemp Toole, in another portion of this work.) Edwin Warren Toole is the oldest living son of his father's family. In the town of his nativity he passed the days of his boyhood, and he was primarily educated in its public schools. This education was supplemented by a course at the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., where the Hon. S. B. Elkins and himself represented the Philologian Society, and the Hon. W. Y. Pemberton, ex-chief justice of Montana, and the Hon. Jerry Craven, ex-member of congress from Missouri, represented the Erodelphian Society, in the annual debate at the closing exercises of that institution in 1860. In 1863 Mr. Toole came to Montana. From that time he has remained in the state as a resident, and has achieved a brilliant reputation as one of the foremost and strongest attorneys in practice before the Montana courts. He has been connected, as counsel, with nearly all of the prominent lawsuits of the country, and with most pronounced success. Among these are the Davis will case, in which Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll was one of the attorneys, St. Louis Mining Company vs. Montana Company (Limited), involving the extension of the famous Drum Lummon Lode; and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Richard P. Barden et al. Upon the decision of the latter case depended the right to millions of acres of valuable mineral land within the limits of the railroad grant. Mr. Toole appeared on behalf of the state of Montana in this cause celebre, having been retained by Hon. Martin Maginnis, state land commissioner, in the interest of the miners and against the railroad company. He prepared and filed the original brief in the case in the supreme court, which in its decision made this complimentary reference to it:

"As justly observed by counsel for defendant in their very able brief, the reservation in the grant of mineral lands was intended to keep them under Government control for the public good in the development of the mineral resources of the country, and the benefit of the miner and explorer, instead of compelling him to litigate or capitulate with a stupendous corporation and ultimately succumb to such terms, subject to such conditions and amenable to such servitudes as it might seem proper to impose. The government has exhibited its beneficence in reference to its mineral lands as it has in its disposition of its agricultural lands, where the claims and rights of the settlers are fully protected. The privilege of exploring for mineral lands was in full force at the time of the location of the definite line of the road and was reserved and excepted out of the grant to plaintiff."

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Eng. by Henry Taylor & Co. Chicago.

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has been composed of E. W. Toole and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Thomas C. Bach, under the firm-name of Toole & Bach. The business of the firm is confined exclusively to important cases in the superior courts of the state, United States supreme and circuit courts and circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. Among others, they are retained in the great mining suits between the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and the Amalgamated Company, and cases connected with this litigation in the supreme court of the state; Glass Brothers vs. Bayson & Baystate Mining Company, Helena Water Works Company vs. the City of Helena on behalf of the city, and many other mining and corporation cases. Indeed it may be said generally he is a very busy lawyer and the business he has is first class.

While Mr. Toole has stood at the head of the Montana bar, he has by no means been neglectful of other interests. He is largely interested in mines and mining, and a heavy stockholder in many of the most productive of them. In the real estate of Helena, and elsewhere, he has invested extensively.

Politically Mr. Toole has ever been in active sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party. With one exception, he has at all times declined nomination for office. Once, early in the history of the state, he defeated Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, who was quite popular with the Irish people, in his aspirations for a congressional nomination. On this account the Irish vote became disaffected, and Mr. Toole was, in turn, defeated at the polls. From that time he has refused all political honors, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his numerous clients. For similar reasons he has never connected himself with any of the numerous fraternal societies. And, because he has been so thoroughly attentive to his duties as a trusted attorney, the people have great confidence in him, and fully appreciate the high position that he holds as a lawyer who fully understands and comprehends the law.

In his threefold capacity of citizen, lawyer and business man, Mr. Toole must be considered to obtain a fair estimate of his character. As a citizen he is broad-minded, of liberal, progressive ideas and possessed of the highest integrity. Typically he is a western man, but with the western breadth and breeziness he combines the culture and refinement of the exclusive east. To him the possibilities of the west have been seen with a vision clearer than that accorded to most of the earlier pioneers. Many of the possibilities that he saw a quarter of a century ago are now accomplished facts, and he has lived to witness the full fruition of his conceptions. Ever a diligent student, he has stored in his eminently judicial mind a vast fund of legal lore, upon which he can draw at will to the confusion of his ablest opponents. In the preparation of his cases he is painstaking, precise and methodical. In their presentation he marshals an invincible host of authorities with a graphic, forceful eloquence that carries conviction with every argument presented. As a man of affairs, as an eminent attorney and as a personal friend, he has won and holds the respect and appreciation of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state and a broader territory.

LLEWELLYN AUGUSTUS LUCE, one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar, is an esteemed resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. The lines of his life have been cast in channels of great prominence. He was born in Kennebec county, Me., November 11, 1837. According to the most authentic records his ancestors were of the most distinguished colonial families of New England, and settled there at a very early day in the history of America. His grandfather and great-grandfather, Shubael Luce, Jr., and Shubael Luce, Sr., were soldiers of the war of the Revolution.

He is a son of Atsett Luce, also a native of Kennebec county, who resided there during his life, and who died there, in the old home, at the age of seventy years. The paternal grandparents were Shubael and Sally (Atsett) Luce. They were natives of Massachusetts, but removed, early in life, to Maine, dying in Kennebec county at an advanced age. It is a matter of note that on both sides of the house of the subject of this biographical mention the ancestors were people of unusual longevity, many of them living to the ages of eighty and ninety years, and some exceeding the century mark. The Luces came from England to America as early as the sixteenth century. The mother of our subject, Abagail (Rowell) Luce, was born and died in the old house, in Kennebec, Me., where he first saw the light. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom are still living, our subject and a brother in Massachusetts. The mother died at the age of eighty-seven years.

It was in the New England life of early days, made memorable and picturesque by the pens of Hawthorne, Thoreau, Longfellow and Mrs. Stowe, that Llewellyn A. Luce passed amid the scenes and environment of the Kennebec home. Here he was reared, working industriously on the farm during the long days of the summer months, and snatching what little he could of mental pabulum from the shorter days of mid-winter in the district schools. To say that he improved every opportunity in the way of acquiring the elements of an education is but to emphasize the character of the boy who was father to the masterful man of rare executive ability and determination of character. At about the period before he gained his majority young Luce decided to see more of the great outer world, of which he had read so much and dreamed so often. To decide was to act with him, and the facilities with which to accomplish this object were at hand.

A captain, Robert Crockett, who had married a cousin of young Luce, took him on board his ship, and away to sea he sailed, with every prospect of having his ambition gratified. He sailed to New Orleans coastwise, and then across to France, where he had the pleasure of witnessing the coronation of Napoleon. He saw much, learned a great deal and treasured it all. He was abroad for some time, at the expiration of which he returned to the quiet homestead in Maine, and back to his books, his schools and academy at Sequoit, N. Y. He was then matriculated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Subsequently his education was supplemented by the attentions of a private tutor for several years. He then began the study of law with one Emory O. Bean, a man of great local prominence in Maine at that period. Soon after Mr. Luce turned his attention to school teaching, and for a number of years taught successfully in the territory around the place of his nativity. During this period he was assistant principal in a private boarding school. On his resignation of the profession of school teaching he returned to Clayville, Oneida county, N. Y., and assumed the position of general manager of his brother's store, where he remained two or more years.

In 1865 Mr. Luce removed to Milford, Del., and engaged in the real estate business. While there he assisted in laying out a new town in Sussex county, of that state. Two years later he removed to Martinsburg, W. Va., in Berkley county, and again went into real estate quite heavily, speculating judiciously and profitably. Here he completed his course of law studies, under Prof. Blackburn, and began the practice of his profession there in 1872. Desiring a larger field Mr. Luce went to Washington, D. C., and remained there with flattering success for ten years. During the last two or three years of his time in the national capital he was in the office of the assistant attorney-general for the department of the interior and upon his shoulders devolved the hard and arduous portions of the important work of that office. In 1881 Mr. Luce was chairman of a commission sent out by the United States government to treat with the Crow Indians for the right of way through the Crow reservation for the Northern Pacific Railroad. That important treaty Mr. Luce consummated in just three hours,—the shortest time on record for the completion of such work, where it is customary to hold daily pow-wows for weeks, accompanied by "heap big talk." Following this gratifying fruition of able diplomacy the government directed Mr. Luce to appraise the Fort Dallas military reservation, following which service he returned to Washington.

It was during this trip to the far west that he saw the conditions and realized the vast possibilities of the great empire of Montana. The following year, 1882, he removed with his family to the city of Bozeman, and formed a law partnership with Judge F. K. Armstrong, a biographical sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. This professional connection lasted five years, at the termination of which period it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Luce, our subject, took his son, John A. Luce, into partnership, and the success of the law firm of Luce & Luce was an accomplished fact. It continues to this day, and is one of the best and most favorably known in the state. It is a matter of note that they attend strictly to the practice of law, and not politics, although, as showing that L. A. Luce has not always avoided such "entangling alliances," it may be mentioned that he served as a member of the constitutional convention of Montana in 1889. His son, John A. Luce, also, has been county attorney of Gallatin county.

Politically both members of the firm are Democrats. Judge L. A. Luce cast his first vote for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Subsequently he voted for Abraham Lincoln, for his second term; for U. S. Grant, for his first term, but since that era he has confined himself to the Democratic ticket, so far as national politics are concerned. As illustrating the popularity of Judge Luce, it may be mentioned that in 1894 he was nominated for the supreme bench in Montana, and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was defeated by a purely local combination. Of the more pernicious politics of other nations Judge Luce has been an eye witness. While on his travels, during his youthful days, he made a stop at the island of Cuba, shortly after the execution of Lopez, who was put to death by the fearful means of the garrote.

On September 15, 1863, Judge Luce was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia W. Jones, of Saratoga county, N. Y. To them were born four children, three of whom are still living, viz: John A., a partner of his distinguished father. He is a law graduate of the class of 1885 at the Columbia University, of Washington, D. C. He is married and has a son six years of age. He is considered one of the most brilliant of the younger members of the Montana bar. The second child is Lena A., now married. The third child is Gertrude R.

Fraternally Judge Luce is a prominent Mason, having been initiated into the order nearly forty years ago. He has filled every office up from junior deacon to junior grand warden. Financially, professionally and socially the life of this leading citizen has been eminently successful. Called to fill many offices of public trust, he has ever risen to the occasion, and demonstrated his high ability as an executive officer, a man of affairs, and one of superior judgment and sagacious business instinct. Of high moral sense and of unimpeachable integrity, he has won the respect and esteem of a large number of friends and business associates.

JAMES H. LYNCH.—It is not an easy task to describe adequately the career of a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded, and yet with a feeling of significant satisfaction, that we essay the task of touching briefly the salient points in the life history of one of Butte's most progressive and honored citizens. James Henry Lynch was born on April 11, 1853, in Galena, Ill., the second of the ten sons of John and Mary (Manley) Lynch and one of the eight now living. John Lynch was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1814, and when he was twenty years of age he accompanied his parents to America, his father, Terry Lynch, becoming one of the pioneers of Galena, where he located prior to the Blackhawk war, and where his son John became an intimate friend of U. S. Grant. There was also solemnized the marriage of John Lynch and Miss Manley, and there he was for some time a miner. In 1869 he removed to Vermillion, S. D., as one of the early settlers in Clay county, where he became the owner of a large ranch property where he engaged extensively in stockgrowing. He and his eight sons took up land aggregating 3,000 acres, and the estate, now a most valuable one, is owned by the sons. The father died in 1881, and the mother in 1884. They were folks of spotless integrity and commanded respect and esteem by their honorable and useful lives.

James H. Lynch received his educational discipline in his native city, graduating from the high school with the class of 1869. He engaged in pedagogic work in South Dakota at the age of nineteen years. His business career also had its inception there, for he entered the employ of Thompson & Lewis, at Vermillion, selling agricultural implements, buying and shipping grain, etc. His position was one of responsibility and and his operations at this formative period in his life had marked influence in developing that business acumen and mature judgment which have so signally distinguished him in later years. He here remained from 1874 until 1876, when, in December, he went to the Black Hills, the district being still in the Sioux reservation and under military rule. The party of which Mr. Lynch was a member comprised three hundred persons and they proceeded from Yankton, by way of Fort Pierre. Mr. Lynch associated himself with Dudley, Caldwell & Co. in establishing the first sawmill put into operation in the Black Hills region, where he had its charge for two years. He was under sheriff of Lawrence county, S. D., for an equal length of time, and was also for two years deputy assessor.

In February, 1882, he came to Montana, locating in Butte, and entered the employ of Parron, Wall & Co., as manager of their extensive lumber business, retaining this incumbency until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Anaconda, then a city of tents, only a few permanent buildings having been erected. Here he represented the Montana Lumber and Produce Company, and also joined Giles Brownell in erecting and conducting the Anaconda stables, the first livery establishment of the new city. Mr. Lynch, with C. W. Mather, formed the firm of Lynch & Mather, and opened the Homestake Hotel, an extensive hostelry, affording accommodations for 500 guests, and they were frequently unable to meet the demands made upon its resources. In the winter of 1883-4 Mr. Lynch disposed of his interests in Anaconda, except his real estate, and went to Eagle City, in the Coeur d'Alene country, where the gold excitement was at its height, and there his experience did not smack of the life of a sybarite, as he recalls the fact that he paid one dollar a night for the privilege of sleeping in a pit covered with snow. He there became interested in and manager of the Eldorado Mining Company, and he and his partners re-located properties on Pritchard creek, which had been taken up the year before, by power of attorney, for non-residents. Mr. Lynch was one of the first to make bona-fide locations, and litigations followed, and when the various cases came up for trial their case, McQueen Brothers vs. the Eldorado Mining Company, was the first on the docket. The best legal talent was retained on both sides, and the contest was a spirited one, and tried before Judge Buck, and for the first time in the history of Idaho the power of attorney in connection with the locating of placer claims was defined and established. The case was on trial for ten days, resulting in a decisive victory for the defense, and soon afterward the company brought in two car loads of machinery and began development on these claims, but they could not be made to pay, and the work was abandoned. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Butte, purchased and conducted a very successful wholesale liquor business until February, 1892. He then became a prominent real estate dealer, and by his aid much has been done in the way of the best permanent improvements. In 1893 he erected the Lynch block, later built the Silver block, with John H. Curtis, while he has now in course of erection the Park block, one of the finest office buildings in Butte. He was an organizer and one of the largest stockholders in the Silver Bow National Bank, being one of the original directorate and still serving on the board. He is vice-president of the Butte Mining & Development Company, organized in 1900, and to this corporation and to his valuable real estate investments he devotes his time and attention.

Mr. Lynch has ever been an unyielding Democrat, and as a clear-headed business man, liberal and public spirited, it was but a natural sequence that he should be called to positions of public trust. From 1886 until 1890 he was an alderman from the Fourth ward, this service being most important in connection with the growth and material upbuilding of the city, for in this time the city was re-incorporated, its limits expanded fully one-half, while the greater part of the street grading and other incidental improvement was accomplished. He was chairman of the finance committee and was president of the council one term, and his influence and policy had unmistakable effect in municipal affairs. In 1884 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lynch postmaster of Butte, and he gave to this important office during his four years of service a business-like administration, doing much to improve the service, and handling a business which reached an annual aggregate of fully one million dollars, the office being the depository for western Montana and northern Idaho. Fraternally Mr. Lynch is a prominent and popular member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elk, being identified with Butte Lodge No. 240, of which he has been exalting ruler. He has been district deputy of the order in Montana, where he effected the organization of Missoula Lodge, with seventy-five members, and he has been thrice a delegate to the grand lodge. He is also a member of the Silver Bow Club.

On March 29, 1880, at Deadwood, S. D., Mr. Lynch was united in carriage to Miss Mary J. Lackie, born in County Pontiac, Canada, the daughter of Hugh and Mary (Kelley) Lackie, both Canadians. In their beautiful home in Butte Mr. and Mrs. Lynch evince a truly western hospitality.

W. J. MACHAFFIE.—There is no conjunction of faculties in a business man more likely to bring success in his undertakings than the sagacity to grasp at the right moment those opportunities which come sooner or later to all men. This perception and readiness is found in W. J. MacHaffie, of Helena, one of the prosperous, resourceful and energetic young business men of the state. He was born at Brantford, province of Ontario, Canada, October 17, 1859, a son of John and Charlotte (Wells) MacHaffie, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. Both immigrated to Canada in early life, where they met and were married. The father was a prosperous cigar and tobacco merchant. He was devoted and attentive to his business, but was never so engrossed in business as to ignore the claims of social life, the spirit of improvement among his people, or the general welfare of the community. He was also an enthusiastic and zealous member of the Canadian militia, having been active in helping to raise and muster into service one of the first volunteer companies in the country, and subsequently rendered service with the regiment at the time of the Fenian raid, and also during the adjustment of the Trent affair.

The early life of Mr. MacHaffie, the subject of this sketch, was passed in Brantford and Hamilton, Canada, where he attended the public schools for a number of years, and then began his commercial career as a clerk in a book and stationery store, which he afterward purchased and conducted until 1886, when he turned his face toward the new northwest in the states, and came to Livingston, Mont., where for eighteen months he was in the business of manufacturing cigars. In 1887 he removed to Helena and found more congenial employment as manager of the printing department of the late Helena Journal, serving in that capacity until 1892, when he was placed in charge of the State Publishing Company. Six months later, seeing the need of a new organization in the "art preservative" of the capital city, and the opportunity for profitable work involved therein, he founded the State Publishing Company, of which he is now manager and has been from its inception. Under his skill and enterprise the business of the concern has had a rapid, healthy, continuous and substantial growth, responding to the quickening touch of his tireless hand and the widening force of his active mind with a gratifying steadiness and regularity of movement.

Mr. MacHaffie has also developed and improved by use his inherited love of public affairs. In political affiliation he is strongly Republican, and gives all the interests of his party, both local and general, his earnest, active and intelligent attention. During the entire period of his residence in Montana he has regularly attended its city, county and state conventions as a delegate. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World, being a member of Garnet Camp No. 105, of Helena. He was united in marriage on the 23d of August, 1893, with Miss Anna M., the daughter of the late Reuben V. High, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children, Edward S. and Hazel W. The success achieved by Mr. MacHaffie in all departments of life—financial, political and social—is not due to accident or favorable circumstances. It is the logical result of correct principles intelligently applied; the fruit of a healthy organism operating in a congenial soil and climate, and of such sturdiness and thrift in the stock as would have produced a sound, vigorous and admirable fruitage anywhere.

In conjunction with his brother, Frank M., Mr. MacHaffie is interested in business in Missoula. The firm is known as MacHaffie Brothers, and they carry a full line of stationery, fancy goods, music, etc. They occupy their own building, located on one of the prominent corners in the city.

F. T. McBRIDE, one of the most prominent pioneer attorneys of the state, and a resident of Butte, first came here in 1879. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., on July 14, 1850. His parents were Rev. James B. and Sarah (Houston) McBride, both of Center county, Pa. James B. McBride was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated, and in 1847 he removed to Tennessee, and from there to Iowa in 1857. He is now a resident of Scott county, Iowa. He had seven children, of whom two sons reside in Montana. The eldest son is professor of natural science in the State University of Iowa. The grandfather, F. T. McBride, came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he was a leading educator for many years, giving good service in various schools and has long been in the ministerial service of the Presbyterian church. He was the father of six children, all now living but two.

F. T. McBride was educated at Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law with Russell & Toliver, in Greene county, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in 1878. He immediately entered upon his professional duties in Cherokee county, Iowa, and remained there until 1879. In that year he came to Montana by way of Bismarck and located at Butte, which has since been his residence. For a while he was associated, in 1880-81, in the practice of his profession with Hon. W. O. Speer, who served with acceptability as judge in 1880-1881. He was also in partnership with George Haldom for some time, but the firm of McBride & McBride was founded in 1894. Since coming to Montana Mr. McBride has met with the most flattering success in his profession, and is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of Butte. He is well known in the state and is highly esteemed, both socially and as a professional gentleman.

Politically Mr. McBride is a Republican, but never in any sense of the word an officeseeker. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Rose L. Reed, a native of Missouri. They have one son, Francis Reed McBride.

MALCOLM G. MACNEVIN, M. D.—Among the representative physicians and surgeons of Montana due relative precedence must be accorded Dr. MacNevin, who is engaged in active medical practice in Butte. Malcolm Graeme MacNevin comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, he himself being a native of County Haldimand, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on November 23, 1865, the son of Archibald and Eliza (Thorburn) MacNevin, natives of Scotland, the former of the borough of Falkirk and the latter of the old city of Edinburgh. They accompanied their respective parents on their emigration to Ontario, their ages then being ten and four years. The grandfather of the Doctor in the agnatic line was a contractor in Canada, where he carried on an extensive business. The maternal line in the succeeding generations had numerous representatives in the learned professions, notably physicians and clergymen. The Doctor's parents were reared, educated and married in Ontario and they now reside in Blenheim, Ontario, the father, a successful lumber merchant for many years and later a prosperous farmer, is now retired from active business. The two families have for generations been stanch Presbyterians.

Malcolm G. MacNevin was reared in his native place, receiving his literary training in the Canadian schools. Having decided to adopt the medical profession, in 1887 he entered the medical department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1890, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having been a close and devoted student, Dr. MacNevin was honored by his alma mater, the dean of the medical faculty recommending his appointment as assistant surgeon for the Montana Company, Ltd., of Marysville, Mont., at the time of his graduation. He accepted the position and soon came to his new field of labor. After a service of three years at Marysville, the Doctor visited New York and Chicago and in their leading hospitals completed ten months of valuable post-graduate work. Upon his return to Montana he located in Butte, in March, 1894, and this has since been the field of his professional endeavors, which have been zealous and able, his practice being of a general order, though he is gradually making surgery his specialty.

Shortly after establishing himself in Butte he was appointed surgeon of St. James Hospital, an incumbency which he has since retained, while for the past four years he has been surgeon of the Alice Hospital at Walkerville. Since 1897 he has been local surgeon of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and he is also medical examiner for the New York Life and the United States Life Insurance Companies, and chief examiner in Butte for the National Life Insurance Company. He is closely identified with and takes a deep interest in various medical associations, including the American Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow Medical Society. In the organization of the county society he was one of the chief factors and was chosen its first president. He gives his undivided attention to his profession, although taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted city and state. On January 5, 1892, at Blenheim, Ontario, Dr. MacNevin was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Ruth Telfer, a native of that place and the daughter of James and Evelyn C. (Smith) Telfer, who were previously residents of Montreal, Canada. They have one daughter, Evelyn, a dainty little maiden, born in Chatham, Ontario, on June 23, 1897.

JOHN McCORMICK.—Among the prominent capitalists and representative citizens of Butte is numbered Mr. McCormick, who has been the artificer of his own fortunes and has attained marked success through his own efforts, which have been directed by keen business sagacity and won by indefatigable industry and application. Mr. McCormick was for years identified in various capacities with railroad work, and it is gratifying to realize that the rewards of honest industry and determinate effort have not been denied. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in 1834, the son of Ezekiel and Sally (Hunter) McCormick, both of whom were born near Belfast, in Ireland, where Mrs. McCormick lived until her death. Her husband emigrated to America about 1852, locating in Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his days. Of their three sons and three daughters, four are now living. John McCormick was the eldest child, and was but a lad when he came to the United States about 1847, and he here joined a cousin who was operating an iron furnace in Indiana. With him the young emmigrant remained about six years, then went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in railroad work on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and for a time he conducted a small mercantile establishment at Franklin, Mo. He then went to Hannibal, where he joined the party of civil engineers who were locating the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He was employed until the completion of the road to St. Joseph, after which he re-entered the service of the Missouri Pacific and had charge of the track laying from Kit Carson to Denver. He then passed some time at the home of his sister at Brookfield, Linn county Mo., and was later employed for two years by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, whose line is now a portion of the Missouri Pacific system. Finally he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Company, coming to the west in company with Charles Mead, and he was the first agent of the company at Ogden, Utah. As agent of the company he also delivered most of the material for the construction of the Utah Central Railroad, which was then building.

Mr. McCormick remained in Ogden until 1875, when he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Powell county, where he turned his attention to placer mining. At the expiration of six months he came to Butte, where he has continued to be identified with the mining industry, and here he was for three years also in the assay business. He owns a number of mining properties in and around Butte, and is financially interested in numerous other prospects which are of a promising order. He is the owner of the Katie Toohey mine, one-half of the old Buck mine, and the Arctic lode, the last one being now in process of development under lease. He is also the owner of much valuable realty in Butte, including a one-half interest in the Monte Cristo building, on Hamilton street, and a number of houses on Granite street. Mr. McCormick has ever been progressive and public-spirited, and in the early days he was associated with W. A. Clark and John Noyes in the establishing of the first water system in Butte, he disposing of his interests in 1890. In his political proclivities he has ever been a Democrat, and during the first administration of President Cleveland he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. He has never married.

While Mr. McCormick was engaged in the work of laying track on the Union Pacific he was wounded in the right hand by an Indian arrow. The savages had stampeded the horses of the construction party during the night, and the next morning they made an attack on the track layers, in which three men were killed. Mr. McCormick owns a remarkably fine collection of gold nuggets, valued at $10,000. The collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, and it took the first prize granted to such exhibits. These nuggets were taken from the Cable mines in Deer Lodge county. They were all taken from one mine, and are not of placer product. No similar collection has ever been procured from any other quartz mine, and Mr. McCormick is naturally proud of the collection, which is an interesting and valuable one.

HON. PAUL McCORMICK.—This honorable and highly respected citizen, whose useful career has been of incalculable benefit to Montana, both in blazing the way for advancing civilization and in developing natural resources within her limits, is a native of Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born June 14, 1845, the son of James and Margaret McCormick, whose lives were passed in the Empire state. Mr. McCormick was educated at the common schools of his native county and Alfred Center Academy. On attaining his majority he concluded that the great northwest was the field of best opportunity for a young man, and in 1866 he came to Montana, locating on Middle creek in Gallatin valley, and engaged in farming and freighting. In 1870 he accompanied Col. Baker on his famous expedition against the Piegans to the Maria's river battlegrounds, furnishing transportation for the greater portion of the troops. Five years later, in connection with Maj. F. D. Pease and Z. H. Daniels, he organized and fitted out the expedition to the lower Yellowstone, known in history as the Fort Pease expedition. This was one of the most daring and dangerous expeditions ever undertaken in the state. With a party of twenty-eight men they embarked in Mackinaw boats at Benson's landing on the Yellowstone, and proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn river. Three miles below this point, on the north bank of the Yellowstone and in the heart of the hostile Indian country, they built Fort Pease, and for eight months withstood the assaults of the fierce and treacherous Sioux Indians, enduring hardships and dangers such as seldom fall to the lot of even a party of brave frontiersmen. It was virtually an eight months' battle for existence, and during this time six men were killed and nine wounded, for when they were not actually fighting the Indians they were obliged to be in a state of constant watchfulness and preparation. The next year United States troops came to their assistance and secured the peace and safety of the section; and thus through the enterprise of these daring men it was made available for settlement and productiveness. After this Mr. McCormick joined the command against the hostile Indians as a trader, and at the close of the campaign located in Miles City and engaged in general merchandizing and freighting until 1879. In that year he removed to Junction City and continued in business at that point until 1883, when, in partnership with Thomas C. Powers, he organized the Paul McCormick Cattle Company and continued freighting operations on a large scale. This partnership and company lasted ten years, at the end of which the Custer Cattle Company was formed, and Mr. McCormick was elected president of it. In 1898 the Spear Brothers Cattle Company, of Wyoming, was formed with Mr. McCormick as its vice-president. These various enterprises continued in successful operation until 1891, when Mr. McCormick removed to Billings and organized the Paul McCormick Company, for general merchandizing at this point, a company which has grown into the present conspicuously successful firm.

Politically Mr. McCormick is a Republican, but has never sought public office. In 1879, however, he was elected to the legislature as one of the first delegates from the new county of Custer, but through some technicality was not allowed a voice in the body. But he succeeded by his personal influence in having the difficulties removed and the organization of the county firmly established. He was also sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, and served on the ticket of his party as a candidate for the position of presidential elector in the second McKinley campaign.

Mr. McCormick was married at Helena in 1879 to Miss Mary Spear, a native of Missouri. They have three children, namely: Paul, Jr., Myrl and Blythe. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Elks.

HON. JOHN W. POWER.—It has been left to modern civilization to perpetuate by written record the lives and deeds of those who have been prominent factors in the upbuilding of cities, states and nations. Deeds of battle have been the theme of song and story from the earliest ages; but the man who quietly remained in the ranks of industrial and productive activity, promoting the general prosperity through his individual efforts, passed unnoticed and unsung. Today the conditions are different, and no work that gives record of the life and labors of those who have wrought to goodly ends may be held in light estimation. In the development of Montana the subject of this memoir played an important part. He came hither in the early pioneer epoch and, associated with his brother, Hon. Thomas C. Power, in a series of enterprises, was an important factor in the promotion of those interests that open up the way to civilization and constitutes the foundation upon which future growth and substantial prosperity is reared. His name is inseparably identified with the history of Montana's splendid advancement, and he will ever be honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the state, while in his death the city of Fort Benton gave fitting expression to the loss that was felt as personal by the community as a whole.

John W. Power was born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 6, 1844, tracing his lineage back to Irish origin of the stanchest order. His father, Michael W. Power, emigrated from the Emerald Isle when a mere lad, locating in St. Louis, Mo., whence he subsequently removed to Iowa, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine

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Eng By Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

John W. Power

McLeer, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., where the original American ancestors of Irish lineage, located in an early day. Michael W. Power was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits for a long term of years, and died at the age of fifty, his widow living to attain the age of seventy-six. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church. They became the parents of eight children, three of whom are living; the eldest is Hon. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, with whom John W. was so long and intimately associated in conducting enterprises of great scope and importance; Josephine, now Mrs. T. C. Martin; and Miss Sarah E. Power. John W. Power received his preliminary education in the public schools of Iowa, supplemented by a course in Sinsinawa Mound College, Wis. His brother, Thomas C. (see sketch on another page of this work.) had preceded him to Montana, and our subject arrived on June 11, 1867, having come up the Missouri river by steamboat from Sioux City, Iowa, bringing with him a stock of goods with which to engage in trade with the Indians and the miners. In 1871 he entered into partnership with his brother, an alliance which continued with but slight variation of title until the time of our subject's death. Their business in the early days became very extensive and profitable, having thirteen different trading stores on the northwest border of the United States and two on the Canadian side of the line. They purchased all kinds of furs from the Indians, paying them in trinkets, blankets and supplies, buffalo robes at that time costing about two dollars each. By the year 1875 their business operations were so extended that the aggregate purchase of buffalo robes amounted to 36,000. The firm sold their furs in New York and Chicago, which cities also figured as their base of supplies. After the practical and unfortunate extirpation of the buffalo the trade of the firm materially declined, but they continued in general merchandising, wholesale and retail, selling large quantities of goods to the miners and stockmen of the country contiguous to the store at Fort Benton. Eventually the firm was incorporated under the title of T. C. Power & Brother, and the business was extended to include operations in various cities and towns of the state. Concerning the company, extended mention is made in the sketch of Hon. T. C. Power, of Helena, the subject of this memoir being its vice-president. He maintained his home in Fort Benton until his death, which occurred on February 10, 1901. It may be truthfully said that in connection with the business progress of the state there have been no men who have contributed in a more important way than the Power brothers; and the two were so intimately associated that the record of the business career of the one is practically identical with that of the other.

In 1879 John W. Power was prominently concerned in the organization of the First National Bank of Fort Benton; in 1887 of the Stockmen's National Bank, capitalized for $100,000, retaining the presidency of the latter from its inception until the hour of his death. He was also one of the organizers of the American National Bank at Helena, of which Hon. T. C. Power is president, and they were together in the Bank of Fergus County, and organizers of the Bismarck Bank at Bismarck, N. D. Mr. Power was ever animated by the deepest public spirit, and ever ready to contribute his influence and tangible aid in the promotion of any worthy cause or project looking to the advancement of the public interests. For many years great inconvenience was caused by the lack of a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Benton, and it was finally determined to construct one through private enterprise. Mr. Power was one of the foremost in promoting the work, aiding in the organization of the company and assuming his full quota of the capital stock. The company in time completed the fine iron drawbridge that now spans the river at this point, the improvement implying the expenditure of $68,000. The Power brothers were also conspicuously concerned in providing an effective system of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river below Fort Benton, while above this point they owned and operated nine steamers. Thus it will be seen that they wielded a great influence along many lines of enterprise which conserved the material prosperity and advanced the commercial interests of the state. The advent of the railroads naturally prostrated the profitable navigation of the Missouri, ever attended by great expense and innumerable difficulties throughout the upper course of the river. Our subject was also largely interested in various mining and stock-growing enterprises throughout the state; while in the line of improved and unimproved real estate his holdings were extensive and in many instances very valuable. To enter into details concerning the breadth of his efforts and business associations would overstep the prescribed province of this compilation; but his was a wonderful capacity for details and for the handling of manifold and important interests, and two more able coadjutors than he and his brother could scarcely have been found. Mr. Power was a man of genial personality, unassuming in all the relations of life, ever imbued with a deep humanitarian spirit, charitable in his judgment, and one of whom it may be said most consistently that he stood "four square to every wind that blows." His faith in religion was that of the Catholic church, of which he was a communicant, and to whose cause he ever contributed liberally and with pleasure, showing thereby his high sense of personal responsibility, even as he did in all other relations in life.

In political adherency he was stanchly arrayed in the support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and it was but a natural sequence that he should be called upon to serve in positions of public trust. In 1890 he was elected a member of the state senate, and gave his constituency and the state the full benefit of his mature judgment and large business experience. A man of inflexible integrity, his life was without shadow or blemish, and his career was one which reflected honor upon himself and the state with whose history he was so conspicuously identified. In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Power to Miss Nellie T. Kelly, who was born in the city of St. Louis, the daughter of M. L. Kelly. Their married life was ideal, but was of short duration, as the cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest five years after they were wedded and seven days after the birth of their only child, John Merlin, who is now in charge of the sister of our subject, in accordance with the dying wish of his mother. Mr. Power remained true to the memory of his beloved companion and never consummated a second union. Standing under the light and example of a life like his, none can find aught save incentive, encouragement and lesson, and this memoir is entered as a slight tribute to his sterling character and useful life.

HUGH J. McDONALD, M. D.—As one who has attained distinction in his profession, and who has been an earnest and discriminating student and holds due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Butte, where he has been established in the active practice of his profession for more than a decade, stands Dr. McDonald. "Earn thy reward, the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and he to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained marked success in his chosen vocation and has gained the respect and confidence of men. Hugh Joseph McDonald comes of stanch Scottish lineage, the original American ancestors in both agnatic and cognatic lines emigrating to America in an early day. He is a native of Alexandria, County Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, and was born on April 25, 1861, the third of the eleven children of Allan J. and Mary (McPhee) McDonald, who likewise were born in Glengarry, where they still maintain their home. Allan J. McDonald was long a wheelwright and carriage manufacturer and accumulated a competency, and is now passing the golden evening of his life in retirement from active labor, enjoying that "otium cum dignitate" which is the merited reward of useful activities.

Dr. McDonald was reared in Alexandria, receiving educational discipline in the public schools and being graduated from the local high school. A young man of strong mentality, his predilections naturally tended toward a professional career, which he decided to be that of medicine, so in 1881 he matriculated in the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, where he was graduated in 1885 as M. D. Coming to the United States he located at Chelsea, Wis., where he was engaged in general practice until 1890, when he came to Butte, Mont., where he has built up a most extensive medical and surgical business, having a marked reputation among his confreres and the general public. He is a close student, keeps fully abreast of the very rapid and startling advancements in the sciences of medicine and surgery, observes most closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code and is invariably courteous to his fellow practitioners.

He retains membership in the American Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Association. He has been physician and surgeon at the hospital of the Boston & Montana Mining Company for a full decade, practically covering his entire residence in Butte. Dr. McDonald believes in the principles of the Democratic party, but natural inclination and the exigencies of his professional labors have withheld him from active identification with political affairs. At Minneapolis, Minn., on July 11, 1889, Dr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Carrie LeMere, who was born in Baraboo, Wis., and they are the parents of four children, Hugh Allan, Frances Mary, Gertrude Esmerelda and Kenneth Frederick. The last named died on August 23, 1901, aged three months and fourteen days.

GEORGE T. McCULLOUGH, M. D.—Recognized as one of the able physicians of Montana, and established in a successful practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Missoula, Dr. McCullough is held in high esteem as a distinguished representative of his profession. The Doctor is a native of East Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, born on November 22, 1858, the son of Alexander and Beth Anne (Hammond) McCullough, both natives of Ohio, the father being of old Scotch-Irish stock. His father, John McCullough, emigrated from the north of Ireland to the United States after the Revolution, becoming one of the early settlers and pioneer farmers of the Buckeye state and a life-long resident. Alexander McCullough removed with his family to Howard county, Mo., in 1872 and engaged in farming and stockraising. There he resided until his death in 1884, his devoted wife having passed into the repose of death in 1880. They left four sons and three daughters. He served one hundred days in the war of the Rebellion as a captain in an Ohio regiment.

Dr. McCullough, after attending public schools in Ohio and Missouri, concluded his literary education in Central College at Fayette, Mo. He then began to read medicine under effective preceptorage, but temporarily abandoned his studies to assist in a government survey in New Mexico. He then resumed his technical studies in Missouri until 1887, when he matriculated in the medical department of the State University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He was engaged in practice for several months, after which he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in which he completed a post-graduate course, graduating in 1890.

Dr. McCullough then went to Mexico, but in June, 1890, he came to Montana, locating in Missoula, where he has since continued in practice, enjoying here a marked personal popularity and controlling a large and representative business. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course in New York city. The Doctor keeps in touch with the best medical literature and the advances made in science, and holds membership in the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1899, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is at present a member of the board of United States pension examiners for Missoula county, and has also served as county physician. A Republican in politics, he is identified with various fraternal organizations, and is highly regarded in all the relations of life. In 1886 Dr. McCullough wedded Miss Mollie Massey, who was born in Missouri, and they have two children, Massey S. and Maud B.

SAMUEL JOSEPH McGUIRE, regarded as one of the most extensive wheatgrowers in Gallatin county, is located on an elegant homestead near the thriving city of Bozeman. Public-spirited and enterprising, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances, and has achieved a handsome competence by the exercise of many sterling qualities. He is a native of Pettis county, Mo., having been born April 10, 1850. His father, William Ferguson McGuire, was a Kentuckian, his mother, Louisa Caroline (Johnson) McGuire, being a native of Indiana. The paternal grandfather, Samuel McGuire, was of an old Kentucky family of Scotch-Irish origin that settled in the state many years ago. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Johnson, of Scotch ancestry, was also a Kentuckian.

It was in Missouri that William Ferguson McGuire married, and in 1850, when Samuel Joseph was but three weeks old, the father started for California overland. Buffalo were numerous in those days, and several times the emigrants were in danger from stampedes. However, he was spared to reach the Golden state, and after four years' residence he returned to Missouri via Panama, and settled down on the old homestead. In 1878 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, remaining there until 1893, when he died.

The school days of our subject were completed in Missouri, and in 1871 he came to Montana, bringing with him a herd of cattle. They were stampeded by a band of thieves in the vicinity of the Black Hills, but finally all were recovered and brought through safely to Willow Creek, Mont., arriving October 28, 1871. The following spring Mr. McGuire began ranching, but subsequently went to Nevada with a herd of cattle, remained in that vicinity, and for three years engaged in freighting, in those days quite a profitable employment. Returning to Montana in 1876 he filed on a homestead claim, on which he now resides, but has since added by purchase until he has a fine ranch of 600 acres, well irrigated and handsomely improved. The principal crop is wheat, of which Mr. McGuire has, in certain years, harvested as high as 10,000 bushels. In addition to this industry he also raises a small number of horses and cattle.

The marriage of Mr. McGuire to Miss Delilah Ella McKinney, daughter of William McKinney, of Kentucky, occurred May 14, 1881. To them have been born eight children: Nellie, Joseph J., William G., Mary Louisa, Minnie, James Radford, Jasper McKinney and Delilah. For a number of years Mr. McGuire has served as school trustee and is in every way a most popular and highly respected man and citizen.

JOSEPH A. McELROY.—Going into the Federal army in the Civil war as a private and coming out as a captain, traveling in his military service 27,000 miles, serving in ninety-seven engagements and in five different commands, fighting under twenty-three generals in thirteen states and one territory in a regiment numbering 1,177 when mustered into service, and which lost five officers and fifty-five men in battle, 194 by disease and forty-one in Confederate prisons, Joseph A. McElroy has earned the approval of a grateful country. And after the war was over, he endured the hardships of pioneer life in the great northwest. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, on November 19, 1840, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Piper) McElroy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was tanner and followed the business first in Pennsylvania, where he was married to his first wife, who died soon after, and then in Ohio, where he was again wedded and remained until his death in 1846.

Joseph A. McElroy, after attending school, learned chairmaking, at which he worked until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company M, Second Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Doubleday, and was mustered into service at Cleveland, where the regiment passed about four months, thence going to Camp Dennison, and on to St. Louis, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Fort Scott. At Independence, Mo., his detachment had an engagement with Quantrell's guerrillas and "cleaned them out." From Fort Scott they took part in the Blount expedition in the Indian territory, where they had a number of skirmishes. In the fall of 1862 they were in engagements at Newtonia and Prairie Grove and in many skirmishes. In December, 1862, their horses having died and many of their men, they were ordered to Leavenworth and later to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, to be remounted and more fully equipped. Col. Doubleday having resigned, Col. A. V. Kautz, afterwards major-general, was assigned to the command and in the spring of 1863 the regiment joined Burnside in Kentucky and during that summer was in pursuit of Morgan, the raider. The previous winter it had been consolidated, Companies I, K, L and M being merged with other companies, and four new companies being added. Mr. McElroy was put into Company D, which was stationed in Knoxville, Tenn., as an escort for Provost-Marshal Gen. S. P. Carter, and was in the city during the siege.

In January, 1864, the regiment was veteranized, and after a thirty days' furlough went to Washington, D. C., with the Ninth Army Corps, where it was again remounted at Camp Stoneman, arriving at the front on the second day of the Wilderness fight and taking part in the action on the right wing of the army, later doing flanking duty on Grant's march to Spottsylvania. It was moved to Hanover Station and was engaged in the valley campaign, routing the Confederates at the station and driving them into Ashland, Va., who, reenforced by Mahone's division, then defeated the Federals. Here Mr. McElroy was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, where he spent about six weeks and was then sent to Andersonville, but made his escape with eighteen or twenty others through a hole in the cattle car in which they were riding. This was on July 22, 1864, and he did not reach Sherman's lines until September 2, being compelled to go around Hood's army, traveling only at night and being aided by negroes. From Marietta, Ga., he was sent to Washington, D. C., and on the way there stopped at home, where he was invalided a short time by the scurvy. He rejoined his regiment in December, at Winchester, Va. Soon after his first enlistment he was made a sergeant and in January, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant in command of Company D. When he arrived at Winchester the regiment was going into winter quarters as a part of the First Brigade of the Third Division, under Gen. Custer. In February, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and they started up the valley on the last of Gen. Sheridan's raids. They routed Gen. Early at Waynesboro, went on to Charlottesville and down the James river, joining Gen. Grant's forces at White House Landing, passing through Ashland, where Mr. McElroy was captured the year before. From this time on he was in the saddle until Lee's surrender, being engaged with the enemy at Dinwiddie C. H., Five Forks and other places, in almost daily battles.

After Lee's surrender they were ordered south to re-enforce Sherman, but at Roanoke river they learned of Johnston's surrender and returned to Washington by way of Richmond. After the grand review they were ordered to St. Louis, passed the summer at Springfield, Mo., and were mustered out on September 19, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. McElroy bearing a captain's commission. Returning to Mansfield Mr. McElroy again began working at his trade. In 1873 he went to Portsmouth and took charge of a planing mill until 1876, when he started to Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there by wagon to Bozeman. He homesteaded his present residence in 1879, and has increased the ranch to 320 acres by purchase. It is located at the base of the mountains, about six miles south of Bozeman, part of it on the slope, which furnishes necessary timber for fencing, buildings, etc. He was married on February 15, 1871, to Miss Clara Johnson, born on November 21, 1846, at Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of C. W. and Sarah E. (Couch) Johnson, both natives of Ohio. They have three children, Harry S., born on May 9, 1872, a graduate of the scientific department of the Indiana Normal School and now principal of the East Side public school in Bozeman; Sadie E., born on December 6, 1873, a student in the Bozeman schools, and Hugh C., born on January 6, 1876, a graduate of Bozeman College and of the law department of the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. McElroy's home is one of the most desirable in the valley. The residence is a fine one and all the outbuildings are substantial, well-built and in good order. The ranch is in an advanced state of productiveness, showing skillful cultivation. Oats, wheat and barley are the principal crops and give large yields. The only fraternal organization to which Mr. McElroy belongs is the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM T. McFARLAND.—In all time to come too much cannot be said in regard to the sturdy and heroic men and women who came to Montana in the early days and here laid broad and deep the foundations of a great and enlightened commonwealth. Of signal relevancy in this work, then, is a consideration of the life history of Mr. McFarland, one of the honored pioneer citizens of Fergus county, and late incumbent of the important office of public administrator, at Lewistown.

William T. McFarland is a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born on the 22d of May, 1842, being a son of Dr. Joel B. and Elizabeth (Taylor) McFarland, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Dr. McFarland was long engaged in the practice of medicine in Ohio and Indiana, was known and honored as an able physician and a man of unbending rectitude, his death occurring in 1861 in Indiana. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the Hoosier state in 1850, was very prominent in public affairs, and one of the cornerstones of the Abolition party of the northwest. William T. McFarland and Mrs. M. B. Child, of Helena, are the only representatives of the family in Montana, whither his mother and her two sons came in 1867. The brother, Demas L. McFarland, is now dead, losing his life by suffocation in a burning cabin at Round Up on the Musselshell river.

William T. McFarland was reared and educated in Indiana, where the family maintained its home until 1867, when the widowed mother came with her two sons to Montana. The trip was made by boat up the Missouri river from St. Louis to Fort Benton. Here the mother passed the residue of her life, her death occurring in 1886. Mr. McFarland began the active duties of life as a freighter between Helena and Fort Benton, but his initial first trip between these places in this capacity was also his final one. He made his home in or near Helena until 1882. In 1868 he was engaged by the government to assist in the surveying of the state, and was thus employed until 1880. Two years later he came to Fergus county in the employ of the Montana Sheep Company, and was located for some time in the Flatwillow section of the county. He finally removed to Maiden, and thereafter devoted his attention to surveying and to the occasional practice of law, for as there was only one other lawyer in the place at that time he was forced at times to appear and help as he could those in difficulties. He took up his abode in Lewistown in 1890 and he has since made that enterprising city his home. He first visited Fergus county in 1875, being then with his brother, who had a contract of government surveys. It is worthy of note that Mr. McFarland still devotes more or less attention to work in the line of surveying, in which he has has wide experience. His technical knowledge has also caused him to receive the appointment of deputy United States mineral surveyor. He is well known throughout the county and has a wide circle of friends. His bachelor "den" and office in Lewistown is finished in natural wood, and is at once a music parlor, museum and library, as well as office and dwelling.

Mr. McFarland has been a life-long Republican and is a stanch supporter of the party. After locating in Lewistown he served for six years in the office of justice of the peace, and is still holding that office. He feels proud of the fact that, in the last approval of his bond by the district judge, that official in his letter of transmittal, called attention to the fact that during the past six years in all of the appeals to the district court from his justice's court, Mr. McFarland's decisions had been never overruled, either by the court or when tried by a jury. Some time since a controversy in the correspondents' corner of the Cincinnati Enquirer led Mr. McFarland to have published an accurate account of the burning of the steamer Sunnyside on the Mississippi river, in November, 1863, by which forty-five lives were lost. Mr. McFarlano was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, and saved a young girl named Blake by swimming with her to the shore, and he also, with the assistance of the barber of the steamer, brought to shore and saved an old man who had gone down for the third time.

At the time of Mr. McFarland's arrival in the territory of Montana there were eleven counties composing it, and he has carried, as his "load of sin," the solar compass, chain and pins in nine of them, Missoula and Dawson alone being excepted, and, as chief clerk of the state surveyor-general's office for several months, he became so familiar with these as to feel that he had been there also and helped to run their lines.

JOHN T. McGUIRE.—One of the many fine farms in the beautiful Gallatin valley is that owned and operated by the subject of this review. Recognized as a progressive and scientific agriculturalist who has attained success through timely and effective efforts, Mr. McGuire has won the esteem of the community by his strict observance of those amenities which should ever be observed in all relations of life. Mr. McGuire is a native of the city of Sedalia, Mo., from whence Montana has obtained many of her best citizens, the date of his nativity being September 16, 1855. He is a son of William F. and Carrie (Johnson) McGuire, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana, the ancestry on the paternal side being Kentuckians for several generations. The father of our subject removed to Missouri in an early day and engaged in farming until 1880, going thence to Kansas, where he continued his agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow is living in Pettis county, Mo. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the sixth in order of birth.

The early years of John T. McGuire were passed in Missouri, where he grew to maturity, securing his education in the public schools, while his youthful labors assisted in the work of the farm. He accompanied the family on removal to Kansas, where he continued to make his home until 1892, when he came to Montana, and upon his arrival $125 represented his financial resources. Mr. McGuire and family located in Gallatin valley, where he purchased the James Dartis ranch, comprising 160 acres on East Gallatin river, five miles east of Belgrade postoffice. The entire tract is under irrigation, Mr. McGuire controlling a water-right of 120 inches. The ranch is devoted to general farming, the principal crops being oats and wheat, large yields, as high as 110 bushels of oats to the acre, having been harvested during the season of 1900. Mr. McGuire also raises Norman and Clydesdale horses and shorthorn cattle, and in every branch of his ranching operations he brings to bear mature judgment and the most effective methods. Through energy, ability and close application he has attained marked success during the few years of his residence in the valley, and taking into consideration his limited means, is strong evidence that Montana offers extraordinary advantages to those who are willing to "work out their own salvation." In politics our subject gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On August 5, 1883, Mr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Belle Carter, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of James and Samantha Carter, natives of Ohio, both deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have four children: Clyde M., Carrie E., William Lloyd and Bertha Beatrice.

WILLIAM C. McKASKLE.—A scion of old Scottish stock and with the name he bears identified with American history from the early colonial epoch, his grandfather having served with distinction in the Continental army during the Revolution, dying from the effects of wounds received in that great struggle, the personal career of Mr. McKaskle has been one of varied characteristics, and now as a resident of Pony, Madison county, he is conspicuously identified with the great mining industry, through which Montana first gained prestige. Mr. McKaskle was born in Benton county, Mo., March 22, 1845. His father, Bruce McKaskle, born in North Carolina, was a man of wealth and influence. In 1844 he removed to Texas, but soon returned to his old home, thence went to Alabama and to Missouri, where he became a resident shortly before the birth of his son, William C. He was born in 1812, and his death occurred at Preston, Tex., in 1857. He was a son of Angus McKaskle, who was born in Scotland, a descendant of one of the proud old families who emigrated to America and located in North Carolina in an early day, where he established large iron works and owned a plantation and many slaves. He was an influential man and prominent in public affairs. He entered the Continental army of the Revolution and was severely wounded in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, N. C., dying from the wound a short time afterward. The maiden name of Mr. McKaskle's mother was Maria Ripley. She was born in Alabama, the daughter of Thomas Ripley, a wealthy planter. She was mother of four children, of whom three are now living.

William C. McKaskle, the third of his parents' children, was but three years of age when his parents removed from Missouri to Texas, and in the latter commonwealth he was educated in private schools. He was but sixteen when the divided nation entered upon the greatest internecine conflict ever recorded in history, and he ran away from home to join actively in the cause of the South, and finally succeeded in enlisting in the Army of the West, and was in active service in a number of the most notable engagements of the war. He was in the engagement at Peak Ridge (Elkhorn), Chickamauga and Stone river; in the last named he was slightly wounded, as was he in several other engagements, though never long incapacitated for duty. Mr. McKaskle was captured in an engagement in front of Atlanta on July 21, 1864, and remained a prisoner until the close of the war.

After his military service was thus terminated Mr. McKaskle came to the west, making the overland trip to Colorado, the party having numerous encounters with Indians while on the way. He engaged in mining in Colorado about two years, and then followed the same vocation in Wyoming and Nevada, finally coming to Montana in 1870. He located first at Radersburg, engaged in placer mining for a time, and then went to Red Mountain City, or Highland, near Butte, following mining and prospecting there and later at Silver Star, Cherry creek and Red Bluff, at last taking up his residence at Pony, where he now maintains his home and controls valuable mining interests. He has attained a high degree of success, and is recognized as one of the representative business men of the county. Politically his influence and support are with the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On October 4, 1881, Mr. McKaskle married Miss Katherine Beckwith, who was born in Maryland, the daughter of William Beckwith, a carpenter and builder, who was a resident of Montana at the time of his death, which occurred at Pony, in 1897. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKaskle only one is living, Isabel; Helen and Bruce are deceased.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.—The world judges the character of a community by its representative citizens, and yields its admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent men of Dawson county is Mr. Lindsay, who has attained success in connection with industrial activities, and who is an influential member of the Republican party, having represented his county in the state legislature, and who is honored for his ability and sterling integrity. He has been a resident of Dawson county for nearly a score of years and is one of the most extensive individual sheep growers in Montana, an industry in which he began operations upon a modest scale.

Mr. Lindsay is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1852. His father, James M. Lindsay, was born in New Jersey in 1828. When a young man he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred in August, 1898, in Fostoria, where he had conducted a barrel manufactory for fifteen years. At the time of his demise he had retired from active business and for several years had enjoyed the quiet and peace that an industrious and honorable life brings to age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth J. Bebout, was born at New Brighton, Pa., in 1834. Her death occurred at Poland, Ohio, in 1867. Of their nine children seven are now living.

William Lindsay was educated in the public schools of Poland, Ohio, and New Brighton, Pa., and when attaining the age of twenty-one in 1873, he engaged in the hardware business at Beaver Falls, Pa., where he continued operations until 1883. In the spring of 1884 he came to Dawson county, Mont., and located on Redwater, near the Missouri river, seventy miles from Glendive, the county-seat. Here he was engaged in the sheep business until 1892. In 1893 Mr. Lindsay located on what is now known as his homestead ranch, which is eligibly situated on Spring creek, twenty-five miles west of Glendive. He has a fine ranch property of 560 acres in this county and in late years he has run an average of 16,000 head of sheep, putting a large portion of his stock out on shares to three or four persons, and thus utilizing the open range to a considerable extent. He has made the best of improvements on the homestead ranch, where he passes a portion of each year. He maintains at all times general supervision of his extensive interests. In 1893 also Mr. Lindsay bought a handsome residence in Glendive, and this is the family home during the time not passed on the ranch. Mr. Lindsay has a clear and distinct title to the honor of having been the architect of his own fortune, for he has pushed forward to well-won success entirely by his own efforts. He has a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity of hard work, and his course has gained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

In his political allegiance Mr. Lindsay has ever been a stanch supporter of the Republican party. In 1896 he was elected to represent Dawson county in the lower house of the state legislature, and proved a faithful and valuable member of the legislature, his efforts being so satisfactory to his constituents that he was elected as his own successor in 1898; he thus served in the Fifth and Sixth general assemblies. During the memorable senatorial contest of the session of 1899, resulting in the election of the Hon. W. A. Clark, of Butte, to the United States senate, Mr. Lindsay was one of the four Republicans in the assembly who remained true to their party during the entire contest. Prior to his election to the legislature Mr. Lindsay had given most effective service on the board of county commissioners of Dawson county, to which he was elected in 1892, and he held this office for the full term of four years. He is at all times public spirited, ever ready to lend his influence in furtherance of all things tending to the general good of the county and state. Mr. Lindsay is a valued member of that great body of evangelical Christians, the Methodist Episcopal church, and in May, 1899, was elected a lay delegate from Montana to the general conference of that church, held at Chicago in that year. Fraternally he is identified with Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and Gate City Lodge No. 37, of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lindsay has been twice married. At Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 7th of August, 1872, he wedded Miss Jennie Anderson, who was born in the old Keystone state, and who died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1885. On the 26th of August, 1886, at Glendive, Mont., he consummated his second marriage, being then united to Miss Alice M. Reehl, who was born at Bridgewater, Pa., the daughter of Conrad and Ellen Reehl, natives of Germany and Scotland respectively. Her father devoted his life to manufacturing. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of two children—William LeRoy, who was born on the 15th of August, 1887, and Grace M., born on the 12th of May, 1893.

William Lindsay

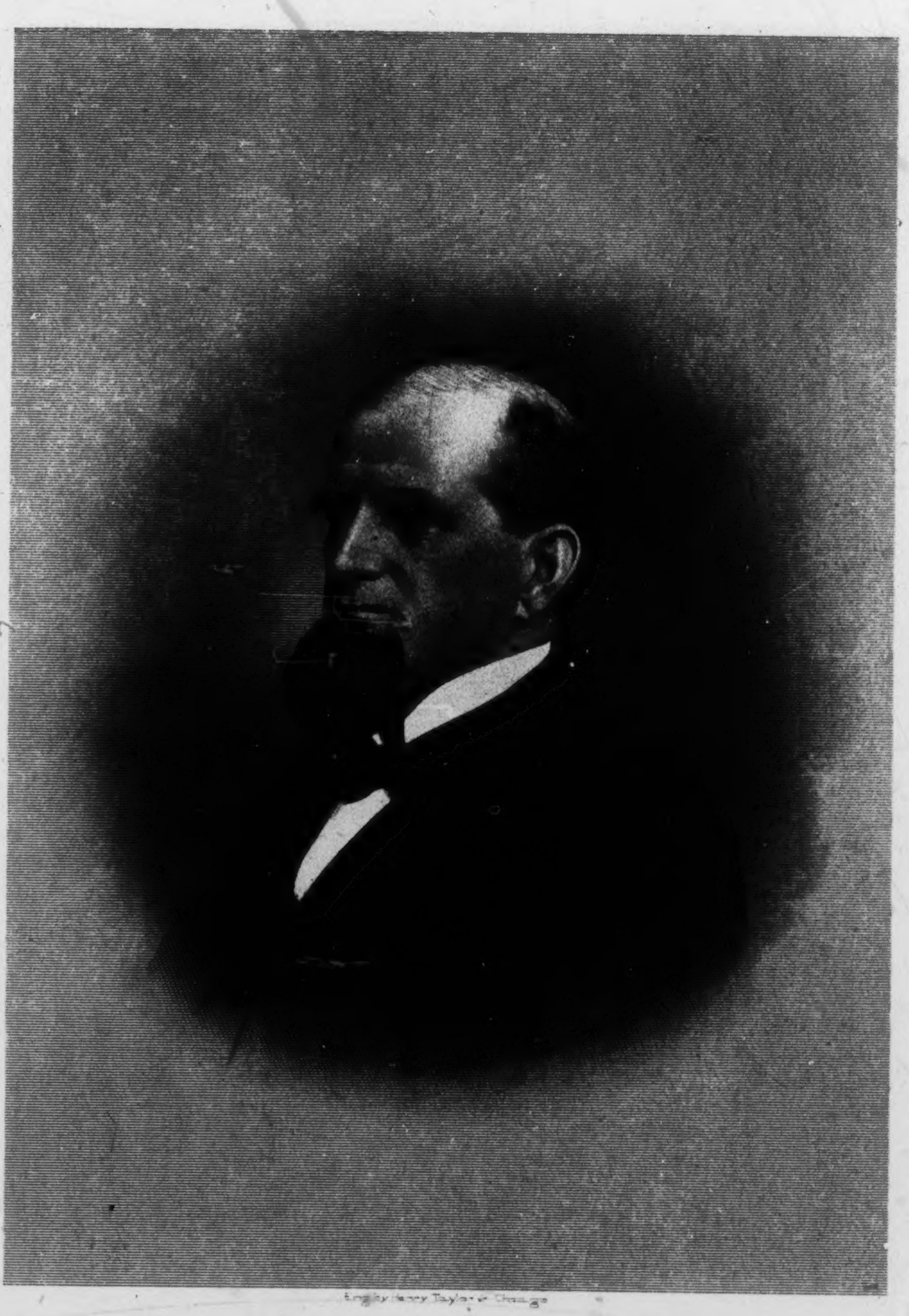
WILLIAM LINDSAY.—The world judges the character of a community by its representative citizens, and yields its admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent men of Dawson county is Mr. Lindsay, who has attained success in connection with industrial activities, and who is an influential member of the Republican party, having represented his county in the state legislature, and who is honored for his ability and sterling integrity. He has been a resident of Dawson county for nearly a score of years and is one of the most extensive individual sheep growers in Montana, an industry in which he began operations upon a modest scale.

Mr. Lindsay is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1852. His father, James M. Lindsay, was born in New Jersey in 1828. When a young man he removed to Ohio, where his death occurred in August, 1898, in Fostoria, where he had conducted a barrel manufactory for fifteen years. At the time of his demise he had retired from active business and for several years had enjoyed the quiet and peace that an industrious and honorable life brings to age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth J. Bebout, was born at New Brighton, Pa., in 1834. Her death occurred at Poland, Ohio, in 1867. Of their nine children seven are now living.

William Lindsay was educated in the public schools of Poland, Ohio, and New Brighton, Pa., and when attaining the age of twenty-one in 1873, he engaged in the hardware business at Beaver Falls, Pa., where he continued operations until 1883. In the spring of 1884 he came to Dawson county, Mont., and located on Redwater, near the Missouri river, seventy miles from Glendive, the county-seat. Here he was engaged in the sheep business until 1892. In 1893 Mr. Lindsay located on what is now known as his homestead ranch, which is eligibly situated on Spring creek, twenty-five miles west of Glendive. He has a fine ranch property of 560 acres in this county and in late years he has run an average of 16,000 head of sheep, putting a large portion of his stock out on shares to three or four persons, and thus utilizing the open range to a considerable extent. He has made the best of improvements on the homestead ranch, where he passes a portion of each year. He maintains at all times general supervision of his extensive interests. In 1893 also Mr. Lindsay bought a handsome residence in Glendive, and this is the family home during the time not passed on the ranch. Mr. Lindsay has a clear and distinct title to the honor of having been the architect of his own fortune, for he has pushed forward to well-won success entirely by his own efforts. He has a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity of hard work, and his course has gained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

In his political allegiance Mr. Lindsay has ever been a stanch supporter of the Republican party. In 1896 he was elected to represent Dawson county in the lower house of the state legislature, and proved a faithful and valuable member of the legislature, his efforts being so satisfactory to his constituents that he was elected as his own successor in 1898; he thus served in the Fifth and Sixth general assemblies. During the memorable senatorial contest of the session of 1899, resulting in the election of the Hon. W. A. Clark, of Butte, to the United States senate, Mr. Lindsay was one of the four Republicans in the assembly who remained true to their party during the entire contest. Prior to his election to the legislature Mr. Lindsay had given most effective service on the board of county commissioners of Dawson county, to which he was elected in 1892, and he held this office for the full term of four years. He is at all times public spirited, ever ready to lend his influence in furtherance of all things tending to the general good of the county and state. Mr. Lindsay is a valued member of that great body of evangelical Christians, the Methodist Episcopal church, and in May, 1899, was elected a lay delegate from Montana to the general conference of that church, held at Chicago in that year. Fraternally he is identified with Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and Gate City Lodge No. 37, of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lindsay has been twice married. At Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 7th of August, 1872, he wedded Miss Jennie Anderson, who was born in the old Keystone state, and who died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1885. On the 26th of August, 1886, at Glendive, Mont., he consummated his second marriage, being then united to Miss Alice M. Reehl, who was born at Bridgewater, Pa., the daughter of Conrad and Ellen Reehl, natives of Germany and Scotland respectively. Her father devoted his life to manufacturing. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of two children—William LeRoy, who was born on the 15th of August, 1887, and Grace M., born on the 12th of May, 1893.



Eng. by Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

William Lindsay

JOHN McINTYRE, M. D.—One of the able and popular representatives of the medical and surgical professions in Montana is Dr. McIntyre, who is established in the city of Butte, where he retains an appreciative support. He is a native of the city of Ottawa, Canada, born on March 16, 1862, the son of Andrew J. and Jane (McAdam) McIntire, both of whom are Canadians, of Scottish and of Irish lineage. They reside in the city of Ottawa, where the father is superintendent of the mechanical department of the local street railway. John McIntyre prosecuted his studies in the public schools, completing a course in the high school. His choice of vocation was indicated when in 1893 he matriculated in the medical department of Bishop's University of Montreal, where he completed a thorough course of technical study and was graduated in the class of 1897, and received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Thoroughly fortified by well-directed study and effective clinical work, Dr. McIntyre soon came to Montana and established himself in medical and surgical practice in Butte, where his ability and genial personality soon gained him distinctive patronage. He is a skilled surgeon and physician, keeps abreast of the advances made in the line of his profession, is an active member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association, the Silver Bow Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, Canada, and local medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. The Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Select Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Royal Neighbors of America, being medical examiner for the three organizations last mentioned. In 1898, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kent, who was born in the city of Quebec, Canada. Doctor and Mrs. McIntyre occupy a position of prominence in connection with the social activities of their home city.

JOSEPH R. McKAY.—Throughout human history the horse has held the highest place of all animals in the regard of mankind, held it justly because of his usefulness, his beauty and the true nobility of his character. And the men who breed the best species of this fine animal and develop his best traits in the highest degree earn and secure the commendation and good will if their fellows. In this class perhaps no one is more entitled to a greater degree of admiration and approved than Joseph R. McKay, known far and wide as one of the most enterprising and successful breeders of high grade draught and trotting horses.

Mr. McKay was born in Ottawa county, Canada, in 1849. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth (Robinson) McKay, the former a native of the north of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, and the latter born in Canada of parents also from the north of Ireland. They had five children, of whom Mr. McKay was the third. He received his education in the excellent Canadian schools and at a commercial college. He first engaged in business for ten years as a clerk and salesman in a general store in Ontario. He was then attracted to the lumber business, which he conducted until he was burned out. He then went into the employ of Hamilton Brothers, of Hawkesbury, where he remained eleven years. In 1885 he came to Montana, locating at Miles City, and began operations as a stockbreeder and dealer, and has since followed that business successfully. His specialties are draught and trotting horses and Devon cattle. He is the only breeder of this brand of cattle in Montana. Prior to 1899 he was engaged in the cattle business much more extensively than now. But in 1899 he sold off the most of his stock, since then carrying only a small herd of the purest blood.

Mr. McKay is a great lover of good horses, and knows their points as thoroughly as any man living. He has given to the market many of high record, and is aspiring to better results. He is the present owner of Money Musk, an undoubted "comer," and likely to prove the fastest trotter in the world, he having already surpassed all records for a single quarter. This promising horse was bred and reared in Montana and trained in Montreal. He is as yet only a colt, but his performances are almost phenomenal. What he will prove at the full maturity of his powers can only be conjectured and waited for with ardent hopes.

In political affiliation Mr. McKay is a consistent and active Republican, and has given proof of the firmness of his faith by excellent service to his party. He was elected county commissioner in 1889, to the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, to the state senate in 1894, and to the post of county treasurer, of which he is the present incumbent, in 1900. In all these offices he has shown high character, breadth of view, a discriminating knowledge of public affairs, and fine executive ability. In the senate, when excitement ran high and conditions were chaotic, and when many good men seemed to drift from their moorings, he stood firmly by his faith and the caucus nominees of his party, and came out of the storm with the admiration and respect of all men of integrity. In fraternal connection he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 23, and also of the Royal Arch Chapter of Miles City. He was married in 1893 to Miss Mary Southward, a native of Columbus, Wis. They have two children, Scott and Joseph R., Jr. In his immediate community Mr. McKay appears as a popular idol, to whom all men are deferential, many cordially friendly and some enthusiastically devoted; and throughout the state he is held in the highest esteem. In the sporting world he ranks among the best and most progressive patrons of the turf.

CHARLES W. McLEAN.—One of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Yellowstone county is Mr. McLean, whose experience in the west has covered a long term of years and whose well improved ranch is located about four miles east of the Musselshell crossing. He was born on January 15, 1862, in the Dominion of Canada, being the son of William and Christine (Ross) McLean, both of sterling old Scottish lineage. William McLean was a farmer, and Charles W., after attending the public schools of Canada until he was twelve years of age, went to Carroll county, N. H., and in Littleton, N. H., engaged in driving coaches in the White Mountains, during the summer months, and in 1873 he came west to Denver, Colo., later removing to Leadville, from whence he soon went to the Arkansas valley, where he engaged in stockraising, in association with Ed. Mulock, later with William Hammond, and finally he removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and here he found employment as range rider with the S. & G. outfit.

In 1883 Mr. McLean came to Montana and located on the Musselshell river. Here he was for five years employed by stock outfits, and in 1888 he made his home on a ranch four miles east of Musselshell, which is his postoffice, where he has been since very successfully engaged in stockraising, using much discrimination in his operations and retaining uniform respect and confidence. In politics he supports the Republican party, and while a resident of Fergus county he served as school trustee. On November 14, 1891, Mr. McLean married with Miss Jessie McJelvry, daughter of Duncan McJelvry, of Boston, and her death occurred on March 2, 1892. She was the mother of twin sons, Charles and Duncan, both of whom are dead.

HON. SIDNEY H. McINTIRE, ex-judge of the First judicial district of Montana, is a leading member of the bar of the state, and a highly esteemed resident of Helena. He was born in Savannah, Ga., April 8, 1862, the son of James and Frances (Noyes) McIntire. The father was a native of the north of Ireland; the mother of England. In 1840 they came to the United States and setttled in Savannah, where James McIntire was long a prosperous merchant. He died in that city in 1862, leaving the Judge fatherless at the age of only a few months. The mother passed away in 1895. To them were born seven sons and five daughters. Four of the sons are now highly respected and successful residents of Helena.

Sidney H. McIntire, the youngest in his parent's family, passed his early boyhood in Savannah, and attended the public schools, acquiring the elementary portion of what was afterwards amplified to a complete and finished education. This was afforded him by a superior school in London, England, and in the School of Darmstadt, Germany. He remained in Europe three years, and on his return to the United States he matriculated at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and after finishing the course and graduating he entered the law department of the Columbia (N. Y.) College, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. He was immediately admitted to practice at the October, 1883, term of the supreme court of New York. In 1884 he came to Montana and settled in Fort Benton. Here he associated himself in legal practice with his brother, Henry G. McIntire, and, opening an office, remained in Fort Benton until 1886, when he was elected county attorney of Choteau county, which office he held one term. In 1889 he came to Helena and was appointed city attorney by Mayor Curtin in 1892. He served most acceptably for two terms. In 1896 he was elected judge of the First judicial district of Montana, a position he filled with distinction. Judge McIntire has been a life-long Democrat, and one ever alive to the best interests of his party. Among the members of the Montana bar he is well known and highly esteemed, not only for his superior legal ability, but also for his generous and manly qualities. He is a man of deep learning, broad-minded and liberal, and one who possesses the confidence of clients, business associates and personal friends.

C H. McLEOD.—There is an innate and original fitness in many men for certain lines of activity and when given opportunity in those lines they demonstrate the fact and make a gratifying success of their business or profession. Mr. McLeod, general manager of the Missoula Mercantile Company, has this fitness for conducting large enterprises involving a multitude of details, and it has been quickened and cultivated by a wide and varied experience. He was born February 14, 1859, at New Brunswick, Canada, where his parents also were born and prospered, won the respect and regard of their neighbors and faithfully performed the duties of life. The father was a farmer and blacksmith and died in 1871. The mother still survives. The McLeods are of Scotch ancestry, the great-grandfather of C. H. McLeod having been a soldier in the British army, coming to American in that capacity. Mr. McLeod, until he was fourteen years, attended the public schools, assisting on the farm and with the home duties between times, and then began clerking in a small store and continued at that occupation until 1880, when he came to Montana, locating at Missoula, and entering the employment of Hammond & Eddy as a clerk.

In 1885 A. B. Hammond, R. A. Eddy, E. L. Bonner, J. M. Keith and Mr. McLeod organized the Missoula Mercantile Company, an outgrowth of a business enterprise previously conducted first as a private concern under the firm name of Bonner & Welch, next under the style of Eddy, Hammond & Bonner, and from 1875 to 1885 as Eddy, Hammond & Co. At the organization it was merged into a stock company with a capital of $300,000. Mr. Hammond was made president and Mr. McLeod vice-president and general manager. Under this new management, through the stimulus of Mr. McLeod's tireless energy and unusual business acumen, assisted by able coadjutors in every department, the enterprise has grown wonderfully and has prospered in proportion. It now does a business of over $2,000,000 a year, and keeps more than 100 persons regularly employed. In 1890 an extensive enlargement of the building was made and the capital stock has been twice increased until it now aggregates $850,000. In addition to its principal store at Missoula, which occupies a two-story and basement building 240 feet wide by 135 deep, the company operates two branch stores, one at Kalispell, in Flathead county, and one at Victor, in Ravalli county. It is one of the most extensive and prosperous commercial houses of the state. Mr. McLeod is also interested in the Missoula Water Company and the Missoula Light & Power Company, and is president of the latter. He is a director of the First National Bank of Missoula. He was married in 1886 to Miss Clara L. Beckwith, a native of New Brunswick. They have two children, Walter H. and Helen B., and stand high in the regard of their friends and acquaintances.

FLETCHER MADDOX, one of the leading members of the Montana bar, an ex-reporter of the supreme court and a resident of Great Falls, first located in this beautiful and progressive city in 1896. So far as the state is concerned, however, he can be justly termed one of its pioneers, for long before Montana was admitted into the Union he was industriously engaged in mining in its rich gulches and obtaining an experience that has since to him been of incalculable value. He was born in Washington, D. C., on December 23, 1861. His parents, Thomas H. and Marion E. (Fletcher) Maddox, were natives of Virginia and New England, respectively. For many years Thomas H. Maddox was a prominent official in the United States postoffice department at Washington, but died when his son Fletcher was but a child, and was not long survived by his devoted wife. They left three sons, two now residing in New York city.

Thus orphaned at an early age Fletcher Maddox was left to fight the battle of life alone and it is to be presumed that such surrounding conditions contributed greatly to that force of character and indomitable perseverance which has won his later success. He received his earlier education in Germantown, Pa., and in 1877 was graduated from Chaltenham (Pa.) Academy. Mr. Maddox passed one year in Philadelphia, and in 1879 first came to Montana, where for two years he was engaged in placer mining in Mitchell gulch and other gulches throughout the state. But a larger field of influence and usefulness was then opening to him. In 1882 he entered the law office of Chumasero & Chadwick in Helena, studied with them two years and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He first located in practice of law at White Sulphur Springs and later formed a law partnership with N. B. Smith, which continued until 1887. Mr. Maddox then returned to Helena and associated himself with Carter & Clayberg in the firm of Carter, Clayberg & Maddox.

This business connection was continued for eighteen months, when Mr. Maddox returned to White Sulphur Springs and there remained in active practice of his profession until 1896 when he came to Great Falls where he has since resided and built up an extensive and lucrative legal practice. He was appointed supreme court reporter in 1890 and served until March, 1897. Mr. Maddox was married in 1887 to Miss Jessie Coburn, a daughter of Robert Coburn, a pioneer of Last Chance gulch, of whom personal mention is made on other pages of this work. Two children have been born to them, Coburn F. and Marion F. In political affairs Mr. Maddox has always taken a lively interest as a Republican, and in numerous campaigns through which he has passed has been enabled to render most efficient service to his party. During his long residence in Montana he has made many warm personal friends and he is highly respected at home and abroad.

MAJ. MARTIN MAGINNIS.—"Act well thy part; there all the honor lies," is a truism which has a specific and determinate application and exemplification in the life of this distinguished gentleman, who has been a factor of eminent usefulness in the development of Montana from the early pioneer days, who has rendered to the nation the valiant service of a gallant soldier on many a battlefield, who has been identified with those productive activities which have advanced the progress and prosperity of the country, who has honorably held positions of high public trust and who has had that deep appreciation of the elemental rectitudes which ever implies a life true to itself and its possibilities.

Martin Maginnis comes of that stanch nationality which has had so valuable an influence upon the history of the American republic, his parents, Patrick and Winifred (Devine) Maginnis, having both been born on the Emerald Isle, descending from a long line of Irish ancestors. They emigrated to the United States in 1836, living in New York until 1852, when they removed to Minnesota, where they died at the conclusion of useful lives. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, the Major's brothers, John and Charles, being now residents of Duluth, Minn. Martin Maginnis was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in October, 1841. His childhood days until he was eleven were passed in attendance at the public schools and Macedon Academy and his education was continued in Minnesota. He eventually entered Hamlin University, but it was only a short time before his patriotism led him to leave school and give his personal assistance to his country, then menaced by armed rebellion. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Volunteers, and was mustered in as its first sergeant. After the first battle of Bull Run, where he received a gunshot wound in the cheek, he was made second lieutenant, and thereafter his regiment accompanied Gen. Shields on his campaign through Virginia and Maryland, after which he was transferred to Sedgwick's division of the Second Army Corps, participating in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station (here he was wounded in the left shoulder), White Oak Swamp, Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was next with Gen. Hooker in the second fight at Malvern Hill, his regiment forming the rear guard of the army and being the last to cross the bridge when the Union troops retreated. From Malvern Hill Gen. McClellan went to Fortress Monroe, and the Second Corps, under Gen. Sumner, went to Centerville to reinforce Gen. Pope. After the second battle of Manassas Gen. McClellan assumed command. The regiment was actively and prominently engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam Lieut. Maginnis' company lost twenty-five per cent. of its members, he himself being promoted first lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." His regiment led the advance of McClellan's army when it crossed the Potomac, and occupied a prominent position in the engagement at Snicker's Gap. He was at Warrentown when Gen. McClellan was relieved by Gen. Burnsides, and the regiment led the latter's advance forces to Fredericksburg, being in the Second Army Corps and in the division commanded by Gen. Couch, who constructed a pontoon bridge and thereby captured Fredericksburg. Maj. Maginnis participated in the assault on Marie's Heights, where he received a slight wound in the side, his regiment holding the ground gained until the army was withdrawn across the Rappahannock. Later the regiment took part in the campaign of Chancellorsville, during which the Federal forces again crossed the river and carried Marie's Heights by assault, under Gen. Sedgwick, who held the ground until the army was again withdrawn across the river. The Second Army Corps was now commanded by Gen. Hancock, and followed Gen. Lee on his northern raid, leading the advance that eventuated in the battle of Gettysburg. During this march the regiment was actively engaged at Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap. At Gettysburg, where Gen. Sickles' line was broken, Gen. Hancock threw the First Minnesota into the breach to hold the ground until reinforcements could come up, and there was made the most fatal charge known in the annals of warfare, the loss aggregating eighty-three per cent. of the men engaged. In Maj. Maginnis' company of thirty-four men, seventeen were killed and thirteen wounded. He was here made captain, and later was promoted to major of his regiment, in which capacity he led his command with Gen. Meade across the Rappahannock, participating in the battle of Bristow Station. The regiment then accompanied Gen. Grant to Cold Harbor, where Maj. Maginnis was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Minnesota, which reported to Gen. Thomas in Tennessee. He was now placed on detached duty, as provost marshal of that state, and assigned to the staff of the military governor, Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the United States. The Major later returned to his regiment, which took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. In June, 1865, at the close of the war, Maj. Maginnis was mustered out of service with the rank of major. His military career was one of marked distinction, and to him attaches the honor attending those who offered their lives in defense of the nation's honor during the greatest civil war known to history.

After the war Maj. Maginnis was for a time editor of a newspaper at Red Wing, Minn., but determining to locate in the west, he organized a party of 140 men who, with forty wagons, crossed the plains to Montana, by the northern route, now the line of the Great Northern Railroad. The party arrived in Helena on September 1, 1866, and Maj. Maginnis engaged in mining on Indian creek and in Mitchell gulch until August, 1867, when he became editor of the Rocky Mountain Gazette, which was issued under his direction until 1872. The paper eventually became the Helena Independent, now recognized as the leading Democratic daily of the capital city. In 1868 he joined the ranks of the benedicts, marrying with Miss Louise E. Mann, a native of Michigan. In 1872 Maj. Maginnis was elected territorial delegate to congress, defeating Hon. W. H. Clagett, and in 1874 he was elected his own successor, defeating Hon. Cornelius Hedges, the Republican candidate. By subsequent re-elections he remained in congress until 1884, serving six consecutive terms,—a fact signally indicative of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the people of the territory. More distinguished honors were to be his, however. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1889 which framed the present constitution of Montana, and took active part in its proceedings. It will ever stand to his credit as a high distinction in the annals of Montana that he was chosen one of the first two to represent the new commonwealth in the United States senate, his colleague being Hon. W. A. Clark. These duly elected senators were denied their places in the senate, the seats being awarded to Hon. W. F. Sanders and Hon. T. C. Powers. As congressional delegate Maj. Maginnis made a reputation that has not been surpassed in the history of that office, and succeeded in obtaining benefactions for the young and struggling territory which have so far not been equalled by all the legislation obtained by a full state delegation in both senate and house. He successfully abolished the Indian reservations which then covered the larger portion of the territory. He procured appropriations from congress and caused to be established and built for the protection of the frontier these army posts: Fort Logan, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Maginnis, Fort Assinnaboine and Fort Missoula; the assay office, at Helena, and the United States penitentiary, at Deer Lodge, afterwards turned over to the state. The only government buildings since erected in Montana are those at Fort Harrison, in the establishment of which he was an important factor. He procured many appropriations for the payment of depredation claims, the payment of the Montana militia claims and various claims of citzens beyond enumeration. He was active in the passage of land and timber laws for the benefit of the settlers, and took an active part in all general legislation, particularly affecting the western states and territories. One of the most important laws contributory to the development of the west, was the general right of way for railways across the public lands. This bill he drafted and carried through congress, and under it all the railways in the west, except the three chartered by congress, have been constructed. He procured the grant of lands for the university and other state institutions, and was active in procuring the admission of the state. He was continually chosen as chairman of the territorial delegates who then had a committee of their own. Achieved a national reputation as a debater in the house of representatives, and made notable orations at the national cemetery at Gettysburg, the soldiers' home in Washington, the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, the meeting of Democratic clubs in the Academy of Music in New York, and to the Tammany society at it's hall in the same city.

When the difficulty arose between the state and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as to title to mineral lands in the commonwealth, Maj. Maginnis threw the full force of his strong individuality into the work of securing to the state and the government the rights justly due each in the premises, being made a special commissioner, and he secured the congressional appointment of the mineral land commission for Montana, whose work has recently been successfully completed. For his efforts in this case alone the Major merits the gratitude of the state. Maj. Maginnis has ever been a fearless advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, whose cause he has done much to forward, through editorial utterances and influential participation in its councils. He has represented the party in many state conventions, was for years a member of the Democratic national committee and in 1896 was a presidential elector from Montana. He is recognized as one of Montana's representative men and his efforts in its behalf will be held long in grateful recognition. The Major keeps alive his practical interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

JAMES MANSFIELD is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, has been conspicuously identified with her industrial development, and is recognized as an honored citizen of Beaverhead county. Mr. Mansfield is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Kilkenny, on April 18, 1844, the son of Michael and Mary (Morrissy) Mansfield, natives of Ireland, where they passed their entire lives, the father having devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. When the subject of this review was but three years of age he accompanied his brothers and sisters to America, they locating in St. Louis, Mo., where James received his early education in the public schools and worked on farms in the vicinity. He remained in Missouri until March, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak, Colo., in company with Daniel Flood and Patrick White. They had had some trouble with the Indians, but met no serious difficulties. He turned his attention to mining for two years in Colorado, but the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., prompted him to go to that section, arriving on the 1st of November. There Mr. Mansfield gave two yoke of oxen and a wagon for claim No. 32, on Stapleton's bar, and devoted his attention to mining during the ensuing winter. In the summer of 1863, in company with seventeen others, he constructed a ditch known as White bar ditch, supplying water for the placers, where Mr. Mansfield continued operations for a period of fifteen years. Within this time he was concerned in many of the stirring episodes that marked life on the frontier. He saw Plummer, Ned Ray and "Buck" Stinson after they had been hung by the vigilance committee, and was present on the occasion when the old brass cannon was fired into the cabin at Bannack, resulting in the death of the Mexican desperado who had there sheltered himself. In 1863 the wonderful discovery of gold was made in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City, and Mr. Mansfield was among the first to take up a placer claim in that district. He did not secure satisfactory returns from this claim and eventually presented it to Ed. Gallagher, who later took out a large amount of gold. Mr. Mansfield returned to Bannack, and in the spring of 1865 he went to Fort Benton with three teams to transfer freight from that point to Bannack. Prior to this he had paid $75 for fifty pounds of flour, but upon arriving at Fort Benton he found it selling at a low price. In 1866 he engaged in freighting from Salt Lake City to the mining camps of Montana while his partners continued the mining business. On one occasion the Mormons at Brigham City attempted to run his cattle into the local pound that they might realize $5 as recovery fee, but he succeeded in thwarting the plans of the latter day "saints." He continued to be engaged in freighting and placer mining thereafter for a period of five years.

In 1875 Mr. Mansfield took up a claim of government land on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, where he is successfully engaged in raising cattle and horses, having a finely improved ranch of 760 acres. His ranch is located one mile north of Grant, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Mansfield has ever given his support to the Democratic party, but has not been an active worker nor has he sought political preferment.

In the year 1887 Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Annie Flynn, who was born in Ireland and became a resident of Montana in 1874. They have two children: James Nicholas, who was born in 1888, and Columbia, born in 1890. Both children are attending the public schools. The family have the esteem of the community and our subject is honored as one of the pioneers of the state and an enterprising and upright citizen of Beaverhead county.

J. R. MARKS, of Townsend, while one of the early pioneer settlers of the state, is also the leading merchant of his home city. He was born in Elgin, Ill., on September 18, 1846, the son of James and Harriet (Hill) Marks, and a grandson of James Marks and Samuel Hill, both natives of New York. In 1830 the father of J. R. Marks removed to Chicago, and later engaged in farming near Elgin, Ill., until his death. Fresh from the public schools of Elgin, young Marks, at the age of eighteen years, in 1864, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, as quartermaster's clerk. He joined the regiment at Springfield, from there it went to Memphis, and to Nashville, and then to New Orleans, and thence to Chicago, where Mr. Marks was honorably discharged in October, 1865. Returning to Elgin he passed the winter attending college, and in April, 1866, he outfitted for a commercial venture in Montana, carrying merchandise that would have a ready sale among the miners.

Mr. Marks came by the Bozeman route, and at Fort Laramie the United States troops stopped them until a train could be formed sufficiently large to battle hostile Indians in case of trouble, a precaution that proved to be eminently wise. While at the fort Mr. Marks went back five miles after some papers, mounted on an exceedingly fine white horse which the Indians were anxious to trade for, and a band of 100 followed him on his return to the fort. Mr. Marks refused all propositions and retained his horse. At this period the Indians were negotiating a peace treaty with the government, but the terms were not exactly to their liking, and about a week later they went on the warpath in paint and feathers. But Mr. Marks' train of 100 teams and 500 men had a fair start and had no trouble. They, however, killed many trainmen and settlers, stealing their horses and cattle. The streams were greatly swollen, at Clark's forks the river was three-quarters of a mile wide, and they made rafts on which to cross. During this hazardous crossing three of the party were drowned, and a large number of mules and several horses were lost. As a climax to these misfortunes Mr. Marks' entire stock of merchandise, worth at least $1,500, with $400 in money in a trunk, slipped from the raft, and everything was dashed to pieces at a bend in the river.

This loss was a well nigh crushing one, but the generous members of the party told him to come along with them, and they arrived in Bozeman on July 1, 1866. After visiting Diamond City and Confederate gulch, Mr. Marks went to New York gulch, where, on the advice of a California expert miner, he traded his horses and gave his note of $1,000 for a placer claim. One week later he discovered that this claim had been saited and he severely tricked. He then removed to Cave gulch, and was there during the sanguinary fight between "jumpers" and "owners" in which seven men were killed. In the fall he went to Current gulch, where a big strike was reported. After having spent two months in getting to bed-rock, with no returns, he went back to Diamond City and opened a bakery. But as soon as he stepped aside from the rut of a miner luck seemed to favor him. At Diamond City he secured an interest in claim No. 75 in Confederate gulch, and from this realized several thousand dollars. He then purchased a claim on Montana bar from which he realized $5,000. But he subsequently bought a claim up the main gulch and built a dam and "went broke." Later he took a contract to hoist dirt, in which he employed ten horses and ten men, and profitably continued this business for two years, at the same time keeping up the bakery.

In 1870 he purchased the Luihardy ranch in Missouri valley and also engaged to a considerable extent in freighting. In 1871 he had six ten-mule teams plying from Batten and Corinne to Helena. In 1874 he bought a stage line and took a mail contract, running each way daily between Helena and White Sulphur Springs (seventy-four miles), and requiring seventy horses. Mr. Marks also continued freighting until railway competition made it unprofitable. In these enterprises he was successful, and, although not destined to dig a fortune out of the ground, by industry, pluck and ability he won financial prosperity. He also secured a profitable mail contract between Townsend and White Sulphur Springs, which he filled until 1899. When Townsend was first started, in 1883, Mr. Marks became a member of the mercantile firm of Tierney & Co. This firm also ran two saw-mills and erected the Townsend Hotel, in which Mr. Marks is still interested. Later the firm was succeeded by the Townsend Mercantile Company. Mr. Marks is largely interested in the State Bank of Townsend, and owns four ranches in Missouri valley, aggregating 5,000 acres. He usually feeds 500 head of cattle, 200 horses and 3,000 sheep and sells annually about 500 tons of hay. In October, 1872, Mr. Marks was married to Miss Mary Maples, of New York. Her family had moved from New York to Wisconsin and later to Montana. They have had four children, Vera, who died at the age of four years; James, Vera and Harold, deceased. Fraternally Mr. Marks is an Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs of his local lodge. In his share of the "winning of the west," the pathway has not been strewn with roses. But he has never laid down, never given up the ship, but with each new misfortune has risen stronger, more determined than ever and has won deserved success.

EDWARD CARDWELL.—Distinctively one of the pioneers of the west and an active participant in many of the exciting movements which marked the early historical epoch of the western frontier was Edward Cardwell. Among those whose earlier reminiscences have a savor of these periods probably few who participated in them lived up to the full tension of the movements, while few survived to look back and realize the dangers they had passed nor to witness the march of development. One of those whose memory links the stirring events of the early pioneer epoch and the magnificent advancement and material prosperity of the west in the dawn of the twentieth century is Edward Cardwell. He was born in the village of Glenavey, County Antrim, Ireland, on July 10, 1831, the eighth of the ten children of Edward and Nancy (Quigley) Cardwell, representatives of sturdy old Irish stock. Edward Cardwell, Sr., was a farmer, a man of sterling character, but not wealthy. The latter's father was a non-commissioned officer in the British army, as were also five of his brothers.

Edward Cardwell, Jr., had limited privileges of education in his native isle, since both of his parents died before he was sixteen years old. He then emigrated to America, where in the first years of his residence he passed through those vicissitudes usually met by the young emigrant without capital or influential friends. He was industrious, ambitious and self-reliant, however, and his courage did not flinch. His first permanent location was in Rochester, N. Y., where he learned carriage painting, at which he worked for several years in Canada and New York. In the meanwhile he attended the Rochester high school, earning the necessary funds by working at his trade. Finally he accumulated $1,000, representing constant and assiduous labor and much self-denial, and in the spring of 1857 he traveled to Leavenworth, Kan. This was when the socialistic turbulence resulting from the ill feeling between the Free Soil party and the more lawless border ruffians had begun to make the expression "bleeding Kansas" so appropriate, Leavenworth being one of the outposts of civilization. Mr. Cardwell found work at his trade in the quartermaster's department at the fort for three years, after which he was induced to go to Pike's Peak, Colo., in the spring of 1860, by the alluring reports of its rich gold deposits. After prospecting for a time in the Pike's Peak district he became superintendent for P. D. Casey, a prosperous miner and one of the notable pioneers.

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The Lewis Pub Co Chicago

Edward Cardwell

The [illegible] Eng Co N.Y.

The rumors of new diggings and rich prospects traveled with remarkable rapidity in the old days, so it came about that when the gold discoveries at Alder gulch became known Mr. Cardwell was among those who went thither. He arrived in the new camp on November 7, 1863, here meeting many his associates in Colorado. His early experiences were often interesting and thrilling. Mr. Cardwell entered into partnership with John Caplice and Peter Ronan in mining at Central City, Virginia City and at Bummer Dan's bar. Within this time the road agents were menacing the life and property of all who came across their path, and Mr. Cardwell witnessed the hanging of Ives, Boonhelm, Gallagher and other desperadoes, executed by the vigilantes. After the execution of the highwaymen Mr. Cardwell felt that he might safely venture on a visit to "the states," and with others he made the tedious trip of six weeks' duration to Salt Lake, and they left their wagons in Port Neuf canyon, never trying to recover them. From the east Mr. Cardwell returned to Montana, and located in Jefferson county, which is still his home. He resumed mining and engaged in farming and stock raising, conducting one of the finest ranch properties in this section of the state, it comprising 2,800 acres, while he raises cattle upon an extensive scale, being one of the leaders in this industry. His postoffice address is Jefferson Island.

Mr. Cardwell's name is familiar throughout the state, and we may truthfully say that no man in Montana can show a more unshadowed life in either public or private phases. Public spirited in his attitude and having a deep interest in the development and progress of the commonwealth, it was a foregone conclusion that his friends, recognizing his vigorous intellectual powers and his inflexible integrity, should demand of him service in important positions of public trust. He was a representative in the territorial council in the Ninth assembly and member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth territorial assemblies, ever exerting a strong influence for good in the formative period of Montana's existence, bringing to bear that sturdy common sense and intuitive wisdom which are dominating elements in his character, while such was the appreciation of his services that he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. At the first state election he was a Democratic candidate for the senate, but the peculiar exigencies of the contest compassed his defeat. At the election of 1890 his name was again placed in nomination for the same office, and he was elected, taking his seat in the judicial body of the legislature and proving himself an able member, conferring dignity and honor by his presence and services. At the close of the assembly Senator Cardwell returned to his home in Jefferson county, where he ever extends a deep and genial hospitality, for his "latchstring" is ever outside and one is sure of hearty welcome from this pioneer, whose home is that of a typical bachelor.

I M. MARSHALL.—Losing his father while yet an infant, I. M. Marshall did not reach man's estate without experiencing the hardship, sorrow and privation of orphanage. He was born at Bristol, in Ontario county, N. Y., on August 23, 1834, a son of Moses and Mary (Andrews) Marshall, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. His widowed mother was a resolute and resourceful woman, and, although deprived of her natural helper and protector, performed well the arduous duty of raising her young family and giving them a good start in life. She was the daughter of Capt. Andrews, a native of England, who emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut, and a hero of the Revolutionary war, who met a brother face to face during that conflict, the latter being in the English army. Mr. Marshall passed his school days in New York, and when he attained manhood went into Pennsylvania and remained there two years. Then he started west, got as far as Missouri, and, after remaining there a few months, came on to Montana. Prior to this time he had offered his services to his country as a soldier, but, owing to injury resulting from an accident of his boyhood, was not accepted. In his journey to Montana, he started to come up the Missouri, but as the party was nearly all the summer in getting to Cow Island, the boats were there abandoned, and the rest of the trip to Fort Benton made by teams. It was a time when the Indians were very troublesome, and roving bands gave this party great annoyance, cutting the head lines of their boats, hanging on their rear and flank for purposes of theft, and not even hesitating to carry off an old man of the company who had walked a short distance away from the camp, and whose fate they could conjecture from the experience of others whom the savages had held in captivity. One man, whom they found on the river bank two days after their companion had disappeared, and who was entirely naked, related that the Indians had stripped and prepared to burn him, but a halfbreed squaw interceded, and they finally showed him which way to run and bade him be off. He ran and reached the river, and had been there several days before they picked him up. Another person whom they met had a somewhat similar experience. Two Indians and a white man captured him, took his gold watch and all his clothes, and then he got a chance and ran away and found his way back to the boat. In the Bad Lands the party was corralled by Indians, but was not further molested, and reached Helena, Mont., in the fall of 1869.

After wintering in Helena, Mr. Marshall went to Sun river and put in the season in the wood business, and then engaged in freighting to Corrine and other points for two seasons, when he removed to Upper Willow creek, twelve miles from Pony, and took up a homestead, to which he has since added by purchase until he has now over four hundred acres, all practically under irrigation. This yields a large amount of excellent hay annually, usually from 300 to 500 tons. He was married February 23, 1882, to Miss Ora Prather, a native of Indiana, daughter of Walter Prather, a prominent farmer of that state, who lived and died there. They have only one child, a daughter named Mary. Mr. Marshall has been successful, and knows how to enjoy the fruits of his labor in a modest and comfortable way. His influence is felt in all matters of public interest affecting the welfare of the community, or contributing to the advancement of his section, and he is esteemed as a wise counsellor, a judicious friend and a public-spirited man. He has just completed a handsome brick residence on his farm, which, with the fine barns and other outbuildings already on it, makes it one of the best equipped properties in his section of the county. His location is also excellent. His land lies at the foot of the mountains, with North Willow creek running directly through it and uniting with South Willow creek at its lower border.

HON. THOMAS C. MARSHALL, one of the leading attorneys of Missoula, Mont., and a member of the law firm of Marshall & Stiff, was born at Paducah, McCracken county, Ky., on December 14, 1851. His parents, Hon. Charles S. and Emily (Corbett) Marshall, were also Kentuckians. The father, a prominent lawyer, was early graduated from the Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky. While there he served as county attorney of Ballard county, and later he was circuit judge of the Fifth judicial district of Kentucky. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy by President Grant, and served with ability until the repeal of the bankruptcy act in 1875. Subsequently he was in legal practice in Kentucky until 1888, when he came to Montana and located at Missoula. In 1889 the last constitutional convention of Montana territory was held, and Mr. Marshall was a member of that distinguished body. The same year he was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district, comprising Missoula county, and continued as such until 1893, when he resigned from the bench. His death occurred no November 13, 1896, while he was on a visit to his old friends in Clinton, Ky. He left two sons, Thomas C. and Jacob C., the latter long an able attorney of Ballard county, Ky., but now deceased.

The paternal grandfather of these brothers, the distinguished Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, also a native of Kentucky, was a graduate of Harvard and for many years a very successful attorney of Lexington and Louisville. Twice he was elected as a member of congress, and he served twenty-one years on the supreme bench of Kentucky, sixteen years as chief justice. He died in Louisville in March, 1871. The paternal great-grandfather was Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Virginia, later of Kentucky. He was a distinguished colonel during the Revolution, serving under Gen. Washington. Later he served in the legislature of Kentucky and also represented Kentucky in the United States senate. He once fought a duel with Henry Clay, in which Clay was wounded. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Corbett, a North Carolinian and a wealthy planter and slaveholder, who was for forty-four years clerk of the court of Ballard county, Ky., dying in 1855.

Thomas C. Marshall was educated in the public schools of Paducah, and at the State University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with honors, he also taking a brilliant course in the law department. In 1875 Mr. Marshall was admitted to the bar and began legal practice at Paducah, and in Ballard county, where he continued until 1883. In June of that year he came to Montana and settled in Missoula. Here he immediately associated himself in law practice with Judge F. H.

Woody. The firm continued until 1887, when Mr. Marshall retired to assume the duties of attorney for the First National Bank, the Missoula Mercantile Company, and the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, and he is still retained by these prominent companies as counsel. In 1898 Mr. Marshall formed a law partnership with Mr. H. C. Stiff, as Marshall & Stiff, which still continues with a clientage of representative and valuable character. Mr. Marshall is also heavily interested in mining properties in the Wallace district and the Bitter Root county.

Mr. Marshall was formerly a Democrat, but in 1892 he became a Republican. In 1898 he was the nominee of that party for congress, but was defeated by a small plurality. In 1887 he served with distinction in the territorial legislature, and in the extraordinary session of that year, holding the appointment of chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Missoula and in this office gained the reputation of being the best mayor the city ever had. He was married in 1878 in Kentucky, to Miss Millie T. Jenkins, daughter of Dr. Jenkins, of Ballard county. She died in New York city in June, 1899. They had three children, Anna J., Emily M. and Charles S. Fraternally Mr. Marshall is a member of the Elks, United Workmen, Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He is well and widely known, highly esteemed, and his name stands for probity and true manliness of personal character.

ALBERT MASON.— A good soldier while the war drums of civil strife were beating in our unhappy land, entering the armies of the Union as a private at the beginning of the contest, and being honorably discharged at its close as a captain, a rank to which he had risen by repeated promotions for conspicuous gallantry on the field, and since a quiet, peaceful and useful citizen, Albert Mason, of Pony, in Madison county, has proven himself equal to either fortune and well equipped for both. He was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., July 9, 1841. His parents were Hiram and Mary (Jaquays) Mason, natives of New York, who were landed, by the tide of emigration flowing from the Atlantic westward, in Michigan about 1830, where they engaged in farming and passed the rest of their lives. They had ten children, of whom Albert was the sixth. He remained in Michigan, going to school and assisting on the farm, until October 1, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company G., Third Michigan Cavalry, under Col. Minte. He was mustered into service at Grand Rapids, and went to St. Louis, where the regiment remained until March 1, 1862, drilling and preparing for active work. In March they were ordered to Island Number Ten, where they remained during its siege and capture. From there they went to Shiloh, arriving a few days after the battle, and soon after were sent to Corinth, and took part in the siege, and, after its capitulation, spent the summer in northern Alabama, Col. Weizner being in command. In the fall they returned to the neighborhood of Corinth, fought a battle there and one at Iuka and then joined Grant in the expedition to the rear of Vicksburg, from which he was forced to retire owing to his supplies having been cut off. Mr. Mason's regiment then marched to western Tennessee, where they were skirmishing and chasing guerrillas during the winter. About Christmas, having served two years, they were asked to reenlist, which most of them did, and were given a month's furlough. On their return they stopped two or three months at St. Louis, and then were in Arkansas until the spring of 1865. From there they were transferred to Baton Rouge and Mobile, always in the most active service. Instead of being discharged when their time was out, they were sent with Sheridan into Texas. There they were kept until the spring of 1866, when they were paid off and discharged at Jackson, Mich., Mr. Mason having been promoted through all the grades of the service to the rank of captain.

Six weeks after his discharge Mr. Mason started for Montana, traveling by rail to Atchison, Kan., and from there overland by the Bozeman cutoff to Virginia City, where they arrived July 18, 1866. They had no trouble with Indians, but soon after their train had passed Fort Phil. Kearney that post was attacked and ninety-six soldiers and Lieut.-Col. Carrington was massacred. Mr. Mason remained at Virginia City until October 1, mining and getting out mill timber, then, after wintering at Sterling, went to Missoula county and put in the summer. In the fall he removed to Summit at the head of Alder gulch, where he spent a year and a half in mining with fair success. He wintered at Rochester, Madison county, mined the next year at German gulch with ordinary success, and then located a pre-emption claim on Upper Willow creek and engaged in farming for two years, after which he left his claim, mined a year at Red Bluff, then came to the site of Pony and engaged in prospecting, there then being only two other persons in the gulch. He continued mining here about four years, most of the time with good success, and still has interests there which bring him in profitable returns. In 1882 he took up the homestead where he now resides, and he now has a ranch of about 300 acres; a large portion is under irrigation and produces good crops of hay and supports generously from 150 to 200 cattle.

Mr. Mason was married April 2, 1876, to Miss Abbie L. Sparrell, a native of Massachusetts and daughter of George H. Sparrell, an immigrant into Montana from that state and now a highly respected citizen of Pony. He and Mrs. Mason are the parents of two children, Ida and Seward. The life work of such a man as Mr. Mason affords a pleasant theme for the pen of the biographer. He is a truly representative citizen, and has the confidence and respect of the community. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with credit to himself and with benefit to his fellows, serving them in many useful capacities, and discharging the duties of every public and private post with fidelity and intelligence. He has been for many years a school trustee, and was recently the choice of his party for county commissioner. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

THADDEUS L. MATTHEWS.—Recognized as one of the representative business men of the capital city of Montana, of which state he has been a resident for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Matthews comes of Puritan lineage, the original American ancestors in the agnatic line having been one of the pilgrim fathers who landed from the Mayflower at historic Plymouth. Mr. Matthews himself was born in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., on New Year's day, 1844, the son of Aaron and Sarah (Hibbard) Matthews. His father was born in the same house as was the son, the date of the former's birth being February 2, 1808, and the mother was also a native of Camden. Aaron Matthews was a civil engineer and a merchant, and was also county surveyor of Oneida county. In 1852 he removed with his family to Virginia, where he gave attention to merchandising until 1860, when the family removed to Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life in honor and usefulness.

Thaddeus L. Matthews received his early education in the public schools of the Old Dominion and a private school at Falls Church, Va. He was sixteen years old when the family went to Minnesota, and there he devoted his attention to farming and the meat business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E. Ninth Minnesota Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. In the first year of his service occurred the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, and his regiment was assigned to duty in suppressing these hostiles. He participated in several skirmishes with the savages, arrived with his regiment at New Ulm just after the battle, and assisted in guarding the town and burying the dead. He was also present at the hanging of the leading Sioux prisoners at Mankato. In October, 1863, his regiment was sent south, and he participated in the engagements at Guntown, Miss., in June, 1864, and that at Tupelo, in July. In the fall the Ninth Minnesota was sent down the Mississippi river and up White river, following Price through Arkansas and Missouri. Then it marched to Nashville, and thence to Mobile, where it remained until the surrender of Gen. Lee, being thereafter stationed at Tuscaloosa, Ala., until the close of the war. Mr. Matthews was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn., on August 24, 1865.

Having thus rendered valiant service as a soldier, Mr. Matthews turned his attention to win victories of peace. He engaged in market gardening in Minnesota until 1877, when he came to Montana, and was in the employ of the Glendale Mining Company for seven years. In 1884 he came to Lewis and Clarke county, and was connected with the meat business in Marysville until 1887, when he engaged in the same line of business for himself in Helena, which has since been his home. Mr. Matthews' efforts have been attended with marked success and he is today one of the substantial business men of the city, where he is held in high esteem by friends and acquaintances. Besides his two finely equipped markets in the capital city, he owns a good ranch in Prickly Pear valley, five miles east of Helena, which is operated under his personal supervision. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Republican political party, while fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of the Pyramids. At South Bend, Minn., in 1870, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Pryse, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Rev. James M. and Mary Pryse, who emigrated from Wales to the United States, her father being a prominent member of the Presbyterian clergy. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have two children, Edna, the wife of Henry G. Duerfeldt, of Butte, and John, a practicing attorney at Helena. Both children graduated in the Helena high school, and the son was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1899, and was admitted to the bar of Montana in the same year.

ARCHIE M. MARTIN, one of the enterprising young men of Gallatin county, illustrates through his business success what may be accomplished by energy and ability in the vast possibilities of Montana. He is a valuable citizen, deeply imbued with progressive western ideas, and was born in Page county, Iowa, on September 6, 1863, the son of Madison and Nancy J. (Milligan) Martin, the father a native of Ashland, Ohio, and the mother a Virginian. Madison Martin participated in the Civil war, and at its close removed to Iowa and engaged in farming until his death in 1880. Archie M. Martin, one of a family of six sons and two daughters, passed his school days and learned the machinist's trade in Iowa, coming to Montana in 1879 by rail to Margaret lake and thence by stage to Butte. He was employed by the Utah Mill Company as a machinist and builder and for them erected mills, smelters and machinery for mining purposes for three years. During a portion of this time he was a partner with Mr. Luther Phillips in freighting. Mr. Phillips was the manager of the company when the firm dissolved. In 1883 Mr. Martin removed to Idaho and for six months was interested in lumbering, then returned to his Iowa home, and then traveled through Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas and other states.

Returning to Montana in the spring of 1884, he became manager of a large cattle outfit in eastern Montana for Fly & Story, of Bozeman. Six months later he visited the Judith basin, and there passed four years in lumbering and operating a saw-mill. Disposing of this interest he returned to Bozeman and secured a homestead claim on the West Flathead, and added to this a section and a half of leased land, making a fine ranch which he successfully cultivates, growing large crops of winter wheat, of which he sows from 200 to 300 acres.

In 1897 Mr. Martin assumed the management of the Flathead Threshing Company, of which he was a part owner. During the season he engages extensively in threshing, the equipment embracing the latest improved machinery, horses, wagons and men, Mr. Martin having a private dining car. With this outfit he threshed 136,000 bushels of grain in one season. At the close of the threshing season of 1900 Mr. Martin engaged in freighting and hauled about 50,000 bushels of wheat to Belgrade. He is a part owner of a sawmill at Rocky Canyon, and is interested in copper properties in the West Home mining district of West Flathead, where with others he has secured four claims. They have taken out several tons of ore which indicate good paying qualities, one lead of five feet assaying $26 per ton. The tunnel at this writing extends fifty-three feet. Mr. Martin was married on November ber 26, 1891, to Miss Christina Gee, of Deer Lodge county, a daughter of George Gee, a native of England. They have four children, Florence, Archie, Jr., George and Mabel. Their home is in a beautiful location on hills overlooking the Gallatin valley, the handsome residence being surrounded by barns and outbuildings of substantial construction. Mr. Martin has recently planted several hundred fruit trees, thus adding fruitraising to his numerous profitable industries.

WILLIAM T. MAULDIN came to Montana nearly four decades ago, and is clearly entitled to the honors which attach to the title of pioneer of our great commonwealth, and although returning to the more settled states, its attractions proved sufficient to again draw him within its borders. Mr. Mauldin stands today as one of the representative citizens and influential business men of Beaverhead county, maintaining his home in the city of Dillon since 1886. His career has been a varied one, and has been filled with well-directed and earnest endeavor, the result of which is a success of no indefinite character. Mr. Mauldin is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Cecil county, on September 3, 1843, the fifth in order of birth of the six children of John and Sophia (Simpers) Mauldin, natives of Maryland. John Mauldin was a resident of Maryland until the time of his death, having been a prominent merchant in the city of Baltimore for many years.

William T. Mauldin received his educational training in the public schools of his native state, supplemented by a course of study in the academy at Tuscarora, Pa. On leaving school he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and secured a clerical position in a shoe store conducted by his brother James, where he remained for a period of four years, but in April, 1865, he started for Montana, arriving at Virginia City on September 2, and engaged in disposing of several loads of merchandise at good prices. The following year he joined the stampede of goldseekers and went to the Salmon river country, in Idaho, and followed prospecting and mining for two years. In 1869 he went to Utah, whence he brought through a band of cattle to Beaverhead county, Mont., disposing of the same at a good profit, repeating the enterprise the succeeding year. In the fall of 1870 he returned east, and in 1872 located in the city of Chicago, where he engaged in the grocery business for about one year. After leaving Chicago Mr. Mauldin went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was engaged in the produce business for two years, when he returned to Montana and was with his brother James on a ranch on Beaverhead river until the spring of 1876, when he went to Kansas and operated a farm for three years. In 1879 he returned to Montana and established himself in the retail cigar and tobacco business on Park street, in the city of Butte, which proved very successful. In 1886 he came to Beaverhead county and purchased a ranch two miles east of Dillon, to which he has since added until he now has a fine estate of 800 acres, equipped with the best of improvements and regarded as one of the most valuable places in this section of the state. The ranch is under a high state of cultivation, with an effective system of irrigation, and is chiefly devoted to the raising of oats and alfalfa. In partnership with his brother James Mr. Maulding platted an addition to the city of Dillon, the same being still owned by them and known as Mauldin addition. In 1892, associated with Simon Hauswirth, Mr. Mauldin erected the Columbia block, a fine business building on Broadway, in the city of Butte, and still retains his interest therein.

In politics our subject gives allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in public affairs of a local nature, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Beaverhead county, which he held until 1898. At Ogden, Utah, on February 11, 1877, Mr. Mauldin was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy (Roley) Featherly, who was born in Girard, Pa., the daughter of Henry Roley, a prominent railroad and canal contractor of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Mauldin now pass the summer months at their attractive home in Dillon, and spend the winters in Florida. They have no children.

CORNELIUS MELTON, one of Gallatin county's successful and enterprising farmers and cattlegrowers, while not a Montanian by birth, came to the territory in early boyhood and can rightfully be classed as a pioneer. He was born in Knox county, Ill., February 5, 1857, one of a family of three sons and five daughters. His parents were Amos Melton, of Indiana, and Harriet (Yard) Melton, a native of England. At an early day Amos Melton, the father, removed from Indiana to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1850 he visited California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remained two years, returned to the old Illinois homestead and was married. In 1864, with his wife and five children, he came to Montana, arriving in August. For two years he unsuccessfully followed mining, and then secured some land in Gallatin county and began ranching, which he continued to the time of his death, December 24, 1892. He was highly respected by all the residents of Gallatin valley.

The school days of Cornelius Melton were passed in Gallatin county, where he remained with his parents until 1878. On February 5 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Curtis, of Wisconsin, daughter of Robert B. and Susan E. (Hopkins) Curtis, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, was also a Vermonter, the family comprising three brothers that came from England and settled in the New England colonies. The father of Mrs. Melton came to Montana via the Bridger trail, arriving in the Gallatin valley July 14, 1864. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, but in 1883 he returned to Wisconsin, and later went to South Dakota, where he at present resides.

Nine children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Melton: Eli, Nora, Belle, Clara, Dorothy, Neal, Elene, W. J. Bryan Melton and Pearl. The home ranch of Mr. Melton is a beautiful one, comprising 320 acres, largely under irrigation, the East Gallatin river coursing through a portion of his property. Our subject conducts quite an extensive dairy business, his favorite cattle being shorthorns. He also has some fine horses, trotting stock being his hobby. For a number of years he served efficiently as school trustee.

HON. WILLIAM F. MEYER.—Prominent in connection with public affairs in Montana and known as a progressive and successful business man and able representative of the bar of the state, no citizen of Carbon county more consistently deserves definite consideration in a work of this nature than Senator Meyer, the present representative of his county in the upper house of the legislature.

William F. Meyer is a native of the beautiful little city of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he was born on the 3rd of March, 1857. His father, George W. Meyer, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, and in his native land was solemnized his marriage to his good wife and helpmeet, whose maiden name was Bertha M. Wiggenhorn, who was born in Westphalia, Germany. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William E. Meyer, a captain in the German army, having served under the renowned Gen. Blucher, with whose command he was present at and participated in the battle of Waterloo. George W. Meyer, his son, came to America in 1848 and took up his residence in Wisconsin, where he has since made his home, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits and having a considerable interest in one of the leading banking institutions in the city of Ripon. Though he has attained the age of seventy-four years, he is still alert and vigorous in both mind and body, and is one of the influential citizens of Fond du Lac county. In 1901 he last made a visit to the Fatherland and passed a number of months in renewing the acquaintanceships of his youth and in visiting the scenes endeared to him through past associations. His wife is still living, as are seven of their eleven children.

William F. Meyer, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of his native city and thereafter matriculated at Ripon College, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. Immediately after his graduation he came to Montana, first locating in the city of Billings, remaining about two months and then removed to Park City, Yellowstone county, where he established himself in the lumber business, also taking up a homestead claim of government land in that locality. There he resumed the study of law, having previously inaugurated a careful course of reading in the same, and in 1884 he secured admission to the bar of the state. He continued his residence in Park City until 1889, when he disposed of his lumber business and live stock, but retained possession of his ranch until 1899, when he disposed of the property. In 1889 Mr. Meyer removed to Red Lodge, Carbon county, and here he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained marked precedence at the bar of the county and retaining a clientele of a distinctly representative character. In partnership with Messrs. John W. Chapman and Paul Breteche, the Senator engaged in the banking business in 1895. The last named gentleman dying in 1898, the institution is now conducted by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Chapman as sole proprietors, and is known as the banking house of Meyer & Chapman. In 1898 the Senator erected the fine building in which the banking business is now conducted, wherein he maintains his elegantly equipped and commodious law offices. He is a man of great executive capacity and business ability, and his interposition in any enterprise or undertaking of a public or private character implies that it will be carried forward to determinate success. He is at the present time president of the Red Lodge Lumber & Hardware Company, which controls an extensive and profitable business. His ability as a financier and thorough business man has not lacked for recognition in divers directions, and he has had the handling of large amounts of money for eastern capitalists, making a specialty of placing the same in long time loans on ranch securities. It was but natural that a man of such force, such sterling character and such unmistakable ability should be called upon to serve in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility within the gift of the people, and thus, in 1895, Mr. Meyer was the nominee of his party for representative in the legislature, being accorded a hearty endorsement at the polls and proving an indefatigable and valuable working member of the legislative body. His zeal and ability in the cause of the Republican party made him a recognized leader, and further honors were conferred upon him at the general election in the fall of 1900, when he was elected to the state senate, and in the ensuing session again showed himself a worthy representative of his constituency and the state at large. In 1895, while a member of the lower house, Senator Meyer introduced the bill for the creation of Carbon county, and though the same met with strenuous opposition, he brought his forces to bear in advocacy of the same and after a hard fight succeeded in having the county organized. As a member of the senate, in the general assembly of 1900-1, Senator Meyer, among many other measures, introduced and secured the enactment of the bill to prevent the slack of coal mines from being dumped into the streams of the various mining localities; secured the passage of the bill imposing a tax on live stock brought in from other states for grazing purposes, being an important and valuable addition to the laws of the state; introduced the bill requiring the stock association to publish a list of stray animals, this likewise being enacted; and he introduced the bill providing for the acceptance of typewritten as well as printed briefs before the supreme court of the state, the object being to save large incidental expense to litigating parties, a measure overruled later by the supreme court as being in conflict with one of its rules.

On the 1st of July, 1884, Senator Meyer was united in marriage to Miss Alice C. Adams, who was born in Ripon, Wis., the daughter of Thomas Adams, who was born in the north of Ireland and who became one of the leading citizens of Fond du Lac county, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have one son, William F., Jr., who was born March 26, 1899. The family home is a beautiful modern residence, located in the north end of the city, and is recognized as the finest private house in the place and a center of refined hospitality.

CHARLES L. DAHLER, now residing at Helena, has led in this state a busy, an eventful and a successful life. With the leading industries of Montana, mining and stock raising, he has long been closely identified, and is one of Helena's best-known business men. He was born in Prussia, near Dusseldorf, October 9, 1835. His parents were John M. and Mary S. (Engmann) Dahler. The family came from Prussia to the United States in 1839 and settled in Osage county, Mo. Here the father engaged in farming for many years, subsequently removing to Cole county, where he died in 1897, aged eighty-three years. The mother died in 1847. They had two children—Charles L. and Mrs. Bartman, of Missouri. The grandparents of C. L. Dahler also emigrated to the United States and located in Missouri, where they died.

Charles L. Dahler received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and then entered the Jesuit College of Missouri, from which he was graduated. He then passed several years in that state, a portion of the time on the Missouri river as a steamboat clerk. In 1858 he went to Denver, Col., crossing the plains to Leavenworth, Kan., with mule teams, the trip occupying forty-three days. Mr. Dahler remained at Cherry Creek (Denver), Col., until 1863, and engaged in running a ferry across the Platte river and in various other industries. In 1863 he went to Salt Lake City with a stock of merchandise, and soon afterwards came to Bannack, Mont. He brought a train of ox teams and wagons loaded with salable goods, for while in Colorado Mr. Dahler had not been idle, but had prospered. At that period gold excitement was running high at Alder gulch and Virginia and Nevada Cities. In December of 1863 Mr. Dahler returned to Denver, where for several years he was agent for the Overland Stage Company. In May, 1866, Mr. Dahler came again to Virginia City, Mont., and, in company with Warren Hussy, opened a banking house there, another one at Helena and one at Salt Lake City, all under the firm name of Hussy, Dahler & Co. The Salt Lake City Bank was continued until 1870, when it became the First National Bank; the one at Virginia City was continued until 1872. At that time Mr. Dahler assumed entire control of these financial institutions, later selling the Helena branch. The Virginia City bank was continued until 1879, when Mr. Dahler became largely interested in the gold mines of Silver Star. Since then he has acquired possession of some eighteen rich and productive mines, among the best in the state.

Mr. Dahler was married in 1873 with Miss Mary Hudnall, of New Orleans, La. Her parents were John A. and Candace D. (Harrington) Hudnall, natives of Virginia and Indiana. They removed to New Orleans, as the father, John A. Hudnall, was a Mississippi river steamboat captain. They have eight children—Charles L., Hugo R., Frank J., Eugene T., Matthew J., Warren W., Jerrold J. and Alice C.

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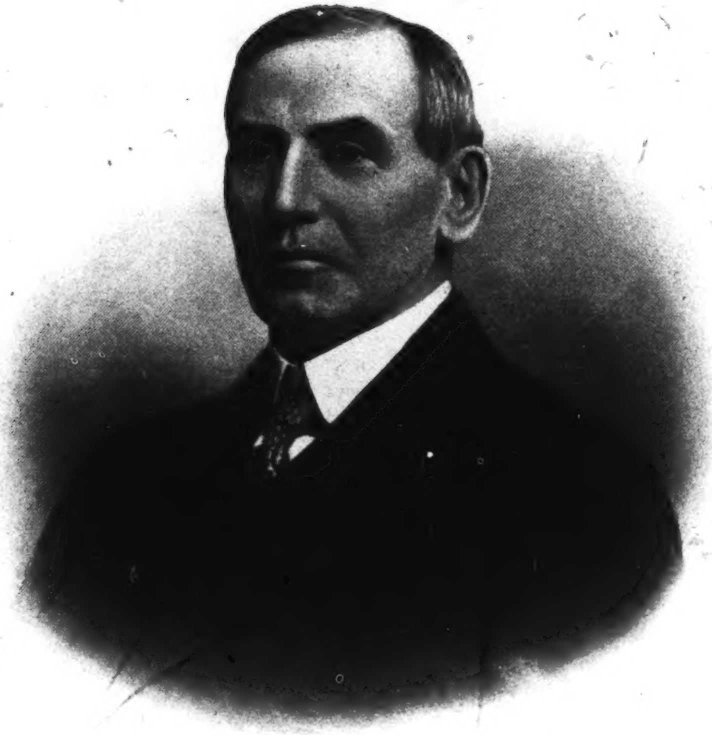

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Catholic. As one of the oldest settlers in the capital city Mr. Dahler has established a reputation second to none. His long residence in territory and state has opened to him a wide field of acquaintances, and all speak of him in the highest terms. His life work has been a steady, yet conservative, advancement along safe and practical business lines, and the feverish excitements of early mining days never swept him off his feet. His financial ability, high character and honorable dealings have won for him the esteem and confidence of business associates and a host of personal friends.

DAVID W. MIDDLEMAS is identified with an important line of business enterprise in the city of Helena, being a member of the Helena Ice Company, whose offices are located at 200 East State street. He is a man of progressive methods and business ability, and during the score of years he has been a resident of Helena has held the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Middlemas is a native of Middleton, Nova Scotia, where he was born on August 25, 1856, being the son of John and Rebecca (Parker) Middlemas, both of whom were born in the same town. John Middlemas was a farmer by occupation, in politics was a liberal, and in religion was a member of the Methodist church. He was a man of sterling integrity and served for many years as a magistrate. The mother of our subject is of English descent and a representative of old Massachusetts families, her great-grandfather in the paternal line having been a soldier in the Continental army and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Middlemas now maintains her home in Midddleton, Nova Scotia. David W. Middlemas received his education in the public schools of his native town. In 1870 he went to Boston, where he remained until the centennial year, 1876, and then started for California, having learned the carpenter trade while in Boston, becoming a skilled workman. Arriving in San Francisco he was there engaged at his trade until 1880, when he came to Helena, arriving on June 15th. Here he was successfully engaged as a carpenter and builder until 1888, when he identified himself with his present line of enterprise, in which he has secured a large and representative patronage. Before the close of the succeeding year he consolidated his interest in the ice business with those of Charles A. Blackburn, and they have since conducted operations under the title of the Helena Ice Company. Their facilities and equipment are excellent, and they supply the best of products to their many customers. Mr. Middlemas owns an attractive residence in the city, and is also owner of large tracts where the ice ponds and storage house are located.

In politics he gives support to the Republican party; fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, Mystic Shrine, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry his affiliations are with Morning Star Lodge No. 5; Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; and Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T. He has served as high priest of his chapter and as captain-general of the commandery. His religious faith is indicated by membership in the Baptist church, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the local organization. At Reno, Nev., on July 15, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Middlemas to Miss Ida L. Houston, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of George W. and Mary Houston, natives of New England. Of this union three children have been born, George N., Edith A. and May A.

GEORGE R. MILBURN.—A native of Washington, D. C., and born on November 15, 1850, Judge Milburn is one of the seven sons of Benedict and Martha (Page) Milburn, natives respectively of Maryland and the city of Washington. Benedict Milburn was a printer, for many years connected with the press of the national capital. Eventually he engaged in real estate operations, to which he devoted his attention until his death, in 1885. His wife survived him, dying on January 1, 1889. He was a son of Jeremiah Milburn, who was born in Maryland. The maternal ancestors of Judge Milburn were among the very early settlers in Virginia. George R. Milburn was reared in Washington, securing his preliminary education in the public schools, then entering Rittenhouse Academy, where he was graduated with the class of 1868. In the fall of 1868 he matriculated in Yale University, where he completed a full course, graduating therefrom in 1872. After leaving the university Judge Milburn returned to the Federal capital, where he engaged in real estate operations, being associated with his father. Later he held a clerkship in the United States pension department, retaining this until 1880, when he went to Santa Fe, N. M., where he was admitted to the bar in February, 1881. He had previously completed a thorough technical course in the law department of the National University, in Washington, being graduated in 1880.

While a resident of New Mexico Judge Milburn was in the government service, being clerk at the Pueblo Indian agency. In November, 1882, he was made United States special Indian agent, and was ordered to Dakota and Montana. In 1884 he built the Crow agency in Montana and was engaged in the inspection of the agencies of his jurisdiction until March, 1885. In January, 1885, he permanently located in Miles City, Custer county, this state, and established himself in legal practice. In the same year he was elected as the first county attorney of Custer county, in which capacity he served one term. In 1889 Judge Milburn was elected to the bench of the Seventh district of Montana, comprising Dawson, Custer and Yellowstone counties, and was chosen his own successor in 1892, his term expiring in January, 1897. The district is strongly Republican, but although Mr. Milburn always was a Democrat, he was elected both times. At the expiration of his second term he declined a renomination and resumed his law practice in Miles City, becoming prominently concerned in much of the important litigation of the eastern portion of the state. He continued in practice at Miles City until his election by a flattering majority to his present office, that of associate justice of the supreme court, in November, 1900, as the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and Labor parties.

Judge Milburn was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Custer county in 1898 and has been a delegate to the state conventions of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias as a member and past chancellor, and he is also past grand of his lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of the Montana grand lodge, while in the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is past master workman. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in each of these orders in Miles City. On December 7, 1875, Judge Milburn wedded with Eugenie Prentiss Bliss, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a daughter of Dr. D. W. Bliss, a brigade surgeon during the Civil war, at the close of which he located in the city of Washington, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1889. Dr. Bliss was surgeon in charge of President Garfield at the time of the assassination of the president in 1881. To Judge and Mrs. Milburn four children were born, Paul Willard, Eugene, Roszelle and George R., Jr. The devoted wife and mother was called over to the activities that know no weariness very soon after the removal of the family to Helena, her death occurring on January 8, 1901. The memory of her beautiful life rests as a benediction upon all of her many friends.

C. B. MILLER, M. D., a leading and successful physician and surgeon of Helena, was born near Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Ind. He entered Moores Hill College, where he continued his studies for some time but did not graduate. Early in life Dr. Miller was both a miller and millwright, and also taught in the high school at Rising Sun, Ind. Here in 1860 he began the study of medicine and continued it until the breaking out of the Civil war. Promptly responding to the first call for troops Mr. Miller enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service April 22, 1861. He participated in the battles of Phillippi, Bealington and at Carrick's Ford (where Gen. Garnett, the first general officer to give his life to his country, was killed), and was mustered out in August, 1861. The next winter and spring he attended the Medical College of Ohio, and enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on August 19, 1862. In less than two weeks thereafter, at the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was wounded in the left side of the neck, and later through the right shoulder and lung, and was reported killed. When he was partially recovered he served as assistant surgeon of the regiment through the first assault on Vicksburg, at Arkansas Post, and then on the hospital steamer City of Memphis, engaged in transporting sick and wounded soldiers to northern hospitals. When the movement to invest Vicksburg was made Dr. Miller was assigned to duty in charge of the bodyguard of Gen. McClernand. On May 8, 1863, Dr. Miller was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served at Grand Gulf, Young's Point and Vicksburg, most of the time as surgeon in charge of Gen. Prentiss hospital, by order of the medical director on the staff of Gen. Grant, later Surg.-Gen. John Moore. After the close of the war Dr. Miller resigned and returned to Indiana. He completed the full course at the Medical College of Ohio, and was duly graduated from that institution. He assisted in the organization of the Dearborn County (Ind.) Medical Society, and served four years as its secretary. He then became its president, and was subsequently a member of the Indiana State Medical Society for twenty-eight years, and has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1874. Dr. Miller served as secretary, treasurer and president of the Lawrenceburg, Ind., school board from 1874 until his removal from the state. He was reared a Methodist, but inclines toward the Episcopalian faith.

Dr. Miller has ever been an enthusiastic Republican. He distinctly remembers shouting lustily in 1856 for Fremont, the first Republican presidential candidate, and he cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He served one term as grand regent of the Royal Arcanum of Indiana. For a number of years he was a surgeon of the Big Four and the Ohio & Mississippi Railways, and he aided in organizing the first association of railway surgeons, and for eight years he was secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons, at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Dr. Miller first came to Montana in the spring of 1889 and located at Helena. For two years he served as chairman of the building committee of the Helena school board, during the erection of the high school and other buildings. In 1895 he was appointed one of the board of managers of the Montana Soldiers' Home, assisted in locating its site, served for three years as secretary of the board, and since as its president. For awhile he was secretary of the United States pension examining surgeons. Fraternally Dr. Miller is past ex-ruler of Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E., past noble grand of Queen City Lodge, I. O. O. F. (He has been an Odd Fellow since 1874.) He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from its organization, is a past commander of Wadsworth Post and past department commander of Montana, and is now its medical director. Dr. Miller practices general medicine and surgery, but as he is a skilled mechanic he prefers surgery, although he refuses emergency work. In 1866 he was married to Miss Helen E. Wymond, and has one son, a college graduate (Ohio Medical) who is also a graduate of the University of Strasburg, Germany. Dr. Miller is one in whom the people have great confidence. He possesses high integrity and profound medical ability.

GEORGE L. MILLER, of Belgrade, Gallatin county, is a Montanian by birth who has acquired prominence and prosperity through the development of agricultural and stock industries. On October 24, 1865, he was born at Radersburg, Broadwater county, the son of Solomon and Annie (Yates) Miller, natives of Indiana and Missouri. The paternal grandfather, Lemuel Miller, removed from Indiana to Missouri with his family and engaged in farming and from there, in 1864, Solomon Miller, his son, started overland for Montana by ox teams, and by successive additions the company at last numbered 450 people. It was fortunate that the train was so large, for they were greatly annoyed by hostile Indians and had engaged a number of pitched battle with them. Shortly after his arrival at Virginia City, Mont., Solomon Miller married, and making his home in Radersburg, was there for two years engaged in mining. He then returned to Missouri, but in 1868 came back and settled on South Boulder river, where for three years he was engaged in farming, going then to Radersburg and following mining two years. He then secured land on Dry creek, in Gallatin county, where he continued ranching until his death in 1878. His wife is now living at Josephine, Mont.

Their son, George L. Miller, was one of a family of five sons and two daughters, and received his education in the schools of the towns in which his parents from time to time resided. In 1889 he purchased a farm near Gallop in Gallatin county, but soon disposed of it and bought his present place of 320 acres at Valley View, eight miles north of Belgrade. It is finely located, commanding a view of the beautiful Gallatin valley to the south and west. His principal crop is fall wheat, of which he raises large crops. He is also interested in horses, his favorite breeds being Normans and Hambletonians. His handsome residence is surrounded with substantial barns, blacksmith shops and other outbuildings. The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred on March 12, 1891, when he was united to Miss Althea Conrow, of New Jersey, a daughter of Samuel Conrow, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Their children are Emel F.; Earl, named after Paris Earl Gibson, of Great Falls; Zetta Grace, Lester G. and Lloyd. The fraternal relations of Mr. Miller are with the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has served as school trustee, and he is a man in whom his home community place deserved confidence.

WALLACE L. MILLEGAN, one of Helena's oldest representative pioneers and a leading ranchman and stockgrower of the state, was born in Greene county, N. Y., on February 4, 1837. The story of Mr. Millegan's Montana life embraces much of the history of the territory and state. He is the son of James A. and Eleanor (Mead) Millegan. His father was born in Scotland, on July 25, 1796. With his early history is connected a romantic yet melancholy incident. When but six years old he came to the United States with a brother and sister. While leaving the ship at New York city the family was separated, and James, our subject, was left alone in the new, strange world. In New York he grew to manhood, and served his adopted country in the war of 1812. After the return of peace he followed farming, and early married a Miss Mead, who was born in Greene county, N. Y., on June 2, 1796. She was the daughter of Elisha Mead, of Revolutionary stock, and of English parentage. They had one son, Edwin E., born November 19, 1819, now living in Kingston, N. Y. By his second marriage he had eight children, Anne E., Phebe J., Dr. George W., now of Sparta, Wis., Stephen L. (deceased), James H., Joseph G. (deceased), Reuben A. and Wallace L. Their mother died at Sparta, Wis., in 1863, and in 1881 Mr. Millegan came to Montana to visit his son, Wallace L., but sixteen days after his arrival he died at the age of eighty-five years. He is buried in the old cemetery at Helena. He was an old-line Whig, and his second wife was a devout Methodist.

Wallace L. Millegan was the seventh son, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Wisconsin, then a territory. He worked on a farm, was educated in the common schools, and when eighteen began life for himself. He located in Racine, whence he removed to Sparta, Wis., in 1858. From this place, on March 23, 1859, he, as one of a party of twenty people and ten ox teams, started for Pike's Peak, landing at Denver June 29 of that year, and on July 2 began digging for gold. They came to the new Eldorado through Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Columbus, North Platte, Ash Hollow, the South Platte country and Denver, where there were only a few houses and those covered with canvas. The party mined on Clear creek during 1859 and in 1860 went into an independent district, where Mr. Millegan worked a claim with considerable success. Here he first met Dr. W. L. Steele, now of Helena. In 1862 he was farming near Denver, and on April 14, 1863, set out on the then perilous journey to East Bannack, Mont., where he had been but a short time when he joined the stampede to Alder gulch, then reported fabulously rich with the yellow metal. Mr. Millegan rode a large mule without a saddle to Virginia City, and his recollections of that overland tour are quite vivid. At Alder gulch he failed to locate a claim, and he went on up the Stinking Water. On the way, while attempting to alight from his mule, his foot caught in a cord and he was dragged some distance and so seriously injured as to lay him up for a considerable period. On his recovery he returned to Bannack and mined during the summer in Buffalo gulch and "struck it rich," taking out from dry diggings as high as $7 to the pan. On account of Mr. Millegan not working on the Sabbath day he had disagreeable experiences with "road agents." The road agent was then the worst pest of Montana society.

In 1862 Mr. Millegan met William A. Clark, now United States senator, near Denver, and worked with him on the Bob-tail mine. On November 6, 1863, Mr. Millegan started for the states from Bannack, and just outside the latter place he visited Mr. Clark, who was quite ill with mountain fever. Subsequently Mr. Millegan went to Salt Lake City and thence to Denver overland by coach, paying $150 as fare from Bannack to Denver. He then went by private conveyance to Glenwood, Iowa. On April 9, 1864, Mr. Millegan was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Rockefeller, daughter of Theodore and Anna M. Rockefeller, both of New Jersey. Mrs. Millegan was born in Morris county, N. J., on November 14, 1840. They had thirteen children: Carrie M., Willard L., Hattie A., Martha E., Robert E., James R., G. W., Cora B. and Nina M. are living; Eleanor, George, Reuben and Edwin are dead.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Millegan outfitted, and within seven days was on the road to Idaho, where he arrived on July 2, going via Omaha, along the north side of the North Platte and by Fort

Laramie. He then took the Bridger cutoff to Virginia City, and thence to Bannack. They passed the location of Bozeman. Then it was a wild, unbroken country, the habitat of the wolf, the bear and the coyote. They wintered at East Bannack, and here their first child was born. Early in spring Mr. Millegan, with a covered wagon drawn by four cows, started for Blackfoot, Ophir gulch. They were the first family on the ground and they opened a boarding house where regular boarders paid $20 a week and transients $1.50 a meal, which, considering the extremely high price of provisions, was reasonable. The meals were served in a tent, and this dining room was covered with pine boughs. In those days of high prices eggs were $2.00 a dozen, flour $100 a sack, salt $1.50 a pound and potatoes fifty cents a pound. That spring Mrs. Millegan paid $18 in gold dust for two calico dresses and muslin was ninety cents a yard. Mrs. Millegan was the third woman to locate in Ophir gulch, and she paid $6.00 a day for a woman to help with the house work, and twenty-five cents apiece to have napkins washed. In October, 1865, they moved by wagon to Helena. Here Mr. Millegan bought out a squatter on his present ranch on which there was a small log house. From time to time he has added to this property and he made application for and filed the thirteenth homestead right in the state, 160 acres, and in 1873 they purchased 160 acres each, four miles northeast of Helena, and the same year bought another 160 acres, where he now lives. He made his present valuable improvements in 1898, but the trees and shrubbery were set out twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Millegan lived in Helena over five months before she saw a white woman. The winter of 1865 was the most severe ever experienced in this locality. His only horse was stolen by the Indians, and Mr. Millegan found a white man frozen to death near his house. Five hundred dollars was found on the body, but this was claimed by a partner. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Millegan began farming. He paid twenty-five cents a pound for seed potatoes and the same price for seed oats.

Mr. Millegan has the oldest water right in this part of the country and is well supplied with water and has been raising cattle and horses during the past few years quite successfully.

Politically Mr. Millegan has been a lifelong Republican. He was an inspector of elections in Idaho, and voted at the first election in Montana. In 1878 he was elected one of the county commissioners for Lewis and Clarke county, and was chosen for the long term, six years.

Fraternally Mr. Millegan has for fifteen years been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of most exemplary habits, never indulging in liquor or any of the vices of the early days in Montana territorial life, and both himself and wife are valued members of the Baptist church. Throughout the state he is recognized as a man of sterling character, of sound judgment and the strictest honesty. Possessing broad, progressive views, he has continued to keep step with the march of civilization.

HON. JAMES H. MILLS.—The life history of this gentleman is one of patriotic devotion to duty, and replete with those stirring events which time softens to romance. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, December 21, 1837. Descended from English, Irish and Holland ancestors, seven generations preceding him have lived in America. Through Colonial and Revolutionary days and in the succeeding years the members played varied and important parts in the founding of the United States. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors served loyally in the Continental army of the Revolution, when there was no room for the "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot." So far back as the Mills family can trace their history they were Presbyterians. George S. Mills, born in Pennsylvania in 1815, married Susan Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who had removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1814, George S. Mills dying there in his sixty-fourth year, and there also died his first wife, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving but one child, James Hamilton Mills.

Receiving his education in the schools of eastern Ohio and of Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Mills was early engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, continuing in these until the Civil war. His inherited traits of patriotism and loyalty caused his early enlistment, on April 27, 1861, at the age of twenty-four years, in Company G, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry), as a private soldier. With his regiment he participated in twenty-seven general engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and "for gallant conduct on the field" he was promoted to corporal, first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, and "for heroic conduct in the battle of the Wilderness and Bethesda church" he was commissioned brevet-major and brevet-lieutenant colonel. He was mustered out of service at Pittsburg, on June 13, 1864. That he escaped without a wound is remarkable, for of the more than 2,000 regiments in the Union army, the Fortieth Pennsylvania sustained the eighth heaviest loss.

After his muster out Mr. Mills for a time engaged in the wholesale leather business at Pittsburg, Pa. Then the "boundless" west offered splendid opportunities and inducements to an active, enterprising young man, and to avail himself of them Mr. Mills came to Montana in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mining on the Yellowstone, where he was one of a company which opened a hydraulic claim at Emigrant gulch. Provisions were scarce and high and they gave all their money to a packer whom they sent to purchase provisions in Bozeman. But the packer "went against the tiger," lost the money and disappeared. After weeks of harrowing anxiety the swindled party were obliged to abandon the claim. All the money of Capt. Mills had been sunk in the enterprise, and when he arrived at Virginia City his capital was ten cents in postal currency. However he at once secured a position as a bookkeeper, and this indirectly led to a brighter opening. An article he had written to an eastern journal attracted the attention of D. W. Tilton, and he offered Capt. Mills the editorship of the Montana Post. He accepted the offer and became the third editor of Montana's first newspaper, succeeding Prof. Dimsdale and Judge Blake. He was a forceful and vigorous writer and ably conducted the Post until July, 1869. He then founded the New Northwest, at Deer Lodge, which he edited and published until November, 1891. He was the first president of the Montana Press Association. In 1875 Capt. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Hammond, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Martin Hammond. She came to Montana in 1865 and died in 1899. Their three children were named Mary E., Nellie G. and James H., Jr.

Politically Mr. Mills has been a lifelong and consistent Republican, and he has most efficiently filled important official positions. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Montana, and by President Hayes was appointed secretary of the territory; serving four years, he declined a reappointment. In 1889 he was again nominated for the convention to formulate a state constitution, but declined the proffered honor to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the district which included Montana, Idaho and Utah. In this high office he served with distinction until February 28, 1893, when he was appointed commissioner of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, which position he filled until January, 1897. In 1895 he was appointed receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1897 receiver for the Helena Consolidated Water Company. Mr. Mills then became business manager for the reorganized water company, which position he held until February 1, 1901, when he became clerk and recorder of the newly established county of Powell. Fraternally Capt. Mills is a member of the Loyal Legion, past senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, past grand master workman of the United Workmen and past grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Montana. Financially, socially and politically, the career of the Hon. James H. Mills has won merited success. Thoroughly known, especially by "old-timers" in all portions of the state, he numbers a wide clientele of steadfast friends. Of great executive ability and business sagacity, he has satisfactorily met every demand made upon his versatile talents and long experience as a man of affairs.

REV. JACOB MILLS, D. D.—A life consecrated to the service of the Divine Master, a life of devotion and self-abnegation, and yet one that has ever shown a distinct cognizance of those practical and temporal values which are rendered to the children of men as aids in the busy, workaday world, has been that of Rev. Jacob Mills, D. D. It furnishes a distinct lesson and incentive. He has been unwearied in his labors in the Master's vineyard, and has also so employed the practical utilities of existence as to make himself a worthy power in temporal affairs. He was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vt., on November 18, 1842, the son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Dickey) Mills, natives of Vermont. His paternal great-grandfather was a participant in the Revolution. The original American ancestors in the maternal line came to New Hampshire from Londonderry, Ireland, and thus it may be seen that Dr. Mills has been signally favored in the sturdy character of his lineage. It was the fortune of Dr. Mills to have received the sturdy discipline of New England farm life, and his character has ever shown the evidences of this elemental training. He attended the public schools and worked on the farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when came the Civil war. He was an early respondent to the call to arms, enlisting in 1861 as a private in Company D, Eighth Vermont Infantry, his regiment joining the Department of the Gulf, under Gen. Butler. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he received so severe a gunshot wound in his left arm as to necessitate its amputation, and he was in the hospital over a year. He had been promoted to first sergeant, and, after the loss of his arm, was tendered the captaincy of his company, but refused this honor. After his muster out of service Mr. Mills returned to his native town, where he was engaged in merchandising for three years and was elected to office, having been county clerk, county treasurer and a justice of the peace while a resident of Topsham. In 1869 he received through Hon. George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, the appointment as assistant assessor of internal revenue for the second district of Vermont, resigning this in a few months to accept a position in the United States customs service on the Canada line, where he was retained eleven years. For seven years of this time he was a deputy collector at Island Pond, Vt., the last three years being cashier.

This position Dr. Mills was holding when he decided to follow the voice of his convictions, which prompted him to go forth as a minister of the gospel, and he tendered his resignation in January, 1882. The great field for religious work afforded in Montana attracted the attention of Dr. Mills, and he came hither, reaching Dillon on March 23, 1882, and passing his first Sunday in Butte city. Thence, going to Fort Benton, he there remained three and one-half years, devoting himself zealously to the work of the Master. He was enabled to prosecute his theological studies in connection with his conference work in Montana, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Butte on August 18, 1883. While at Fort Benton he organized a church and built a parsonage. Within this period he erected a brick church edifice at Sun River crossing and held the initial religious services in Great Falls, Sand Coulee and Belt, his jurisdiction extending over a wide area of country. His was the first sermon delivered in Great Falls, where he was compelled to utilize a saloon as an audience room, this being the only place available and it being freely and gladly tendered. In 1885 he accepted a charge at White Sulphur Springs, where he effected the erection of a fine brick church and retained its pastorate two years, when a wider field, with a heavier burden of duties, was opened to him. He gladly accepted the responsibilities of this new position of presiding elder of the Bozeman district, with headquarters in the city of that name. The district included all of the southern, eastern and northern part of Montana, and in ministering to the needs of this great field Dr. Mills was compelled to travel 1,000 miles a month during his six years tenure of office. Many of our readers can fully appreciate the trials and deprivations which this service implied, but, sustained by an abiding faith, Dr. Mills did not flinch from any ordeal or any burden imposed. At the expiration of this term of office Dr. Mills accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Bozeman, over which he officiated two years, the official board unanimously requesting his return.

His executive ability having been tested and his powers determined, the trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University, realizing that a man of force and discrimination was demanded to extricate the institution from its financial difficulties, requested the bishop to appoint Dr. Mills as its financial agent. This offered position he at first declined, but was eventually prevailed upon to accept at the earnest request of the board. By the annual conference he was chosen as the delegate to the general conferences in 1896 and 1900, the former held in Cleveland, Ohio, and the latter in Chicago, Ill. Resigning the office of financial agent of the university in December, 1896, the Doctor became the pastor of Trinity church in Butte for the remainder of the conference year, when he was granted a season of rest and recuperation, after a decade and a half of consecutive and arduous labor. He accordingly passed the next year in an occupation diametrically opposite to that which had occupied him—the management of one of the most extensive sheep ranches in the state—and this change proved very beneficial, and he returned to his clerical duties with renewed vigor, Bishop Mallilieu appointing him to the vacant pastorate of the church at Billings, whose pastor, Rev. George C. Stull, had accompanied the First Montana Volunteers as its chaplain to Manila. At the annual conference in August, 1900, Dr. Mills was chosen presiding elder of the Helena district, his term extending until 1902. He now has his residence in Helena and in the important field committed to his charge is showing the same zeal and consecration which he has shown from the time he first gave his life to the great cause of Christ. In the last Methodist general conference he was a member of the special committee which unified the deaconess movement in the church, a movement which has been a power for good in the work of the church. In 1900 the Montana Wesleyan University, as a merited tribute to his scholarly attainments and devoted labors, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In the midst of the manifold duties which have devolved upon him, Dr. Mills has been a close student, both of theological and secular literature, constantly augmenting his fund of knowledge and seeking to give it practical exemplification. As a speaker he has a strongly marked power in dialectics, offering truths and arguments in a direct and forceful manner without undue rhetorical effects. Of gracious personality, the Doctor gains the respect and friendship of "all sorts and conditions of men." In politics Dr. Mills is allied with the Republican party. On November 17, 1870, Dr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Jennie F. Mills, who, like himself, was born in Vermont. She is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Laird) Mills, both of whom were born in Scotland, whence they came to the United States in 1848. They have three children: Edward Laird, born March 30, 1875, was graduated from the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1898, and in 1902 graduated in the theological school of the Boston University; George Dickey, born February 20, 1878, will graduate at the Wesleyan University with the class of 1902; and Edith Forrest, now a student in the Helena high school, her birth occurring on September 24, 1886.

ROBERT A. BELL.—That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life can be considered a grateful deprivation; where ambition is satisfied and the ultimate aim realized individual apathy must follow; effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies. The men who push forward the wheels of progress are those to whom satiety is unknown; they have labored and found in each stage of progress an incentive for further effort. Such has been the case with Mr. Bell, who has forged steadily forward, meeting reverses with fortitude and winning success by sheer will power, energy and ability. Mr. Bell is a native of Scott county, Ky., where he was born on August 30, 1853, the son of James Franklin and Mary J. (Wilson) Bell, the former born in the Old Dominion in 1803, while the latter's birth occurred in Kentucky in 1807, a daughter of one of the pioneer physicians of the state, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. The marriage of our subject's parents was solemnized in Kentucky in 1825. In his early manhood James F. Bell removed to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the raising of horses of the superior Kentucky type. He was unswerving in his support of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as deacon for forty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell twelve children were born, the youngest being Robert A., whose name initiates this review. After attending the public schools at White Sulphur, Ky., he continued his studies in the high school at Shelbyville until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he secured the position of agent at Scott's Station, on the Shelbyville branch of what is now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which he retained three and a half years. For one year thereafter he engaged in farming near Shelbyville, but in 1877 he went to Greenville, Miss., where he had charge of the wage gang on a cotton plantation for four months; later he was employed in a mercantile establishment in Greenville. In 1879, during the term of court in that place, he served two months as deputy sheriff, and in the summer of that year returned to Kentucky as agent for agricultural machinery and implements until August, when he went to Fort Lincoln, N. D., to accept a position in the quartermaster's department. At the expiration of three weeks, however, Mr. Bell took a position as rodman with an engineering party engaged in surveying the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was thus employed until the following spring, when he took a contract for the grading of three miles of the roadbed through the Bad Lands, an unfortunate venture, having but ten cents and his blankets to show for his work on completion of the contract. In 1881 he was for three months in the sutler's store at Camptown, and thence went to Sentinel Butte as bookkeeper for Wilson & McLean, and later with Larson & McLean, but conducted a general store at the camp at the same time. In two years he thus realized

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Eng. by Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

$10,000, what he designates as his "first raise." In the spring of 1883 Mr. Bell removed his business to Gardiner, Park county, Mont., and invested in mines, losing all that he put in, but continued his mercantile business until 1885, when he disposed of the same and came to Helena and engaged as bookkeeper for Larson & Keefe, contractors for the construction of the line of the Montana Central Railroad between Helena and Great Falls. In 1887 he was in charge of the construction of the Marysville branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad under the same firm, and the next year was similarly employed by Kirkendall & Larson. In September, 1888, Mr. Bell accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Empire Mining Company, near Marysville, and in February of the following year was installed as manager. When the mines closed down in October he came to Helena and engaged in the general agency business, handling safes, vaults, school furniture, mining stock, etc. In 1892 the firm of R. A. Bell & Co. secured the contract for the erection of the fine county jail of Lewis and Clark county, sub-letting the contract for the stone work and completing the structure according to plans and specifications. In the following year Mr. Bell secured an option on the Little Nell mine, in Lump gulch, beginning operations on the property in March, 1894, and continuing until May, 1896. This mine produced $135,000. Mr. Bell finally sold his interests to advantage and immediately effected the purchase of the East Pacific mine, at Winston, Broadwater county, carrying gold, silver and lead, with sulphide of zinc blende. He has continued to operate this mine, one of the large producers of this section of the state. He also owns the B. & G. mine, in Jefferson county, which gives excellent returns. He has invested $60,000 in the developing of mining properties in this section, and owns fine copper prospects near White Sulphur Springs. In the capital city he owns a fine, modern residence, located on Ewing street, five houses in the city of Butte and other unimproved realty, while his other mining and real estate interests are of an important order. He has great capacity for affairs of wide scope; is indefatigable in his efforts and uses wise discrimination in his numerous business enterprises. To men of this type Montana owes her progress and material prosperity. In politics Mr. Bell contents himself by observing the duties of citizenship in the exercising of his right of franchise, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has been a liberal contributor to the Baptist church in Helena, and at all times maintains a broad-gauged and public-spirited attitude, lending his aid and influence to worthy causes.

On the 23d of October, 1889, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Sally A. Viley, born in Scott county, Ky., and their beautiful home is graced and brightened by two children—Mary Louise, born September 3, 1890, and Viley Bell, born May 2, 1892.

DR. W. P. MILLS.—One of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the state, Dr. W. P. Mills, of Missoula, commands the universal respect of his medical brethren because of his professional attainments and skill, and of all other classes of the community because of his high character, generous devotion to the public weal, and superior social qualities. He was born in Pettis county, Mo., on September 27, 1857, a son of James H. and Catherine E. (Porson) Mills, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father removed to Missouri with his parents when a boy, and remained at home until he was eighteen years old. In 1849 he went to California and occupied five years in mining and merchandising, then returned to Missouri, and remained there until 1883. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Missoula and was engaged in farming until his death in 1896. The mother, a daughter and two sons are residents of Montana. The Doctor's grandfather, Christian Mills, a native of Kentucky, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and made there a very creditable record. After the war he removed from Missouri to Mississippi, but later returned to Missouri, where he passed the rest of his days.

Dr. Mills was educated at the old Wake Forest Academy in Missouri, once a famous seat of learning, but now extinct. Here he was graduated after a thorough course of scholastic training, and at once began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. D. J. Porsons, of his native state. Later he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1878 became a student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, where he was graduated in 1879. He began practicing at Sweet Springs, Mo., and two years later came to Montana, selecting Missoula as his home, where he has been a resident since, and actively engaged in a general practice. He has given special attention to surgery, and in that department he has attained wide recognition and prominent engagements, having been surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad during its construction, assistant surgeon at the local hospital for two years, and surgeon for the Big Blackfoot Milling Company for a number of years, a capacity in which he is still employed. He has also served and is still serving as surgeon of other milling companies. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, an industrious student of the literature of his profession and a valued occasional contributor to its publications. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1880 he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. West, a native of Indiana. They have two children, William G. and James H. In all matters of public improvement Dr. Mills manifests a lively interest and bears earnestly the part of a good citizen. In social circles he is a cordially welcomed addition to any company, both on account of his extensive fund of information and his entertaining way of imparting it. In his profession he has not only the technical and practical knowledge essential to eminent success, but also the tolerance, breadth of view and generous public spirit which characterize the superior man.

FRANK D. MIRACLE.—The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law. Mr. Miracle has met all of the exacting requirements of his profession and is numbered among the representative young members of the bar of Montana. He was born on June 13, 1868, in Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, the son of Judge David D. and Ella (Bell) Miracle. His father was born in London, P. O., Canada, his parents removing thither from New York state. Later they emigrated to Wisconsin, where David D. attended the public schools and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, having read law with Hon. Philetus Sawyer, late United States senator, of Oshkosh, Wis. When twenty-five years old he took up his abode in Iowa, engaged in teaching school, and was thereafter in an active legal practice. He was elected to the bench of the Eleventh judicial district of Iowa in 1882, and served for eight years with marked distinction, while later he was a candidate for the nomination to the supreme bench, before the Republican state convention. He died at Webster City in 1888, while he was still in office as district judge. He was a man of high intellectuality and spotless character, and gave dignity and honor to the bench and bar. He was a son of Hiram Miracle, a native of New York, who descended from an influential old family of that state. Ella (Bell) Miracle, the mother of Frank D. Miracle, was born in New Woodstock, Madison county, N. Y., a daughter of Col. Ralph and Emily (Moffett) Bell. Col. Bell was a manufacturer of carriages at New Woodstock, and some of the family still conduct the same business there. Mr. Miracle's great-grandfather, Phineas Bell, was the youngest of three brothers who came from Scotland to New Jersey about 1784. At the age of fifteen he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Continental army under Gen. Washington, while his two brothers enlisted in the British service, fought through the Revolution and then settled in Canada. When eighteen Phineas Bell discarded the drum and fought in the front ranks of the patriot forces until the close of the war, when he settled in the then far west of Oneida county, N. Y., where he passed his life. He was the father of Col. Ralph Bell.

Frank D. Miracle, after his public school education, matriculated in Iowa College at Grinnell, where he was graduated with the class of 1889. Deciding to follow his father's profession he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, his father's alma mater, completing the prescribed course and graduating in the class of 1890, and synchronously was admitted to the bar of Michigan. He was soon admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa, locating in Sioux City, for six months, when he returned to Webster City and formed a law partnership with J. L. Kamror, his father's old partner, and there continued until 1892, when he came to Montana and, locating in Helena, has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, having established a marked reputation as an able attorney and safe and conservative counsel.

Mr. Miracle is also interested in mining, being a director of the Iron Mountain Company, and secretary of the Yellowstone Mining Company. He is also secretary of R. L. Polk & Co., of Montana, and has charge of the business of the Helena Building & Investment Company, each of these associations being of important order. The marriage of Mr. Miracle was solemnized at Helena on January 4, 1899, when he wedded Miss Lilian Peterman, born in New York city, the daughter of John H. and Marie (Jordeman) Peterman, both of whom were born in Germany and skilled musicians, while her father was for years bandmaster in the United States army. They removed, when Mrs. Miracle was a child, to Trenton, N. J., where she was educated and given the best of musical training. She occupies a prominent place in connection with the social life of the capital city, as she is a talented pianist and vocalist, and both she and her husband enjoy marked popularity.

J HARLEY MISKIMEN.—Through self-reliance and indomitable energy Mr. Miskimen has won success and assailable reputation and a place among the leading citizens of Glendive, where he conducts a noteworthy mercantile enterprise, being also incumbent of the office of postmaster. He is a young man of positive character and genial nature, and his friends are numerous. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born at Birds Run, Guernsey county, on September 27, 1865, the son of Harvey and Sidney Miskimen, both of whom were born in Ohio. The mother died in 1883 and the father in 1889 in Hutchinson, Kan. The year after the birth of J. Harley Miskimen his parents removed to Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., where they resided until 1878 and then removed to Hutchinson, Kan. After his school days Mr. Miskimen learned the jeweler's trade, and for a number of years worked at it as a journeyman. In 1891 he located in Glendive in the employ of a local jeweler, C. F. Little, with whom he remained until 1893, when he entered into business upon his own responsibility, with a cash capital of forty dollars. Through his energy and enterprise and correct business methods success has rapidly come to him and he now has a finely equipped establishment, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the town. He has acquired valuable business property on the principal street of Glendive, and has made substantial improvements on this realty. In addition to his jewelry business Mr. Miskimen also deals in real estate and insurance, in which lines he receives an excellent patronage. This enterprise he purchased of James G. Ramsay in 1894.

In politics Mr. Miskimen supports with loyalty the Republican party, in which he is an active worker. Honors have also come to him. He was deputy clerk of the district court in 1894-5; has been a notary public since 1893 (his first appointment coming through Gov. Rickards), and, since March 2, 1898, he has served as postmaster of Glendive, administering the affairs of the office to the satisfaction of the public. Under his able administration the receipts of the office have been increased from $2,200 to $3,600 per annum. Mr. Miskimen is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he affiliates with Gate City Lodge No. 37, of Glendive, and with the Canton at Miles City; and in the latter he is a member of Glendive Lodge No. 23, and of Miskimen Company of the Uniform Rank, which was named in his honor.

At Dickinson, N. D., on the 8th of June, 1898, Mr. Miskimen was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Miller, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., the daughter of Charles and Mary Miller. Their first child, J. Harvey, Jr., died at the age of seven months, in 1899, their other son, J. Franklin, was born January 24, 1900. The family leaders in the social affairs of the town take a prominent part in the amateur dramatic productions and other lines which bring pleasure and improvement to the best social interests of the community. In their home grace and dignity are combined and it is a favorite rendezvous for their numerous friends.

SAMUEL F. MITCHELL, one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Yellowstone county, has been located in the west for nearly thirty years, and can properly be termed a pioneer. Descending from stanch old Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Mitchell is a native of Missouri, where he was born on November 11, 1845, the son of Cowan and Ellen E. (Cowan) Mitchell. The former was the son of John and Rhoda Mitchell, while the parents of the latter were James and Anna (Glaspie) Cowan. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and the maternal grandfather was a Tennessee merchant. Cowan Mitchell was a brickmason by occupation, and was also engaged in farming in Kansas in 1864, whither he had immigrated. Thus Samuel F. grew up under the invigorating but rigorous discipline of the farm, giving his assistance to its cultivation until he attained his majority and doing all his educational work in his room at night, after finishing a hard day's work. He was ambitious and alert in his mentality, however, and succeeded in laying a good foundation for that broad general information acquired from reading and practical contact with business life. At the time of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted for service in the Union army, and assisted in the resistance made to the memorable raid of Gen. Price. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business, in addition to his farm work, and conducted the enterprise successfully for five years. In 1872 Mr. Mitchell started for the Pacific coast and visited California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, finally coming to Missoula, Mont., where he was in the employ of Ed. L. Boner, and afterward with the Missoula Mercantile Company. In 1873 he located in Baker City, Ore., where he successfully devoted his attention to mining and stock business for about six years. In 1879 he returned to Montana and engaged in the stock commission business until the following year, when he located on his present ranch, south of Park City, in the Yellowstone valley, where he has been engaged in farming and stockraising. His ranch is well improved, and he is known as one of the enterprising and successful men of the valley. In politics Mr. Mitchell takes pride in his unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is an active advocate of its principles and policies. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

JOHN MOFFITT, late deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, though of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, John Moffitt, born in Scotland, served in the British army under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. His son, John Moffitt, Jr., was a sergeant-major in the Royal Horse Artillery. He married Miss Ellen Riddle, of Scotland, and in the British military service of East India he died in 1843, in his thirty-sixth year, at Ceylon, India. The wife long survived him, bringing up her children with motherly devotion, and died in 1890 in the seventieth year of her age. Of the four children, three are living. John Moffitt, the eldest child, born in 1836, after a good preparatory education in public schools, entered the Royal Hibernian Military School of Dublin, Ireland. He was a bright student, inherited military tastes from a long line of soldierly ancestors and rapidly became conversant with the technique, drill and other features of a military education, thus unconsciously well fitting himself for the part he afterwards had to play on the battlefields of the south in defense of his adopted country. He came to America in 1851 and first located in Ohio, but soon moved to Iowa, making the journey by wagons. This was an era of great activity in railroad building, but west of Chicago little development had been done. Two years later Mr. Moffitt pushed on to Kansas and almost simultaneously with his arrival in that state, which had already felt the horrors of actual civil war for years previous to the actual commencement of hostilities, the war between the states broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Kansas Infantry. During the first three months of his service he was on the frontier, for the Indians of the plains, having realized that there was trouble between palefaces of the east and south, had become aggressive and hostile. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Moffitt re-enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry, was made first lieutenant and assigned to Company F, Second Regiment, Indian Brigade, and here he was adjutant and regimental quartermaster. Much of his service was in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory, where he was fighting "bushwhackers," western "jayhawkers" and guerrillas. In 1861, however, he was at the battle of Wilson Creek, and in 1862 at Prairie Grove and Cain Hill, Ark. In January, 1864, he resigned his commission, thus terminating his military life.

On his arrival in Kansas Mr. Moffitt engaged in politics for the first time and was successful in his first venture, for he was appointed enrolling clerk of the house of representatives in the Kansas legislature. But he did not stay long to mingle in Kansas politics, for the same year he started for Montana with a four-horse team. It was a venturesome thing to do. The country was alive with Indians and many of the tribes were troublesome. He took with him a year's provisions, and arrived at Virginia City on July 10, 1864. For two months he worked industriously with pick and shovel in the placer mines, and then went on to Last Chance gulch. While engaged in this industry he was appointed deputy county recorder and was soon after commissioned clerk and recorder by the territorial secretary. The duties of that office he discharged for nineteen days. There are always opportunities awaiting the man of enterprise, and in a short time Mr. Moffit was selling eastern newspapers for fifty cents apiece, and was among the first to reduce the price to twenty-five cents a copy. Later he became interested in mining at Diamond City, and here he and his partner took out $48,000 in dust. In 1872 he received the appointment of deputy postmaster of Helena under S. H. Crounse, and served eight years in that capacity. In 1882 he went to Fort Benton, where for a time he was in the harness business. In 1883 he was appointed chief deputy collector of internal revenue, and served in that capacity until November, 1900, when he resigned on account of failing health, and on November 5, 1901, he died of kidney and heart trouble. There was probably no one in the state more familiar with the internal revenue laws than Mr. Moffitt, and his work in this line was in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. Moffitt was married in 1876 to Miss Fidelia O. Mather, of Elkhorn, Wis., who died in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Moffitt was married to Miss Phoebe W. Duer, a native of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1895. An adopted daughter, Martha Worthington, survives both of her foster parents. Fraternally he was connected with several prominent societies, especially so with Freemasonry. He was a charter member of Helena Lodge and a valued member of both chapter and commandery. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the United Workmen, and served three terms as assistant adjutant-general of Montana. He was well known in Montana and had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in every field was well done and that the best people of the whole state understood that, and now that he is gone his memory is tenderly cherished.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON MONROE, of Butte, has experienced the toil and hardship of country practice, both in an old and a new country, and has met all the exacting requirements and suffered all the cruel privations of relentless military service. He was ushered into being on September 7, 1837, at Fredericksburg, Va., the son of Thomas Cowper and Mary J. (Graves) Monroe, also natives of the Old Dominion and connected with the family which gave us our fifth president. The former was born at Culpeper Court House. When the Doctor was about one year old his parents removed to central Alabama, where his father purchased a cotton plantation. Here the future physician and soldier received his early education in the schools of Selma and from private tutors. In 1856 he began the study of medicine under the instruction of the Drs. Davis at a small town near Montgomery, Ala. The next year he entered the medical department of Louisiana University, at New Orleans, and was therefrom graduated on March 20, 1859. He at once entered upon the medical practice at and near Selma, and there continued it until the war cloud of our terrible civil strife lowered upon the land in 1861 when he enlisted in the Confederate army as first lieutenant in Company A, Twenty-eighth Alabama Volunteers, and in 1862 he was made assistant surgeon with the rank of captain. He was in constant, active service, and most of the time with that regiment, for four years and five months, in fact, until the last army of the Confederacy had surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

His baptism of fire was at Shiloh, where fell the gallant, accomplished and courtly Albert Sidney Johnston. He was then engaged with the army around Corinth, was with Bragg on his march to Perryville, Ky., thence went into Tennessee and was deep in the roll of contending squadrons at Murfreesboro. In 1863 he was campaigning through Tennessee, and saw the horrors of the two days' fight at Chickamauga. His duties were arduous and relentless, keeping him occupied day and night, amid heartrending scenes of anguish and heroic self-sacrifice. Nor were they less exacting when later he was at Missionary Ridge, where the Confederates were defeated and fell back to Dalton, Ga., where he was quartered from December, 1863, to April, 1864, nor at Resaca, in May, 1864, where he remained on the battlefield and attended the wounded. While doing this he was taken prisoner and held until October. During his captivity he was at Chattanooga, on duty among the Federal soldiers. After his exchange in October he joined Hood's army and was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. E. S. Johnson, with whom he served through the campaign in Tennessee, meanwhile being promoted to surgeon with the rank of major. He was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, which were among the most desperate of not only his service but of the battles of the world. He retreated south with the remnant of Hood's army, crossing the Tennessee on December 25, 1864. In February, 1865, he was ordered to join the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with which he took part in the battles of Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville, N. C., and was present at its surrender to Gen. Sherman, in April, 1865. He was paroled and returned to Selma, where he resumed the practice of medicine and engaged in cottonraising.

In September, 1871, Dr. Monroe determined to seek a new home in the far west and, as a reinforcement to his medical knowledge, he attended a special course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital (N. Y.) Medical College. Selecting Montana as his new home, he arrived at Helena June 13, 1872, and two months later was in practice in Bozeman. His extensive knowledge, worth and attainments were soon recognized. He was made superintendent of public instruction for Gallatin county in 1876 and held office six years. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Bozeman and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland register of the United States land office in that city. In 1890 he removed to Butte, and was almost simultaneously appointed assistant on the medical staff of St. James Hospital, where he rendered valuable service until he retired in 1896. In 1893 he was county physician of Silver Bow county. Dr. Monroe was united in marriage May 25, 1876, to Miss Carrie Evans, of Helena, a native of Tennessee. He has been a member of the Masonic order, a past master therein for many years and past grand master in 1880. Knowing that the science of medicine is a progressive one he is a zealous student of its literature and takes active interest in the organizations designed to promote its advancement. He was the first vice-president and second president of the State Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school. He has lived nearly a third of a century among this people, and there is none but does him reverence.

LYMAN J. MORGAN.—That satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a grateful and beneficent deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and an ultimate aim fully realized, individual apathy must follow; effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent an unknown quality. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety is but a myth and who find in each transitory stage incentive for further effort. Among the world's workers is numbered the subject of this review, now one of the progressive and successful farmers of the beautiful Gallatin valley.

Mr. Morgan was born at Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, January 13, 1857. His parents, Uriah M. and Phoebe J. (Chase) Morgan, were born respectively in Danville, Ill., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and were the parents of two sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Josiah Morgan, who, as was his father, Uriah Morgan, was born in West Virginia, thus showing that the family was established in the Old Dominion in an early day. Josiah Morgan removed to Illinois and thence to Iowa. His son, Uriah, father of our subject, being a mere boy, was reared and educated in Iowa until 1869, when he removed to Kansas, where he remained until 1869, going thence to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Lyman J. Morgan was educated in the states of Iowa and Kansas, being twelve years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the latter state. A thorough student and having good advantages, he devoted his attention to pedagogic work after leaving school, beginning his labors in Leavenworth county, Kan., where he taught for nearly a decade, becoming superintendent a portion of the time. Eventually he abandoned this line of occupation to engage in the mercantile business at Jarbalo, where he was associated with his father. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature of Kansas, serving one term and enjoyed the distinction of being the only Democratic member of the house. In 1892 the mercantile establishment was destroyed by fire, and he then determined to take up his residence in Montana, whither he came, locating in Valley View, Gallatin county, where he now has a finely improved and arable ranch of 640 acres, located nine miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Over 500 acres of the farm are under effective cultivation, the most scientific and progressive methods being brought to bear in the operation of the farm, principally devoted to the raising of wheat. The permanent improvements are excellent, including a commodious and attractive farm residence. In politics our subject exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust and responsibility since taking up his residence in Gallatin county. He has been school trustee and clerk, and in 1895 he was elected as a representative of the county in the fifth session of the legislature, serving with much ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

On April 8, 1884, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Denholm, who was born in Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa, the daughter of William Denholm, a native of Scotland. Of this union four children have been born: George W., Phoebe E., Joseph D. and Annie J., all of whom remain at the parental home.

JUSTIN E. MORSE.—For nearly a quarter of of a century Mr. Morse has been identified with the industrial life of Beaverhead county and is one of the leading stockgrowers of this section of the state and a representative citizen of Dillon. He was born in Ogle county, Ill., the date of his nativity being December 21, 1855. He was the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of Elijah R. and Elmira (Lowell) Morse, natives of the Green Mountain state, the latter's father having served in a Vermont regiment during the war of 1812. Elijah R. Morse was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having taken up his residence there in 1853, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife also dying in that state.

Justin E. Morse grew up under the discipline of the homestead farm and his early education was that afforded by the district schools. Later he pursued his studies in the high school at Rockford, Ill., and thereafter entered a business college, where he was graduated in 1874. He taught several terms of winter school in his native county, and was also engaged in the fire insurance business in Rockford, being a special agent for the Rockford Insurance Company. In 1877 Mr. Morse moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became associated with his uncle, J. W. Lowell, in the implement business. In the fall of 1880 he came to Dillon, Mont., and organized the Dillon Implement Company, in charge of which he continued for twenty years, the enterprise becoming one of the most extensive and important in the state. In 1900 Mr. Morse disposed of his interest and turned his attention to the livestock business, with which he is now extensively identified, raising cattle and sheep upon a large scale and having control of about 14,000 acres of land. He is a man of broad business and executive capacity, and his career has been such as to reflect great credit upon him and upon the commonwealth.

In politics Mr. Morse has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. He has served with signal efficiency as chairman of the Republican central committee of Beaverhead county. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Dillon and gave a most able administration of municipal affairs, his course being that dictated by the same business principles and judgment which conserved his individual success. He has also been a member of the board of school trustees, and for four years was a member of the state board of education, having been appointed by Gov. Rickards in 1893. Fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

In 1886 Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Florence Thorpe, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Philip Thorpe, a Montana pioneer of 1863, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Blanche B., Alma T. and Howard E.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.—As a member of the board of county commissioners of Beaverhead county, Mr. Montgomery has shown ability and discrimination in the direction of the affairs of the county, and is one of the energetic and successful men of the section where he is engaged in cattleraising and where he is the owner of a fine ranch property. William Montgomery was born in the north of Ireland in 1862, the fourth of the seven children of George and Margaret (Gibson) Montgomery, also natives of the Emerald Isle, where the father passed his life as a farmer. William Montgomery, when a mere youth went to the Dominion of Canada and for a short time was connected with railroad work. In 1871 he crossed the line into "the states," and located in Chicago, where for eight years he was employed in drug establishments. In the 'seventies he came to Montana and located on Horse prairie, where he was engaged in ranching until 1886, when he came to the Big Hole basin and took up claims and later purchased other land, as did also his brother. They have since been associated in business and jointly own 5,500 acres of land and raise highgrade cattle upon an extensive scale, feeding from 1,200 to 1,400 head each season, besides cutting a large amount of hay.

In politics Mr. Montgomery gives support to the Democratic party and has taken active part in public affairs. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served two years. After an interim of two years he was again chosen for this important office at the election of November, 1900. The great and needed improvements made in the county in the way of building bridges have been largely through his efforts, and under his official oversight the heating plant has been installed in the court house and necessary improvements made at the county poor farm. He is an energetic yet conservative business man, and the official position which he occupies indicates that he has the confidence of the public. In 1895 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Celia Lennox, of Dillon, the daughter of one of the representative citizens of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have three children.

THOMAS B. HUNT.—Born in New York city August 12, 1839, and leaving home at the age of twenty to brave the hardships of a rugged life, a rigorous climate and danger of death by wild beast or savage men, for the purpose of satisfying the adventurous spirit within him and making his own way in the world, Thomas B. Hunt, of Pony, Madison county, Mont., has richly earned the rest he is now enjoying at his comfortable home and the good opinion of his friends and neighbors. His father, Thomas Hunt, Sr., was a native of England, who emigrated to New York city in 1836 when he was twenty-two years old, and there did a thriving business for four years as a tailor. At the end of that time he removed to Cowlesville and there engaged in the same business for forty years. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Vail, in California. In 1836, just before he sailed for America, he was married to Phœbe Poulton, also a native of England, who accompanied him to the new country, shared his joys and sorrows for many years and then was called to rest. She died September 29, 1875, leaving seven children, of whom Thomas B. was the second. He received his education in the Cowlesville public schools, and, when he was twenty years old, left the paternal homestead and went to Nevada City, Colo., did mining and quartz milling there for four years; then went to Denver, outfitted and came to Montana; went from there to Idaho, and after giving the neighborhood in which he located a fair trial, returned to Montana and located at Virginia City. There he mined four or five months, and then took up a farming claim on Upper Willow creek, Madison county, as did H. H. Mood, H. Hanson and J. W. Boles, who were with him. After locating his claim he went back to Virginia City and about January 1, 1865, started with A. W. Pence on a prospecting tour, striking Silver Bow when the first placer excitement was at its height. From there Mr. Hunt went to Deer Lodge, and with A. W. Pence went to the Little Blackfoot country. While going over the divide they were overtaken by a blizzard on the summit of the mountain and returned to the foot of the divide and camped there for the night. In the morning the snow was two feet deep and still falling. They returned to Deer Lodge, but twelve days later, after the storm was over, started again on the same journey, this time being joined by Charles Dorr. They went to what was afterward Ophir gulch, in its day the richest mining camp in the west. This triumvirate of hardy adventurers discovered good signs of gold in the gulch, and soon thereafter the town of Blackfoot sprung up, two miles and a half from the camp they established. In February Mr. Pence went to Deer Lodge and brought back with him William Norton, John Little, Preston Scott and Edwards Sanders. This made the camp known and about four weeks later it was stampeded, but as the thermometer stood at 40 degrees below zero for more than a month, not much work was done and many of the prospectors were badly frozen. In October, 1865, Mr. Hunt sold one of his claims for $1,000, and trailed back to Willow Creek, passing through the present city of Butte when it consisted of two small cabins. He has remained in Willow Creek, now called Pony, from that time, farming and stock raising on a large scale, and living peacefully and happily at his pleasant home a mile from the center of the town. He has a large and convenient residence and the appurtenances of a well-regulated farm abode.

Mr. Hunt was married December 29, 1877, to Miss Carrie P. Phillips, a native of Danbury, Conn. She died September 20, 1891, without children. He has always been a Republican and active in party affairs. In 1879 he was appointed a justice of the peace and served three years. He is a member of

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Mount Madison Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he holds the office of vice-grand. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been through the chairs of his lodge. Mr. Hunt has been eminently successful in his career in Montana, accumulating a goodly portion of worldly wealth and the cordial esteem and high respect of all. His vicinity knows no better citizen, and none has a warmer or a more sincere interest in the community.

JOHN A. MOORE.—When those who live in the crowded cities of the east learn by experience and contact regarding the uniform success that has rewarded the efforts of the pioneer settlers of Montana, a higher appreciation of the men who bravely faced the perils of frontier life and wrested fortunes from the apparent wastes will be accorded. The pursuit of agriculture, with its kindred industries, has ever been held as the foundation of a nation's prosperity, and Mr. John A. Moore can rightfully hold prominence in this line of industry, and his example is well worthy of emulation. Located in Gallatin valley, where he has made his home for a quarter of a century, he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow men and by progressive and persistent effort has found success. Mr. Moore is a native son of Missouri, where he was born September 22, 1849, a son of John F. and Hettie (Chestnut) Moore, the parents of four sons and one daughter. The parents were born in Laurel county, Ky., the great-grandfather of our subject on the paternal side having been a pioneer of that state. About the year 1870 John F. Moore removed from Missouri to Arkansas and engaged in farming, where he still maintains his home, being more than eighty-six years of age. His wife passed away about 1854. It was on the old Missouri homestead that John A. Moore, subject of this review, was reared, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. He remained on the parental homestead until 1869, and was variously employed in Missouri until 1875, when he secured a team and wagon and with his wife started on the long journey to Montana, arriving in Gallatin valley on the 23d of July of the centennial year. He worked for wages in this vicinity until the following spring, when he purchased a tract of eighty acres located on Reese creek, six miles northeast of Belgrade, and the property thus secured constitutes the nucleus of his present fine estate, which comprises more than 600 acres, accumulated by homesteading 160 and by purchase of the additional tracts. The entire ranch is under effective irrigation with the exception of forty acres, and the principal products are wheat, barley and oats, large yields being secured. Mr. Moore also raises excellent crops of hay and other minor products, gives much attention to fine cattle, swine and horses. The cattle are principally of the Durham strain, the swine of the valuable Poland-China breed, while his favorite breed of horses are Clydesdales. He has been very successful in his efforts by industry, definite application of means to desired ends and approved methods. On coming to Gallatin valley, Mr. Moore had but slight financial resources, but was well equipped with a sturdy physique and those attributes of character which bring success. His ranch is one of the best in this section of the state, the permanent improvements including an attractive modern residence and excellent outbuildings, in fact, everything about his ranch indicates care and enterprising methods. In politics Mr. Moore gives his support to the Democratic party, maintains a lively interest in all that concerns the well being of the community, but has never aspired to public office.

On August 31, 1873, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Thomason, who was born in Scott county, Ky., the daughter of William A. Thomason, a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore twelve children have been born, namely: Leila May (deceased), Samuel J., Clarence C. (deceased), William A., Allen R., Ilie F., Arda M., Russell A., Earl E., John W., Ena E. and Opa V.

JESSE B. MOORE.—Among those who have identified themselves with the agricultural industry in Montana, and who have been fortunate in securing land in the fertile valley of the Gallatin river, is Mr. Moore, one representative farmer of Gallatin county, his fine ranch being located five miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Like many of the progressive citizens of Montana, Mr. Moore claims Missouri as the place of his nativity, having been born in Clinton county, August 27, 1844, the son of John F. and Hettie (Chestnut) Moore, both natives of Laurel county, Ky., also the birthplace of the grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel Moore, whose father was one of the early settlers in that commonwealth. When a young man John F. Moore removed from his native state to Clinton county, Missouri, and for a number of years engaged in farming. In 1870 he removed to Arkansas and engaged in farming, where he is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife passed away about 1854.

Jesse B. Moore was reared on the old homestead in Missouri, and his early educational privileges were such as were possible in the public schools of that period. When Missouri was torn by dissension and members of the household took opposite sides in this terrible internecine conflict he remained loyal to the Union, and, on October 3, 1864, he enlisted in the state militia of Missouri for a term of three years; participated in a number of skirmishes, remaining in service until April, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, owing to disibility resulting from a crippled arm. Owing to the fact that a large contingent of the residents of the state were bitterly opposed to the Union, life was made unpleasant and extremely dangerous to those who sympathized with the cause, and particularly those who had been in the military service of the Federal government. On account of this bitter feeling Mr. Moore crossed the river to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and there engaged as driver with freighting outfit across the plains to Colorado. As the freight did not arrive at the prescribed time the party moved farther into the interior to await its coming. While thus in camp the report was circulated that they were bushwhackers, and Gen. Curtis, who was in command at Fort Leavenworth, sent out a company and arrested the seventeen members of the little party. All were placed in the guard house, where they were imprisoned for nineteen days, unable to bring their case to trial, although confident of release if they could present their cause to the proper authorities. Col. Mortimer Moore, an old companion in arms of our subject, happened to enter the guard house, and on seeing his former comrade, of whose arrest he had previously learned, he made an effort to discover on what grounds the men were held in captivity. He finally went to the commanding officer and personally vouched for him, and he was released after much red-tape formality. A few days later the others were likewise discharged. They then took charge of the freight, which had come to hand, and the train started on the overland trip to Golden City, Colo., arriving in October, 1865. During the ensuing winter they were snowbound, and in the spring Mr. Moore engaged in ranching for three months, finally purchasing an interest in the business. While thus engaged they had trouble with the Indians, who committed many depredations and endeavored to run off the live stock.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Moore returned to Missouri, and there his marriage to Rutha C. St. John was solemnized, February 11, 1867. She was a daughter of William and Letitia (Hooper) St. John, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, who removed to Missouri in an early day and there passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been a successful farmer in that state. After his marriage Mr. Moore devoted his attention to farming in Missouri until 1882, when he started with his family for Montana, arriving in the Gallatin valley on the 3rd of June. He engaged for a time in carpentry and building; also in farming, having rented a tract of land soon after his arrival. In 1885 he purchased a portion of his present fine homestead, and has added to the original tract until he now has 500 acres, 360 of which are under effective irrigation and highly cultivated, while water can be supplied for the greater portion of the remaining acreage. Special attention is given to the raising of wheat and hay, but Mr. Moore finds it profitable to diversify his farming operations, the great fertility of this section insuring excellent yields and good profit. His farm has modern improvements, including a fine residence, and is one of the attractive homesteads of this locality. He is a gentleman of individuality and business ability, and has so ordered his life in its relations to others as to retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. In politics he pays allegiance to the Democratic party, but is in no sense a seeker of public office.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore we enter the following brief record: Hettie Letitia and Minna Ella are deceased; Eva Carrie was the wife of F. G. Weber, of Chestnut, but passed away September 25, 1901, leaving two children; Tavia Belle became the wife of C. H. Rodgers, and is now deceased, having left one child; William J. is a resident of Chestnut; Maggie Lou is the wife of G. L. Boothby, of Joliet, Mont.; James and Myrtle are at the parental home; Thomas Frank is deceased; and Byron and Almer are at home.

EDGAR W. MORRISON.—This gentleman was one of the honored members of the bar of Fergus county, and the fact should also be noted that he is the only one of its members who has been called away by death. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, ever animated by high ideals and his life was always an influence for good. As a teacher, a clergyman and as a lawyer his influence was ever directed toward forwarding the best interests of his fellowmen, and though his life was ended in the prime of his manhood, his name is held in honor in the various communities where he lived and labored. Mr. Morrison was a native of Illinois, having been born in Girard, on the 13th of December, 1857, the son of Moses N. and Mary A. (Jones) Morrison, who came from Ohio as pioneers of Illinois. The father was engaged in the drug business for years, and eventually removed to Oregon, where he died in 1883. His widow is now living at Lewistown, Mont., with her son Robert.

Edgar W. Morrison was educated in his native state, completing his literary training in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Ill. In 1880 he came to the west, locating in Walla Walla, Wash., whence he later removed to Oregon, where he did zealous and efficient service as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, he having prepared himself for the ministry while a resident of Illinois. He was in his ministrial work in Oregon for one year and thereafter was for one year principal of the public schools at Weston in the same state. Meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the profession of law, and went to Portland and there pursued a thorough course of study in the Portland law school, and was duly graduated from that institution and admitted to the bar of Oregon. He was later engaged in legal practice in Portland for one year, continuing this in California, then at Grant's Pass, Ore. His health becoming seriously impaired he went to Arizona for the purpose of recuperation. For a number of years prior to his death he struggled with iron will against the steady progress of disease.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Morrison came to Montana, locating in Lewistown, where he established himself in what became a successful practice, meanwhile winning the esteem and confidence of his professional confreres and the unqualified respect of the community. He showed himself to be well grounded in jurisprudence and an able advocate and counselor. He here continued the work of his profession until his death, which occured on the 24th of January, 1894. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Morrison never married, but is survived by his mother and one brother, Robert, who lives near Lewistown.

PRESTON B. MOSS, president and principal owner of the First National Bank, of Billings, is a native of Paris, Mo., where he was born in 1863, a son of David H. and Melville E. (Hollingsworth) Moss. His paternal ancestors were from England, and removed from Virginia as pioneers to Kentucky. Some of them were also among the early settlers of Missouri. His father, David H. Moss, practiced law for a number of years, and was elected prosecuting attorney for his county, but, preferring a business and home life, resigned that office and devoted himself to the banking business. Preston B. Moss attended the public schools and the Kemper Family School at Boonville, Mo., passed one year at Harvard and finished with a year at Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he passed a short time with his father in the bank, and then engaged extensively in the lumber business in southwestern Missouri. He came to Montana in 1892 and, locating at Billings, placed money in the First National Bank, became its vice-president, and in March, 1893, succeeded W. A. Evans as cashier, and in 1896 was made president. This strong and well managed institution was organized as a private bank in 1883, with W. R. Stebbins as president, and H. H. Mound as cashier. Soon after this it was made a national bank with a capital stock of $50,000, and this was increased in 1884 to $150,000. Mr. Stebbins was president of the bank three years, and was succeeded by Mr. Mound, who served until 1892.

In addition to his banking business Mr. Moss is engaged in sheepgrowing in Montana with very good success, conducted this line of industry, as he does every other, with vigor, judgment and close attention to details. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Woodson, a daughter of George W. and Iantha (Jackson) Woodson, of Paris, Mo. Mrs. Moss is a member of the Christian church. The father, a merchant, was related to ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have five children—Woodson J., Cullie, Melville, Preston B. and David H. In his fraternal relations Mr. Moss is a member of the Masonic order, connected with the fraternity from the lodge up to and including the Shrine. In politics he is not active or closely identified with any party, being liberal and broad-minded, more concerned for the welfare of the community than the success of any party or faction.

JOSEPH E. MUSHBACH.—Among the prominent and popular citizens of Carbon county is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph. He is of German lineage, his ancestry being traced to the early settlement of America, and of distinguished character. Mr. Mushbach was born in Sussex county, N. J., on August 12, 1851, being the son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth A. (Edsall) Mushbach, natives of the same county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was George Mushbach, also a native of Sussex county, his father having emigrated from Fatherland to America in the Colonial days, locating in New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Joseph E. Edsall, was a gentleman of influence and high intellectual attainments, was born in Sussex county, and was a member of congress from that district for two terms. In his early business career he was engaged in the manufacture of iron, and eventually became the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in New Jersey. He was a son of William H. Edsall, an officer in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, the original American ancestors having come from England and settled in New Jersey in early Colonial days. The parents of our subject continued to reside in New Jersey until their death, the father passing away in 1857 and the mother in 1873. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are yet living. Thomas B. Mushbach was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Easton, Pa., for many years, and was one of the honored citizens of that state. Joseph E. Mushbach, to whom this sketch is mainly devoted, was educated in the public schools of his native county, and the discipline there received was supplemented by a course of study in the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868. After leaving this institution Mr. Mushbach went to Chicago and thence to Texas, where he rode the range for a part of one season, but returned east as far as Virginia, locating in the old city of Alexandria, where he secured a position as bookkeeper and remained until 1876. In that year he became identified with the United States geographical and geological survey of the territories, under Prof. F. V. Hayden, whose valuable work in the northwest is a matter of history. While engaged in this work our subject was in the southeastern portion of the Ute reservation in 1876 and the succeeding year was with the corps on its trip through Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. In 1878 he accompanied the expedition in the Yellowstone National Park, passing through Montana for the first time. In 1879 he engaged in freighting in the Gunnison district of Colorado, during the summer and fall, and then returned to Alexandria, Va., where his marriage was solemnized.

After his marriage Mr. Mushbach returned to the west, locating in Kansas City, where he held a position as bookkeeper for four years; removed thence to St. Paul, Minn., and was similarly engaged for about six months. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Montana, locating in Cooke City, Park county, and the following two and one-half years were devoted principally to prospecting and mining, but with indifferent success. He then removed to Nye, Sweetgrass county, and was employed for six months as assayer and clerk by a company engaged in developing the mines of that district. He remained there for four years, passing a portion of this time in the Boulder mining camp. After a few months at Castle, Meagher county, he returned to Nye (then known as Nye City) and took up a ranch, making it his home until 1896. That year he was elected clerk of the district court for the newly created county of Carbon, which he held for four years, residing at the county seat, Red Lodge. After retiring from office Mr. Mushbach engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this city, and also held the appointment of United States commissioner. He has recently purchased the Morton ranch, four miles east of Red Lodge, now the family home, where he is devoting his attention to the raising of cattle. He was for a number of terms a member of the school board of Red Lodge, and while residing in Cooke City was elected justice of the peace and also chosen as recorder for the mining district. While a resident of Nye City he was appointed postmaster, and held the office for four years. He has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker. In 1898 he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Carbon county. He is now a notary public, having been appointed by Gov. Toole in February, 1901. Fraternally Mr. Mushbach is a prominent and popular member of Bear Tooth Lodge No. 534, B. P. O. E., of which he is a charter member and the first incumbent of the office of exalted ruler, and was re-elected as his own successor. That his coterie of the "best people on earth" appreciated his services is evident when we revert to the fact that at the expiration of his second term his lodge presented him with a beautiful exalted ruler's jewel. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he has held the office of lieutenant commander, and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he affiliates with his original lodge at Kansas City. He is well known in this section of the state, and his genial, whole-souled nature wins to him friends in all the relations of life.

At Alexandria, Va., on November 2, 1874, Mr. Mushbach was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Gibson, who was born in that city, the daughter of Dr. William Gibson, a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States at the age of nineteen years. He completed his literary studies in famous old Trinity College, in Dublin, where he was graduated. After coming to America he took a thorough course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter became one of the leading members of his profession in the Old Dominion. He is a descendant of old and noble families of the county of Armagh, Ireland. One of his brothers, who recently died, was for many years a major in the British army, having practically passed his entire life in the military service. Another brother is a member of the faculty of the university at Armagh. Mr. and Mrs. Mushbach have two sons: George Edsall, who holds a clerical position in the postoffice at Anaconda, Mont.; and William Gibson, who is associated with his father in his ranching enterprise, both being young men of ability and sterling character.

HON. JAMES P. MURRAY, the subject of this sketch, was the representative of Beaverhead county in the last general assembly of the legislature of Montana, being a member of the senate and one in whom the best interests of the state and its people were safely reposed. He is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, having an extensive and valuable ranch property located five miles north of the thriving city of Dillon, his postoffice address. His life and accomplishments and his standing as a prominent and influential citizen places him well to the front among the progressive men of Montana. Mr. Murray is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born on the paternal farmstead, in Ashland county, August 8, 1849, being the youngest of the five children of Hugh and Elizabeth (Nazor) Murray, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, their marriage having been solemnized in the former state about the year 1840. Their five children are still living, and all have passed the halfcentury milepost on life's journey. The paternal grandfather was born and reared in Ireland, whence he emigrated in 1808. Coming to Ohio he did valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812. The father of Mr. Murray died at the age of thirty-four years and the widowed mother kept her little family together on the home farm, where our subject was reared. He early began to aid in the work pertaining to the farm, and securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools in the vicinity of his home, his attendance being limited to the winter months. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen years, he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skillful workman and to this he thereafter gave his attention for ten years prior to coming to the west. In 1875 Mr. Murray came to Montana, locating in Bannack, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for three years. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Beaverhead county and served two years with signal ability. At the time when the railroad was built into the county it was his official duty to handle many rough characters, but he ever proved equal to the emergency and made an excellent record, being ever alert and fearless in the discharge of his duty and the maintenance of law and order. During his tenure of office Mr. Murray became interested in ranching, and in 1881 took up his residence on his ranch, located five miles north of Dillon, which now comprises about 8,000 acres. He has made excellent improvements, including a fine modern residence, equipped with the most approved conveniences and accessories, and the ranch is devoted to the production of oats and hay and the raising of high-grade sheep. Mr. Murray has shown much discrimination and a progressive spirit in conducting his fine ranch property, and has been well rewarded with success, being known as one of the representative and enterprising citizens of the county and one who maintains a deep interest in all that concerns the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state. In politics Mr. Murray has never deviated from his allegiance to the Democratic party, has been an active worker in the cause and a prominent factor in the party councils. In November, 1900, he was elected to represent Beaverhead county in the state senate, in which he served with distinction and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture and manufacturing, and was assigned to membership on four other important committees, namely: stockgrowing and grazing, public buildings, towns, counties and mines, and corporations, other than municipal.

At Dillon, on December 26, 1891, Senator Murray was united in marriage to Miss M. Adell Bond, who was born in Iowa, whence she accompanied her parents, Benjamin and Martha (Burt) Bond, on their removal to Montana, in 1881. Of this union no children have been born. The beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Murray is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, and is a favorite rendezvous for their large circle of friends.

DR. T. J. MURRAY, the founder and owner of the Murray-Freund Hospital at Butte, was born near Newport, Tenn., July 30, 1855. The family was one of those resident in Virginia from Colonial times. One branch settled on the frontier of Tennessee, and there, in Green county, the Doctor's father, James C. Murray, was born and reared. After attaining manhood he removed to Cooke county, where he has passed his life as a successful grain and stock farmer. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Manning, was also a native of Tennessee. Their family of seven children are all living, the Doctor being the oldest. He was reared in his native county and received his education in the best private schools and at Roanoke College, Va. His professional training was begun with a course of lectures at Nashville, Tenn., and finished at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After his graduation he located in one of the swamp districts of Mississippi, and skillfully and successfully practiced there three years. In 1885 he came to Montana, and settling in Butte, was soon well established as a leading physician and surgeon. Five years later he built the Murray-Freund Hospital at the corner of Quartz and Alaska streets in that city, which is a substantial monument to his public spirit and enterprise. In addition to his duties in connection with the hospital, Dr. Murray still conducts a general practice, making a specialty of surgery. He was influential in securing legislative provision for the creation of a state board of medical examiners, and was president of the board in 1895-6 and in 1900. He is always active on this board, and of invaluable service on its leading committees. He is a member of the American Medical, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical, and the State and County Medical Associations. He was married July 24, 1889, to Miss Margery K. Kelsey, who was born in Ohio, and reared and educated in Indianapolis, Ind.

SAMUEL G. MURRAY, one of the ablest representatives of the Montana bar, and a highly respected and prominent citizen of Missoula, was born near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on February 15, 1852. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Garber) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a Dunkard minister, who at an early day removed to Ohio, and, in 1853, to Peru, Ind., where he now resides, and where the mother died in 1866. Samuel Murray was of Scotch ancestry and Mrs. Murray of German nativity. They have seven sons and four daughters living. S. G. Murray attended the public schools of his native town until he entered the Wabash (Ind.) College, and for the seven years following his tuition there he taught school in Robinson and Marshall, Ill., and also read law. In 1884 Mr. Murray came to Helena, Mont., where he passed one year, and successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. The following season he came to Missoula and began active legal practice, which he has very successfully conducted to the present. A law partnership which he formed with Charles Musgrove continued until 1893. Since that period he has been in individual practice.

Mr. Murray is a stanch Republican, taking an active interest in the various campaigns, and exerting a wide influence in its councils. He was a member of the Sixteenth and last territorial legislature of Montana, being chairman of the committee on judiciary, and he was also a member of the committee on educational affairs. During 1887, 1888 and 1889 he served as city attorney of Missoula, and in 1900 he was the unsuccessful nominee of his party for member of congress. In 1896 Mr. Murray was the Republican candidate for attorney general of Montana. In 1883 Mr. Murray was married to Miss Rose Abernathy, a native of Illinois. Their two children are Fay and Roscoe. Financially and professionally Mr. Murray has been highly successful, and, strong and winsome he has by the elements of his personal character obtained and maintains a host of friends, while in social relations he is a valued member of the Woodmen of the World.

FREDERICK MACDONALD.—Among the venerable pioneers of Montana and most hightly esteemed citizens of Butte is this gentleman, whose career has been interesting and varied. Mr. Macdonald is a native of Kentishtown, at that time a chapelry of Middlesex county, England, one of the beautiful suburbs of the world's metropolis, where he was born on June 21, 1827. His father, Charles Macdonald, was a clerk in the Bank of England, and a devoted member of the established church. The maiden name of his wife, a native of London, was Grace Wright. They were lifelong residents of England, and parents of six children, of whom Frederick was the third.

Frederick Macdonald attended private schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to sea. During five of the twelve years he was a sailor he served in the English navy. He was in active service under Sir John Marshall on the east coast of Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade from 1841 until 1844, and was on the vessel which transported Sir Harry Smith and his troops to Cape Town in 1842. This was the first body of British cavalry sent to South Africa. After leaving the English navy Mr. Macdonald was for three or four years identified with the merchant marine service of the United States. In January, 1849, he landed in Savannah, and went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he resided two years as a pilot, in which vocation he was an expert. Finally the gold fever attacked him and he set sail for California, landing in San Francisco on March 6, 1852, and he engaged in placer mining and other enterprises until 1866. Coming then to Montana he was engaged in placer mining in Meagher county for four years. In 1870 he removed to Helena, and was there identified with freighting for five years. In 1875 he went to Nevada and freighted to the various mining camps for seven years. In 1883 he located in Butte, where has since been his home.

Here he has continually held the office of tyler of the Masonic Temple, discharging his duties to the uniform satisfaction of the fraters of the time-honored order of Freemasons. He has been identified with the fraternity for a full half century, having taken the first three degrees of Masonry in Atwood Lodge No. 108, F. & A. M., in New York city in 1851. He eventually transferred his membership to Helena Lodge No. 3. His capitular membership is with Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of Butte, while in the chivalric body he is a sir knight of Butte Commandery No. 3. In the Scottish Rite Mr. Macdonald has attained the thirty-second degree and been crowned a sublime prince of the royal secret. He is one of the most devoted members of this noble order. He is independent in his political views, and has never sought public office. Mr. Macdonald has been twice married, first in 1858, when he wedded Miss Maria Browne, who was born in London, and who died in Helena, Mont., on January 17, 1870. Of this union six children were born. In 1897 Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage with Mrs. Annie M. (Currie) McKeen, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada. The three surviving children of the first union are married and well established in life, and Mr. Macdonald now has four grandchildren. His first wife made the first United States flag manufactured in Montana.

RICHARD K. NEDROW.—Among the progressive and energetic young ranchmen of Beaverhead county to whom is justly accorded a leading place in his section and in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men, is Richard K.

Nedrow, of Fox, whose record is creditable to himself and to the sturdy American citizenship he exemplifies. He is a native of Jefferson county, Neb., where he was born December 15, 1875, the third of the seven children of Simon and Sarah (Riddle) Nedrow, natives respectively of Indiana and Illinois. The father settled in Nebraska in 1861 and was one of the pioneers of that state, where he was a successful contractor and farmer for many years. He and his wife are now ranching at St. Anthony, Idaho. Of their seven children all are living; two of them, residents of Montana (Richard K. and James C.), are associated in ranching operations in the Big Hole district of Beaverhead county.

Richard K. Nedrow grew up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and early became inured to its exacting labors. His educational advantages were only such as were afforded by the district schools of his native place. After leaving school he continued farming and the livestock business in Nebraska until 1893, when he came to Montana, locating at Bozeman and making his headquarters in that city and vicinity until 1898, when he removed to Beaverhead county and located in the Big Hole valley, where he has one of the most attractive homes and best developed ranches in the county, on which he exemplifies the best elements of the sturdy yeomanry that has made Montana great and respected, and brought her agricultural industries to a high state of development and to the notice of marketmen everywhere. Mr. Nedrow makes his home with his brother, James C. Nedrow, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work. His ranch property comprises 320 acres and is located six miles south of the village of Fox, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Nedrow is a zealous and active Republican, and while not an officeseeker he is warmly interested in the welfare of his party. He is a wide-awake, progressive and successful business man, a good citizen and a companionable, social gentleman.

JOHN EYNON LLOYD, of Butte, who has retired from the active pursuits of life, is modestly enjoying the fruits of his labors in an atmosphere of contentment and hospitality at his elegant home, 208 West Copper street. He is the scion of a hardy, adventurous race, his great-great-grandfather having been a ship's captain before steam depoetized commerce. His father and his grandfather were coal miners and mining engineers in Wales, where the family was long established, and where Mr. Lloyd himself was born on April 14, 1834, the eighteenth of nineteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, three of them boys. His father, Richard Lloyd, was born about 1800 and died in 1864. His mother is still living. She was Annie Eynon, also a native of Wales. For generations the families have faithfully adhered to the Methodist church. Mr. Lloyd's school education could scarcely be called education, for when he was only seven years old he was put to work in the mines, and from that time the learning of books was closed to him for years. He has had, however, valuable training in the school of experience, and from it he has gathered that every-day wisdom which it alone dispenses. He worked in the mines of Wales until he was twenty-four and then emigrated to the United States, stopping first at Pottsville, Pa., working at mining there until 1875, when in June he began working in the mines at Butte at $3.50 per day, which he continued for three years. Then the late Marcus Daly made him a pump machinist, and after ten years of faithful service here, Mr. Daly made him the superintendent of the Amy and Silversmith mines, he holding this position until 1886. In 1886 he was elected sheriff and served three years in this office previous to the admission of Montana as a state, and three years after, having been elected three times. A sheriff's life was full of danger and adventure in those days, but this only gave it an additional charm to him. He performed his duties without fear or favor, yet was always willing to temper his justice with mercy. He followed that notorious criminal, "Billy Forester," to Chicago and without assistance brought him back to Montana where he was tried and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. As sheriff Mr. Lloyd also executed the murderer, Henry Roberts, who killed Fred Tex, and was sentenced to the supreme penalty of the law. This was the first execution in the county. In 1892 he was elected county commissioner and was chosen chairman of the board. It was a time of great activity, a large number of bridges and other improvements being required, and Mr. Lloyd distinguished himself by his great breadth of view and his common sense.

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[illegible] Leeson's History of Montana

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wagons which they loaded with flour and bacon. They took the load to Butte, arriving there June 23, 1875, and found active competition among the merchants for their purchase. They speedily sold their stock at high profits. Mr. Lloyd has been engaged largely in mining. He sold the Johnston, the Pennsylvania and the Little Ida mines to the Boston Mining Company, receiving $150,000 for them and they are now among the most prolific in the state. He discovered, located and had worked these mines for ten years prior to the sale. He has now (1901) eleven mining properties near Butte, some of them under bond and lease to Eastern capitalists, and a number of residence properties. He has extensive holdings in the Butte & Basin Gold and Silver Mining Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Lloyd has been an industrious collector of ore specimens and all sorts of mineral and other curiosities. He has water products from the South Sea islands, ceramics from prehistoric mounds, the handiwork of skillful artisans in many lands, and many unusual freaks of nature. These he has recently enriched by the purchase of the Emil Weinberger cabinet, one of the finest and most complete collection of Montana minerals extant. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Wales, who died after two short years of happy wedlock. Six years later he was again married, this time to Miss Margaret Lewis, also a lady of Welch ancestry, who died on November 28, 1893. Of their six children four are living. They are Richard L., connected with the Butte & Boston Mining Company at Great Falls; John R., in charge of large smelting interests in Nevada; Elizabeth Ann, wife of R. T. White, superintendent of the Highland Boy Smelting Company at Salt Lake, Utah, and Edith B., who makes her home with her father. Mr. Lloyd is a thirty-second-degree Mason and has held high offices in all branches of the fraternity. He has been an Odd Fellow since he was twenty-one and has passed the chairs in lodge and encampment. He is a stalwart Republican, always standing by the policy and nominees of his party. His first vote was cast for Lincoln for president and he has never wavered since in his allegiance to the party.

EDGAR GLEIM MACLAY was born near Johnstown, Pa., on August 26, 1844. His lineage is traced to Clan Maclay, of the Scottish Highlands, one of the most powerful clans in the kingdom. Charles Maclay was the first to come to America in 1635. He settled in the Keystone state and his descendants number eight generations. Edgar G. Maclay was the ninth of eleven children of John Maclay, who was born in September, 1792. At the age of nineteen he came to Montana and on November 1, 1863, the party opened a general store at Virginia City, coming to Helena in 1866. Mr. Maclay, in 1868, was one of the three persons who purchased the interests of the firm with which he was engaged and in 1869 Col. Broadwater became a partner, and to merchandising they soon added freighting between Bozeman, Missoula, Deer Lodge, Helena and all military posts in Montana. In 1881 Mr. Maclay sold out to Mr. Broadwater and made a trip to the east. On his return to Helena he formed a partnership with J. T. Murphy and others in a general merchandising at Fort Benton. In 1882 the firm became Murphy, Maclay & Co., which continued operations until the death of Mr. Maclay on January 3, 1896.

In Great Falls the enterprise of Mr. Maclay was early in evidence. Practically the city was born in 1884, when Murphy, Maclay & Co. opened the first general store in town. Rapidly the business increased and this induced the firm to consolidate their business at Great Falls. In 1893 the general stock was reduced and they embarked in the hardware trade exclusively. Lumbering also engaged the attention of Mr. Maclay and he was one of the owners of the Diamond R Mines at Neihart. He has, also, various other investments. One of the corporators and first stockholders of the Great Falls National Bank, he was elected vice-president on its organization, which position he held until his death. The Great Falls Water Company was organized by Ira Mayers, Paris Gibson, Mr. Maclay and others. All enterprises having for their object the improvement and advancement of Great Falls ever had the hearty co-operation of Mr. E. G. Maclay, and his reputation stands today as one of his home city's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens.

Mr. Maclay always affiliated with the Democratic party. Never an office seeker, he devoted his entire attention to business. His career was crowned with financial success. He was true to his ideals and possibilities. Strong in his individuality, he was an energetic factor in public and private progressive movements, in general and individual benefactions, while his sterling integrity and many traits of fine character will cause him to be long remembered. Mr. Maclay was married to Miss Blanche Murphy, a cousin of his partner and a daughter of Joseph Murphy. Their surviving children are Theodora J. and Edgar G.

THEODORE NORMAN.—In the "garden of Montana," lying in the beautiful Gallatin valley near Bozeman, there is no one more highly esteemed than Theodore Norman. He is a notable example of what can be accomplished by industry, connected with an intelligent application of business principles. Born on February 15, 1841, in Clark county, Mo., he is the son of John and Margaret Norman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of five sons and one daughter. John Norman in early manhood located in Clark county, Mo., and industriously conducted agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred while Theodore was a small lad. Thrown thus early upon his own resources the latter was deprived of the advantages usually offered in education. He labored in whatever employment that came to him and in 1857 made the trip to California with bull and mule teams and while in camp at Castle City rocks near Salt lake, he first saw Gen. Lyons, who was early killed in the Civil war at the battle of Wilson's creek, Mo.

In the vicinity of the great Comstock silver lode Mr. Norman lived for a short time in Long valley, one of the beautiful and picturesque spots in that romantic vicinity. He then went directly to Red Bluff, Cal., where he was for fourteen years engaged in farming. He then sold the property and removed to Los Angeles, thence going to Missouri on a visit. The summer of 1870 will ever be memorable to Mr. Norman as dating his first arrival in Montana. He prospected at Cedar creek for a time, and then went to Helena and found employment in freighting. His first venture in the Gallatin valley was by renting, he finally purchasing a farm on Middle creek, where he resided four years, then disposing of it and leasing a ranch on Reese creek, where he passed one season. The initial crop was handled in partnership with Charles S. Penwell, whose interest Mr. Norman purchased, and he now controls the entire 320 acres which is practically all under irrigation, and devoted to the raising of wheat, oats, barley and hay.

To Miss Josephine L. Gee, of the Gallatin valley, Mr. Norman was married on February 22, 1877. She is the daughter of Noah Gee, a native of England. To this union have been born nine children, three of whom, Marvin Theodore, Charles W. and John S., are deceased. The living are Margaret Alice, attending the Bozeman art school with Mrs. Marshall; Chauncy T., Frank A., Llewellyn A., Hugo W. and George Dewey. In addition to his beautiful ranch Mr. Norman has a fine plot of six acres near Bozeman, on which is a brick residence of modern design and construction, and here the family passes the winter months, thus affording the children opportunity to attend the superior schools of that city. For many years Mr. Norman has served as school trustee, and in the 'nineties he was the vice-president of the Bozeman Milling Company, in which he is now a stockholder. It is universally acknowledged that he has one of the most valuable farms in the Gallatin valley. At present he conducts a modest dairy business, is a member of the Farmers' Institute and a recognized authority on dairying. Numerous articles from his pen have appeared in the local papers that have been read with interest and are replete with value. The stock to which Mr. Norman is most partial are shorthorn cattle, Norman horses, Poland China swine and Plymouth Rock poultry. Fraternally he is a valued member of the Masonic brotherhood.

DANIEL C. MACKAY.—In the agnatic line Mr. Mackay comes of old Scottish stock, and on the maternal side his genealogy traces back to England, and he is numbered among the progressive, successful stockgrowers of Custer county, a citizen of sterling character and business ability. Mr. Mackay is a native of Canada, and was born in the Province of Ontario, on the 8th of August, 1849, the eldest of the eight children of Rev. Adam and Elizabeth (McDonald) Mackay. Rev. Adam Mackay was born in Scotland, and crossed the ocean to Canada about 1832, and there passed the residue of his days in the work of his noble profession, that of a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, in which he filled important charges in the various parts of the Dominion. His wife was a native of Canada, who descended from English ancestors settling at an early day in Canada. Their son Daniel had the beneficent influences of a cultured and refined home in early life, his training being under the direct supervision of his parents until the death of his father, this event occurring when Daniel was a mere lad. He was thrown into practical life for himself when sixteen, and for more than a decade he was employed in lumbering in Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois.

About 1876 Mr. Mackay came to what is now North Dakota, where he engaged in farming. In 1881 he turned his attention to hunting buffalo, and thereafter was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1886. In that disastrous year he lost ninety-five per cent of the cattle which he had accumulated in the four years of his residence in Montana, where in the fall of 1882 he had located in Custer county. In 1891 he purchased his present ranch, on Fallon creek, twenty-four miles north of the village of Ekalaka, which is his post-office address. Here he has a well improved property and is successfully engaged in raising sheep and horses. He conducts operations upon a large scale, and is recognized as one of the representative men of this section. On his ranch Mr. Mackay runs an average of seven thousand sheep and has about one hundred and fifty horses; much of the land is available for cultivation and good water privileges are controlled. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

CORNELIUS B. NOLAN, ex-attorney-general of Montana, and senior member of the eminent law firm of Nolan & Loeb, Helena, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on December 24, 1855.

He is the son of Barnard and Catharine (Hickey) Nolan, both natives of the same county. The father died in 1886, two years later his widow passed away. Of their six sons and three daughters five sons are now in the United States. Cornelius B. Nolan remained upon the County Limerick farm until he was eighteen years of age, laboring assiduously, but devoting such spare moments as he could secure to the acquisition of knowledge, for he was always from early childhood a close student, and the slight advantages of short winter terms of the schools of the county did but whet his appetite for books. Subsequently he took a full course at an academy at Dublin. In 1873 he came to the United States, stopping at first at Owego, N. Y., for four years. Here he also attended school (in perhaps the same noted academy that gave instruction to Tom Platt, Gen. Tracy and John D. Rockefeller) and added to his scholastic attainments gained in Ireland the advantages of American educational methods. In 1877 he removed to Port Allegany, Pa., and for two years he was foreman in a leather house.

In 1879 Mr. Nolan, at St. Louis, Mo., entered the office of Robert R. Foster, and studied law during the following year, and in 1881 entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883 and was immediately admitted to practice before the district courts of Missouri. Prior to this period he had studied stenography, at which, when he was subsequently in Chicago, he worked at for three years in a large wholesale house. In 1886 Mr. Nolan came to Montana, and to Helena, to enter in the office of the general manager of the freight and passenger service of the Northern Pacific Railroad. But he was soon appointed official stenographer of the First judicial district, an employment more in harmony with his nature, and one affording him excellent facilities for advancement in the profession he now so notably adorns. The First district then embraced Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson and Beaverhead counties. Judge W. W. McConnell, and later Judge Newton N. Blake, were the presiding judges. Mr. Nolan filled that position with credit up to 1889, when he was nominated and elected by his (Democratic) party county attorney for Lewis and Clarke county. In this office he served by re-election for five years. In 1884 he was nominated for the legislature, but the entire ticket was defeated. In 1895 occurred his marriage with Miss Harriet Shober, of Minnesota. In 1896 he was nominated for attorney-general, and to this high office he was elected and in it served effectively for four years, until January, 1901. Mr. Nolan is a well poised, progressive and self-reliant man. His career has been eminently successful, and he has won his way by undeniable talents and legal acumen. He is an eloquent speaker, of fine presence and pleasing address, and is highly respected by all with whom he has been associated, either in a personal or business way. Fraternally he is a member of the Helena organizations of lodge, chapter and commandery of Freemasons, and is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a past potentate.

MONROE NELSON. — The father of Mr. Nelson, who was born in Henry county, Iowa, on February 1, 1861, was John W. Nelson, a native of Ohio who emigrated from that state when he was young, and came to Montana with his family in 1864. He camped in the Gallatin valley for a short time, and then took up a ranch and made his home on the West Gallatin until 1875, when he sold and removed to his present location on the East Gallatin, buying the property of Samuel Beck, and now has a valuable ranch of 340 acres, all under irrigation. The son, Monroe Nelson, passed his youth in the Gallatin valley, working on his father's farm and gradually enlarging his interest in the work as he grew up, until 1879. When he was eighteen years old he worked for the Montana Cattle Company and in 1880 worked for Dan Flowerree & Lowry on the cattle range, and in 1881 took charge of G. R. Wilson's cattle, remaining with him five years, most of the time in the Musselshell country, continuing in that business until 1886.

In this year he took full charge of his father's ranches and has been in control of them ever since. His industry and good judgment have taken advantage of all natural advantages for productive cultivation, so that his crops are gratifying in abundance and in quality. Wheat, oats and barley are the staple crops and he often raises more than 15,000 bushels in a season. He is a thoroughly practical farmer and knows how to keep a wise succession of crops and the most skillful tilling, and the appearance of his fields in general and in detail prove these facts. Mr. Nelson was united in marriage on August 6, 1884, with Miss Sarah Walker, a native of Indiana, daughter of James Walker, a leading farmer of the Gallatin valley. Three children have been born to them, Edna, deceased; Clarence and Fred. Mr. Nelson has been an important factor in the public life of the community, serving acceptably as school trustee for many years, and giving his time, counsel and substantial aid always to worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World, and has a pleasing and useful connection with many of the social features of his section of the state.

EDWIN NORRIS.—As one of the representative members of the bar of Montana and one who has held distinctive preferment in the gift of the people of the state, there is eminent propriety in according specific recognition to Mr. Norris in this work. He is a native of the beautiful old state of Kentucky, having been born in Cumberland county, August 15, 1865. His father, W. W. Norris, was likewise born in Kentucky, of stanch old southern stock, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. The paternal grandfather of our subject removed from Lancaster county, Va., to Kentucky in 1804, his father having been an active participant in the war of the Revolution. The religious faith of the family in the early days was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. On the maternal side Mr. Norris springs from Revolutionary ancestry. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Nunn, was born in Kentucky, whither her parents removed from the Old Dominion. Her mother was a member of the well-known Alexander family of Virginia, representatives of which were prominently concerned in supporting the cause of the colonies during the war of the Revolution. The parents of our subject are now living, and of their three children he is second in order of birth.

Receiving his early educational training in the public schools of Kentucky, at the age of seventeen Edwin Norris matriculated in the Southern Normal School, at Bowling Green, in 1883, graduating therefrom with the class of 1886. After graduation he made practical application of his acquirements by engaging in pedagogic work, devoting his attention to teaching for a period of two years. Having determined to fit himself for the legal profession, he devoted his attention during the evening hours and other leisure moments to the reading of law while still engaged in teaching. In December, 1888, Mr. Norris arrived in Montana, locating in Dillon, where he continued his legal studies under the direction of ev-Gov. R. B. Smith, and such was his devotion to study and power of assimilation that he secured admission to the bar in October, 1889, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Dillon. His ability as a lawyer soon won recognition, and he is now recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of Beaverhead county, his success being the result of well-directed effort and thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He is retained as attorney by several prominent corporations, including the State Bank of Dillon and a number of mining companies. He also has personal interests in valuable mining properties, and is a stockholder in the Highland Water Company, of the Big Hole basin.

In politics Mr. Norris is a stalwart supporter of Democratic principles and policies, and has been an active and effective worker for the cause. He served for five years as city attorney of Dillon, is a member of Beaverhead county high school board, and in September, 1900, was appointed by Gov. Smith as a member of the local board of managers of the state normal school, located in his home city, a position he still retains, having been reappointed in 1901 by Gov. Toole. Having unmistakable hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of Beaverhead county, and recognized as a man peculiarly eligible for position of public trust and responsibility, in 1896 Mr. Norris was made the candidate of his party for representative of Beaverhead county in the state senate. He was elected to this position by a satisfactory majority and became one of the active and valuable working members of the upper house. During the first session he assisted in framing the present insurance law of the state, vigorously urging its enactment; also the inheritance tax law, both of which are recognized as valuable additions to the statutory code of the state. Upon the assembling of the senate for the second session of the Fifth legislature Mr. Norris was unanimously chosen president of that body. During this session many matters of great importance came before the senate, the most notable being that in connection with deciding as to the senatorial term, or the holding-over prerogatives of members. He was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections when this important matter was eventually decided. During his entire term Mr. Norris was chairman of the judiciary committee, and as president of the senate served as governor of the state from January 14, 1899, until March 10, of the same year, both the governor and lieutenant-governor being absent from the state during this interval. His ability as a legislator and executive and his inflexible integrity in all the relations of life have marked him as eligible for still higher political preferment, and his name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial office, which he would not fail to dignify and honor through his able and discriminating service. Fraternally Mr. Norris is identified with the Masonic order, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and enjoys marked popularity in professional, business and social circles.

April 19, 1892, Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Betty Wilkins, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., where her ancestors located in the opening year of the nineteenth century, being of stanch Revolutionary stock.

LUCIUS NUTTING, M. D.—For more than twenty years a resident of Montana, and during that time contributing his best efforts to the service of the people in alleviating their sufferings and aiding in building up the industrial interests of the state, Dr. Nutting may not inappropriately be considered one of the forceful and productive men who have made the history of the northwest and redeemed an immense section of country from savage wilderness. He was born in Massachusetts, May 27, 1822, the son of Bryant and Matilda (Belden) Nutting, natives of the same state. He attended the common schools and also was a student at the famous old "red school house at Hatfield." Afterward he passed four years at Knox College, Ill., where he took a thorough classical course. On leaving school in 1846 he returned to Massachusetts and attended a course of lectures on medicine, following that with a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1849. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Illinois, but after a short time removed to California and engaged in mining. There he was attacked by rheumatism and was obliged to return to Illinois, where he resumed the practice of medicine and continued it for six or seven years. In 1858 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming for twenty years, within which the grasshoppers and successive drouths gave him considerable trouble. In 1879 he removed to Arizona, but finding the climate unfavorable to his health he returned to Kansas, and a few months later came to Montana. He located sixteen miles above Billings, on the Yellowstone, and engaged in farming until 1894, when he removed to Bozeman, which has since been his home.

In politics Dr. Nutting has always been a consistent and zealous Republican. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Yellowstone county after the admission of Montana into the Union as a state. He was also for many years a trustee of Highland University. While living in Kansas, in 1862, he belonged to the state militia and took an active interest in its welfare. In church relations he is a Presbyterian. He was united in marriage on April 24, 1849, with Miss Elizabeth Allison, a native of Washington county, Pa., the daughter of William Allison, a prosperous farmer of that state, who removed with his family to Illinois about 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting celebrated their golden wedding in 1899, and after two years more of happy wedded life she died at Bozeman on the morning of October 6, 1901, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Nutting was a very remarkable woman, and bore with courage and with uncomplaining fortitude the many hardships and privations of a pioneer woman's lot on the frontier. She was a lover of books, of music, of birds and of flowers, and made her successive homes beautiful with them, and spread their refining influence around her wherever she happened to be. Six children survived her: Mrs. Julia Cowan, of Springfield, Ill.; Wilder, manager of a large coffee plantation in Mexico; Lucius A., William B., Roy H. and Lillie, all residents of Montana.

WILLIAM B. NUTTING is a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, long distinguished in the history of that state, whose ancestors sought an asylum from persecution in the New World early in its history. He was born in Doniphan county, Kan., September 3, 1861, the son of Dr. Lucius Nutting, a native of Massachusetts, a sketch of whom precedes this review. His mother was Elizabeth Allison, a native of Pennsylvania, who, after a long and creditable record of usefulness to her family and others, died in Bozeman, Sunday morning, October 6, 1901, nearly eighty years old. Mr. Nutting passed his school days in Kansas, and at the age of fifteen removed to Dodge City, where he spent a year and then removed to Leadville, Colo. There he engaged in mining for five years, came to Montana in 1881 and located on the Yellowstone, where for nine years he was occupied in ranching. At the end of that period he sold out, and removing to near the Wyoming state line he began operations in stockraising, which grew to great proportions, including large numbers of shorthorn cattle, horses and sheep of superior breeds. In 1886 he organized the Bennett Creek Sheep Company, and for three years was its general manager. He then started a livery stable and lumber yard in Red Lodge, and conducted them successfully for four years, still holding his interests in the Bennett Creek Company. He sold his livery stable and lumber yard at the end of four years, purchased the rest of the stock of the Bennett Creek Company and managed the enterprise himself for three or four years. He then sold out and removed to Red Lodge, where he has since resided and been engaged in real estate, which he has carried on extensively. He is also interested in the Bridger Lumber Company, at Bridger, of which his brother, Roy H. Nutting, is the manager and active head. During the spring of 1902 the Red Lodge State Bank was organized, Mr. Nutting being active in the establishment of the same as one of its principal promoters and stockholders, and was elected as its first president. The bank opened its doors for business April 1st, having a capital stock of $20,000, J. N. Tolman being vice-president, and L. O. Caswell, cashier.

Mr. Nutting has always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in local affairs, and has allowed no public enterprise to languish for want of his support and the stimulus his influence and active aid could give it. In 1900 he was elected a county commissioner for Carbon county, and was made chairman of the board. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He was united in marriage April 9, 1888, with Miss Eva C. Sellers, a native of Kansas, and daughter of Samuel Sellers, who removed from Kansas to Texas, and in 1880 came to Montana, locating on the Yellowstone, where he engaged in the business of raising stock. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting have one child, a son named Roy Allison Nutting.

FRED J. NYE.—One of the distinctively progressive business men of the capital city is he whose name introduces this paragraph, and it is worthy of note that he has worked his way to determinate success through his individual efforts, ever maintaining that high standard of integrity and honor which is characteristic of the German race, of which he is a representative. Mr. Nye was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1855, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Becker) Nye, both natives of Prussia, where the respective families had maintained abode for many generations. His parents emigrated to America in 1856, locating at Marietta, Ohio, where the father was engaged in agriculture until his death, the mother still being a resident of that city.

Fred J. Nye may be almost designated as a native son of the American republic, since he was but one year old when his parents came to this country. He was educated in the public schools of Marietta until he was fourteen years of age, in the meanwhile lending his aid in the work of the farm. He was then apprenticed to the harnessmakers trade, in which he became a skilled workman, continuing to be employed in the line at Marietta for three years. In 1870 he went to Emporia, Kan., and worked as a journeyman for two years, continuing his way westward to Denver, Colo., in 1872, and from that city to Colorado Springs, where he remained until the centennial year, 1876, when he again went west, stopping for a time in Omaha and then proceeding to Saginaw, Mich., which continued to be his headquarters until 1877, when he returned to Omaha, from which city he made his way to Evanston, Wyo., where he was engaged in business upon his own responsibility until the fall of 1883. He arrived in Helena in 1884, and established the harness and saddlery business, which he has since conducted very successfully. He was associated in business with Loyal W. Spencer until 1890, as Spencer & Nye, but then purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone with satisfactory results.

In 1892 Mr. Nye was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Anders, a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., where were also born her parents, John and Sophia Anders. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have one son, Edwin R., born on April 10, 1895, and one daughter, Arelene, born on March 15, 1901.

In politics Mr. Nye exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has taken the degree of honor. He is recognized as a reliable and straightforward business man, and thus objective esteem and confidence are his portion.

W A. ORGAIN.—To the development of the great Treasure state of the northwest every clime and people have contributed thrifty, industrious, progressive men and women, and their record is being written in enduring phrase in the commonwealth they are erecting. Even the Lone Star state of Texas, with all her own wealth of undeveloped resources, has lent a hand to the building, and helped to give it strength and character. One of the most valuable of her contributions is W. A. Orgain, the leading merchant of Wibaux, one of the most esteemed citizens of Dawson county. He was born in Williamson county, Texas, March 17, 1860. His parents are J. H. and Margaret (McMordie) Orgain, the former a native of Tennessee who removed to Texas when young and engaged in merchandising at Salado, where he carried on a profitable trade for years. He is now living retired at Temple, in his adopted state. The mother, a native of Tennessee, died in Texas in 1861, on the homestead in Williamson county.

Mr. Orgain acquired his education in the district schools and Salado College, and in 1879 went to Cheyenne, Wyo. Here he remained about four years and went to Rapids City, S. D., and engaged in stockraising and dealing until 1890. He then came to Montana, locating at Wibaux, then Mingusville, and in partnership with Frank Cannon he bought the general store of Fountain Brothers at that place. This partnership continued until 1896, at which time Mr. Orgain became sole owner and he has since conducted a thriving business alone. The original investment was about $3,000, but the business has greatly enlarged, and now covers a trade of nearly $50,000 a year, from an extensive range of productive and well populated territory. The store is prominently located on the main corner of the town, facing the railroad, is 24x85 feet in size, and shelters a general stock of magnitude and variety. Mr. Orgain is also the most considerable owner of real estate in Wibaux. In 1895 he bought of Mrs. Mary Nolon, the original owner of the ground, forty acres of townsite land. About sixty lots of this have been platted and many have been sold and the demand is continuing with a gratifying regularity. He is also president of the Dawson County Bank, established at Wibaux in 1901. J. B. Lawless is the vice-president and R. F. Smith cashier. The bank is a great convenience to the community.

In politics Mr. Orgain is a Democrat, but too deeply engrossed in business to give much attention to party work. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as a member of Wibaux Lodge No. 67. He was married in 1893 to Miss Certious C. Wills, a daughter of S. M. Wills, a pioneer and leading stockraiser of the county, of whom extended notice appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Orgain have two children, Arthur Bland and Kellogg Middler.

NICHOLAS M. ERICKSON.—In this publication will be found memoirs of many who have figured prominently in the business, public and social life of the state of Montana, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the commonwealth and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Such men merit definite tributes of respect in a work of this nature, and in connection with the records of those who have contributed in a marked degree to the material prosperity and industrial activities of Fergus county, Nicholas M. Erickson was known and honored as a sterling citizen. He was a native of Norway, having been born June 11, 1857, in the famous old fortified city of Bergen, founded in the eleventh century. He was the son of Sievert and Anna M. Erickson, who emigrated to the United States in 1863, settling in Chicago, Ill., where they passed the remainder of their lives, having been the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons yet survive.

Nicholas M. Erickson was a lad of six years when the family came to America, and he was reared and educated in Chicago, where he attended the public schools. In preparing for the active and practical duties of life he there learned telegraphy, becoming an expert operator and was employed for a number of years in this line at the Palmer House, the most noted hotel of the great Garden City. In 1880 or '81 Mr. Erickson came to Montana and entered the employ of Hon. Thomas C. Power, the well-known capitalist and business man of Helena, and he continued to be thus associated with Mr. Power for a long term of years, being under his employ first at Fort Benton, then in his store at the Indian agency at Poplar River, and at White Sulphur Springs. The trip from Fort Benton to Poplar River was made after river traffic had closed. With no guide but the river, this distance, equal to half the length of the state, was accomplished in an open buggy. The old-time settler, Thomas Morgan, was his companion on this journey. Snow was upon the ground, and when obliged to drive out of view of the river the way was sometimes lost, and the travelers suffered much from cold and hunger before the settlement was finally reached.

In the spring of 1882 Sievert Erickson started westward from Chicago, hoping to make his future home with his son, then at White Sulphur Springs. During the journey he was a passenger on the Missouri river steamer Big Horn, and there on May 4, as a result of shock and cold caused by an accidental fall overboard three days before, he died. His grave is at Mathew's woodyard, Dakota, forty miles below Fort Buford, and on the same side of the river, and here he awaits the resurrection.

In 1883 Nicholas M. Erickson removed to what is now Fergus county, and with Mr. Power, acquired the landed and other interests of F. A. Janeaux in the section Lewistown now occupies, Mr. Erickson obtaining a one-half interest in the company at that time for $5,000. He at once gave himself up to strong and persistent efforts to build a town there; succeeded in establishing a hotel, some mercantile enterprises and a postoffice, himself accepting a commission as the first postmaster. He was also interested in building up a good school and thus brought together the forceful and productive elements which have resulted in the solid and permanent establishment of the city of Lewistown, which made such progress in growth and development that when the county of Fergus was formed this place was selected as the county-seat. At the time of Mr. Erickson's death the capitalization and surplus of the Power Mercantile Company had reached the notable aggregate of more than $100,000; and in effecting this almost phenomenal expansion of the enterprise the executive ability and keen business acumen of Mr. Erickson constituted important factors. He was also a stockholder in the Montana Hardware Company of Lewistown, and in the Fergus County Bank. When the county-seat was established at Lewistown and the court house was built there the village became a pushing, ambitious and enterprising little city, of which he was unquestionably the founder. Along with other important improvements, he was instrumental in effecting the organization of the first electric light company in the town, and was its heaviest stockholder. He took no active part in political affairs save to exercise his franchise, giving his allegiance to the Republican party.

He was devoted to his home and home life (not club life) was to him the ideal existence, and this he enjoyed to the fullest extent. He died in the very zenith of his useful manhood, passing away April 12, 1894, closing a life in which he had achieved unequivocal success through his own efforts. His death was caused by pneumonia contracted while on a business trip to Chicago, death overtaking him while on his way home, and at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul. He is buried in the family lot in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. In the same burying ground lie his mother and other deceased mem-

N. M. Erickson

bers of his family with the exception of the father before mentioned. On March 5, 1888, Mr. Erickson was united in marriage with Miss Winifred Shipman, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Clark Bigelow and Fannie Augusta Shipman, who some years ago took up their residence in Fergus county, Mont., where they are now residing, the father being successfully engaged in ranching and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have three children—Anna M., Gratia and Gertrude—who remain with their mother in their home in Lewistown. Mrs. Erickson is a graduate of the Randolph (Vermont) State Normal School, and has the historic distinction of being the first school mistress of Lewistown, teaching there in December, 1883, in the old schoolhouse now nearly opposite the new business block of the Citizens' Electric Light Company. She also taught the first school of Philbrook in 1882.

DANIEL G. O'SHEA.—It is only in America that the distinctive title of "self-made" man can be secured, and it has been well earned and honorably borne by the gentleman whose name serves as a caption to this biographical sketch. Coming to Montana at the age of eighteen years, and entirely dependent upon his own exertions, it is gratifying to note the rapid advancment he has made through his industry, native talent and sterling attributes of character. His educational privileges were limited and no special advantages fitted him for the cares and responsibilities of life, but he was industrious, determined, ambitious and resolute, and these qualities have enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and to attain the goal of well-merited success and won him the respect and commendation of all.

The fair Emerald Isle claims Mr. O'Shea as one of its native sons, since he was born in County Cork, Ireland, on February 6, 1863, being the son of Patrick O'Shea, who was born in the same county and has there passed his entire life. Our subject attended the schools of his native land as opportunity afforded, and when he had attained the age of eighteen years he severed the home ties and valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Arriving in the port of New York in 1881 he came to Montana and for a time devoted his attention to prospecting and mining, thereafter continuing to be variously employed until 1887, when he permanently located in Carbon county, entering the employ of the Rocky Fork Coal Company in a minor capacity. Earnest application and fidelity to duty soon gained him advancement, and he continued to be made the recipient of cumulative responsibilities. In 1893 he was chosen to fill the responsible position of paymaster and bookkeeper of the company, which he held until 1899, when he was advanced to the office of resident manager, in which capacity he has continued to render most efficient and discriminating service. During his regime various and extensive improvements have been made in the plant of the company, among which may be mentioned the erection and equipment of a large three-story building which is utilized for blacksmith, carpenter and machine shops and as a general storehouse. The building is encased in galvanized iron and is of attractive architectural design; at the time of this writing the company has in course of erection a Luhrig washer, this being a German patent process designed for washing the smaller sizes of coal, and the plant being installed is guaranteed to wash 500 tons of coal in ten hours. The new building demanded for the accommodation of this valuable improvement is four stories in height and 77x114 feet. Mr. O'Shea is president of the Rocky Fork Town & Electric Company, which owns the town site and the Hotel Spofford. He was one of the chief promoters of the Carbon County Bank, at Red Lodge, and was a director of the institution for some time after its organization. He has also erected a number of dwellings in the city, and is the owner of one of the finest brick business blocks, the ground floor and basement being occupied by the Carbon Mercantile Company, while the upper floor is arranged for office purposes. Our subject's home is attractively located in Hauser avenue and is one of the finest residences in the city. From these facts it may be seen that Mr. O'Shea has shown a lively interest in the progress and material upbuilding of Red Lodge; and it may well be said that no more loyal, enthusiastic and public-spirited citizen can be found. Having the deepest respect for the dignity of honest toil, through which his own advancement has come, Mr. O'Shea recognizes true worth of character and is genial in his intercourse with all classes. Thus he has a warm place in the hearts of the people of Carbon county, and hosts of friends and well-wishers.

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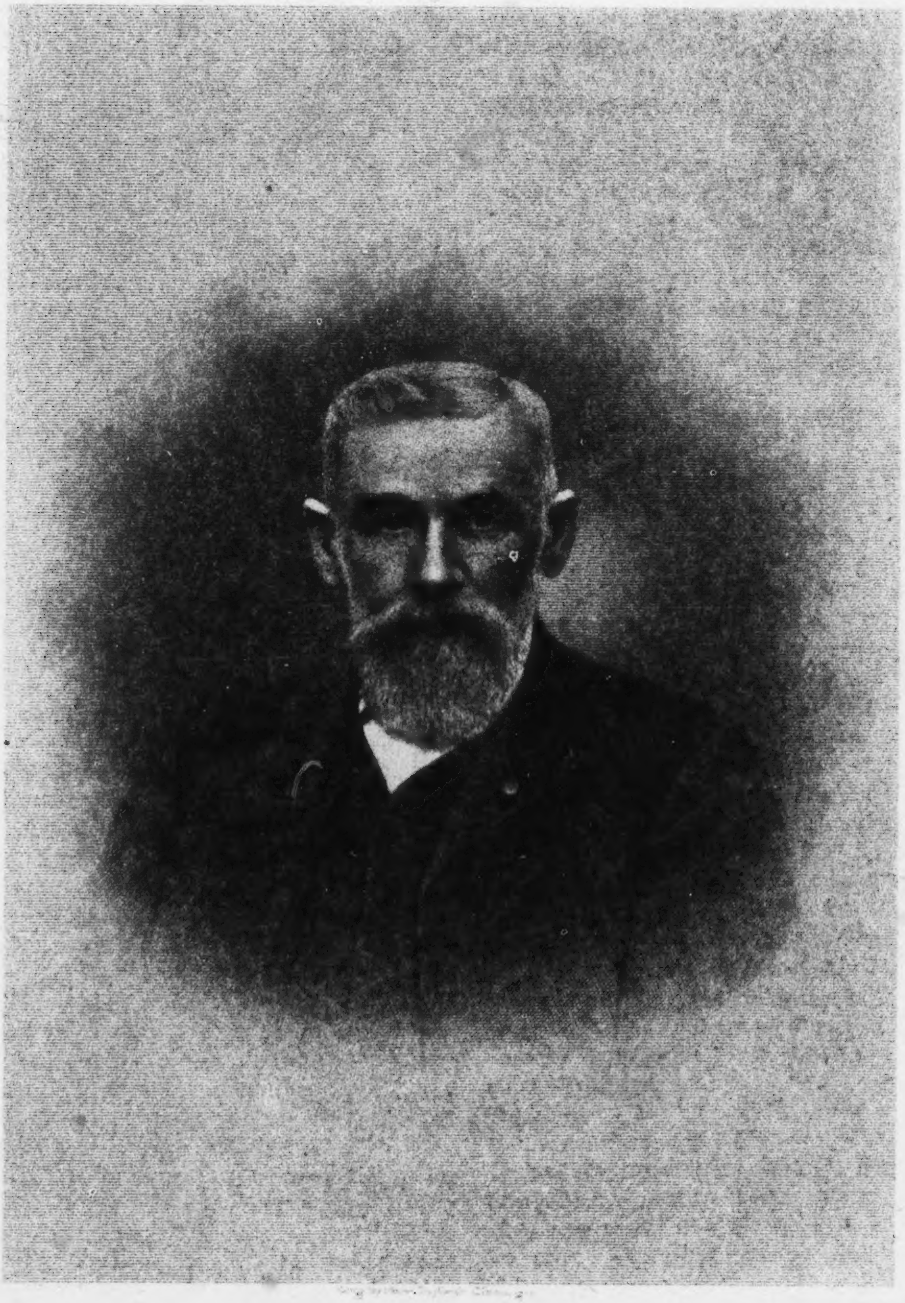
A stanch Democrat Mr. O'Shea has ever taken interest in public affairs and given his influence and aid to the party on all occasions, but invariably refused to permit his name in connection with political preferment. On one occasion, however, during his absence from the county, he was nominated for the state senate. In 1900 he had the distinction of being one of the three presidential electors of his party from Montana.

In June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Shea to Miss Eleanor Cavanagh, who was born in Ireland, being the daughter of Edward Cavanagh, who is now a resident of London, England.

WILLIAM C. ORR.—For more than a third of a century the honored subject of this memoir was identified with the industrial activities of Beaverhead county, contributing to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few of his contemporaries. An extensive landowner and stockgrower of this section, he was an important factor in all industrial and commercial interests, and contributed largely to the advancement of the general welfare. Few lives furnish a more striking example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism. The story of his success is short and simple, contains no exciting chapters, but is replete with qualities which assure prosperity. His private and business life, pregnant with interest and incentive—no matter how lacking in dramatic action—is the record of an honorable career, consistent with itself and its possibilities. Such lives demand perpetual memorial in publications of this nature, and we are gratified in being able to here present a review of the career of this honored pioneer.

William C. Orr was born in County Down, Ireland, April 11, 1829, the son of Matthew and Hannah (Turney) Orr, both of stanch old Scottish lineage. The father was a manufacturer of potash in County Down, whence the family migrated to America, in 1833, locating in Ohio, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. William C., the immediate subject of this memoir, was the eighth in order of birth of the nine children, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the old Buckeye state, since he was but five years of age at the time of his parent's removal to the United States. He was eleven years of age when death deprived him of a father's care and guidance, hence he was early required to rely upon his own resources. At the age noted Mr. Orr went to Wheeling, W. Va., for the purpose of becoming a carriagemaker, and at the age of fourteen went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he found employment at his trade. At the expiration of three years he purchased the woodworking department of the shop in which he had been employed, in 1853 purchased the blacksmithing department, and thus became sole proprietor of the establishment. He sold the business within the same year and started for the Pacific coast, becoming one of the early pioneers of Shasta valley, in northern California. There he took up a ranch and engaged in farming and stock raising for a few years. He also devoted some attention to mining, but the labor proving too arduous he eventually abandoned all operations in this line.

In 1856 a partnership was effected with Philip H. Poindexter, who secured an interest in the ranching and stock enterprise established by Mr. Orr. The deep friendship and harmony which characterized their relationship is significantly evident when we recur to the fact that they continued in partnership until the death of Mr. Orr, the alliance being thus inviolate and consecutive for almost half a century. In the early days of their partnership the firm of Poindexter & Orr purchased cattle and drove the same into California, where they had butcher shops in the various mining districts. In 1863 they began driving cattle through to Idaho City and other mining points in what are now the states of Idaho and Montana. In October, 1865, Mr. Orr came to Bannack with a herd of beef cattle, and at this time the firm took a tract of choice land on the Blacktail creek. The following spring Mr. Orr returned to California for the balance of the cattle and he and his partner located on the new ranch in Beaverhead county. On their trip to Montana they were obliged to pass around by way of Little Humboldt river, taking this somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid the Indians, who were showing marked hostility and committing many depredations. In the party were about fourteen men, and the Indians endeavored in every way to bring about a conflict. Preceding the party was a company of forty-one Chinese, and all save one were killed by the Indians, therefore danger beset the party in driving the cattle along the trail to their destination. At Fort McDermott they secured an escort of soldiers, who accompanied them as far as Fort Lyons. On the Humboldt river Mr. Orr narrowly escaped death from poisoning. Large numbers of the cattle died from poison of some order. Mr. Orr finally made an investigation by



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A C Orr

fused to permit his name in connection with political preferment. On one occasion, however, during his absence from the county, he was nominated for the state senate. In 1900 he had the distinction of being one of the three presidential electors of his party from Montana.

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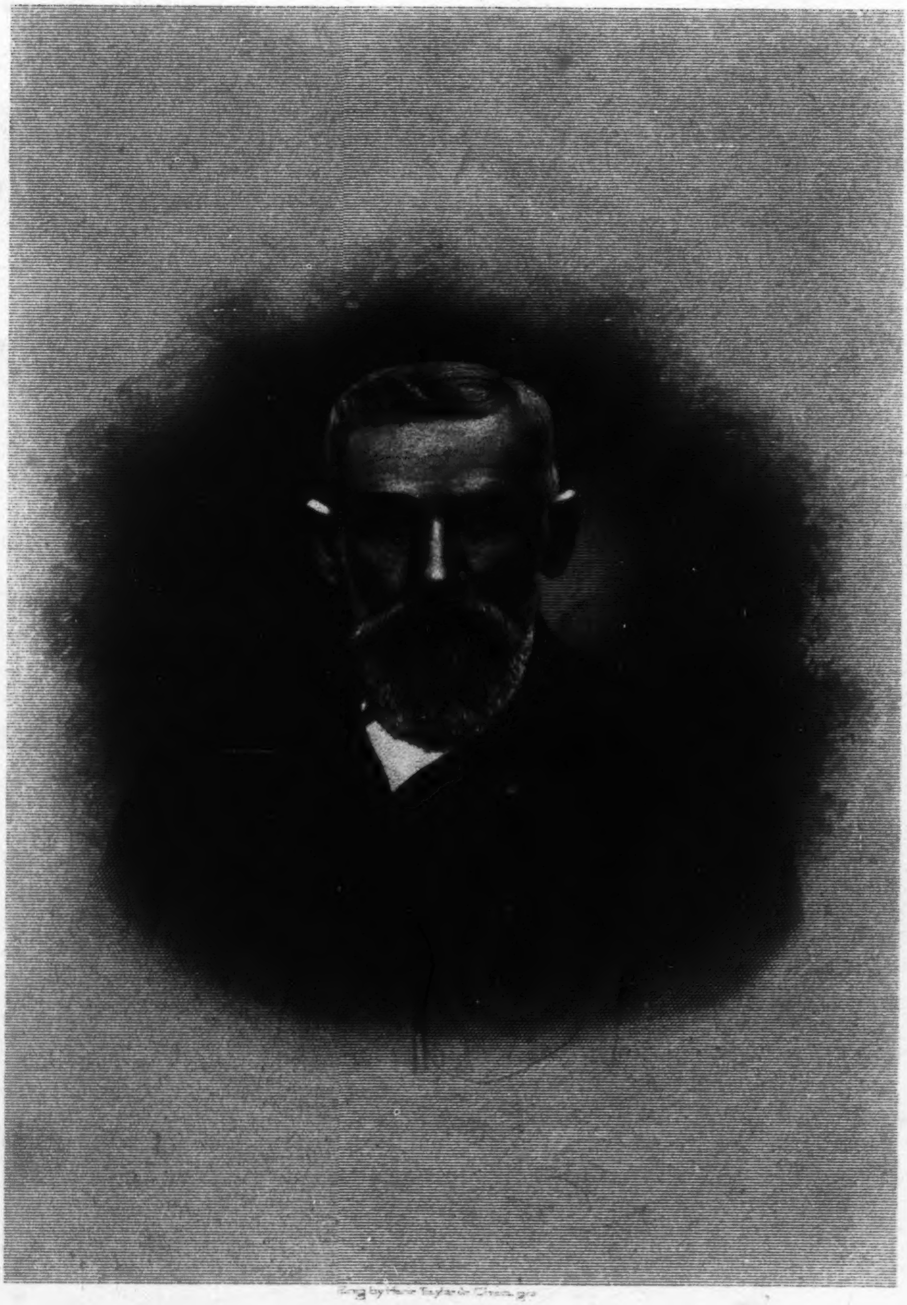

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W C Orr

dissecting a Durham cow, and the insects so inoculated his bare arm with the poisoned blood of the animal that his life was saved with difficulty. Inoculation by insects is now attracting much attention on the part of scientists, and the case of Mr. Orr is one worthy of note.

The firm of Poindexter & Orr became the most extensive dealers in fine horses, cattle and sheep in this part of the state, while the area of their fine ranch property at the time of Mr. Orr's death aggregated 30,000 acres. They were among the first to bring cattle and sheep into Montana for breeding purposes. In addition to stockgrowing they also secured quantities of grain and hay. They made a specialty of raising highgrade shorthorn cattle, and were the first to introduce imported draft horses. Their stock ranch shows the finest types of Percheron, Norman and Clydesdale horses and French coach horses, the Clydesdale horses being imported direct from England. Through the efforts of this firm much has been done to advance the stockgrowing industry, and to raise the grade in the various lines. Mr. Orr was also associated with Mr. Poindexter in the ownership of a large herd of horses in Custer county, and the estate still retains the extensive interests accumulated through Mr. Orr's well-directed enterprise. At the time of his death the following reference was made to the operations of the firm, in connection with an obituary notice in the Helena Record: "Coming here in the early days, they secured a quantity of the choice lands in this valley, selected principally on Blacktail creek, which comes into the Beaverhead from the east at Dillon. They made a specialty of of raising draft horses, and for many years supplied the major portion of the heavy horses raised in the state. In cattle as well as sheep they were successful, and they easily rank with the leaders of the stock industry of the state. Poindexter & Orr are the owners of the square and compass brand which is borne by thousands of horses and cattle in Montana."

In his political proclivities Mr. Orr supported the Democratic party, but never took an active part in political affairs, nor consented to allow his name to be used in connection with political candidacy. Fraternally he was a consistent and loyal member of the Masonic order, taking a deep interest in its affairs and being identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, K. T.; also with the adjunct organizations, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Birmingham, Ohio, February 27, 1869, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Cunnard, who was born in Guernsey county, that state, the daughter of Jonathan and Sinah (McGrew) Cunnard, among the honored pioneers of Ohio and natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Orr survives her husband and maintains her home in the city of Dillon. By her marriage to Mr. Orr she became the mother of six sons, all of whom survive, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Matthew, Ernest, William, Charles, Bert and John.

Mr. Orr was summoned into eternal rest May 11, 1901, and the people of Beaverhead county, as well as the old-timers throughout the state, manifested deep regret upon receiving the tidings of his demise. He was unassuming and kindly, and his sterling character won uniform confidence and esteem. His funeral was held from the Masonic temple in Dillon and was attended by friends from all parts of the county, many coming a distance of 100 miles to pay this final tribute of respect to their friend of many years.

JEFF. O'CONNELL.—We now touch briefly the record of the present incumbent of the important office of sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county and who has in this capacity rendered so effective and discriminating service as to gain to him the endorsement of all classes of citizens, without regard to political affiliations. Jeff. O'Connell is a native of Wright county, Minn., having been born at Waverly Mills, on June 3, 1861, the son of Jefferson and Anna (Hartnett) O'Connell, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence they were brought to the United States in early childhood and reared in New York city, where their marriage eventually was solemnized. Of their eleven children only one is deceased. In 1855 they removed to Minnesota, where the father engaged in farming, in which he is still occupied, and three of his sons are now residents of Montana.

Jeff. O'Connell, Jr., was reared in Minnesota, where his educational facilities were afforded in a primitive log school house. He duly profited by the opportunities that were his, and early became inured to the work of the farm, devoting his attention to agriculture in that state for some time after attaining mature years. In 1887 he went to New York, where for a time he was identified with steamboating on the Hudson river, after which he retraced his way westward to northern Wisconsin, securing employment in the iron mines at Hurley. In 1890 he came to Helena, where he engaged with the Montana Central Railroad for two years as a bridge carpenter. In 1892 he was appointed to membership on the police force of Helena under John Curtin, chief of the department, and in this branch of the city's service he was retained until the fall of 1900, when he was elected sheriff of the county, an office to which he was peculiarly eligible, both by reason of his police experience and his executive ability. He is an excellent judge of humanity and this gives him peculiar power in the controlling of the criminal class. He is giving an excellent administration of the affairs of his office, being worthy of the preferment which has thus come to him. In politics Mr. O'Connell has ever been unflagging in his support of the Democratic party and its principles, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and of the Elks. In 1890 Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage to Miss Hannah McGuire, who was born on Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and they are the parents of four children, Jeff. A., Nellie, Catherine and Margaret M.

GEORGE E. OYLER.—In the Old Dominion were born James and Mary (Pinkley) Oyler, who removed to Indiana and thence to Franklin county, Mo., where, on June 22, 1844, was born to them a son, receiving the name of George E. In the family were four other sons and four daughters, but it is of the one first mentioned that this article has to do, since he is numbered among the worthy pioneers of Montana, and now one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county. A man of unassuming character, he has quietly pursued the even tenor of his way. Typical American that he is, he served valiantly in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, while on the western frontier he participated in many of the stirring events which marked that epoch. Personal modesty cannot absolve him from recognition in this work, where tribute is paid to many other sterling pioneers of the state.

Mr. Oyler was reared on the old farmstead in Missouri, receiving such educational advantages as the place and period afforded. He was not twenty years of age when the horrors of civil war engulfed the country, but his intrinsic patriotism led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. On June 18, 1861, Mr. Oyler enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. Moore commanding, and was thereafter engaged in scouting duty until the battle of Shiloh, in which his regiment took an active part, also in the engagement at Corinth, then returned to Missouri, where it followed Price on his famous raid. He followed the fortunes of his regiment and he was honorably discharged at Nashville in 1864, having served six months beyond his three years term of enlistment. Returning to Missouri he re-enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, Col. Gravely, the command going to the plains and stationed along the Sante Fe road to fight the hostile Indians; but a treaty was made and trouble avoided. He returned with his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was there honorably discharged in October, 1865, returned to Missouri, being in the city of St. Louis when news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Oyler passed the winter in Missouri, and in the spring of 1866, started on the overland journey to Montana, driving a team of oxen. The party had no encounters with Indians en route, but previous trains were not so fortunate. They crossed the ferry at Big Horn, the boat being a dug-out, used to transport the wagons, the oxen being made to swim. Upon returning for other portions of the outfit they transferred a number of Cheyenne Indians across, everything being over before night. Soon afterward a large mule train arrived on the opposite bank, but before morning the Indians had made away with every mule in the outfit, leaving the emigrants with only their wagons. The company continued its journey to Gallatin valley, arriving in Bozeman on the 25th of July, where they disbanded. Mr. Oyler and two companions proceeded to Helena, remained but a short time and then returned to Gallatin valley, where Mr. Oyler was employed by John Nixon. In the spring of 1867 he worked for Philip Thorp and remained with him the following summer. In the spring of 1868 he went to the Crow creek mining district, engaged in mining in that vicinity for two years, but his success being of a negative character he returned to Gallatin valley and took up a claim of 160 acres and engaged in stockraising for seven years, but later turned his attention to the sheep business, engaging therein extensively until 1896, having an average of 4,000 head. In the year noted he disposed of his sheep and again turned his attention to the cattle business, which has been his principal field of industrial operations ever since. Mr. Oyler now has a valuable ranch of 1,600 acres, upon which he raises large quantities of timothy, a portion of the tract being under irrigation; but the larger amount, being low bottom lands of great fertility, requires no irrigation, the confluence of the East and West Gallatin rivers being on his ranch. He raises principally shorthorn cattle, and usually has about 300 head. He has been successful in his efforts, and his integrity and honesty of purpose have gained the esteem and good will of all who know him. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and maintains a lively interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In a reminiscent way it may be stated that in 1871 Mr. Oyler had on one occasion started out to call at the home of his neighbor, John Nixon, and noticed a band of Cheyenne Indians not far distant. Mr. Nixon lived only a quarter of a mile distant, and just as our subject passed around a bend in the road he saw the savages moving rapidly about his neighbor's house, but on approaching nearer, not supposing anything was wrong, he discovered that Mr. Nixon had been shot by the Indians, who made away with his horses. Mr. Oyler at once assembled a party of settlers and started in pursuit, but after proceeding many miles over the mountains, down Big Timber and across the Yellowstone, they finally abandoned the chase, finding it impossible to overtake the miscreants.

On December 24, 1882, Mr. Oyler was united in marriage to Miss Annie J. Perks, a daughter of William Perks, concerning whom an individual sketch will be found on another page of this volume, and of this happy union six children have been born, namely: Henry J., Fontie, Robert, Maud, Benjamin and an infant daughter.

HON. HENRY M. PARCHEN, former president and manager of the Helena Power and Light Company, and one of Helena's most liberal and enterprising business men, was born in Prussia on June 13, 1839, the son of George and Mary Parchen, also natives of Prussia. The father, as was also the grandfather, was both a miller and the mill owner. In 1848 the family came to the United States and first settled at Townline, near Buffalo, N. Y. Here they resided until 1861 when they removed to Richardson county, Neb. Here George Parchen purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture until his death in 1895. Of his four children three are living. Henry M. Parchen was the youngest of these children. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, and his education consisted of instruction in the public schools and a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo. Upon leaving that college he was a clerk at Townline until 1857, when he removed to Marshall county, Ind. Here Mr. Parchen remained until 1858, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1862 he removed to Denver, Colo., and was a bookkeeper in the Planter's House. The following spring he took charge of the Massasoit House, at Central City, for himself, and in this business he continued for some time. In July, 1864, Mr. Parchen first came to Montana, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the mercantile house of Erfurt, Busch & Co., at Virginia City, until 1865, when, in company with Dr. Wernigk and Louis Keysser, he opened a drug and grocery store at Helena. Later the firm of Parchen & Painter was formed by him and W. S. Painter. This did an extensive wholesale and retail trade, reaching out in all directions throughout the state. As business increased branch stores were established at Deer Lodge and other points. In 1874 Mr. Parchen purchased his partner's interest and continued the business with constantly increasing volume and profit as H. M. Parchen & Co., and under his able, sagacious and judicious management it has become the leading wholesale and retail drug house in Montana.

In the building of the three branch roads of the Northern Pacific from Helena Mr. Parchen was largely instrumental. He is also a director and heavy stockholder in the Helena Gas Company, the Electric Light and Street Railway Company, and when their consolidation was effected he was president of the new organization from 1894 until 1900. In addition to his connection with these important industries, which are of so great advantage to the city of Helena, he is largely interested in mines and smelting works and is a heavy holder of realty in and about the city. Mr. Parchen has founded many enterprises calculated to promote the growth and development of this section of the country, and it is this ceaseless enterprise and progressive spirit that has won for him warm encomiums from the citizens of his home city and the state at large. As one of the organizers of the Helena Board of Trade Mr. Parchen was prominent, and he was honored with its initial presidency. He is also a large holder of land, cattle and sheep in Cascade county, connected with the Cascade Land Company. Before the Civil war Mr. Parchen affiliated with the Democratic party, voting for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860. Since the second election of President Lincoln, however, he has been a stanch Republican and has been chosen by that party to positions of honor and trust. For three years he was a county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county and he also served in the twelfth session of the territorial legislature. Fraternally Mr. Parchen is prominent in Masonry in both the York and Scottish rites, and for twenty-nine years he has served as grand treasurer of the grand lodge of the state. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma D'Acheul, born in St. Louis, Mo., of French parents. They have four children, Adele M., Henry G., Albert D. and Ruehling A. Financially, politically and socially the career of Henry M. Parchen has been eminently successful. He has carved his way to prominence and fortune by force of character and the best of business judgment and the highest integrity. His name throughout Montana is a synonym for square dealing and honesty. Socially he is one of the most agreeable of men and his popularity in all circles is unbounded. As one of the most respected and influential citizens of Helena he numbers a host of warm personal and business friends.

CHARLES H. PADLEY.—The capable incumbent of the important office of sheriff of Beaverhead county is Mr. Padley, who has given an administration which reflects credit upon him as an executive, and it is with satisfaction that we incorporate in this volume a brief review of his career.

Mr. Padley is a native of the state of Delaware, having been born in the city of Dover, August 22, 1858, a son of James and Annie (Beck) Padley, natives of Lincolnshire, England, of stanch old English lineage. The father came to America about the year 1845, locating in Delaware, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a long term of years and where he still resides. His wife also came to the United States in 1845, accompanying her parents, who located in Delaware, where her marriage to Mr. Padley was solemnized. They became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, and one of nine still living. Charles H. Padley secured from the public schools of his native state his early education and assisted in the work of the homestead farm for some years after leaving school. At the age of eighteen years he removed to Illinois and engaged in farm work for a period of two years, diversified with employment in a meat market at Oregon, his object being to thoroughly learn the butchering business. He was identified with this line of business at Oregon for ten years and then removed to Foreston, Ogle county, Ill., where he purchased a market and conducted the same until the spring of 1885. On the 18th of April of that year he arrived in Dillon, Mont., and effected the purchase of an established butchering business, to which he has since given close attention, catering to a large and representative patronage. He has gained distinctive recognition as one of the leading business men of the thriving little city, his acquaintanceship throughout the county being wide and his personal popularity unmistakable.

Mr. Padley has ever rendered an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, and in Dillon has been called upon to fill various offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected as a member of the board of aldermen in 1889, and re-elected for three terms. In 1894 he was elevated to the chief executive office, being chosen mayor of Dillon and giving a discriminating, economical and businesslike administration of the city's affairs. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Beaverhead county, and the popular verdict at the expiration of his term was that no incumbent had ever given a more capable and satisfactory service. In 1899 the sheriff of the county resigned his position, and in casting about for an eligible successor it was but natural that

Mr. Padley should be selected for appointment to the office for the unexpired term. At the regular election in the fall of 1900 he was elected to the office, and his tenure of the same is certain to redound to the interests of the county and to the conservation of law and order. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Improved Order of Red Men, having held office in each and being past sachem of the latter at the present time.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Padley was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Potter, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Calvin and Mary Potter. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, Delaware, born October 10, 1885, is at present a student in the Dillon high school; and Maud, born March 15, 1887, is a pupil in the public schools. The family are highly esteemed in the city of their home, and take a part in the social life of the community, the pleasant family residence being a center of unreserved hospitality.

MONTGOMERY H. PARKER, one of the most eminent members of Montana's judiciary, is a resident of Boulder, Jefferson county, and judge of the Fifth judicial district. His ancestry antedates the Revolutionary stock of America, as on his mother's side it is traced to the early Duke of Argyll, Scotland. On his father's side the family were English, having emigrated to Maryland at an early Colonial day. Here his grandfather, Wilson H. Parker, was born. Subsequently he moved to Fayette county, Ky., where he owned a valuable plantation and was recognized as a leading citizen. He married Miss Charlotte Ashby, a daughter of Capt. John Ashby, of Virginia, and had four sons. At the age of sixty-five the mother died, her husband surviving her ten years. The father of Judge Parker, Montgomery Parker, was born in Fayette county, Ky., on December 16, 1821. He married with Miss Nancy Hunt, daughter of Wilson Hunt, also of Fayette county. Montgomery Parker lived long on his Kentucky plantation and held a high position in the community for his strong character and great ability. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker three children were born. Mrs. Parker was a woman of strong and deep religious convictions, belonging to the Presbyterian church, and her untimely death, at the age of twenty-nine years, was felt as a loss to the entire community. Her husband survived her until he was fifty-six years of age. They had three children.

Montgomery H. Parker was born in Fayette county, Ky., on September 16, 1856. He passed his youth and early manhood in Kentucky, and was a witness of and an occasional participant in the many stirring scenes that have contributed to make portions of the state classic ground. With the free-handed, hearty hospitality of old-time Kentuckians he was early made familiar, and this entered into his own nature and largely accounts for his many generous traits of character. After an excellent elementary education he entered the Kentucky State University. To the system and methods of this splendidly endowed institution he brought the same studious assiduity that had marked his progress in the public schools and in 1879 he was graduated with high honors. With all of the energy of his nature he engaged in the study of law in the office of Smith & Stoll, at Lexington. He soon realized that the added benefits of a collegiate law course would prove of incalculable advantage, and the same year returned to the State University and entered the law department, than which there is none better in the Union, and was graduated twelve months later. Thus thoroughly equipped he was immediately admitted to practice.

Judge Parker came to Montana in 1880. He fully realized the unsettled conditions of the new country and the people with whom he had cast his lot, but with far-seeing sagacity he also saw a glowing future for the territory and with the people he was content to labor and to wait. At first he located in the Missouri valley, satisfied to begin his life work in a far humbler capacity than was encompassed by his youthful ambition. He taught school near Townsend, at that time in Meagher, now Broadwater county. For two years he remained there and in 1882 located at Radersburg, Jefferson county, then the county seat, and so affording better opportunities for the practice of law. He remained there three years, during which time he built up a successful and lucrative practice, but in 1887 he removed to Boulder, which became the county seat, where he has since resided and for ten years was associated in practice with George F. Cowan.

In 1889 Judge Parker was elected county attorney for Jefferson county, and re-elected in

1892, serving in all five years. For a period he also held the office of resident trustee of the State Deaf and Blind Hospital. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Fifth judicial district, since which period he has served with eminent judicial fairness and distinction. Politically Judge Parker has been a lifelong Democrat, and has taken a prominent place in the counsels of his party. His advice has invariably been accepted with confidence, and results have proved the wisdom of his course, his knowledge coming from experience in political affairs. He is a valued Freemason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Mittie M. Kennon, a native of Ohio, who died on December 16, 1888. Their two children are Catherine D. and Warren K. On June 1, 1893, Judge Parker was again married to Miss Florence A. Watson, who was born at Richmond, Va. The life of this eminent jurist and useful citizen has been one of great activity and unceasing devotion to his profession. The pronounced success that he has achieved is amply merited and he has the highest respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated socially or in a business way, while legally he ranks with the leading minds in Montana jurisprudence.

JOHN CAPLICE.—When the nineteenth century had scarcely more than passed its first quarter mark, there came into the world, in 1829, in famous old County Tipperary, Ireland, a boy destined to see much of the world's sorrow and men's struggle for supremacy and to win his way triumphantly through the contest to consequence, honorable regard and commanding affluence at the beginning of the twentieth century. This was John Caplice, of Butte, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer, who has conducted mercantile and industrial enterprises of enormous proportions and made and lost large fortunes with almost the regularity of a fixed habit. His father, Thomas Caplice, was a well-to-do agriculturist and stockbreeder of the Emerald Isle, who died there and was peacefully laid to rest in one of her beautiful valleys. His mother was Mary Augusta Mulcahy, a native of County Limerick, the daughter of a man of martial race who keenly felt the wrongs of his people and rose against their oppressors in the revolt of 1798.

Mr. Caplice was the eldest of three children, and losing both his parents in early life, he was reared by his grandparents who sent him to school when he could be spared from work until he was twelve years old, when he determined to make his own way in the world. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to the United States and hired himself to a farmer near Philadelphia. Four years later he took up his residence on Fox river, Ill., and engaged in farming with a view to purchasing land and making there his permanent home. But the country was new and undeveloped, there were pestilential marshes undrained and other conditions prejudicial to health, and in the fall of 1854, after he had put in his first crop, there were not enough well people to take proper care of the sick, so he determined to go further west, and located next at Newton, Iowa. Here he leased coal banks and mined the "dusky diamonds" until the spring of 1856, when he went to Sioux City and took up land near the place just as its first streets were laid out. Being called on to defend his title, he spent all his money and lost the case. He then went to St. Joe, Mo., and worked for a man who had three boats on the river. In three months he bought the outfit and with it and some additions he made did an extensive and profitable business until 1861. At that time he had a large amount of cut wood on the levee and all of it was confiscated under the emergencies of war. He was a member of the "Emmett Guards," in the state militia, which was ordered into service at Camp Jackson, but as the men were divided in their allegiance between the north and the south, many resigned their membership, among them Mr. Caplice, who then engaged in freighting to Denver until August, 1863. He delivered his last load of freight to Mr. Pullman, of Pullman car fame.

Alder gulch was then claiming attention and creating wild excitement, and with the keen and quick perception of proffered opportunities which has always characterized him, Mr. Caplice took six mules, four horses and two wagons and loading up with merchandise, particularly grain, liquors, candles and cured meat, he made his way rapidly to Bannack, Mont., via the Cherokee trail, and sold his stock at a handsome profit and with the proceeds purchased a log house and began extensive operations in merchandising and mining. In 1865 he removed to Henderson gulch and continued his merchandising at Emmetsburg. The miners who were digging a big ditch there were without money to continue work, and as a matter of business and public spirit as well, he pledged his credit and

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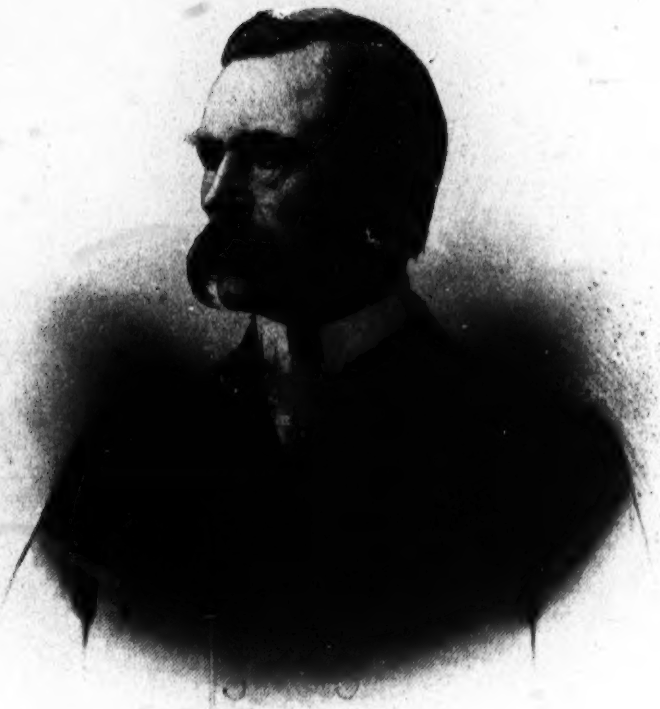

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available capital to complete the ditch and realized well from the venture. He had a large store there and another at McClellan. In 1869 he started a branch store at Cedar creek in Missoula county, doing a business of over $200,000 in that one store and losing in it fully $30,000. In 1874 he started a store at Phillipsburg, occupying the principal house in the town for the purpose, and in 1876 another at Missoula city. From these he later withdrew and opened up in trade at New Chicago and finally, in 1878, he sold out there and settled in Butte. From that time this has been the headquarters of his business, which has always been conducted on a scale of great magnitude, he at one time having five stores in Missoula and Deer Lodge counties and carrying credits of over $200,000 on his books when there were no values in the state. When the Union Pacific Railroad was building the citizens of Butte decided that the road should not be built into that city, but Mr. Caplice determined that it should. He received $5,000 from the railroad company and raised enough in addition to purchase the right of way and brought the road into town. He also purchased a store and some teams there of Walker Brothers of Salt Lake City, paying $40,000 for them, which represented the profits he expected to make out of a wood contract he had made with the same firm.

Later he became associated with A. W. McCune in the well known firm of Caplice & McCune, with headquarters at Walkerville. Through the enormous business of this firm it became recognized as the most extensive and successful promoters of industrial enterprises in the northwest. Among the important contracts they completed was the one with the railroad company in which this firm built the railroads to the mines on Butte Hill, and also those from Stuart to the different smelting works in Anaconda. Later the firm contracted to supply 300,000 cords of wood to the Anaconda Company, and, as a guarantee of performance, it was obliged to furnish a bond of $50,000. The enterprise took all the capital the firm could raise, but they put 250 men and eighty teams to work in the woods and kept them there for two years, cutting and hauling wood, constructing roads and building mile upon mile of flumes, and erected blacksmith, wheelwright and other shops. By this time they had accumulated more than 70,000 cords of wood and had placed about 50,000 cords upon the dump without having received a dollar. They then began to get their pay in checks of $50,000, when Mr. Caplice was forced to sell his interest in the contract for less than he had invested, because he refused to stultify his political convictions and go into the woods and demand that his men support Thomas H. Carter in a political contest then in progress in which Mr. Caplice enthusiastically espoused the other side and the cause of William A. Clark. As a demonstration of the positive character and honest convictions of Mr. Caplice, in politics as in every thing else, it is only necessary to state that this contract afterwards paid $500,000 in dividends to those who held it. As it was almost entirely due to the individual capital and credit of Mr. Caplice that the successful carrying out of the contract was made possible, the above striking illustration of his inflexible integrity and honesty of convictions is all the more marked.

In religious faith Mr. Caplice is a Roman Catholic, firm in his devotion to the church and zealous in its service. He has made large contributions to its needs, aiding without stint in the erection of church, school and hospital buildings not only in Butte but in the surrounding country. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and, as in everything else, has proven his faith by earnest service. While not caring for the honors or profits of office, he has yielded on several occasions to a general demand and served as county commissioner for the common good. This he did in Missoula, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties. He was united in marriage on April 3, 1855, to Miss Johanna Burke, a native of Ireland, who, in 1886, after nearly a third of a century of faithful assistance in his labors, passed over to those activities that have no weariness. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born to them. The son, Fred W., who was associated with his father in the grocery business, died in 1898. The daughter, Mary A., is now the wife of G. E. Rockwood, of Butte. Mr. Caplice has lived out the full complement of human life allowed by the sacred writer, but having reached his full development and hardened his frame by active outdoor labor he is still hale and full of energy. He is now principally concerned in the wholesale and retail liquor business to which he gives personal attention, having retired in the main from active participation in the management of other large enterprises with which he is or has been connected. But he yet has extensive interests in mining properties and other paying investments. He owns much property in valuable copper mines at the head of the Yukon river in Alaska and possesses many fine pieces of real estate in Butte and elsewhere. His business and the general welfare of the community in which he happened to be living always absorbed all his energies and also rewarded all his efforts with material returns and with what is much more to be desired—the high respect, the cordial and sincere regard and the confidence of his fellow men.

J L. PATTERSON, one of Montana's pioneer miners and now a prosperous ranchman and a Democrat, is located in Missouri valley, near Townsend. From both beneath and on the surface of this state Mr. Patterson has, through years of toil, deprivation and hardship, gleaned the fruits of patient industry, and stands a type of the sturdiest of Montana's manhood. He was born at Floressant, St. Louis county, Mo., on March 22, 1837, a son of Durett and Matilda (Harris) Patterson, both natives of Floressant. They had three sons and six daughters. The paternal grandfather, Elisha Patterson, a native of North Carolina, married a daughter of Durett Hubbard, of that state. J. L. Patterson was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. On April 11, 1864, he started for Virginia City, Mont. The trip over the plains was pleasant, nothing occurring to annoy the party. After two months passed in Virginia City, where he arrived on August 5, 1864, Mr. Patterson removed to Last Chance gulch, where there was then but one lone cabin, belonging to one John Cowan.

On leaving Virginia City Mr. Patterson formed an acquaintance with one William Embry. They journeyed together to the locality now Grizzly gulch. But it was not Grizzly gulch when they arrived. It remained for Mr. Embry to give the place a name by shooting and killing a grizzly bear, one of those deeds of heroism common in those pioneer days, but which today would be published throughout the United States. Here they passed the winter in the "lower district." In the fall of 1865 they removed to Diamond City, where they continued until 1875, when Mr. Patterson removed to the Missouri valley and purchased the ranch where he resides, surrounded by all the comforts of a home earned by many hardships in a rough and forbidding wilderness, and here he is engaged in raising cattle and horses. On June 30, 1883, Mr. Patterson married with Miss Ella Finn, born in St. Anthony's Falls, now Minneapolis, on August 12, 1861. She was a daughter of Daniel, who died in February, 1901, and Catherine (McCarty) Finn, natives of Ireland. They came to America in the same ship and settled in Maine, where they were married. Five years later, in 1860, they went to Minnesota with their one son and two daughters and, in 1864, they came to Montana, where Mr. Finn engaged in mining, following the different stampedes and going to the Coeur d'Alene country, where he remained until 1897, with the first arrivals. He is now living at seventy-four years in Missouri valley. On their trip to Montana the Finn family had a most unpleasant experience. The Indians were making it hazardous to attempt to pass through the country, and once the party was corralled for eighteen days. On several occasions they expected to be massacred, while more than once the mother put on the children's best clothes, under the impression they were to be killed by the Indians. Capt. James Fiske was in charge of the train, and affairs grew so serious that it became necessary to send the women and children back, which task was accomplished with great difficulty. Mrs. Finn never recovered from the hardships of this perilous expedition and died in Minnesota in November, 1866. Mr. Finn remained with the train, joined in its dangers and had many narrow escapes, and was joined by his children in 1870. They came with an uncle, who was a native of Maine. This time they came on a boat to Fort Benton. The craft sprung a leak and it was with the greatest difficulty the passengers were saved from death. From Fort Benton they went by stage to Helena.

ALBERT P. O'LEARY, M. D.—The beautiful little city of Flint, Genesee county, Mich., figures as the birthplace of this able and popular physician and surgeon. He has been a resident of the northwest since the age of six years. He is essentially a western man. Dr. Albert Patrick O'Leary was born on August 26, 1870, the son of John C. and Alice M. (Vernon) O'Leary, the former of whom was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in his youth, about 1849. His wife was born near Rochester, N. Y., and they now reside at Boise, Idaho, the father being interested in several ranches and one of the extensive stock men of that state. He has practically devoted his entire life to agriculture and allied lines of industry, and his integrity has gained him confidence and esteem.

When Albert Patrick O'Leary was about six years old his parents removed to Oregon, locating at the Dalles, where he was reared and received his preliminary educational discipline, completing an academic course. In 1893 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed a most thorough technical course, with the best of incidental clinical advantages and facilities, and was graduated in the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Oregon, locating in Portland, where for one year he served as interne in St. Vincent's Hospital. Soon afterward, in November, 1899, Dr. O'Leary came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. From December, 1899, until February, 1901, he had charge of the smallpox cases discovered in the city, and was signally successful in his treatment of this loathsome malady. He is a close student and gives as much time as possible to original research along the line of his profession. He keeps in touch with the members of his profession and their work by maintaining membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Select Knights, being medical examiner for the local lodges of each of these organizations. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. He is well known and distinctly popular.

HON. GOODWIN T. PAUL.—As a representative business man, one of Montana's most loyal citizens, it is incumbent that record be here made concerning Mr. Paul, who maintains his home in the thriving little city of Dillon, with whose development and material prosperity he has been prominently identified. Mr. Paul is a native of Iowa, born in Marion, Linn county, November 9, 1856, the eldest of nine children born to Alexander and Justan (Taylor) Paul. Alexander Paul is a native of Pennsylvania, where the family has long been established, and it is worthy of note that his place of nativity is the same farm on which his paternal grandfather was born. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in January, 1845, removed to Iowa, becoming a pioneer of Linn county, where he still maintains his home, his attention having always been devoted to farming and dealing in live stock. He is a man of spotless integrity and much executive ability, and his success, which is of noteworthy character, has been worthily achieved. Justan (Taylor) Paul was a native of North Carolina, whence she accompanied her parents, Goodwin and Jane (Crawford) Taylor, on their removal to Iowa, as early as the year 1836. She died at the old homestead in Iowa in 1876. Her father was one of the early settlers of Iowa, and became one of the influential citizens of the state, but devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the legislature of the state in 1850, about seven years later removed to Kansas, where he remained for a time and then returned to Iowa. Eventually he took up his residence in Nebraska, where he passed the residue of his life; was a candidate for the state senate a short time prior to his demise, but was defeated by a small majority.

Goodwin T. Paul, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the invigorating life incident to a farm, and his early educational advantages were such as prevailed in the public schools of his native county. Here he fitted himself for a collegiate course, and in 1874 he matriculated in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he pursued a course in civil engineering until 1880. After leaving college he was for a short time identified with teaching and railroad work, but in 1881 he came to Montana and located in Dillon, then a mere hamlet which had been platted but a short time. He was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment until 1884, went to Butte to assume charge of a department of the Montana Lumber & Produce Company, but the following year returned to Dillon and effected the organization of the Dillon Furniture Company, of which he became manager. Through his efforts the enterprise showed a steady expansion of business and soon secured rank as one of the principal mercantile industries of this section of the state. He continued in charge of the business until 1892, when he purchased the entire stock of the company and is now sole owner. He is a man of marked discrimination and tact, and his careful regard for the highest ethics of business has gained for him uniform confidence and esteem, and a patronage which is the natural sequel of correct methods. He carries a large and select stock of furniture, and the equipment of the establishment is thoroughly modern throughout. Mr. Paul also acts as local agent for several leading fire insurance companies, and as an underwriter he controls a large and representative business.

Fraternally Mr. Paul is prominently identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; and St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, K. T. In each of these bodies he has held important positions, taking a deep interest in the work and objects of the fraternity, being a close student of its history and impressive ritual.

The political allegiance of Mr. Paul is given to the Democratic party, and he is one of the leaders in its local councils and an active worker in its cause. In 1891 he was elected city treasurer of Dillon, serving until the close of the succeeding year; was a member of the board of education for several years, his interest in educational affairs having been unflagging. In February, 1901, Gov. Toole appointed him a member of the state board of education, and though his business interests place imperative demands upon his time and attention, such is his concern in all that touches the welfare and advancement of the state that he assumed the duties of the office without hesitation. It need scarcely be said that he discharges the same with that zeal and discrimination characteristic of the man. In November, 1900, Mr. Paul was elected to represent Beaverhead county in the lower house of the state legislature, and served with signal ability during the Sixth general assembly, proving himself a capable and conscientious legislator and indefatigable in his efforts to conserve the best interests of the commonwealth. He is a man of strong convictions, ever ready to defend the same with unwavering courage, while no influence is sufficient to deflect from a course he believes to be right. He was chosen chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and his close application gained for him the sobriquet of "watch-dog of the state treasury." He was a member of the committee on corporations, other than municipal, and that on insurance and internal improvements. He was one of the working members of the house, and his record as a legislator is one that stands to his credit and honor and to the constituency he represents. He maintains a thoroughly public-spirited attitude and is held in high esteem by all who know him, in both business and social circles.

On December 1, 1889, Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bourret, who was born in Nebraska, and later lived in Utah and Nevada. She was educated at the well known Catholic institution at Villa Marie, Montreal. Her parents, Joseph and Mathilda Bourret, removed from the Province of Quebec, Canada, to Chicago, in their youthful days, and later took up their residence in Nebraska. Mr. Bourret died in Dillon in 1895. Mrs. Bourret later married and resides in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have three children: Hortense, born October 1, 1890; Lucille, June 28, 1896; and Frank Goodwin, November 6, 1900.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, successful miner, merchant and cattlegrower, and a prominent and respected citizen of Butte, was born near St. Louis, Mo., on October 4, 1839. His father was Louis Patterson, a millman, also a native of Missouri, where he was born on January 7, 1807, and died on August 21, 1861, and his mother was Nancy (Jamison) Patterson, of Kentucky, who removed from that state when she was very young. Mr. Patterson, the fourth of five children, passed his childhood and youth much as other boys in the western wilds passed theirs, in working with his father and attending the public schools, acquiring thereby self-reliance, fertility of resources and flexibility of function along with a limited elementary education in books. In 1864 he removed to Montana, landing at Virginia City on August 5, of that year. He lingered there for a few months, trying his fortune at mining, and on October 12 transferred his hopes and energies to Last Chance gulch, where he remained engaged in mining there and at Grizzly gulch until the fall of 1867, when he returned to Missouri to see his mother, who was reported in failing health. He went down the Missouri to Sioux City, Iowa, and was seventy-five days on the water. From Sioux City he proceeded by railroad to Chicago and thence to St. Louis, where he learned that his mother had just died. Among the persons on the boat in this long jaunt was one Foster, the first person convicted by civil law of crime in Montana, his offense being the killing of one Mallory at Diamond City in 1866.

Mr. Patterson remained at home until the spring of 1868, and then returned by the river route to Montana, being accompanied by his sisters, Anna R. and Fannie A. He purchased a ranch at the present site of the Helena fair grounds, and lived on it for ten years, when he removed to Butte and went in the ice business, which he conducted successfully for the next twenty years, during which time he also did more or less mining, both placer and quartz. He was married on December 15, 1882, to Mrs. Nancy A. Hall, of Missouri. They have two children, Addie L. and Charles H. Patterson. By her former marriage Mrs. Hall has four children, namely, Dilla M., now Mrs. W. E. Zwicky, of Sandon, B. C., whose husband is superintendent of the Payne mine in that region; Lizzie J., now Mrs. Frank Glasser, whose husband is foreman of the Butte reduction works; Wilmer W., an engineer at the Payne mine, B. C., and Dezza May, still residing with her mother. In politics Mr. Patterson is an active Democrat, with an abounding interest in the welfare of his party and faith in its principles. He has not failed in helping to promote its success, although he has never sought any of its honors or emoluments. In all the relations of life he has borne himself creditably, and won the good will and esteem of every people among whom he has lived.

GEORGE D. PEASE.—The ancient adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" will surely not find verification or application in the case of the subject of this brief sketch, for in the county where he was born and where he has practically passed his entire life he has attained distinction in his profession and been honored with offices of public trust and responsibility. George Douglas Pease, one of the representative young members of the bar of Montana and the efficient county attorney of Gallatin county, is a native of Montana, having been born in Gallatin City, February 22, 1871, the son of Joseph A. and Orvilla M. (Kimpton) Pease. Joseph Alonzo Pease was born in the state of New York March 17, 1831, and he has devoted his attention through life to farming and stockgrowing. He accompanied his parents on their removal from the old Empire state to Michigan, and later accompanied his father to Wisconsin. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Montana, where he is one of the honored pioneers. He settled in Gallatin county, at what is now known as Gallatin City, at the head of the Missouri river, and there engaged in farming and stockgrowing until 1880, when he disposed of his interests and removed with his family to Bozeman, the county seat of Gallatin county, and in the vicinity of this city he is now operating a valuable ranch, purchased in 1880. He was one of the first settlers in Gallatin valley and his efforts have been well rewarded, his sterling character and exemplary life endearing to him the respect and esteem of the entire community. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought nor held public office. Orvilla Melissa Pease, his revered mother, was born in Wisconsin, February 10, 1851, and by her marriage to Joseph Alonzo Pease became the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, namely: George D., the immediate subject of this sketch; Joseph L. is a prominent dentist of Oakland, Cal.; and Edward A., May A., Sarah H., Allen A., Margaret I., Vern A. and Bessie O.

The grandparents of our subject in the agnatic line were Joseph and Cynthia Ann (Hunt) Pease, natives of Connecticut, their marriage having been solemnized in Clarkson county, N. Y., on April 22, 1827. In the early 'thirties they removed to Florence, St. Joseph county, Mich., where the wife and mother died on October 22, 1844. Soon after the death of his wife the father removed with his children to Marquette county, Wis., and later to what is now the city of Eau Claire, where he devoted his attention to lumbering and farming until his death, which occurred in 1887. Joseph and Cynthia A. Pease became the parents of ten children, of whom only three are living at the present time. Their names are as follows: Eliza L., George S., Joseph Alonzo, father of George D., died November 10, 1901; Mary Eliza, who became the wife of Henry C. Hovenberg, of Eau Claire, Wis., now deceased; Cyrus D. is a prosperous farmer in Gallatin valley; Helen A. is the wife of Curly Shea and is now living on the old Pease homestead, near Eau Claire, Wis.; Edwin D., Betsie A., who married A. D. Chappell, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Calista A. and Cynthia A.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were George and Sarah (Rollins) Kimpton, natives respectively of Vermont and the Dominion of Canada, their marriage having been solemnized in Stanstead county, Canada. They removed to Wisconsin soon after their marriage, and on the old homestead near the city of Eau Claire, in 1891, George Kimpton died, his widow still maintaining her home on the old place. Their eight children were as follows: Orvilla M., the mother of the subject of this review; Edward A., a prosperous farmer in Broadwater county, Mont.; Alvin, who resides near the old Wisconsin homestead; Lillie, the wife of Melville J. Farrel, still resides near the city of Eau Claire; Archie, who also makes his home in that locality; Washington I., who was an influential farmer of Broadwater county, Mont., died in 1898, and Emily and Emma M., who died in infancy.

George D. Pease was reared under the influences and sturdy discipline of the homestead ranch in Gallatin county, where he received his first educational training, and upon removal of his parents to their present farm continued his studies during the summer months at the district school and attended the public schools of Bozeman during the winter until 1888, when he was sent to Madison, Wis., where he entered the high school and there completed a course of study which prepared him for his collegiate work. In the fall of 1889 he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and graduated therefrom in the fall of 1893, receiving the degree of LL. B. During his last year in the university Mr. Pease also prosecuted a course of study in the law department, and in the spring of 1893, prior to his graduation, he passed an examination before the state board of Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar of that commonwealth on the 26th of April. After graduation Mr. Pease returned to his home, and in November opened an office in Bozeman, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained prestige through his ability as an advocate and counselor, and being recognized as a close student of the science of jurisprudence. Public recognition was soon accorded Mr. Pease, and in the fall of 1894 he became a candidate of the Republican party for the office of county attorney, but was defeated in the nominating convention by a majority of only two votes. In April, 1895, he was elected city attorney of Bozeman, in which capacity he served two years; in May, 1897, the office having become an appointive one, he was chosen as his own successor, receiving the appointment from Mayor J. V. Bogert, and two years later was reappointed by Mayor Alward, thus being in continuous service until January 1, 1901, when he resigned to assume the duties of county attorney, to which office he had been elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1900, his term of office extending until January, 1903. He is giving a most admirable administration, and in every way justifies the choice of the voters of the county. He was a candidate for the same office in 1898, his name appearing on the Republican, "Silver" Republican and Populist tickets, but was defeated at the polls by the Democratic nominee. Mr. Pease has been an active and efficient worker in the cause of the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for William McKinley in 1896. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Bozeman.

At Eau Claire, Wis., on the 26th of June, 1895, Mr. Pease was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Maybell Ward, who was born in that city February 5, 1872, the daughter of Eben and Sarah C. (Brunk) Ward, and the eldest of their five children, all of whom are living. Their names in order of birth are: Nellie Maybell, Eugenie M., Ruthford B., Homer E. and LeRoy A. Eben Ward was born in Springbrook, Me., October 13, 1837, being a carpenter by trade, and still maintains his home in Eau Claire. His wife was born in Indiana May 10, 1849, and her death occurred June 22, 1885, at Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have three children: Edith Emogene, born October 20, 1896; George Douglas, Jr., born February 5, 1898, and Muriel, born May 5, 1889.

EDWARD O'NEILL.—One of the popular citizens of Dawson county, Mont., Mr. Edward O'Neill is not only prominently identified with the ranching industry, but has a record for faithful and efficient service as a railroad man. He has been in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad for fully three decades. This long service shows better than words the character of the man, while his personality has won for him the esteem and confidence of the public. He comes of old Irish lineage, tracing back for many generations, and was born in Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 25, 1856. Both of his parents died when he was a mere child, and he has no tangible recollections of either. At the age of eleven years he came to the United States and to St. Croix, Wis., with friends. After preliminary educational discipline he entered

St. John's University near St. Cloud, Minn., and there completed his scholastic training. After leaving this school, Mr. O'Neill began his thirty years' term of service with the Northern Pacific Railroad. From 1871 to 1875 he was a fireman on a run between Fargo and Duluth, and in 1875 was given an engine and ran between Brainerd, Fargo, Bismarck and Duluth, until 1882, when he was placed on a passenger run on the Yellowstone division, from Glendive to Billings, Mont., and then he and his family made their home in Glendive.

Mr. O'Neill was one of the first engineers to be assigned to a regular run on the Northern Pacific Railroad within this state, as when he came to Glendive the road was not then completed. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Forsyth.

Mr. O'Neill has erected a fine residence in Glendive, and, in 1899 he purchased a ranch of 400 acres opposite the town, on the north side of the Yellowstone river, and has stocked it with cattle and horses. This he is improving as expedience directs, and his intention is to give his three sons a good start in the stock business when they shall have finished their education, in which they are afforded the best advantages. Mr. O'Neill also owns a farm of 240 acres in St. Croix county, Wis. He takes a lively interest in local affairs, and is an active and valued worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. At Erin, St. Croix county, Wis., on September 20, 1882, Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Hagan, who was born in that town October 7, 1859. They have three sons, young men of distinctive promise: John Michael, born January 25, 1884; Edward Francis, September 14, 1885, and Desmond James, July 15, 1888.

LEWIS PENWELL.—One of the able young attorneys of the bar of Lewis and Clarke county, a native son of Montana and a representative of one of its pioneer families, Lewis Penwell was born in Diamond on July 24, 1869, the son of Oscar E. and Anna (Lewis) Penwell, natives respectively of Illinois and Nebraska. Oscar E. Penwell came to Montana in 1864, and in the Gallatin valley erected the first flouring mill of that locality, and operated it successfully for a number of years. Lewis Penwell attended the schools of Montana until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he continued his studies at Racine (Wis.) College. The privilege of foreign travel then came to him, and he passed a year in Berlin, Paris and other places on the European continent. During this trip he earnestly prosecuted the technical studies necessary to become versed in jurisprudence, and upon his return entered the law department of Columbia University in New York city, where he was graduated in 1892; he also secured later a diploma from the New York Law School, where he took a post-graduate course.

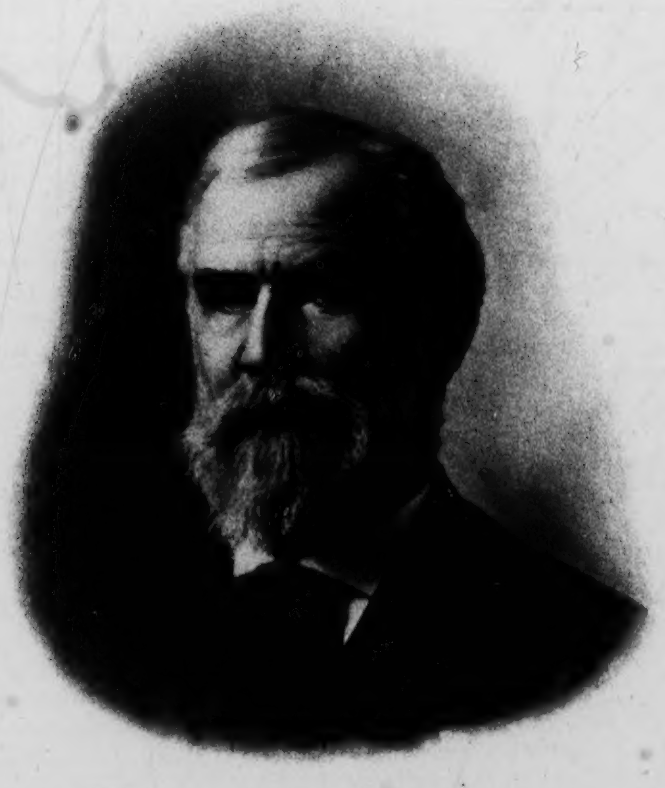
He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in Chicago in the same year, and there was clerk in a law office until January, 1893, to familiarize himself with the practical details of his professional work. He then came to Helena, and was associated with Judge Bach as clerk, and later went into partnership with ex-Chief Justice Blake, who had presided over the Montana supreme court, this experience proving very valuable to him and still more thoroughly fortifying him for that profession in which he has met so signal and well merited success. He continued with Judge Blake until the latter was appointed to the district bench, after which he was for some time in partnership with Judge R. Lee Word, thereafter establishing an independent office and conducting an individual practice. He is a careful student, a strong advocate and a safe and conservative counselor. He has been prominently concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts of the county and state, proving himself a worthy exemplar of his profession. He is also interested to a considerable extent in the sheep industry. In 1898 Mrs. Clara Avery, a native of Minnesota, united in matrimonial bonds with Mr. Penwell.

Mr. Penwell has given to the Democratic party an unwavering allegiance, has done much to promote its local interests and has been honored by it with official preferment of important order. He was a member of the lower house of the general legislative assembly of the state in 1897, and is now serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clarke county. He is now (1901) chairman of the Democratic county committee. He took an active part in the agitation which made Helena the capital of the state. Fraternally Mr. Penwell is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias; is exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN B. CATLIN.—To have lived up to the full tension of life on the Montana frontier in the early pioneer epoch implies more than is usually realized by those who were not identified with its period of strenuous though isolated activity. It was a firm and robust epoch, and yet it was not lacking in the soft touches of idealism, else not ours would be the many tales of romantic interest which have fallen from the lips of those who here delved for hidden treasures. Every page of its history is instinct with life, bright with color and affluent of illustration, and by the record of the lives of the pioneers history is enriched and literature embellished. In a publication of this nature there need be nothing antithetical, and the review of each life history may stand upon its own merits alone, and yet form an integral part of the great composite whole which defines much concerning the inception and development of a great commonwealth. John B. Catlin, one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, was intimately identified with many of the stirring events of the early days and has rendered his quota toward the founding and material upbuilding of the state.

Mr. Catlin is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born on June 21, 1837, the son of Sprague and Mary (Babcock) Catlin, who were born in New York and Vermont, respectively. Sprague Catlin, a blacksmith by trade, removed to Ohio in 1834, and there remained about five years, when he took up his abode in La Porte, Ind. There he resided for a number of years, and his death occurred at Buchanan, Mich., in 1870. His widow, now venerable in years, resides in the home of her son, John B., by whom she is accorded the deepest filial solicitude. Of her two sons and two daughters, the sons and one daughter reside in Montana, while the other daughter resides in La Porte county, Ind.

John B. Catlin passed his youth principally in Indiana, maturing under the discipline of the farm and receiving his education in the public schools. He continued to be identified with agriculture in Indiana until the period of the Civil war, when, on August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was in active service until July, 1865. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in a number of the most notable battles of the war, among which were that at Franklin, Ky., in 1862, and various engagements in the ensuing winter; then the memorable battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, after which his regiment became a part of Sherman's army in the celebrated march to the sea, and took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzards' Roost, Peach Tree creek, the siege of Atlanta, and thereafter the engagements at Jonesboro, Ga., whence the command moved to Savannah and to Goldsboro, N. C., thence to the national capital, where it participated in the grand review of the victorious Union armies. Mr. Catlin received no wounds of more than a trifling character during his entire term of service. He enlisted and served as a private until the fall of 1862, when he was made fourth sergeant, and after the battle of Mission Ridge he was promoted commissary sergeant, while at Atlanta he was made captain of his original company and as such was mustered out. From Washington he returned to Indiana, remained until the spring of 1866, then started for the northwest, crossing the plains from Nebraska and making the trip by the Bozeman route and the Platte river. Near Fort Reno the party had an encounter with a band of Sioux Indians, one man being killed and two wounded. At Fort Reno the party joined Nelson Story, of Bozeman, and his train and they had no trouble with the Indians between that post and Fort Carney, from which point Mr. Catlin was one of a party of twenty-seven men who continued the journey in company with Nelson Story, fighting the Indians every day and traveling by night. They were fortunately equipped with modern firearms, and completed the trip without the loss of a man or any of their stock. They arrived in Virginia City, Mont., in December, 1866, where Mr. Catlin remained for a time, then with five other men he took a stock of supplies to near the mouth of Divide creek in Deer Lodge county, where they erected a cabin. They subsisted largely on game during the winter, elk, deer and other large game being plentiful, while mountain sheep were frequently killed from the cabin door. In 1867 Mr. Catlin went to Rocker, in Silver Bow county, and engaged in placer mining for three months with excellent success. Going then to German gulch, he continued mining until fall, and removed to Bannack, after which then made a trip through Idaho, Oregon and Washington, passing the winter on Puget Sound. The next spring he returned to Montana, arriving in Missoula in June and soon located on Gold creek, where he worked some placer claims with such poor success as to entail the loss of much of his previous accumulations. He then



John B Catlin

returned to Missoula county, where he has for the greater portion of the time since maintained his home. He was engaged in farming and stockgrowing in the Bitter Root valley until 1880, thereafter conducting a hotel and livery business in Stevensville, Ravalli county, until 1889, when he was appointed Indian agent at the Blackfoot reservation. At the expiration of eighteen months he resigned this office, and in the fall of 1891 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Missoula, retaining this incumbency for four years. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business, and his operations have been of wide scope and importance, his knowledge of land values in the state being so certain and intimate as to make his interposition valuable to those desiring to either purchase or sell property. In 1897 Mr. Catlin was appointed United States land commissioner and served in this office for two years.

In 1877, at Skalkaho, then in Missoula county, Mr. Catlin organized a company of citizens to assist in putting down the Nez Perce Indian uprising under Chief Joseph, and he was placed in command. They joined Gen. Gibbons and marched to Big Hole. The company originally consisted of one hundred men, but after two days' march so many turned back that when the forces met the Indians at Big Hole the company mustered only thirty-five members. Capt. Catlin did much scouting, and it was he and Lieut. Bradley who finally discovered the location of Chief Joseph and his party. They were located early in the afternoon, but the attack was not made until the following morning at daybreak. The command succeeded in getting between the Indians and their horses and held this position for three hours, waiting for daylight. The first Indian to bite the dust was killed by members of Captain Catlin's company, a herder who came within thirty yards of the place where Captain Catlin's men were concealed. The battle soon became general. The Indians were driven from their tepees but soon rallied and the soldiers had to retreat and finally to erect breastworks to avert a repetition of the Custer massacre. Capt. Catlin's company lost five men in the conflict and the company was later highly complimented by Gen. Gibbons for his valiant services. At one time during the fight Capt. Catlin ordered his men to take a high vantage point covering the Indian village or camp and Gen. Gibbons rode up and succinctly inquired "Who in h—l has given that order?" When Capt. Catlin replied, "I did, sir," the General was so dumbfounded that he rode away without replying. Had it not been for the effective co-operation of the volunteer companies Gen. Gibbons and his entire command would have been wiped out in this memorable engagement, and that officer personally admitted the fact to Mr. Catlin. As this battle, the last engagement of importance with the Indians on Montana soil, was one of marked historic interest and one which should be considered from as many viewpoints as possible in the interests of accuracy, it is deemed most proper to here enter a more detailed record given to one of our editorial corps by Capt. Catlin, which will be found in appending paragraphs.

Mr. Catlin has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, of which he has been an earnest advocate and supporter. Fraternally he keeps his interest in his old comrades in arms by maintaining membership in Fred Winthrop Post No. 11, G. A. R., at Missoula, and he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Captain enjoys a wide acquaintanceship, possesses sterling integrity of character and is honored as a man, as a veteran of the great Civil war and as a pioneer of Montana.

At Waterloo, Iowa, on December 6, 1871, Mr. Catlin wedded Miss Elizabeth Taylor, born in Indiana, the daughter of William B. Taylor, and of this union three children were born, of whom two are living: Mary B., wife of Elmer E. Hershey, of Missoula; and Arthur W., a civil engineer, who likewise is a resident of Missoula.

THE BATTLE OF BIG HOLE.

In the history of Indian warfare in the great west there is no record of a conflict of greater interest than that of the Big Hole, which occurred on August 9, 1877, and which may be called the final definite protest of the Indians of this section against the domination of white men. The history of this memorable battle, following hard upon the Custer massacre, has been written and every detail of action discussed, and yet it is necessary that the story of those who were active participants in the struggle be perpetuated, and it is our privilege to enter the account given by Captain Catlin who commanded the company of volunteers from the Bitter Root valley. The tale has been told many times and by many different persons, but there is no man now living whose statements are so nearly authoritative as those of Capt. Catlin, who participated in the fight and viewed its progress with the tactical knowledge of an experienced military man and with the familiarity with Indian character and methods gained by long experience.

In the summer of 1877 word was brought to the settlers of Missoula and the Bitter Root valley that Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces and several hundred of his tribe were coming eastward through Idaho headed for the Bitter Root valley and the statement was made that they were killing all white persons whom they encountered and burning the property of the settlers on every side. The report was exaggerated but had a definite basis, for the savages had killed settlers in the Sweetwater valley, burned the ranch buildings and driven off the stock. Steps were forthwith taken to organize local companies for the protection of the region on the route of the Indians. One company was organized at Missoula and another at Skalkaho, which was then in the same county. The fort at the Missoula military reservation was in process of building at the time, and Captain Rowan was there stationed with three companies of regular soldiers. Scouts sent out failed to discover signs of the approaching Nez Perces, but soon afterward news was received that the wary and talented chief was coming down Lo Lo creek, and Capt. Rowan and his men, with the company of Missoula volunteers, proceeded up that creek and erected a barricade across the stream, hoping to hold the Indians in check and to deflect them from the valley. When Chief Joseph and his braves came up to this point a conference was held between him and the officers, Gov. Potts also taking part, who had come from Helena with a supply of arms. Chief Joseph asserted that all he desired was that to take his party up the Bitter Root and over the range to the buffalo country, that he had no intention of molesting the settlers and that he would pay for all supplies and property taken while passing through the valley. He was refused permission to continue his journey and soon afterward made a feint of attacking the company, while the main body of his forces passed around the north flank of the company and went on up the valley. Captain Rowan did not then make an attack, as he realized that his force was entirely inadequate to make a successful stand, while Joseph was a strict disciplinarian and had his warriors thoroughly trained. The Indians thus passed leisurely up the valley, trading with the settlers and paying for all they secured. When it was found that they apparently intended to do no harm in this section, the local companies were disbanded and the volunteers returned to their homes. A few days later Gen. Gibbon and his troops passed up the valley in pursuit of the Indians, and a large number of citizens of Missoula county showed anxiety to join the command to punish the Nez Perces for past atrocities and depredations. A company was organized in Shalkaho, and, as Capt. Catlin was familiar with Indian warfare and was a thoroughly disciplined soldier, he was called to take command. He consented to accept the position if a sufficient number would volunteer to justify his action, and he instructed them to assemble the next morning (August 4) at sunrise. Nearly one hundred were on hand at the appointed hour, fully armed and equipped, who at once took up the line of march and soon fell in with Gen. Gibbon's command. This gallant officer, however, had a supreme contempt for volunteer soldiers, being a West Point man, and he received Capt. Catlin's company with slight enthusiasm and courtesy. In the light of subsequent developments he had good cause to be thankful for the interposition of these same disdained volunteers, while it is to be deplored that he failed to show appreciation of their helpful services by mentioning them in his official report after they had unmistakably saved the day for him in the greatest fight in which he ever participated on the frontier. As Capt. Catlin incidentally remarked, "Had the general lived until the war of 1898 had closed he would have learned that the American volunteer is today acknowledged by all nations to be the best soldier on earth," and there is no palpable differentiation to be made between the volunteer of today and the one of the Nez Perce war.

The command proceeded up the Bitter Root as far as the mountains. Here they discovered that the Indians had passed over their summit while the established trail ran around the base. Gen. Gibbon then requested Capt. Catlin to make a scouting expedition over the mountains and, if possible, discover the location of the Indians and also the cause of the fire which was burning in Ross's Hole, of which the smoke was visible. During this time the main body of troops and volunteers would pass around the base of the mountains. Capt. Catlin at once set forth, but failing to find any sign of Indians they encamped for the night and dispatched a courier to bear the news to Gen. Gibbon. The trail now led them over the main range, and as the pursuit promised to be protracted, most of the volunteers returned to their homes, only thirty-five men out of the original one hundred remaining. Having rejoined the troops, Capt. Catlin and his company with them followed Chief Joseph across the main range, but before starting down the other side Capt. Catlin and Lieut. Bradley with a small company went ahead as scouts, and on the afternoon of August 8th they discovered the Indians in camp in Big Hole on the Wisdom river. They crept up to within a short distance and by climbing into trees secured a full view of the camp, which was on the opposite side of the creek, formed in the shape of a "V" and consisting of about eighty lodges, while below the camp was a herd of over 1,000 horses. They were so near the camp at one time that they could hear the squaws talking. Having fully located the Indians the party withdrew and went into camp, first sending a message and report to Gen. Gibbons. Late in the afternoon the main body came up, and the general decided to camp until night and then proceed under cover of darkness to a position as near the Indian camp as possible, and to make an attack at daybreak the next morning. About midnight the order to advance was given and, by careful maneuvering, the General placed his entire command between the Indians and their horses. Supposing the animals to be strongly guarded, no effort was made to stampede them. The bottom land was covered with a dense growth of willows, while across the creek, where the Indians were encamped, the ground was practically free from brush. The troops quietly made their way into the willows, Capt. Logan's company taking position on the extreme right and Lieut. Bradley and the volunteers on the left. A picket line, ten each of the volunteers and regulars, took position several rods in advance of the main body. Everything was in readiness nearly three hours before daylight, the attacking hour. The dogs about the Indian camp kept up an incessant barking, and Capt. Catlin states that it has ever been a source of wonder to him that the pickets were not discovered while assuming their position, as they were only a few rods from the camp. The three hours of waiting seemed interminable to the men in their cramped position, and as they lay waiting they could see the squaws come out at intervals to add fuel to the fires. When the first rays of light appeared in the east, heralding the approach of day, one lone Indian left the camp in the direction of the horses. As his course lay directly through the picket line he was allowed to come within forty yards, when he was shot down by volunteers. This was the signal for a general attack, and the troops opened fire along the entire line. In an instant everything was confusion in the Indian camp; the bucks rushed from their tepees clad only in the garments which dame nature provides and entirely unarmed, while in their midst were the squaws and children, many of whom were killed, as it was impossible to discriminate. The Indians were taken entirely by surprise, and without waiting to secure arms or clothing they fled for the willows on the opposite bank. The troops on the left, together with the volunteers, charged across the creek and into the camp. Here Gen. Gibbon ordered the lodges to be fired, and here much valuable time was lost, as they were covered with frost, while the majority were constructed of skin and could not be burned at all. On the right the troops could not make as rapid progress, as the brush was dense and tangled, and the Indians were afforded time to recover from their surprise and, with deadly effect, soon began to return the fire. The squaws seemed to be the first to recover their senses and Capt. Catlin tells of seeing a buck running for cover, while his wife was following him up with his rifle and cartridge belt, which she had not forgotten to secure.

The division on the left were pushing the Indians from cover and along the bank of the creek and were thus rapidly making their way to the higher ground commanding the camp. From that vantage point they could have easily prevented the Indians from moving to their rear and have poured a deadly fire on those concealed in the brush. Just then Gen. Gibbon rode up and demanded who had given orders to take this position, his query being put in the words noted in the preceding sketch of the life of Capt. Catlin, who replied that he had given the command and then attempted to show the General the advantage of the position. Gibbon refused to listen, and ordered the soldiers to go back over the ground which they had gained. As it was foolhardy for the few volunteers to attempt to hold the vantage ground, they reluctantly retreated. In the meanwhile the fight on the right had been a hand-to-hand conflict in the thick brush. Logan had been killed by a squaw, whose brother had just before met death at his hands after a fierce and close struggle; Lieutenant Bradley had fallen on the left, and the Indians had now fully recovered from their consternation and were pressing the troops and volunteers on every side. In this extremity Gen. Gibbon ordered a retreat to a point of timber running down from a small canyon, now known as Bottle Hollow, in which the monument to those who met death in this battle has been erected. Here the men were ordered to entrench themselves. This was a fatal mistake, for the Indians were thus enabled to surround the troops, and behind these breastworks the greatest loss of life occurred. The volunteers, not being aware that Gen. Gibbon intended to fortify himself as noted, were endeavoring to fight their way to higher ground, in company with a few of the soldiers. When Capt. Catlin's attention was called to the fact that breastworks were being thrown up Gen. Gibbon was standing not far distant. The Captain remembered the unceremonious query the General had asked a short time before in criticism of his order to take the vantage point mentioned, and he now evened up the score by inquiring of the General, "Who in h—l had given orders to stop there." They hastily constructed rifle pits and prepared to make the best of a bad matter. The Indians worked their way to the rear and poured a murderous fire into the troops and volunteers, who returned these "friendly courtesies" with sufficient vigor to maintain their position during that day and the following night. The Indians then withdrew, having lost 108 killed and many wounded, while the troops sustained a loss of sixty-seven killed and wounded. After Joseph withdrew his forces Gen. Gibbon formed his troops in dress parade, and an elaborate and formal order was read to them, commending them for their bravery, but no reference was made to the volunteers. The same evening, however, the General sent for Capt. Catlin and personally thanked him for the part he and his men had taken in the fight, and admitted that had it not been for the intervention of the volunteers he and his command would have been obliterated.

Many examples of personal bravery could be here reverted to, but prescribed limitations render this impossible. Of the thirty-five citizens of Montana who went into that bloody conflict five were killed and several wounded. Capt. Catlin had taken part in some of the hardest fought battles of the great Civil war, but he states that the battle of the Big Hole was the "warmest" fight in which he ever participated. The company returned to their homes as quickly as possible, and later a generous and appreciative government allowed them a month's pay each at one dollar per day. It will perpetually stand to the discredit and unfairness of both Gens. Gibbon and Howard that no official mention was made of these valiant volunteers in their reports to the war department. History, however, will not fail to accord just appreciation and honor in the premises.

THOMAS BENTON PERSELL.—Among the daring and resolute pioneers of Montana and potential factors in her development, Thomas Benton Persell, a well known citizen of Helena, has an exalted place. He is a scion of a prominent and long honored family of Lawrence county, Ala., where he was born on October 4, 1837, but in his childhood accompanied his parents to Bedford county, Tenn., where they remained until he was thirteen years old, when they took up their abode in Washington county, Ark. Mr. Persell attended the public schools of Tennessee and Arkansas, improving such advantages as were thus afforded. He left Arkansas on April 1, 1860, on his way to Colorado, and just forty-one years later, on Sunday, April 1, 1901, he arrived again on the old Arkansas ground and visited old time friends. On November 8, 1860, he left Denver with the Baker stampede for the San Juan mountains in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. The region was a wild one, and to this expedition belongs the credit of blazing the first trail made through it by white men. The trip extended 600 miles to the southwest into New Mexico, and, the prospecting resulting in failure to locate any paying ground, Mr. Persell arrived in Denver the next May penniless, without a pair of shoes on his feet, and after very rough and trying experiences, although he had started with about $800 in money and a good equipment. He, however, then engaged in placer mining in Russell gulch, Colo., with fairly good success until the next July, when he outfitted, and on July 16 started for Salmon river, Idaho. During the journey he had thrilling experiences with the Indians, members of his party being killed at various places. Owing to the lateness of the start and delays en route, Mr. Persell did not go to his intended destination, but to California, and from there, in the spring of 1863, to Nevada, where he was mining for nearly two years. He came to Montana in the spring of 1865, locating at Washington gulch, and following mining until 1866. He then removed into the Prickly Pear valley near the site of Helena, secured a large tract of land and engaged quite extensively in stockraising. He remained upon this ranch until 1875, when he brought his family to Helena, and went to the Black Hills, where he prospected and mined until 1877, then came to Helena, which has ever since been his home.

Mr. Persell has always retained mining interests, but has turned his attention to other enterprises. In 1897 he contracted to supply the smelters at East Helena and Great Falls with the lime required for their operation, from the great limestone quarry he had opened at Helena. This quarry is supplied with improved facilities and its output reaches an enormous annual aggregate. The business is conducted by the Persell Limestone Company, and has an important bearing on the industrial prosperity of the capital city. Mr. Persell is recognized as a capable and progressive business man, fertile in resources, quick in perception, vigorous and prompt in action, ready for any emergency. These qualities he inherited in a measure from a long line of distinguished ancestors, but he has improved his heritage by the force of his own characteristics. His parents were Tubal and Jane (Holland) Persell, and they were born in Alabama in the first decade of the nineteenth century. They were owners of large plantations and numerous slaves, being typical representatives of the old Southern regime, and his father was an active participant in the Mexican war. On July 5, 1862, Mr. Persell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca T. Thompson, born in Simpson county, Ky., the daughter of Simeon and Margaret Thompson. Six children have blessed their union, of whom only two, William E. and Laura, are living. William was born in Prickly Pear valley on November 17, 1867, received his education in the public schools, then he learned the plumbing business and was independently engaged in it from 1887 to 1897, when he became associated and is now connected with his father in the Persell Limestone Company. In August, 1891, he was married to Miss Bertha Gambill, a daughter of G. W. and Nancy (Wilson) Gambill, natives of Benton county, Ark., where she was also born and reared. Her father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. A son, Clinton, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Persell. Laura, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Persell, was born in Prickly Pear valley in 1872. She is the surviving one of twins, Lottie being the other. In 1898 she was married to W. M. Rice. They have two children and reside in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Persell's other deceased children are Emma, Irene, Thomas Harry and May Belle. He and his wife have adopted a son, Grover Cleveland, born December 14, 1884, in Helena. In political convictions Mr. Persell affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an active worker, and both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist church South.

WILLIAM PERKS.—This prosperous rancher in that most prosperous county, the far-famed Gallatin valley, was born in Sheffield, England, on March 20, 1833. His parents, William and Jane (Wilson) Perks, were natives of Worcestershire, England, as was his grandfather, Samuel Perks. In 1851 William Perks, Sr., who was a blacksmith, came to the United States and settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, but after one year's residence removed to Salt Lake City, and in 1853 was joined by his family and there they resided until his death. William Perks, Jr., was early apprenticed to learn shovel and spade making at large iron works in England. In 1853 he came to the United States with his father's family and here he has engaged in farming, also working at the blacksmith trade, which he had acquired while manufacturing shovels and spades. On his journey to Salt Lake City he had considerable trouble from the Indians, at one time the party being surrounded and their supplies cut off.

He remained in the vicinity of Salt Lake City until 1865, when he removed to Montana, arriving at Virginia City on June 22, 1865. That was an era of sensational gold strikes and "stampedes," and joining one of these Mr. Perks located on German gulch for one year, enjoying a fair degree of success. Thence he removed to French gulch, but was not fortunate there, so he went to Butte where he stayed five years. Here in 1868 his wife presented him with a daughter, Ada Carolina, the first white child born in the city of Butte. She died in April, 1900. Removing to Gallatin county, near Manhattan, Mr. Perks secured a homestead and purchased land, thus acquiring a ranch of 230 acres, where he is engaged in farming, hay being his principal and most lucrative crop. In November, 1855, he married Miss Annie Young, a daughter of Isaac Young, of Bristol, England, who came with his family to the United States with William Perks, Sr. Mrs. Perks died on July 28, 1894. Of her eight children, two, Matilda Jane and Ada Carolina, are dead, the survivors being Samuel Henry, Annie Jane, now Mrs. Oyler, George, living on Middle creek, Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Potter, residing at Manhattan, and William Isaac living on the home ranch.

FREEMAN PHILBRICK.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Maine, town of St. Albans, where he was born January 10, 1863, the son of Freeman and Frances (Merrill) Philbrick, also natives of Maine, where the former died in 1887. The latter is now living with her son Edwin near Forsyth, Mont.

Mr. Philbrick, our immediate subject, received an education in the common schools of St. Albans, Somerset county, and Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county. After leaving school at the age of twelve, he remained at home until he was twenty-one, working on the farm. In 1884 he came to Rosebud valley, Mont., and for eighteen months worked on A. D. Howard & Company's ranch, then followed sheep herding for Peter Wyley on the Cheyenne reservation for eight months. In January, 1887, he took up a squatter's claim in Rosebud valley, fifty miles from the railroad, which he afterward homesteaded. In 1891 he bought 640 acres of railroad land, and in 1899 6,000 more, adjoining his former purchase. In 1901 he made an additional purchase of 6,000 acres on Armells creek, so that he now has about 12,800 acres in all, covering a long stretch of water way on both Rosebud river and Armells creek, and a vast expanse of pasturage on the adjoining uplands. He makes a specialty of highgrade Merino sheep, running an average of some 7,000 head, and has in addition about 150 head of cattle. His land yields immense crops of hay also.

Mr. Philbrick carved out his own fortune by good management and hard work, getting a start in the sheep business by purchasing a bunch of about 300 head. In politics he is a Republican, and in the spring of 1901 was appointed a county commissioner of the new county of Rosebud at its formation, but soon after resigned the office that he might give his exclusive attention to his private business. He was married at Miles City in 1887 to Miss Mary Howard, daughter of A. McC. Howard, of the firm of Howard & Co. They have three children, namely: Francis, aged twelve, Eugenie, ten, and Malcolm, eight.

THOMAS PIERCE was one of those brave men who came to Montana when it was on the very frontier of civilization, and assisted in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been reared a magnificent commonwealth. He was a worthy pioneer and a prominent citizen of Beaverhead county at the time of his death. Mr. Pierce was a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in Queens county, Ireland, in the year 1833, the son of William Pierce, who passed his entire life in Ireland, his death occurring when his son Thomas was a mere child, the youngest in the family. The maiden name of his mother was Lamb, likewise born in Ireland, where her death occurred. Thomas Pierce immigrated to America when a youth, locating first in Massachusetts, thence going to California, where he passed several years, being one of the pioneer goldseekers in that state. He came to Montana in the early 'sixties, and devoted his attention to prospecting and mining for some time. In 1866 he located on Horse prairie, Beaverhead county, where he took up a tract of land, to which he subsequently added until the area of his ranch aggregated 1,200 acres. Here he became prominently identified with the cattle business and was successful in his efforts, being known as one of the representative men of this section. He was an active participant in the Nez Perces Indian war, the warriors of this tribe having passed his ranch on their way to Idaho. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church.

On January 18, 1897, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage to Miss Adele Merchesseault, who was born in Canada, of pure French lineage. Of this marriage one son was born, Thomas Richard, the date of whose birth was March 9, 1898. Mr. Pierce had gone to California for the benefit of his health, and there his death occurred on March 14, 1899. He died in the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and his remains were brought to Dillon, Mont., for interment. In addition to the homestead ranch already mentioned Mrs. Pierce owns 680 acres, which she acquired prior to her marriage, and since the death of her husband she has personally managed both ranches; she has also about 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Red Rock, and raises cattle upon an extensive scale, usually running about 2,000 head. Excellent crops of hay are also secured, and the estate is one of the valuable ones of the county. Mrs. Pierce has shown exceptional business and executive ability, and has successfully carried forward the enterprises inaugurated by her husband. She is a devoted member of the Catholic church, a liberal supporter thereto, and is held in the highest esteem in the community.

GEORGE W. PIERSON.—Prestige in the profession of law is not attained as a matter of chance or accident, nor is it begotten of mere fortuitous circumstances. On the contrary, it comes as the result of indefatigable study, application, singleness of purpose and a mental and moral equipment of intrinsic character which will countenance no perversion of the great science of jurisprudence, which must manifestly stand as the stern conservator of right and justice. Thus, it may well be said sterling manhood, definite preparation and constant study are the essentials of success worthy the name. In the case at hand we are permitted to take briefly under review the life history of another of the representative and highly honored younger members of the bar of Montana, and one who dignifies his profession by his services.

Mr. Pierson is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on the parental farmstead in Genesee county, May 21, 1869, the fourth of the six children of Joseph W. and Hannah (Davenport) Pierson, the former born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in Lapeer county, Mich. The Pierson family was founded in America in the early Colonial epoch, and many representatives of the name have attaind distinction in the various walks of life in the several generations. John Pierson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the state of New York, with whose annals the name has long been prominently identified, and also with those of New Jersey. He removed to Ontario, Canada, where he remained for a brief time, during which his son, Joseph W., was born; thence he proceeded to Michigan, becoming one of the pioneers of that commonwealth, where he passed the residue of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits and giving special attention to the raising of highgrade livestock. He was a man of distinct individuality and strong mentality, and gave to his children the best educational advantages which the place and period afforded. Robert Davenport, uncle of Robert Davenport, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the three men who escaped from the memorable Indian massacre at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pa., in early days. Joseph W. Pierson continued his residence in Michigan until his death, which occurred in 1895, just three months after the demise of his wife, after a life devoted to the great basic art of agriculture. Their six children survive them at the present time.

George W. Pierson, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Lapeer county, Mich., where the family removed in his childhood, and after being graduated in the high school in Hadley he put his scholastic acquirements to practical use by engaging in pedagogic work, to which he devoted his attention for a period of two years, when he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while the next year his alma mater conferred the degree of Master of Laws. In July, 1892, Mr. Pierson located in the city of Chicago and entered upon the active practice of his profession, becoming a member of the law firm of Wanless, Pierson & Knudson, and continuing this professional alliance about two years, when he withdrew from the firm and came to Montana, taking up his abode in the city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, on April 24, 1894. Here he opened an office, and public recognition of his ability was soon forthcoming, his novitiate in the new field being of short duration. He has secured a large and representative clientage and his services have been demanded in connection with much of the important litigation in the courts of this section of the state. He is thoroughly well read in the law, has a ready power of applying his knowledge, and in the preparation of his cases has that greatest of all genius, the "infinite capacity for taking pains." He has gained precedence in his profession and holds the confidence and esteem of his confreres and of all with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life. In 1894 Mr. Pierson was appointed city clerk and attorney of Red Lodge, retaining the incumbency about two years, while in the bill presented in the legislature and providing for the erection of Carbon county, previously a portion of Park and Yellowstone counties, he was named as county attorney. In 1896, as the candidate of the silver wing of the Republican party, he was appointed county committeeman and was also a delegate to the state convention of the party in that year. In the same year he was the choice of his party for county attorney, but met the defeat which attended the ticket in the state. In 1897 he was appointed to the office of United States commissioner, which he still holds. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and he has been an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause, ever manifesting the courage of his convictions and being thoroughly fortified for their defense. He is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and in the former has served as exalted ruler of Bear Tooth Lodge No. 534, at Red Lodge.

On the 27th of October, 1892, Mr. Pierson was united in marriage to Miss Loretta Mann, who was born in Lapeer county, Mich., the daughter of Earnest and Clâra Mann. The father now deceased, his widow is still a resident of Lapeer county. Our subject and his wife are prominent in the social life of Red Lodge and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

SIMEON R. BUFORD.—Among those who have been conspicuously identified with old Virginia City from the time when it was one of the most bustling and prosperous gold mining camps known, and also among those prominent in the public and industrial life of Montana, is Mr. Buford. His career has been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity, and success has come to him as the result of indefatigable energy, keen business acumen and straightforward dealing. He was born in Lewis county, Mo., on March 2, 1846, the son of Wellington and Amanda (Staples) Buford, both of whom descend from prominent old southern families, and were born in Virginia, whence they removed to Missouri about 1840. The father was a brick mason, but became a farmer in Missouri, where in due time both passed to the grave. They had ten sons and four daughters, and thirteen are now living. Simeon R. Buford was reared on the parental farmstead in Missouri where he attended the public schools, and gave his attention to farm work until 1865, when he drove an ox team across the plains from Canton, Mo., to Virginia City, Mont., reaching that camp on the 5th of September. Here he was eventually to become one of the leading business men, and here he has ever since maintained his home. He has the distinction of being one of the very few who have consecutively retained residence in famous old Alder gulch from the early days until the present. Mr. Buford stood guard at night on the trip across the plains, which was by the South pass, while the company were encamped, and though menaced by Indians on several occasions no serious encounter occurred.

Mr. Buford did not follow the plan of the average new-comer by searching for gold in the placer mines, and his case is exceptional, for he has never conducted mining during his long residence in Montana. He engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Virginia City with an outfit of ox teams, and, after the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Corinne, Utah, he made that place his base of supplies for his successful freighting enterprise. In 1872 he became clerk in a local store and remained in this position until 1878, when he engaged in merchandising for himself, associating himself with Henry Elling as S. R. Buford & Co. He has ever since conducted merchandising in Virginia City, and is undoubtedly the oldest business man of the city. During the Nez Perces war Mr. Buford was a member of a company organized in Virginia City, and was with Gen. Howard at the memorable battle on Camas creek, of which he was a witness and one of the four who brought the wounded to Virginia City.

Mr. Buford has shown marked executive ability and a capacity for affairs of broad scope and importance, having been prominently concerned with various industrial and business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Elling State Bank, in Virginia City, and is president of the institution, which is one of the solid financial concerns of the state. He also has extensive ranching and stock interests, owning several thousand acres of land in the Madison valley, on which he cuts about 1500 tons of hay annually—this is one of the finest ranches in that favored section—and he also is identified with sheep growing in Madison county, conducting operations on an extensive scale, and is interested in the raising of high grade cattle and horses in Custer county. He has always had the management of the stock interests of his firm and has conducted them with consummate ability. Of his friend, and longtime associate, Henry Elling, a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Democratic in his political proclivities, Mr.

S R Buford

Buford has long been one of the wheel-horses of the party in Montana, taking prominent part in its councils and being an active worker in its cause. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present admirable constitution of the state, and he was a member of the state senate during the Second and Third sessions of the legislature. For ten years he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county, and always has shown a lively interest in the advancement and material prosperity of the state. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having "passed the chairs" in each and being now exalted ruler of Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390, B. P. O. E. On January 4, 1877, Mr. Buford married with Miss Katie Cooley, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of William A. Cooley, an honored pioneer of Montana, where their marriage was solemnized. Of this union four children have been born: Henry W., now in the livery business at Norris, Madison county; Effie, attending school in New York city; Simeon R., Jr., and Ruth, who remain at the parental home.

THOMAS W. POINDEXTER, JR.—In the official service of Montana since its admission to statehood have been enlisted men of peculiar eligibility for the duties of the various incumbencies, and among those who have won confidence and respect through their official efforts stands T. W. Poindexter, Jr., who was for four years incumbent of the responsible position of auditor of the state. The name which he bears has been conspicuous in the annals of the nation, and he comes of the prominent old Virginia family which has there had title to this patronymic from the early Colonial epoch. Thomas W. Poindexter, Jr., is a native son of the west, having been born in Canyon City, Ore., on February 1, 1864, the son of Thomas W. and Margaret (Pipkin) Poindexter, both of whom were born in the Old Dominion. The father removed to St. Louis, Mo., and thence, in 1856, to California, where he engaged in mining with a due measure of success until 1860, when he located in Canyon City, Ore., where he combined mining and stockraising, driving cattle across the plains and realizing excellent profits in this field. He was for two terms clerk of Grant county, and he was there also honored with other offices of public trust. He left Canyon City in 1879, and in 1881 located in Dillon, Mont., where he is now one of the representative merchants of that section of the state. Thomas W. and Margaret Poindexter are the parents of five sons, all residents of Montana. Mrs. Margaret Poindexter accompanied her parents from Virginia to Missouri about 1830, and her father was an extensive planter, both in Virginia and Missouri.

T. W. Poindexter, Jr., was reared to manhood in Oregon, where he received preliminary education in the public schools, and then attended the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, Mo., subsequently completing a thorough course in a business college in that city. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Montana, and was identified with merchandising in Dillon until 1892. He filled positions in the official administration of the affairs of Beaverhead county, and served in the common council of Dillon. He was engaged in mining for three years in the state, after which, in 1896, he was made the Democratic nominee for auditor of state, and was elected to the office by the notable majority of thirteen thousand votes, defeating A. L. Love, of Bozeman, having the endorsement of the Populist party. He served in this capacity with signal ability until the expiration of his term and since then he has been engaged in the grocery business at Dillon. In politics Mr. Poindexter has ever been a stalwart advocate of Democracy and has been an active worker in its cause. He served as a member of the Democratic state central committee for two terms, and was a member of the county committee of his party in Beaverhead county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the royal arch, or capitular, degrees, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Poindexter and Miss Jessie Cattanach, who was born in Iowa, and they are the parents of two daughters, Jessie and Margaret.

CHARLES A. PERRIN, M. D.—Among those who have made their professional labors a distinct power for good, and who merit honor by their devotion to them is Charles A. Perrin—a man honored in all the relations of life and recognized as one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Helena. He is a native of Canada, born in the province of Ontario, on November 14, 1853, the son of Thomas and Esther (Westbrook) Perrin, natives of Canada, where the father was a merchant and died in the fullness of years and honors. The American founder of the family was of French nativity, and, coming to the United States as early as the opening of the sixteenth century, he settled in New England. Thomas Perrin, grandfather of C. A. Perrin, was the first of the family to locate in Canada, which he did in an early day permanently. Dr. Perrin has two brothers, residents of California, where one is a physician of prominence, the other a druggist.

Dr. Charles A. Perrin was reared in Canada, where he received his preliminary education and began the reading of medicine when seventeen years old under effective preceptorage. In 1873 he came to the United States and to northern Michigan where he enjoyed a successful medical practice for some time. He later attended the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit, now the Detroit College of Medicine, where he completed a thorough course of study, and then continued in his practice in Michigan until 1889, which was the year of his arrival in Helena, where he has since been established in general practice, and has won the confidence and supporting patronage of a representative class of citizens, his professional ability and sterling character gaining him recognition. He was a member of the Michigan State Medical Society during his residence in that state, and also served as acting assistant marine surgeon of Marquette harbor on Lake Superior, and was a member of the pension board. He is now serving as United States examining surgeon for pensions. His political faith is Democratic. He is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar. In 1881 the marriage of Dr. Perrin was solemnized, when he was united to Miss Laura C. Rose, who was born in New York. They have one child, Nellie.

THOMAS J. PORTER.—There are many interesting features connected with the career of this representative member of the bar of Custer county, both in a genealogical and personal way, which we will here preserve as matters of interest in the record of a worthy and useful life.

Thomas Jefferson Porter is a native of the Buckeye state, born near Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, on the 17th of November, 1858. His father, James V. Porter, also a native of Ohio, passed his life in farming and stockgrowing. His paternal great-grandfather was Clinton Porter, who went from the north of Ireland to England, and from thence, during the American Revolution, came to America in company with his brothers. They left the English port as stowaways in pork barrels, which were supposed to contain nothing but pork. They emigrated to America because they were in sympathy with the colonists in throwing off the British yoke. They were discovered on the voyage to New York and one of them was pressed into service on a British ship, from which he deserted shortly afterward and both brothers eventually were able to give their aid to the cause of the colonists. The family subsequently emigrated to Marietta, Ohio. They were shipbuilders by vocation, and after coming to Ohio built two small vessels for Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett, with which they started down the Ohio river, the great-grandfather of Mr. Porter losing his life on this trip, while attempting to pass over the falls of the Ohio. He is buried in Louisville, Ky. The other boat was delivered to Col. Burr, and it is a matter of record that this traitor to his country's cause never made payment for the vessel. The great-grandfather of Mr. Porter left two sons, Thomas J., grandfather of our subject, and James D. (who was known as the "Kentucky giant," and resided at Louisville in that state). The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary A. Leaper. She was born in Steubenville, Ohio, a daughter of John L. Leaper, who was a steamboat captain up to the time of the Civil war, when he entered the Union army as captain of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. He was mustered out as colonel of his regiment, which served under Gens. Hayes, Garfield and McKinley.

The eldest of eight children, Thomas J. Porter received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, at Lebanon, which he first attended for three years. He then, in the fall of 1876, engaged in teaching, following this profession for three years in Ohio, when he returned to the normal school and completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1882. His success as an educator resulted in his soon becoming superintendent of the public schools of Jackson, Tenn. Here he organized and perfected a methodical and properly graded school system and also conducted the first summer normal school of Tennessee. He remained at Jackson two years and returned to Ohio and taught two years more in Lebanon. Deciding to prepare himself for the profession of law, to the preparation for which he had already devoted careful attention for some time, he entered the office of John E. Smith, a prominent attorney at Lebanon, and continued study until the fall of 1886, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. The same year Mr. Porter came to Montana as principal of the Miles City schools, and brought with him a letter of introduction from President McKinley to ex-Gov. Potts, who had for twelve years been the incumbent of the gubernatorial office in the territory of Montana. At the end of his second year at Miles City Mr. Porter resigned the superintendency of the schools and entered into a legal partnership with Judge J. W. Strevell, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work. This pleasant and profitable alliance still continues, and the firm ranks as a leading legal one in this part of the state, and the members hold prestige as men of professional skill and ability, both as advocates and counselors.

Mr. Porter is a stanch Republican, active in his advocacy of the cause. In 1896 he was elected county attorney and rendered excellent service during his term of four years, and as a result was chosen his own successor in 1898. In 1900 he was the Republican nominee for attorney-general, but met with defeat at the polls, owing to the well remembered political conditions then existing. He made a thorough and vigorous canvass, speaking in every city and town of appreciable population in the state. Mr. Porter has been intimately connected with much important litigation, both civil and criminal. He was prosecutor in the Indian cases growing out of the murder of John Hoover, and also in the Geddes case, while he was assistant prosecuting attorney at Glendive in the Hurst murder case. To a considerable degree through his efforts was secured from the millionaire steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, the contribution of $10,000 for the establishment of a public library at Miles City, and in many other causes and ways has he shown his deep interest in the progress and prosperity of his city, county and state. Fraternally Mr. Porter is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, and served as grand chancellor of the grand lodge of the state in 1897. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 23d of January, 1901, Mr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hawley, who was born in Northumberland county, Pa., the daughter of John B. Hawley, an influential citizen of that county and state.

G E. POOL, sheriff of Broadwater county, Mont., resides at Townsend. He was born in Mexico, Mo., on May 19, 1858, a son of John Q. and Lucy (Kelly) Pool, both natives of Frankfort, Ky. The paternal grandfather was Abram Pool, a native of Germany. The maternal grandfather was John Kelly, born in Ireland, who came to the United States early in the nineteenth century. After a public school education Mr. Pool attended the University of Columbia for two years, and completed his education in the state normal school in Kirksville, Mo., being the valedictorian of the class of 1879. Mr. Pool then became the principal of the schools of Centralia, Mo., remaining two years in this pedagogic work, and then deciding to come to Montana. On his arrival he engaged in teaching at Confederate gulch, where and at Duck creek he remained three years. He then was principal of the Radersburg schools for four years. He then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and bought the drug store of E. M. Bachelder, at Radersburg, which he conducted until the formation of Broadwater county, when he was appointed sheriff. December 25, 1882, Mr. Pool was united in marriage to Miss Eldora Morgan, daughter of Walter R. Morgan, one of the prominent pioneers of Montana. Their eight children are: Laurence, Louis, Chester, Lucy, Florence, Laura, Verna and Stella.

The political affiliations of Mr. Pool are with the Democratic party, in whose campaigns he always takes a lively interest. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Townsend, serving four years; in 1894 he was reappointed, serving four years more. Following the admission of the state to the Union Mr. Pool was elected to the first and second sessions of the state legislature, and on the formation of Broadwater county he was appointed sheriff. His excellent administration of the office brought about his election to the office in 1898 and his reelection in 1900. He is still serving in that position with great acceptability. He is an influential member of the Democratic central county committee. He was formerly clerk and trustee of the Radersburg school board and is now chairman of the school board in Townsend. Fraternally Mr. Pool is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, having passed the chairs in each of these orders. The financial and political success of Mr. Pool since his arrival in Montana has been eminently gratifying. In the community of his home city and in various portions of the state where he is well known he is highly esteemed. As a citizen he is built on broad gauge lines, always an optimist, generous to a fault. No man, woman or child ever asked his help in vain. He, perhaps for this reason, has more friends and acquaintances than any other man in Broadwater county.

HON. WILLIAM G. PREUITT, one of Helena's most esteemed citizens, is secretary of the Montana stock commission, an important and responsible position. He comes of Colonial ancestors, his grandfather, Solomon Preuitt, born in Alabam, removed to Illinois in 1800, settling in Madison county, where he lived to be eighty-nine years old. He was a major in the French and Indian wars and an active participant in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war, where he was present at the capture of the famous Indian chief Black Hawk. Always an active man he was an enthusiastic hunter and sportsman. One of his twelve children was James Preuitt, a native of Madison county, Ill., where he married Miss Melinda Starkey, of Tennessee. They had two sons, Elias K. and William G. The latter was born in Madison county, Ill., on March 31, 1843, and was reared in the county of his birth and educated in its schools. In 1866 he came to Helena, Mont., coming hither from Fort Benton on foot. He first engaged in driving oxen on a ranch, but soon secured a clerkship in a wholesale house and engaged in this and other occupations until 1870, when he returned to Illinois and was married to Miss Willie M. Hundley, daughter of Col. W. B. Hundley, whose sketch appears on another page. Mr. Preuitt returned to Helena and from 1879 to 1887 was engaged in business with Mr. Hundley. He then engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred horses and graded cattle, which business he still successfully follows, being one of the largest cattle owners of Montana, and he was for a time a member of the firm of Sturrock & Preuitt, the largest hardware house in Helena.

Mr. Preuitt is a Democrat, not occasionally, but every day, and also an active and influential worker in its campaigns. In 1876 he was elected county commissioner and in this office served two years. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. Hauser treasurer of the territory and was the last one to fill that office, serving most efficiently for three years. In 1891 he was secretary of the Democratic state convention. At present he is secretary and treasurer of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association and he is also quite extensively interested in valuable mining properties. Hundley Preuitt, the eldest of Mr. Preuitt's four children, has charge of his father's cattle interests, and the others, Elias K., Willie M. and Payton, reside in Helena. Mr. Preuitt is the owner of an 880-acre stock ranch, fully equipped for a profitable handling of the enterprise. He has an elegant city residence at Eighth avenue and Rodney streets, one of the finest homes in Helena. His business and social life has been successful and prominent. He is a man of integrity, extensively and favorably known. From the first day of his pioneer life in Montana he has steadily advanced.

ORSON B. PRICKETT, one of the representative business men of Billings, Yellowstone county, and who stands as a leading exemplar of osteopathy, is at the head of an infirmary in Billings devoted to the practice of the beneficent remedial science just mentioned. Mr. Prickett is a native of Marion, Grant county, Ind., where he was born on August 16, 1866, the son of Milton and Regina Magdalene Prickett, the former of whom was a blacksmith. Orson was but an infant when his parents removed to Hastings, Mich., where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen, when the family came to Montana, where Orson eventually engaged in the service of the government, having charge of a pack train operating for the Fifth United States Infantry at Fort Keough. Later he was associated with Benjamin Mason in the merchandising at Powderville, and subsequently he was employed by Joseph Scott, a stockman, until 1886, when he went to Missouri and entered the state normal school. In 1890 Mr. Prickett became a wagon and carriagemaker at Kirksville, Mo., thus continuing until 1896, when he became a student in the American School of Osteopathy at that place, where he completed a thorough course, graduating on April 1, 1898. He then returned to Montana, and located in Helena where he, associated with

Herman T. Still, son of the discoverer of osteopathy, established the Helena Infirmary of Osteopathy, and was connected therewith until November, 1899, when he founded the institution in Billings over which he now presides. The infirmary has gained an excellent supporting patronage, and its business is sure to be greatly augmented as the advance made in the field of osteopathy has been most remarkable in all sections of the Union.

Mr. Prickett is a gentleman of strong mental and physical power, is genial in his intercourse with all, and enjoys a marked popularity in his home city. He was for a time chief of police at Kirksville, Mo., and vice-president of the State Firemen's Association for one term. He is president of the Montana State Association of Osteopathy, and in April, 1901, was appointed by the governor as a member of the state board of osteopathic examiners. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Lincoln Legion of Honor and the United Workmen. In 1892 Mr. Prickett was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Townsend, of Kirksville, Mo., a daughter of Alphus Townsend, a successful farmer. Her mother's maiden name was Lydia Hazzard. Mr. and Mrs. Prickett have two children, Everett and Harry, both of whom are attending the public schools of Billings.

CLARENCE R. PRESCOTT, the present sheriff of Missoula county, was born in Calhoun county, Mich., on October 27, 1862. His parents were Frank and Rebecca (Higgins) Prescott, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in Ireland, she being a sister of Capt. Christopher Higgins, of whom specific mention is made in this work. In his native county Mr. Prescott attained maturity under the invigorating discipline of the farm and secured his education in the public schools. In 1878 he came to Missoula, entered the employ of Worden & Co., and later engaged in mining and stockraising. He is a man of vigorous mentality and mature judgment, and he has been called to public trust and responsibility.

He served four years as city marshal of Missoula and later was for two years county assessor. He was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket at the election of November, 1900, and he was accorded a satisfactory majority and by his wise administration he has amply justified the support given him. He has been successful in his business efforts in the west, is well and favorably known and is unmistakably numbered among Montana's progressive young men. In politics Mr. Prescott has rendered unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been an ardent supporter of its principles and policies. Fraternally he maintains membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On July 7, 1892, at Missoula, Mont., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Prescott to Miss Julia Marsh, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children, Clarence R., Jr., Ernest and Doris.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR, ex-sheriff of Cascade county, Mont., is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Belleville, Canada, on May 25, 1857. His parents were Amos E. and Mary A. (Covert) Proctor, the mother a native of Ontario, Canada, and his father of New Hampshire. Amos Proctor passed his life, after the age of sixteen, in Canada until his death in 1880. The mother died in July, 1901. Charles C. Proctor was reared and educated in Canada until he was seventeen years old and then went to Wisconsin where he resided until he came to Montana in 1889. In Wisconsin he thoroughly learned the printer's trade, and he was proprietor and publisher of the De Pere News for six years. On his arrival in Montana in 1889 he located at Helena, and was employed on the Independent and Journal. In 1890 he came to Great Falls and was associated with the Great Falls Leader until 1894.

He then entered political life, and was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. R. Dwyer, and in this position he served a year and a half. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Cascade county, receiving a re-election in 1898. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Miss May Gallagher, a native of Wisconsin. Fraternally Sheriff Proctor is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Freemasons, the Royal Highlanders and the Elks. Politically he is a Republican and is ever active in his influential work in the interests of that party. He has frequently served as delegate to state conventions, and he is well known in political circles throughout the state. In his home city and the county of Cascade he enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances, and is extremely popular. Financially, politically and socially Sheriff Proctor is one of the successful men of Montana, whose views are broad, liberal and comprehensive.

DAVID PROSSER.—Among the worthy men who fought their way to success through individual efforts is the old and honored citizen of Helena whose name is the caption to this biographical sketch. In youth only those advantages inherited from sturdy and worthy stock were his, but during his long and active life he has shown an appreciation of the value of persistent endeavor, and thus attained success by well directed industry. In his declining years he is living in comparative retirement within his pleasant home in Montana's capital city. David Prosser is a native of Yates county, N. Y., where he was born July 26, 1821, the son of John and Permelia (Conklin) Prosser, the former a native of Wales, the latter of New England. Evan Prosser, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Wales, and there was celebrated his marriage, through which he became the father of two sons—John and David. His wife and son David died in Wales, and sometime prior to the opening of the nineteenth century Evan and his remaining son, John, came to America, taking up their abode in New Jersey, where the father followed his trade of carpenter. Later he removed to the state of New York, where he passed the residue of his life, dying at a venerable age. John Prosser, the father of the immediate subject of this review, received rather meagre educational advantages in his youth. He worked with his father during his younger days in New York, learning the carpenter's trade. After his marriage he resided in Yates county, and became the father of four sons: David, Albert G. and Andrew J., twins, and Louis. The latter, serving as a soldier in a New York regiment during the war of the Rebellion, was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and sacrificed his life in defense of his country, being killed in battle. The twin brothers of our subject, Albert and Andrew, are now dead, the first died in Yates county, N. Y., and the latter at Janesville, Iowa. John Prosser, the honored father, died of cholera, in 1832, being in the prime of a useful manhood. After the death of her husband Mrs. Prosser, aided by Evan Prosser, the father of the latter, devoted themselves to caring for and rearing the children, still continuing to reside in Yates county, where eventually the mother of our subject consummated a second marriage, becoming the wife of John A. McLain. Her death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. She was of English descent, and was a woman of sterling character, training her children to lives of usefulness and honor. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church, in whose faith she passed to the eternal.

David Prosser, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared to manhood in his native county and received a good English education in the public schools, his scholastic advantages being somewhat limited by being deprived of a father's care and assistance at the early age of ten years. He began caring for himself when a boy of twelve, but with true filial solicitude assisted his mother in the support of the family. On attaining his legal majority Mr. Prosser turned his attention to the trade of shipcaulking, to which he devoted his attention for thirty years, and also with the maritime service of the great lakes. He also learned the trade of stationary engineer, and for one season was employed in a large distillery.

In February, 1844, Mr. Prosser was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Youngs, who was born in Yates county, N. Y., on June 22, 1826, the daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Hedges) Youngs, who were natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively, the former of Irish and the latter of English lineage. To our subject and his estimable wife five children have been born: Cecilia, wife of H. C. Gelder; John R., Horace A., Fred A. and Martin Van Buren. In 1878 our subject's son, Horace, came to Montana, where he worked at his trades of blacksmithing and carriagemaking; and after two years, in 1880, he induced his parents to come to this state. Mr. Prosser arrived in Helena on July 9, 1880, and soon afterward located on a ranch in Prickley Pear valley, the place being located ten miles northeast of the capital city, and there successfully engaged in farming and stockraising until 1898, when he rented the ranch and removed with his wife to Helena, which has since been their home. His ranch is a valuable one, and from this and other investments he realizes a good income and is enabled to live in ease and comfort after many years of earnest and honest endeavor. His success in life has not been a matter of accident, but is the positive result of well directed efforts, and to him may well be applied the proud American title of self-made man.

Mr. Prosser's political faith is strongly Democratic. He has been a zealous supporter of the party from the time of securing his franchise, having cast his initial presidential vote for James K. Polk. In earlier years he was an active worker in the cause, and was called upon to serve in various township offices. For nearly a half century he has been identified with the Masons, having been initiated in 1853, and passed to the master's degree, the ultimate of ancient-craft Masonry. Mrs. Prosser, who has been to him a true companion and helpmeet during all the long years of their wedded life, still remains with him as the shadows begin to lengthen and denote that the span of life is nearing its terminus, while they rest secure in the esteem and affection of all who know them. Mrs. Prosser has been a devoted member of the Methodist church since her early womanhood, and her life has been a bright exemplification of the faith which she professes. Mrs. Prosser's father accompanied his parents to New York state during the Indian war, making the journey with teams. There he grew to manhood and lived until his demise in 1877. Her maternal ancestors also moved from New Jersey and settled in New York. Her grandfather Hedges was a blacksmith by trade. During the troubles with the Indians he entered the service as a soldier, faithfully serving throughout the entire Indian war.

THOMAS A. RAY.—One of the extensive sheepgrowers of Montana, and, by reason of his prominent identification with the industrial activities of the state, his prestige as one of the honored pioneers of the state, and his position as one of the representative citizens of Helena, Thomas A. Ray is entitled to due recognition in this work. He is a native of Washington county, Ky., where he was born on March 27, 1829, the son of James and Sally (Hungate) Ray, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a stonemason and followed this vocation until 1844, when he removed with his family to Nodaway county, Mo., where he devoted his attention to farming until his death. He was in no sense a politician, never seeking either the honors or emoluments of public office, but living a life of quiet usefulness and rectitude. His wife also died in Missouri. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ray was a soldier in a Kentucky regiment, in the war of 1812, and the maternal grandfather was a colonel in the Continental army of the Revolution. He later participated in the Indian wars and died from exposure in 1812. James and Sally Ray had a large family of children, but only three are now living, a brother and a sister of Mr. Ray now residing in Nodaway county, Mo.

Thomas A. Ray accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri when sixteen years of age and five years later, upon attaining his majority, he went to California, where he remained four years, and then returned to Missouri. In 1863 he started on the long overland journey for the Treasure state of Montana, with an ox team. In August, 1864, he arrived in Virginia City, but did not at once plunge into the uncertain venture of mining. It is quite noticeable in Montana history that the ones who confined their attention exclusively to placer mining in the early pioneer days, are not the ones who carved a fortune for themselves from the rugged wilderness. The men who own the mines today are generally the men who sold goods or engaged early in the stock business. At Virginia City Mr. Ray passed the first year buying cattle. In March, 1865, he came to Helena, and from that time has been an honored and representative resident of the city. Aside from his large cattle and sheep interests in the state, he has been extensively interested in mines and mining, and he is one of the heaviest stockholders in some of the best paying mines in the state. At one time he was heavily interested in the War Eagle mine, and on the sale of that property he engaged in developing other claims. In 1865 Mr. Ray built the first water system of Helena, bringing the water from Great Springs in Grizzly gulch, the enterprise being projected and completed under title of Old Water Company, and the original conduits were constructed from logs. In company with Maj. William Davenport he operated this system for ten years, and eventually the plant was sold to R. S. Hale, who later sold it to the present company. In 1871 Mr. Ray formed a partnership with Maj. Davenport (further mention of whom will be found on other pages of this work) and with A. W. Kingsbury, under the firm name of Davenport, Ray & Co., from which originated the Big Sag Land and Live Stock Company and the Choteau Land and Live Stock Company. Of the latter Mr. Ray is now president, and he is also the individual owner of valuable ranches.

In Nodaway county, Mo., in 1854, Mr. Ray was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Byers, who was born in Illinois, and they are the parents of nine children: Annie, wife of W. E. Frederick; Aurora A., wife of Thomas Davidson; Sally R., wife of N. N. Davidson; Laura, wife of W. H. Clark; Varina L., Thomas B., Frank, Daisy, and Vera L. The first four of the children crossed the plains with their parents. Politically Mr. Ray has always affiliated with the Democratic party, not as an officeseeker but merely as a patriotic citizen, desirous of performing his political duties as such. He at one time served as sheriff of Nodaway county, Mo., and has won and retained the esteem of everyone with whom he has been associated in a business or social way.

HERMAN GANS.—From the sources of true manhood all that is precious and permanent in life must ever proceed, and it may be said that Montana will ever owe a tribute of honor and appreciation to Herman Gans, the subject of this memoir. He was one who "stood four square to every wind that blows"; a man of great initiative power in business and one that attained a high degree of material success. But his sterling character and unfailing kindliness in all the relations of life were the qualities which gained the deepest of friendships and the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Strong and influential among the men whose lives became a part of the commercial and industrial history of Montana, he also largely promoted general prosperity. Mr. Gans came from the picturesque old walled town of Neustadt, Bohemia, Germany, where he was born March 28, 1851, the son of David and Sarah (Glauber) Gans, natives of the same town, where they passed their entire lives and where the father was successfully engaged in the dry goods business for many years. In the family were thirteen children, and of this large number Mr. Gans was the sole survivor for a number of years prior to his death. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, in 1866, came to America in company with friends, one of his brothers having preceded him and located in the city of New Haven, Conn. Our subject joined his brother in that city and secured a clerical position in a clothing establishment, remaining four years. In 1869 he established himself in the boot and shoe business, but in the fall of the succeeding year disposed of that interest and came to Montana for the purpose of visiting his uncle, who conducted a store at Fish creek. One year later he accepted a position with the firm of Gans & Klein, in Helena, Louis Gans being his uncle. He remained with the firm as a salesman for six years, when he was admitted to partnership and from that time until his death had immediate charge of the affairs of the concern, which comprised establishments in Helena and Butte that are the most important of the sort in the state, the lines of merchandise handled being exclusively clothing and men's furnishing goods. These two mercantile houses are of metropolitan character and the stocks compare favorably with those of the large concerns in eastern cities, both in quality and selection.

At the time of Mr. Gans' death the other members of the firm were his uncle, Louis Gans, of New York city, and Henry Klein. They were also interested in large stock ranches in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, and were concerned in the raising of sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale, being among the leading promoters of this industry in the west. The Butte establishment of the firm was opened in 1876, and Mr. Gans gave this his personal supervision, visiting the same each month and making the trip by stage, prior to the advent of railroads. For a number of years before his death he visited New York city semi-annually in the interests of the firm, and thus the greater part of the buying devolved upon him. The firm at one time maintained branch houses in Deer Lodge, Fort Benton and Diamond City, Mont., but the business was eventually concentrated in the Helena and Butte establishments. From even this cursory outline it will be seen that Mr. Gans was a man of fine executive ability, and one whose upright methods gained the confidence and esteem of all. He was for a number of years vice-president of the Montana National Bank, of Helena; was a director of the National Bank of Montana at the time of his death, and also treasurer and a member of the directorate of the Helena Power and Light Company. He invested large amounts in prospecting for ores in various sections of the state and was interested in a number of important mining properties.

Mr. Gans gave but little attention to party politics, but was thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude, readily lending his influence and giving financial support to any worthy and legitimate project looking to the advancement of the state. He

held membership in Temple Emanu-El, Helena, and was the first president of the congregation. Fraternally he was identified with King Solomon's Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of Helena, having been past master of the same; with Capital Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; and socially was an honored member of the Montana Club. In the city of Helena, on October 19, 1881, Mr. Gans was united in marriage with Miss Alice Marks, who was born in Baton Rouge, La., whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to Diamond City, Mont., in the early days, and eventually the family took up their residence in Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Gans became the parents of two daughters, Sadye M. and Dorothea H. The elder daughter graduated from the Helena high school with the class of 1900, and is now prosecuting her studies in the Madison Avenue Finishing School for Girls, in New York city, where she is devoting her attention to the studies of languages, music, art and history. The family home is a beautiful residence, and has ever been known as a center of gracious hospitality. This noble man and valued citizen died on September 3, 1901, in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, where he had undergone a critical operation. He had been east purchasing goods, and while in Chicago was attacked with the disorder which resulted in his death. The news of his passing away was deeply felt in Montana, and his loss was held as a personal bereavement by the people of Helena. His remains were brought home and laid to rest with every mark of esteem and affection man can show to mortal man. He was a stanch friend, a loving and devoted father and husband; and, standing in the light of a life and character strong and prolific of honorable deeds, his death came with crushing significance. But it is believed his exemplary life will long be remembered and serve as a type worthy of emulation.

P ADOLPHUS RAGAN.—Left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was six years old, and that of his father when he was seven, Peter A. Ragan, now one of the trusted employes of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, has literally hewed out his opportunities and fought his successful way thus far through the world. He found shelter and a comfortable home for a few years after his parents died, in the family of C. W. Easley, in Sabine county, Tex., and then hired out for a compensation of eight dollars a month and his board. Mr. Ragan was born in Sabine county, Tex., February 12, 1877. His father was Dr. J. H. Ragan, a native of Tennessee, a graduate of Memphis Medical College, and before the Civil war a strong advocate of secession, who removed to Texas and died there in 1884. By his first marriage Dr. J. H. Ragan had five children, and after the death of his wife remarried with Mrs. Crockett Quigley, whose maiden name was Mary Travis, and whose first husband died in the Confederate army. She was a native of Mississippi, and passed from earth a year in advance of her second husband.

P. Adolphus Ragan was the youngest of the four children born to the above union. As he had opportunity he attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, and then went to work on a farm and in a sawmill, continuing in this service until he was eighteen, and then making an arrangement whereby he was able to work his way through an advanced school of Pecos, Tex. He followed this by a similar arrangement at the Douglas Institute, an excellent private school, at Waco, and after leaving that he taught a public school at Lee's Mill near the town, thus earning money to pay for a teacher's course at the South East Texas College. Here he took part in the oratorical contest (an annual event at the college) and won by his efforts a medal, the highest honor conferred by the college. This was on May 19, 1899, and Hon. S. B. Cooper, then and now a member of congress from Texas, was one of the judges. After leaving college he taught a country school at Ford's schoolhouse near Newton, the county seat of Newton county, in the summer of 1899, and in the fall was elected principal of the Lee's Mill school, which he taught one term and gave up to take a business course in Central Business College, at Sedalia, Mo. This course, however, he was not able to complete.

He removed to Butte, Mont., in December, 1900, and accepted for a time a position as mailing clerk in the postoffice, then secured in that city employment with the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and he has been with that company since. One cannot help admiring the resolute manhood and determination with which Mr. Ragan has combatted averse circumstances and triumphed over difficulties which would have made an ordinary nature shrink from the effort or commending cordially the substantial success he has achieved. Such examples are incitements to others, and do great good in the encouragement which they give. He is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and in political relations affiliates with the Democratic party. His brother, D. J. Ragan, is the tax assessor of Newton county, Tex. The rest of the family are living in Sabine county in that state.

HENRY C. REDING, of the Cedar View district of Gallatin county, a Southerner by birth, is one of the early Montana pioneers who have availed themselves of the favorable conditions offered by Montana's possibilities and agricultural resources. He was born in Randolph county, N. C., on July 12, 1838, the son of John and Diaz (Stead) Reding, who were born in that state, as was the grandfather, John Reding. The paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, having served with distinction under Gen. Washington through that war. John Reding, father of H. C. Reding, passed his life in North Carolina, where he was a successful planter, and here Henry C. Reding, one of a family of four sons and three daughters, passed his years to early manhood. The attractive possibilities of the west coming to his knowledge, in 1864 he started for Montana, coming overland from Atchison, Kan. There were one hundred men in the party and the train was strong enough to prevent attacks by the Indians, who were quite troublesome, and although Mr. Reding's train had no serious difficulty, sanguinary conflicts occurred, both before and after they passed, and lives had been lost.

On August 20, 1864, Mr. Reding arrived in the beautiful Gallatin valley but remained only a few days, going thence to Virginia City. At this period gold was in almost every Montanian's mind. At Virginia City Mr. Reding remained four months and mined and prospected, and in December, 1884, returned to Gallatin county, and located near his present property, remaining during that winter, in the spring going back to Virginia City for two months, mining with indifferent success. The summer he spent in the Blackfoot country in unsuccessful prospecting, and again in the fall he returned to Gallatin county. In 1885 he sold his property and engaged for two years in stockraising, near the Judith basin, then selling his interests in this enterprise, he purchased the Miner ranch, adjoining his old home in Gallatin county, comprising 200 acres, and where he has since been profitably engaged in farming, the greater portion of his land being under irrigation. Mr. Reding also owns valuable property in Park county. While the principal industry of his Gallatin county ranch is stockraising, he also harvests fine crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley. He has a beautiful farm residence, substantial outbuildings and there is an orderly regulation about the ranch indicative of intelligence and a high order of business ability. Mr. Reding has been twice married, in June, 1872, to Mrs. Margaret Miller, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1884. Of their three children, Diza and Sadie are dead, John surviving. On March 18, 1889, Mr. Reding married Mrs. Elvira Hatfield, of Spring Valley, Ohio, a daughter of Jeffrey Truman, a brother of Arthur Truman, whose sketch appears in another portion of this work.

GEORGE A. REDDING, son of Emanuel and Esther R. (McCoy) Redding, was born at Clancey, Mont., on May 4, 1872. The father was a most successful miner and came to the territory of Montana in 1864. He was peculiarly fortunate in his search for the hidden metals and discovered the King Solomon and the Old Dan Tucker mines, so famous as great producers of ores. George A. Redding remained at home through his boyhood years, and attended the public schools in the place of his nativity. In 1883 he extended his scholastic privileges to Helena, and was for some years a student in the Helena public schools. In 1889 he entered the Montana Business College, at Helena, gave strict attention to and made rapid progress in its commercial branches and was graduated with honors. He then returned to Clancey and engaged with his brother and father in operating the King Solomon mine, which they conducted with great success for many years. They also gave considerable attention to the Old Dan Tucker mine, which proved immensely valuable as a rich producer. The ore from this property was at first freighted to Corinne and from thence shipped to Fryeburg, Germany, for treatment, and some of it was sent to Swansea, Wales. Facilities for the treatment of metals had not yet been provided in the United States. In addition to mining Mr. Redding operated a sawmill for a number of years, and had large interests in lumber near Helena, which he disposed of in 1885.

In many other ways than mining and lumbering has Mr. Redding impressed himself upon the business interests of this section. He has been a civil engineer of skill, and in all his operations has shown vigor and enterprise and has cut a direct road to success. He is well known and highly esteemed in a business acquaintance that is not bounded by local lines. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He takes an active interest in the campaigns, and is an influential worker for the party. On December 8, 1897, he married Miss Marie Samuelson, of Helena, daughter of J. A. Samuelson, a farmer of Rosedale, Neb. They have one son, Geo. A. Redding, Jr., and one daughter, Carol Alena. Fraternally Mr. Redding is a lodge and chapter Freemason, holding membership in King Solomon Lodge and Helena Chapter of Helena.

WILLIAM R. REEL.—Called from labor to rest in the full maturity of his powers, with all of his great enterprises in full operation and seeming to have many years of usefulness yet before him, the death of the interesting and energetic subject of this memoir was universally regretted throughout a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances.

He was born near Greencastle, Ind., June 28, 1837, a son of William A. and Sarah (Murphy) Reel, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Pottawattamie county, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they remained until their death. Mr. Reel, our immediate subject, was reared on a farm in his native county, and received his education in the excellent public schools of Greencastle, Ind. After remaining with his parents for two years in Iowa, until he attained his legal majority, he engaged in mercantile business at Crescent City, Iowa, until 1864. In May of that year he started to Montana as a driver for a freighting outfit, and after arriving at Alder gulch engaged in placer mining. About a year and a half later he removed to Mill creek and engaged in quartz mining. In 1867 he went from there to Sterling and located some quartz claims in that neighborhood on Richmond Flat, among them the Monitor and Revenue properties, which he did not have money to develop, but which afterward proved to be paying claims. His fortune in mining ventures was a varied one, but he continued in the business until his death. In 1870 he homesteaded 160 acres at Sterling, and the same is now part of the ranch which was his residence. This comprises about 400 acres at present. On it he was for some years successfully engaged in stockraising, and during the later years of his life he also made money out of his mining operations, especially by the sale of the Monitor. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Reel built a hotel at Pony, which was successfully conducted for a number of years by his wife. His death occurred May 7, 1898, after forty years of happy wedded life. He was married April 28, 1858, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Eva M. Lawrence, a native of Enosburg, Franklin county, Vt., and daughter of Elias and Mary (Rice) Lawrence, the former a native of Troy, N. Y., and the latter of Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Reel's father was a mechanic, and for a number of years operated a large sash and door factory at Enosburg Center, Vt. His wife died in 1860, and he then removed to Iowa, where his children were living, and where he died in 1879, passing away at Magnolia, in Franklin county.

Mr. and Mrs. Reel were parents of seven children, of whom only three are living, namely: May H., wife of Thomas Carmin, of Pony; William A., now living on the homestead and managing the ranch, and Charles E., engaged in the livery business at Pony. Those deceased are: Hattie E., Lulu, Louie and an infant.

In all the relations of life Mr. Reel met his responsibilities in a masterful and conscientious manner, and exemplified in his whole career the best elements of American citizenship. Such lives as his are an inspiration and leave a lasting influence for good behind them, as well as put in motion forces while they live that are potential for the elevation and improvement of mankind.

JOHN J. REESE is one of the well known and estimable pioneers of Montana who have triumphed over the misfortunes of earlier days and unsuccessful mining ventures, and lived to enjoy the fruits of diligent and judicious attention to agricultural interests. As proprietor of one of the handsomest farms in Gallatin county, near Courts, he is surrounded by all the comforts of life and in the enjoyment of the regards of the people of his community. He was an eyewitness of some of the most tragical events of the early settlement. He was born in Wales on October 22, 1841, one of a family of five sons and two daughters. His parents were John E. and Mary (Davis) Reese, the former a native of Carmarthenshire, and the latter of Morristown, near Swansea, Wales. The paternal grandfather was Evan Reese, also of Carmarthenshire. John E. Reese came to the United States in 1856, when his son John J. was fifteen years of age, and located at Pittston, Pa., where for a year he was employed in the coal mines, thence removing with his son John J. to Illinois, the rest of the family remaining in Pennsylvania. Both secured work in the mines at LaSalle, and in 1858 they returned to Pittston, and the family home was changed to Scranton. In 1860 all started for Salt Lake City by ox teams, overland from Omaha, and, experiencing no trouble from Indians arrived at their destination in October. For three years they engaged in farming, and then the gold discoveries in Montana attracted their attention and they came hither, arriving in Bannack on May 26, 1863.

Here Mr. Reese first heard Col. W. F. Sanders, attorney for the Montana Vigilance Committee, who was then prosecuting George Ives, the noted road agent and desperado. Mr. Reese describes the effort as the finest piece of forensic eloquence he ever heard. His father having gone to Gallatin valley, Mr. Reese remained at Alder gulch until the fall of 1866, then rejoining his father and locating a ranch on Reese creek, so named in honor of his father. He secured a squatter's right and after it was surveyed took up a homestead claim. He has added to the property until he now has 300 acres of land, nearly all well irrigated and in perfect condition for successful crop raising, wheat, oats and hay being the principal productions. He has also a promising young orchard of 350 trees. On November 19, 1864, Mr. Reese married Miss Polly Ann Anders, of Nauvoo, Ill. They have three children, John, a farmer at Bridger canyon; Mary Elmira, now Mrs. Edward Turner, of Springfield, Mo., and Emma Josepha, now Mrs. Samuel Esgar, of Bridger canyon. For the past seven years Mr. Reese has officiated as postmaster of Courts, was for nine years school clerk, for many years a school trustee and he has five times been elected justice of the peace. He is known among his intimate friends as "Rocky Mountain Jack," and is a highly intelligent, progressive man. Among the many tragical scenes which he has witnessed in Montana were the hanging of George Ives, Boone Helm, Club-Foot George, Frank Paris, Haze Lyons and Jack Gallagher, all desperate road agents executed by the Montana vigillantes.

THOMAS REESE, numbered among the prosperous and influential farmers of beautiful Gallatin valley, may well be considered one of the pioneers of the state, having accompanied his parents to Montana in 1863 when it was a part of Idaho. Mr. Reese is a native of Wales, born September 11, 1843. His father, John E. Reese, was born in Wales in June, 1818, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1856. He was there engaged as a stationary engineer and in coal mining until 1860, when he started with his family and many other homeseekers for what is now Montana, making the long trip by way of Utah, arriving in Bannack in 1863, but was attracted to Virginia City by the excitement incidental to discovering gold in Alder gulch. There Mr. Reese remained until the following year, and in the fall of 1864 went to Gallatin valley, being one of the earliest settlers. He located on a tract fifteen miles north of Bozeman, on a stream that is now known as Reese creek. Here he extensively engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred March 21, 1900. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Davis, was likewise born in Wales April 20, 1811; she died at the old homestead in Gallatin county November 15, 1898.

Thomas Reese attended the public schools at Pittston, Pa., until seventeen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on the weary trip across the plains to Montana. Like the average young man he found much to enjoy on the journey, replete with new scenes and interesting incidents. During 1864 and 1865 he worked in the placer mines of Alder gulch and Deer Lodge, but joined his parents in Gallatin valley in December. The following year he located a claim of 160 acres, the nucleus of his present extensive and valuable estate, having added to the homestead by purchase of adjoining tracts until the area aggregates 1,240 acres. When it is understood that Gallatin valley is one of the most fertile and prolific agricultural sections in Montana, the value of his holdings may be imagined, and in the years to come largely increased. Mr. Reese utilizes 640 acres of his ranch for pasturage, the remaining 600 acres being devoted to agriculture, the rich soil yielding enormous crops of wheat and oats, which are ever in demand in the local markets. He also raises large herds of cattle and horses, is known as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of this section, to whom is accorded that confidence and esteem which is the reward for a life of rectitude and usefulness. In order to afford his children the best of educational advantages, Mr. Reese maintains his residence in the city of Bozeman, and in 1892 purchased his fine residence property at 546 Babcock street, now the family home and a center of refined hospitality. In political affairs Mr. Reese maintains an independent attitude, endorsing their policies, measures and men which his judgment leads him to be worthy of his franchise.

The marriage of Mr. Reese was solemnized in the Willow creek settlement, Gallatin county, April 30, 1870, when Miss Mary Jane Green became his wife, she being the daughter of James and Margaret Green, the former one of the extensive farmers and stockraisers of that locality. Mrs. Reese was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, June 7, 1852, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Montana in 1864, their first location being in Alder gulch, whence they removed to their present homestead on Willow creek. Mr. and Mrs. Reese were the parents of six children: Oliver Lee, born December 3, 1871; Melissa, born April 26, 1873, died June 13, 1877; Joseph Alma, born January 5, 1874; Arthur Quinton, born July 17, 1877; Thomas Lester, born August 28, 1882; and Maggie Jane, born July 13, 1888.

WILLIAM L. RENICK, M. D.—Tracing his ancestry back in an unbroken line to the cavaliers who settled Virginia and gave that good old state its characteristic features Dr. Renick to his M. D. can rightfully add F. F. V. Early in the nineteenth century, about 1819, his great-grandparents removed into what was then an almost unbroken wilderness, but is now the prosperous and highly developed state of Missouri. They made their home near the site of Independence, in Jackson county, and there the family flourished for three generations, and William L. Renick was born on August 31, 1869. He is the son of John T. and Ruth J. (Renick) Renick, who dwelt together, until the mother's death in 1873, in the house built by his grandfather, which his father still inhabits, pursuing the peaceful and independent vocation of a farmer and stockgrower, although he comes of a martial strain, his paternal grandfather, Leonard H. Renick, having been colonel of one of the first regiments raised for the Confederate army of our Civil war, although owing to his advanced age of more than sixty-three years he was not long in the service. The father is not, however, without experience in the hardships of life, for early in the history of Montana he freighted from the Missouri river to the Rockies and was in charge of the first train of supplies brought to Helena, employed for that service by Russell, Majors & Waddell, who were largely engaged in freighting.

The Doctor's childhood and youth were passed like those of other western country boys. He was reared on the farm, receiving perhaps better educational advantages than were usually allowed. There was an excellent school at Mecklin, near his home, and he was fortunate enough to secure the benefit of its instruction, and in 1888, when less than nineteen years old, he entered Odessa (Mo.) Male and Female College, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of M. S. During his vacations he studied medicine with an uncle, O. F. Renick, M. D., a prominent physician of Butler, Mo. In September, 1890, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. on March 14, 1892. He returned to his native town in December, 1893, and associated himself in medical practice with Dr. J. P. Henry, a gentleman of the old school, and eminent in the profession and a member of a distinguished Kentucky family. He was a graduate (class of 1843) of the old Transylvania Medical College, of Lexington, Ky., and although now past eighty years old, is still actively attending a large and exacting practice.

In 1895 Dr. Renick, desiring special training, took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic Institute, and in December, 1896, he came to Montana to live, locating in Butte, where he began an active practice, but in April following he went back to New York, and until September continued in the post-graduate schools and hospitals of that city. Since his return to Butte he has secured a large, lucrative and growing practice, being recognized as a physician of great skill and capacity, thoroughly scientific in his theoretical knowledge and eminently practical in its application. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners and attractive conversational powers, a student, not only of what bears on his life work in a technical sense, but of all phases of human nature and whatever pertains to or proceeds therefrom. In the organizations of the profession he takes an unusual interest and to their work contributes an unusual share of intelligence, time and effort. He is a member the County Medical Society of Jackson county, Mo., of the State Medical Association of Montana, of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is also an active member and the corresponding secretary of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, and is head examiner for the county for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but he does not allow political considerations or ambitions to interfere with his professional work. On Tuesday evening, November 12, 1901, the Doctor was happily married to Miss Adah Davidson Roberts, of Butte, the nuptials being solemnized at the beautiful residence of Mr. Charles W. Clark, whose wife is the only sister of the bride.

RICHARD A. REYNOLDS.—One of the sterling pioneers and progressive stockgrowers of Montana is Mr. Reynolds, whose identification with the great northwest had its inception in the days when the war of the Rebellion was in progress. During that memorable period he rendered valiant service as a soldier in this section of the Union, whither his regiment came to assist in quelling the insubordination of the Indians, and lived up to the full tension of frontier life. He has contributed his quota toward the development of Montana, has ever been loyal to her best interests, and enjoys the consideration and confidence of the citizens of Beaverhead county, his fine home ranch property being located two miles south of the attractive little city of Dillon, his postoffice address. Though of foreign birth Mr. Reynolds has practically passed his entire life in the United States, his parents having become residents the year of his birth, which occurred in Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 13, 1842, the youngest of ten children born to Owen and Margaret (Owens) Reynolds, representatives of stanch old Welsh lineage. On arriving in America in 1842 they located in Utica, N. Y., where the father engaged at his trade of blacksmith for a period of two years. In 1844 he removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wis., and in the following year to Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Wis., where he purchased a farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1859, his wife having passed away two years previously.

Richard A. Reynolds, the immediate subject of this review, early began to contribute his labor toward the cultivation of the farm, but securing that educational discipline afforded in the public schools which he attended during the winter months. He was but fifteen years of age at the time of his mother's death, and soon afterward assumed the personal responsibilities of life, leaving home and securing work on farms in that locality. In 1859 he found employment in the great lumber woods of Wisconsin, and was thus engaged when the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion. In 1861 he volunteered for service in the Union army, but was rejected and continued to work in the lumbering districts until 1863, when the Indian uprisings in the northwest resulted in a call for volunteers to suppress the same. Mr. Reynolds accordingly enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, becoming a member of Company I, the entire regiment being made up of lumbermen. Their familiarity with Indian character and methods made them particularly efficient soldiers for service against the Indians and the regiment was assigned to the command of Gen. Sully and came to Montana, the Sioux, Blackfeet and Assinniboines being quite troublesome. The regiment remained in service until the close of the war of the Rebellion, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865, having participated in many fierce conflicts with the red men. After his discharge Mr. Reynolds returned to northwestern Wisconsin, where he remained until May, 1866, when he secured a wagon and four yoke of oxen and, as a member of a party of twelve, again set forth for Montana. Leaving Wisconsin on May 26, 1866, they arrived in the Indian country and joined a freighting outfit, with which they continued the journey. In the Black Hills the company were corralled by Indians, and while the latter were making ready to engage in battle with the emigrants, Mr. Reynolds recognized the chief as one who had previously been accorded government protection, through the interposition of his old regiment, the Thirtieth Wisconsin. He motioned to the chief to come out for a talk, and after a short conference he returned to his band and soon withdrew them without molesting the emigrants, not wishing to be reported to the government authorities. After presenting the Indians with tobacco, in token of friendship, the train moved on. While en route they passed many points showing unmistakable evidences that the Indians had killed members of preceding trains and burned their wagons. After crossing the Big Horn river the party were again corralled by Indians, but after exchanging a few shots they were permitted to continue their journey, making the trip by way of Lander's cutoff. Mr. Renolds arrived in what is now Beaverhead county on November 10, 1866, and took up a tract of land on Blacktail Deer creek, the nucleus of his present fine ranch property. He here turned his attention to agriculture, but his success for the first three years was of a decidedly negative quality, his crops proving a failure each successive year. In 1866 he paid from four to six cents a pound in gold dust for seed, but the entire crop was destroyed by grasshoppers. In 1868 he gave up his farming operations and engaged in mining until the spring of the following year. Early that spring he and John Bishop went to Oregon and brought through to Montana 1,400 head of range sheep for breeding purposes, the first band of stock sheep introduced into Montana for woolgrowing purposes. From that time Mr. Reynolds has been prominently identified with the sheep industry and has prospered along this line. His wise selection of stock is shown by the absence of scab in his herd. Mr. Reynolds now controls 2,780 acres of fine grazing land in Beaverhead county, and in addition to the sheep industry he gives much attention to the raising of highgrade draft and driving horses and shorthorn cattle. His ranch is equipped with the best modern improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence. He is known as one of the substantial and enterprising stockmen of this section of the state, and his course has been such as to win the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has made his home since the early pioneer days—more than the third of a century. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office other than serving as county commissioner and local offices, though his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the county and state is definite and unflagging.

In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reynolds to Mrs. Jennie Johnson, a native of Virginia and the daughter of Watson G. and Judith (Boyd) Poindexter, a sister of Philip H. Poindexter, one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county, to whom individual reference is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Reynolds' death occurred in 1884, and on January 26, 1887, our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Della Thompson, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of James S. and Leonora (Williams) Thompson. Mrs. Reynolds received the best of educational advantages, and is a woman of distinctive culture and refinement. She was graduated in the Merrill Institute, at Fond du Lac, Wis., and completed a course in the Wisconsin State Normal School, thus thoroughly fitting herself for pedagogic work. She engaged in teaching in Wisconsin until 1884, when she came to Montana, locating in Beaverhead county, where she was installed as teacher in the Poindexter school until her marriage. She is also a talented musician, having completed a two-years course in the musical department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., but previously prosecuted her musical studies under efficient instructors. Her parents removed from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and are fine representatives of stanch New England stock of Colonial days. Her paternal and maternal great-grandfathers were active participants in the war of the Revolution, and her mother was in direct line of descent from Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds is one where the refinements of social life are ever in evidence, and the gracious hospitality extended to their large circle of friends is noticeable by the absence of ostentation.

XAVIER RENOIS.—The subject of this review is of pure French extraction, and he stands today as one of the pioneers of Montana who has been prominently concerned in the industrial activities of this section of the Union from early frontier days, while he has precedence as one of the leading citizens of the old city of Bannack, the original capital of the territory and the first town of importance in the state. Mr. Renois is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born March 31, 1838, the youngest of the six children of Ambroise and Louise (La Vale) Renois, natives of the same province. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife passing away when the subject of this review was a mere child. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also born in Canada, whither his father emigrated from France. Xavier Renois received a common school education in his native province, having been reared in the home of his uncle, Clovies Renois, who took the child after the death of his mother. In 1862 Mr. Renois came west as far as St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Canada after a brief stay. In 1864, in company with his uncle, Clovies Renois, he started for Montana, making the journey across the plains and encountering the vicissitudes incident to those early days. They arrived in Bannack and there the uncle established a general store, our subject assisting therein for two years, after which he was engaged for many years in carpentering, contracting, stockraising, etc. He became one of the leading contractors and builders of Bannack, and erected most of the principal buildings, including the court house of Beaverhead county. He passed through the various stages which marked the development of Montana from the pioneer epoch to the present day, and is familiar with the scenes and incidents which characterized life on the frontier, having witnessed the summary application of justice by the Vigilance Committee and contributed his quota toward the suppression of the malefactors who infested the territory and menaced life and property. Mr. Renois still maintains his home in Bannack, and is now devoting his attention principally to quartz mining for gold, silver and lead, having some valuable interests in this line and being prominently identified with the great industry which first gave Montana prestige. Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

ALFRED E. GLOYD.—One of Montana's sterling "old-timers," anything written of this gentleman will be read with interest by his many friends. He was born in Walworth county, Wis., December 17, 1841. His father, Levi Gloyd, was a native of "classic old Boston," whence he removed to Wiscousin about 1840, and then devoted his active life to merchandising and to farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarice Parsons, was born in New York, and of their eight children Alfred E. Gloyd was the second and one of the five yet living. He received education in the public schools and in the high school at Delton, Wis. In 1860 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, when not twenty years of age, and was mustered into service at Delton, Sauk county, in September, 1861, and accompanied his regiment into camp at Madison, and then to western Missouri and to Leavenworth, Kas., where Mr. Gloyd was discharged from the service for physical disability, resulting from illness. He did not regain his health until the spring of 1864, and he then started for the west. He came with bull teams across the plains to Salt Lake City from Wisconsin, stopping for the winter in Provo, Utah, and the next spring came to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 2d of June.

Mr. Gloyd engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch until fall, and then began prospecting in Brown's gulch, and was in this line of work until 1868, when he began teaming for the smelter at Argenta, later returning to Brown's gulch to work on his claims. He was next employed at Summit, and thereafter was in the employ of others or working for himself until 1877, when he went to Willow creek, where he conducted the hotel and stage station for three years. He disposed of this business in 1880 and returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he passed eleven months, returning to Montana in November, 1881. Soon after his return he was appointed under-sheriff of Madison county, and held this position for six years, under Sheriffs M. D. Platner and J. B. Caruthers, residing in Virginia City during this time. During this time Mr. Gloyd purchased a ranch in the upper Ruby valley, where in 1887, he took up his residence and devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until 1891, when he sold the property to C. X. Larrabee, and it now is a part of the Home Park ranch. In November, 1891, Mr. Gloyd made his home in the village of Laurin, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Gloyd holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is also identified with Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A.M., and with the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he gives support to the Republican party. He has never married.

A. E. Lloyd

JAMES M. RHOADS.—The ancestors of Mr. Rhoads, on both sides of his parentage, were members of old Virginia families conspicuously identified with the Revolution and the history of the state before and after that struggle. His parents were Josiah and Bertie (Ashford) Rhoads, who removed from the Old Dominion to Ohio in 1852, and at Hillsboro in that state Mr. Rhoads was born in 1866, the eighth of twelve children. The only education he got from books was in fragmentary and irregular attendance at the public schools of his native town, in the intervals of labor, for as soon as he was old enough he was apprenticed to a stonecutter to learn the trade. After working at this for four years he enlisted in the United States army at Nashville, Tenn., as a member of Cavalry Troop Eight. He served in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, his troop being engaged in the Apache war, which was waged principally in New Mexico. At Fort Buford, in 1889, he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, which he had won by meritorious service. He then followed barbering for four years in the meantime, in 1892, he was elected assessor for Dawson county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1894. In December, 1897, President McKinley appointed him receiver of public moneys at the land office in Miles City, and since then he has made that town his home. He has been re-appointed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Rhoads has always been an active Republican, doing all he could to advance the interests of his party, and being accounted forceful and effective in the work. He was chairman of the county Republican committee in Dawson county in 1894 and 1896, and was highly commended for the efficiency of the organization he secured and the good results that followed. In fraternal relations he is connected in a leading way with the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the United Workmen and the Elks. In the order of Odd Fellows he has held each of the grand lodge offices, was grand master of the state in 1897-8, and representative to the sovereign grand lodge from Montana. In Masonry he belongs to both the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, and in the United Workmen he was grand master of the state in 1898-9. In religious faith he affiliates with the Presbyterian church.

On the 12th day of October, 1889, Mr. Rhoads was married with Miss Nellie Scott, a native of the Indian Territory, who came to Montana when she was very young. They have two children: Bessie, born in 1892, and James, born in 1891, both of whom are attending school in their home town. Mr. Rhoads was a member of the National Guard of Ohio in 1881, and as such helped to quell the riot in Cincinnati. It was his experience here that induced him to join the army. As he was a good soldier, a good political organizer, a good mechanic and a good county officer, so is he a good Federal official, a good municipal influence and a good citizen.

HON. JOHN E. RICKARDS.—Nature has no choice spots for the birth of her great men. According to her needs and occasions the earth is all Athens, all Stratford-on-Avon. When a man is required for any definite purpose, she produces him apparently without regard to circumstances, and flings him into the crisis fearlessly. She knows her brood, and those she singles out for great events never disappoint her. Born and reared in the little village of Delaware City, in the sterling state of Delaware, on the banks of the tided river of the same name, with possibly the horizon of his vision not lying beyond the neighboring cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to which, perhaps, his young heart turned as the embodiment of all there was of opportunity for him, Hon. James E. Rickards little dreamed in his youth of the stirring scenes which lay before him and the birth of a great state over which he was to preside. His ancestors had resided for generations on the banks of the Delaware, had flourished and thriven there with the flight of time, had borne their part in the honorable record of their proud little commonwealth in peace and war, and had been content to be numbered among her best and most useful citizens who faithfully performed every public and private duty. It had been reserved for him to carry the family name and the qualities which gave it distinction into a distant part of the country and the service of another people. And for this duty his preparation, while neither extensive nor showy, was consistent and sufficient. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, primary and academic, in the intervals between the busy farming seasons, until he passed the age of nineteen years. Then he went to Philadelphia and accepted employment for a time as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. But there was an unsatisfied longing within him which sought expression in a freer field and more ambitious life. It pointed him to the great northwest as its proper outlet, and thither he directed his willing footsteps. He reached Pueblo, Colo., in 1870, and engaged in clerking and bookkeeping until 1878. Then he found greater attraction at San Francisco, and there followed merchandising in the capacity of city salesman for four years. In September, 1882, he made Butte, Mont., his home, and has lived there ever since. In that great mining center he began operations in the oil trade, and soon made so deep an impression on the thoughtful minds of the city that he was chosen as an alderman, and in the performance of his official duties exhibited such superior legislative and executive ability that he was forced to accept a seat in the upper house of the territorial legislature.

In this larger field he amplified and intensified the good impressions he had made in the smaller, and was chosen in 1889 a member of the constitutional convention which preceded the admission of the territory into the Union as a state. In the deliberations of this body he was so forceful and influential, showed such readiness and tact, so much wisdom and common sense, that he attracted the attention of the whole people, and upon their admission to the dignity of statehood, he was made their lieutenant-governor by the largest majority received by a candidate of his party at that election. The choice was an eminently wise one, for following this election was a political struggle that resulted in the dismemberment of the legislature and the selection of two sets of United States senators. The emergency was a serious one, not only for the party but for the infant state, and required for its proper adjustment a rare combination of qualities in the directing power. As the presiding officer of the senate, Lieut.-Gov. Rickards, was found to have just the wisdom, the nerve, the personal magnetism, the savoir-faire, which the situation required. His masterly ruling that senators present and not voting could not be regarded as absentees finally effected an organization of the senate and brought about a joint session of the two houses, which resulted in the election of two Republican senators, thus securing a triumph, both state and national, for his party, and a much-appreciated relief from further trouble for the state. In this ruling he anticipated by a few days the famous decision of similar import made by Speaker Thomas B. Reed in the United States house of representatives. The memorable deadlock of the first Montana legislature will long be remembered. At the end of his term as lieutenant-governor, the dignified and lofty manhood and unusual administrative abilities Mr. Rickards had shown in that office made him the almost unanimous choice of his party for the more exalted station of governor and he was triumphantly elected, thus securing for the commonwealth a safe, conservative and at the same time a judiciously progressive administration.

In 1876 the future governor was married to Miss Lizzie M. Wilson, a native of Newark, Del., a descendant of one of the old Colonial families of the state. Their union was blessed with three sons, Homer C., Seward A. and Earl M. The oldest, Homer C., rendered gallant service to his country in the Spanish-American war as a member of the First Montana Volunteer Infantry, going into the service as a private and coming out with the well-earned epaulets of a lieutenant, having shown conspicuous bravery in every engagement in which his regiment took part. The first Mrs. Rickards having died in 1881 in San Francisco, where her remains are buried, the Governor married again in 1883, his second choice being Mrs. Eliza A. Boucher, a daughter of Thomas B. Ellis, of Pembroke, Ontario. She was a widow with one daughter. They have had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Howard B., Carlisle and Rachel. Mrs. Rickards is an accomplished and cultured lady; served with distinction as a member of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition and was selected to unveil Montana's silver statue of justice. On this occasion she delivered an address which won high commendation and otherwise discharged with great credit the delicate duty to which she had been assigned.

The Governor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose councils he has borne so prominent and useful a part that he has twice been chosen as a lay delegate to the general conference. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In the last he holds the rank of past grand chancellor. In all the relations of life and in every field of labor he has exemplified in a signal degree the best attributes of American citizenship.

WILLIAM C. RIDDELL, M. D.—In the character of Dr. Riddell are to be noted many of the elements derived from the sturdy New England ancestry, from which he sprang. He is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Helena, and was born in Wilmington, Windham county, Vt., on December 14, 1863, being the son of Henry and Emily (Crosby) Riddell, both of whom were also Vermonters. The father is a merchant and now resides in Boston, Mass. The latter's father was born of Scotch-Irish lineage in Massachusetts where he was for many years successfully engaged in merchandising. Dr. Riddell after his preliminary education in the public schools in 1880 matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the prescribed course, and in 1883 entered the medical department and was graduated as M. D. in 1886. He forthwith entered upon medical practice at Lawrence, Kan., where he was physician of the Indian school, remaining thus engaged until 1889, when he came to Helena. In 1890 he became the physician and surgeon of the Elk Horn Mining Company, taking up his residence at Elk Horn until 1895, when he returned to Helena, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, which is general in character and extends among the representative families. The Doctor is a close and avidious student, keeping fully abreast of the advances made in his noble profession. He retains membership in the American Medical Association, as well as in the state and county medical societies, in the work of each of which he takes zealous interest. He is also a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and has the distinction of being the secretary of the state board of medical examiners. He is also local surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad.

Dr. Riddell is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker, and he has been called upon to accept distinctive preferment in the gift of his party. He was elected to the state senate in 1896, serving for four years and proving an able representative of his constituency. He also served on the staff of Gov. Rickards as captain and as assistant surgeon. He was attached to the staff of Gov. Smith, as surgeon-general, a preferment to which he was and is eminently entitled. In his fraternal relations Dr. Riddell is prominently identified with the Masonic order and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Highlanders, and the Order of Pendo, being examining physician for the three last mentioned and having marked interest in each of these worthy organizations. In 1886 Dr. Riddell was united in marriage to Miss Nana Braden, who was born in Indiana, and who, like the Doctor, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. She has practiced her profession for three years. Dr. and Mrs. Riddell are the parents of four children, John P., Martha, Janet and Eugene R., and the family home is one in which the refined amenities of social life are ever in evidence.

JAMES REID.—The subject of this sketch was born in Dundas county, Ontario, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Samuel Reid, was born in the County of Derry, Ireland, and his mother, Nancy Marlin, was born in the county of Antrim. He attended the common school near his home in Ontario and began teaching in an adjoining district at the age of sixteen. After teaching for some time he attended high school in the village of Metcalfe, Ontario. Later he engaged in the lumber business, in which he remained for about five years. After two years spent in New York city he entered Toronto University. He received a part of his higher education at the Collegiate Institute, of Hamilton, Ontario, and graduated in 1881 with honors from the famous McGill University, of Montreal. He studied theology two years in the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and also two years in the Presbyterian College, of Montreal, graduating from the course in theology. He then spent one year in the Edinburg University and Synod Hall, where he was called to Bay City, Mich., where he spent several years in preaching and as principal of the high school of that city. After several years in business life he spent the winter of 1889 in New York in post-graduate work, and in the spring came to Montana, taking charge of the College of Montana at Deer Lodge, and also the Presbyterian church of that city. In the fall of 1891 he gave himself entirely to the work of the college, which he presided over successfully for five years. He was president of the Montana State Council of Education for three years, and in 1894 was president of the Montana State Teachers' Association. He was for more than four years a member of the state board of education, and, recognizing his executive and financial ability in the management of the college at Deer Lodge, that body placed him in charge of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman. He took charge of the college in 1894, and is still president of that institution.

GILMON RIGGS.—A well known resident of East Helena who is deserving of being classed among the progressive men of Montana and who has had influence in shaping her destiny, his having been the distinction of serving as a member of the convention which framed the present and effective constitution of the commonwealth, Gilmon Riggs also rendered valiant service for the Union on many a southern battlefield. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on February 5, 1836. His parents, Jeremiah D. and Isabella (Gillespie) Riggs, were both children of pioneers of that favored commonwealth, and died in Meigs county, after long lives of usefulness. The paternal grandfather of Gilmon also bore the name of Jeremiah, and he it was who first came to Ohio, coming from Washington county, Pa., about 1800. The great-grandfather, Mayland Riggs, removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania in Colonial days and there passed the residue of his life.

Gilmon Riggs, an apt student, received a good education in the public schools of Ohio and early became eligible for pedagogic work and was a successful teacher. He was engaged in instructing the "young idea" when a sterner duty confronted him. Civil war had "reared its horrid front," and in 1862 Mr. Riggs enlisted in Company B, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in June, 1865. His regiment was first assigned to duty in West Virginia, and later was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps. He took active part in the battles of Shiloh, Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman on the ever-memorable march to the sea, and on to Raleigh, N. C., and thence onward to Washington, where the soldiers, crowned with victorious laurels, participated in the grand review. Although Mr. Riggs fought bravely in some of the most fiercely contested battles known to history it was his good fortune to be neither wounded or taken prisoner. He was mustered out as sergeant and returned to his Ohio home, where he remained until 1870, when he cast in his fortunes with the embryonic state of Montana, with whose interests he has ever since been identified.

He came hither by the way of Ogden, Utah, and thence by stage to Helena, where he arrived on Washington's birthday, 1870. He soon purchased land at East Helena, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He is to be honored as the "father of East Helena," for he platted the town and gave it its name. Mr. Riggs has been a stalwart Republican from youth, and he has never failed to render the party every possible service. He was a candidate for the lower house of the legislature in 1889, and shared in the defeat which attended the party throughout the state. As a member of the state constitutional convention he contributed his quota toward insuring the growth and prosperity of the state, of which he is one of the best known and most highly respected pioneers now living. In 1860 Mr. Riggs was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Steward, a native of Meigs county, Ohio. She died in 1888, leaving one son, Francis M. On April 3, 1889, Mr. Riggs was again married, being then united with Miss Mary C. Woodyard, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of James and Charlotta (Mitchell) Woodyard. They have three children: Mary Louise, Gilmon, Jr., and Grace.

MICHAEL C. RILEY.—No man in the state has been a closer student of its esoteric work and exalted principles of that most ancient and noble of all fraternal organizations, the Masonic order, than Mr. Riley, while he has the distinction of being one of ten men in Montana who have attained the thirty-third, the last degree of the Scottish Rite, that of sovereign grand inspector-general of the consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on August 12, 1848, the son of Matthew and Margaret (Deven) Riley, both natives of Ireland. They died in Pennsylvania, where they took up their abode about 1838, emigrating thither from their native land. They were devoted Catholics, in which faith they reared their seven children, of whom Michael C. Riley was the sixth. The father devoted his attention to mining until the close of his life.

Michael C. Riley, after his education in the public schools, early became identified with railroading, from 1871 until 1875, holding the position of check clerk in southern Kansas in the employ of the L., L. & G. railroad. In 1875 he went to California, and there was stationary engineer at a mine in Alpine county in the Silver mountain mining district. He then divided his time between California and Nevada for three years, and in 1878 he located in Utah, becoming amalgamator in the silver mill at Park City for one year. In 1879 he came to Butte, where he has since resided, continuously operating stationary engines, and being known as a capable and faithful employe. In politics he gives his ballots to the Republican party, but has never sought office.

Mr. Riley was initiated as an entered apprentice in Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., in 1887. In this lodge he was raised to the master's degree, still retains his membership therein, and is a past master. The same year he took the capitular degrees in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he has twice served as high priest. In 1888 he was duly constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar of the York rite in Montana Commandery No. 3, of which he is past eminent commander. In this branch of the York Masonry he has the distinction of being past grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in the state, having been incumbent of the office in 1894-5. In 1888 he made his way "across the burning sands of the desert" in order to gain admittance to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1894, in order to complete his association with the York rite degrees, he passed the three cryptic degrees in Helena Council No. 9, R. & S. M., at Helena, from which he dimitted in 1896 to become a member of Zabud Council No. 2, in Butte, of which he was thrice illustrious master for three and one-half years. Having thus completed the circle of the York rite, Mr. Riley passed forward into the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in 1891, becoming a member of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, and in this body served two years as master of ceremonies. He advanced steadily in the Scottish Rite bodies, and has held official positions of note. He was wise master of Butte Chapter of Rose Croix three and one-half years, second lieutenant-commander of Butte Council of Kadosh two years, and master of Butte Consistory, S. P. R. S., one year. On February, 1898, at Butte, Mr. Riley received the thirty-third and last degree, so that he has attained the ultimate point in this great fraternity to which he has been so devoted. He joined the order of High Priesthood in 1898, and has served as its most exalted president up to the present. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Riley desired to enlist as a soldier, but he was disqualified on the score of age, and compelled to forego a military career. A man of genial presence, he makes and retains friends everywhere he goes, yet he has clung tenaciously to the life of a celibate.

JOSEPH H. RINEHART, M. D.—One of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in the state of Montana is Dr. Rinehart, who has been in active practice in the city of Billings, Yellowstone county, Mont., for nearly two decades. He has been a prominent factor in public affairs, and has ever manifested a lively interest in all enterprises or projects that would conserve the best interests of the state. He was long connected with the United States army in the west, and was a participant in many of the celebrated contests with Indians in the early days, his duties in this connection bringing him to Montana and eventually leading to his permanent location here.

Joseph H. Rinehart was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1849, being the son of William M. and Roxinda (LaRue) Rinehart. In the agnatic line the Doctor's ancestry is traced through four generations in the Old Dominion, the family being one of that sterling sort that has given prestige to the historic old commonwealth. The father of our subject received his education in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, rounded out at Heidelberg College, Germany, and is a man of high intellectual attainments and marked force of character. He became a prominent banker and capitalist in Cincinnati, where his death occurred in 1873. The mother of the Doctor traces her lineage to French origin, her father, Louis LaRue, having been a prominent shipowner in Havre, France. Her demise occurred in 1866.

Joseph H. Rinehart received his preliminary education in private schools of his native city, and in 1858 entered the preparatory department of St. Xavier College, graduating in 1866, the youngest person who ever received this distinction from that institution. In 1864 he enlisted as a drummer in the Second Battalion, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and was assigned to duty as a hospital steward, also doing much clerical work, and leaving the service in 1867 he returned to Cincinnati. In connection with his hospital service the young man gained valuable experience and devoted as much time as possible to the reading of medicine, continuing his studies after his return to Cincinnati and receiving his degree of M. D. in 1873, after graduating in the Ohio Medical College. In the same year he returned to the army, becoming surgeon and was assigned to duty with the troops in Dakota and Montana. He continued to be thus engaged until 1884, when he resigned and came to Billings, where he entered upon the private practice of his profession, his ability and genial personality soon winning a large and representative business. Since locating in Billings the Doctor's fealty to the city wavered but once—removing in 1890 to Seattle, Wash., then at the height of its boom. He remained there two and one-half years, was chosen mayor of Ballard, the suburban town in which he had his home, and in 1892 was elected to the lower house of the legislature, representing the Forty-third district. About this time the Doctor's business interests in Montana prompted his return to Billings, where he has since maintained his home and continued the general practice of his profession. He is held in the highest confidence and esteem, both as a man and a physician, and, being a close student and ever in touch with the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery, is recognized as one of the representative members of his profession in the state.

Dr. Rinehart has been called upon to serve in many positions of public trust and responsibility aside from those already mentioned. In 1887-8 he was superintendent of schools in Yellowstone county, served for six years as coroner and was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Billings for three terms. He was elected to the office of mayor in 1890, giving an effective administration to its affairs. Gov. Leslie appointed Dr. Rinehart a member of the first medical examining board of the state. He served as county physician of Yellowstone county for four years, was surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a long term of years and is now surgeon for the Burlington & Missouri River Railway. He also held preferment as city physician and physician for the county board of health. The prominence which has thus come to the Doctor in the line of his profession stands in distinct evidence of his popularity and high attainments. Dr. Rinehart was for some time with Gen. Custer's command, being with Maj. Reno at the time of the deplorable Custer massacre, and participated in many notable conflicts with the Indians which took place on Montana soil in pioneer days.

Dr. Rinehart is prominently identified with the leading fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His Masonic affiliations are with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; and Aldemar Council No. 5, R. & S. M., in each of which bodies he has been honored with many of the highest offices in the gift of his fraters. He is also a member of the social adjunct of Freemasonry, being a noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past chancellor of Rathbone Lodge No. 28, K. of P., and past grand of his lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics the Doctor has given stanch allegiance to the Republican party, is ever ready to advocate its principles, and has been an active worker in the party on many occasions.

In St. Louis, Mo., January 16, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Rinehart to Miss Mary Waugh, who was born in Ireland. Her parents were Michael and Catherine Waugh, the former being engaged in mercantile pursuits after his removal to the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart became the parents of four children: Charles L.; William Albert, deceased; Mary Frances, now the wife of A. E. Ross, and George A., deceased. Mrs. Rinehart was summoned into eternal rest in 1889, and on the 29th of May, 1890, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Jennie F. Mackellar, a native of Tiverton, Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Alexander and Margaret Mackellar, the father being a well-known merchant and capitalist of Canada. John Mackellar, a brother of Mrs. Rinehart, has served with distinction as a member of the Canadian parliament and in other responsible public offices. To Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart six children have been born, one being deceased, others still at the parental home. In order of birth, their names are as follows: Joseph Hill, Francis M., Jessie R. (deceased), Alma M., Lewis M. and Elwell O.

GREAT FALLS TOWNSITE COMPANY.—The Great Falls Townsite Company, of Great Falls, Mont., was organized in 1887 by Hon. Paris

William B. Rodgers

Gibson and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Hill was chosen president and Mr. Gibson vice-president of the townsite company and later Samuel Hill succeeded the original incumbent in the presidency. The stock of the company is held by stockholders in various parts of the United States and in Scotland, England and Germany. The present directors are James J. Hill, of St. Paul; United States Senator Paris Gibson, of Great Falls; H. W. Cannon, president of Chase National Bank, of New York city, and A. J. Shores, of Butte, Mont., and its president. The capital stock is $5,000,000, and the company owns 10,000 acres of land, including the townsite. Of this 2,000 acres are platted. The present secretary, treasurer and engineer is Andrew Rinker, who has principal charge of the business.

Mr. Rinker was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and educated in that city, and after acquiring an excellent education he entered the surveying department of that city in the Ninth district, passing four years in the office and acquiring an invaluable experience. In 1871 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and took the position of assistant engineer in that city. Here he remained until 1875, then engaged in business for himself until 1877. He then was made city engineer, in which position he served sixteen years. At the time of his arrival in Minneapolis the city was far from being a great metropolis, but Mr. Rinker served through the boom times, expending over $10,000,000. He had full charge of all municipal work, and during his incumbency of the office of city engineer he laid over 130 miles of sewers and 140 miles of water mains. He also laid over 1,000,000 square yards of pavement, the total cost of these improvements being $1,886,000. In 1893 the firm of Rinker & Hoff, consulting engineers, was formed, which accomplished extensive work within the city. On the dissolution of the firm in 1895, Mr. Rinker came to Great Falls, and has been one of the city's most progressive and influential citizens. He is a member of the Engineering Society of Minnesota, also of the American Board of Water Works Association. He has entire charge of the property of the Great Falls Townsite Company, and has successfully operated its business since July 1, 1896.

WILLIAM B. RODGERS.—Many men of distinctive professional ability and unswerving integrity are connected with the Montana bar, and as the lawyer ever takes an initiative part in conserving the highest public interests, it is fortunate indeed when a young state can enlist the services of thoroughly skilled and honorable legists. One of the representative members of the bar of Montana, William Baker Rodgers, is now incumbent of the important position of United States district attorney for Montana, with his residence at Anaconda. Mr. Rodgers is a native of Coles county, Ill., and traces his ancestry, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, to old southern origin. His maternal grandparents were from Tennessee and his paternal grandfather, an extensive planter "before the war," having been born in Huntsville, Ala., the latter's wife being a native of Kentucky. They removed to Morgan county, Ill., in 1830, and both died in Coles county, in that state. William Baker Rodgers was born on January 7, 1865, the son of John W. and Margaret E. (Gillenwaters) Rodgers, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a farmer, but a man of marked intellectual strength and a stalwart advocate of Republican principles. He was a native of Morgan county, Ill., and in that state his death occurred in 1884. His wife, a woman of education and refinement, survived him only one year. She was a daughter of Thomas Gillenwaters, one of the pioneers of Illinois, residing in Effingham county, where he filled several important offices. John W. and Margaret E. Rodgers became the parents of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are now residents of Montana, the fourth a practicing physician in Kentucky.

Mr. Rodgers received excellent private instruction from his mother in addition to his early education in the public schools until 1883, and then he completed a course of study in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Ill., relying largely upon his own resources in defraying his expenses, devoting his attention to teaching in alternate years and thus was enabled to realize his scholastic ambitions. While in the university he took a prominent part in debating societies, showing a marked aptitude for dialectics. This naturally led him to adopt the legal profession, and in 1889 he entered the law department of the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in the class of 1891. He came to Montana the same year, locating in Phillipsburg and securing admission to the bar of the state. In 1892 he entered into partnership with his brother, Hiram W., and this association has since obtained, the firm controlling a large business and being retained in much important litigation in both state and Federal courts. Mr. Rodgers has ever been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and the principles and policies for which it stands exponent, and an active worker in the cause. His eligibility for public preferment was early recognized, since in very early manhood he was elected tax collector of Pleasant Grove township, Coles county, Ill., this being a position of distinctive trust, involving the handling of large sums of money.

In 1892 Mr. Rodgers was elected county attorney of Deer Lodge county, Montana, securing a majority of 335 votes, though the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Democratic. This office he filled for two years and in 1894 he was elected joint representative of Deer Lodge and Missoula counties in the lower house of the state legislature, receiving a mjority of 500 votes. He was one of the working members of the house, taking an active part in its deliberations and being assigned to membership on several of the most important committees, the judiciary committee, the committee on ways and means and the committee on state boards and officers, of which last he was chairman. In 1897 Mr. Rodgers received from the attorney-general of the United States the appointment as assistant United States attorney for the district of Montana, under Gov. Leslie, then United States attorney for Montana. In February, 1898, Mr. Rogers was appointed to succeed Gov. Leslie in the office of United States district attorney, and to the responsible duties of this office he has given a discriminating and effective administration. On June 17, 1896, Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage to Miss Alice Knowles, of Petersburg, Ill., and she is a favorite in the best social circles, being a woman of gracious presence and refinement. They have one daughter, Margrett E.

SAMUEL A. BALLIET. — A representative member of the bar of Montana, one who honors his profession by his direction thereto and the talents he brings to bear, is Mr. Balliet, who is engaged in active legal practice in the capital city, which has been his home for nearly a score of years. Mr. Balliet is distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, and that his success has been worthily achieved no one can doubt. The family is of pure French extraction in the agnatic line, Paulus Balliet, the original American ancestor, having emigrated to America as early as 1738, and securing land from William Penn, located with his family at White Hall, Pa., many years prior to the Revolution.

Samuel A. Balliet was born on the parental homestead in De Kalb county, Ill., on January 16, 1851, the son of John and Hannah (Sarver) Balliet, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois about 1846, the father locating a government claim about sixty-five miles from Chicago. He engaged in farming for a number of years, eventually removing to Story county, Iowa, where he died on November 29, 1893, his wife surviving him until March 22, 1898, when she died. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living. Samuel A. Balliet on the farm received that sturdy discipline which gives mental and physical vigor and a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity of honest toil. The atmosphere of his home was one of refinement and encouragement, where the elemental rectitudes were ever observed. Mr. Balliet had for educational advantages after the primary stage the excellent schools at Sycamore the official center of his native county. In 1872 he accompanied his parents to Iowa and engaged in teaching at Nevada. Having determined to make law his profession he entered Union College of Law, at Chicago, where he pursued his technical studies, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1877.

At Nevada, Iowa, in 1877, Mr. Balliet was united in marriage to Miss Libbie C. Lovell, who died in July, 1879, leaving an infant daughter, Libby L. Balliet. In 1880 Mr. Balliet removed to Omaha, Neb., where he was connected in a professional partnership with Hon. N. J. Burnham. He later removed to Haley, Idaho, and during his residence there was a candidate for the appointment as chief justice of the territory, Idaho not being yet a state.

Mr. Balliet came to Helena in 1884, entered at once upon an active legal practice and soon gained standing at the bar of the state. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clarke county, the last one to serve under the territorial regime. For his able and economical administration of his office he gained a high reputation, his work being heartily endorsed. He was the Republican candidate in 1900 for representative of Lewis and Clarke county in the state legislature, but accompanied the ticket to defeat. He is now holding the office of referee in bankruptcy. In his fraternal relations Mr. Balliet is past master of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and past grand

Yours Truly
S. A. Balliet

chancellor of the Montana grand lodge of Knights of Pythias. Two of his brothers are also attorneys, the eldest brother, S. F. Balliet, is judge of the district court at Des Moines, Iowa, and C. H. Balliet is a practicing attorney at Omaha, Neb.

WILLIAM ROE.—The history of the early days of Montana—when civilization had but precarious foothold and when necessity compelled that the settlers should be a law to themselves in dealing with crime, when hostile Indians were a menace on every side and when life on the frontier was turbulent and chaotic—reads almost like a romance; and yet, fortunately, there are a number of the old-timers, the founders of our great commonwealth, remaining with us as this glorious twentieth century rolls itself into the cycles of time, and it is an imperative duty that their reminiscences of the pioneer epoch be recorded and perpetuated while they are here to relate them. The dramatic story of the brave men who gathered about the cradle of the infant Montana must not be lost, and in the case at hand we have to do with one of the sterling pioneers and honored citizens of the state, whose life has been of signal usefulness and integrity, and is now recognized as a representative citizen of Beaverhead county.

Mr. Roe is a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born October 11, 1838, a son of Abraham and Mary (Boss) Roe, both natives of England, and there passed their entire lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, four only now living William Roe attended school until he attained the age of eleven years, and then engaged in farm work until he reached the age of twenty. In 1858 he came to America, determined to try his fortunes in the New World, being accompanied by his elder brother, Isaac, who was one of the earliest of the Montana pioneers, but died in 1873, due mention of whom is made on another page of this work. The brothers landed in New York, and thence made their way to Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa, where they remained eighteen months, our subject devoting his attention to the erection of houses. In the spring of 1860, when the gold excitement broke out in Colorado, then Jefferson Territory, he started on the long and perilous trip across the plains and over the mountains to Pike's Peak, his equipment consisting of one yoke of oxen and three yoke of cows. The trip was made by way of Fort Laramie and the Platte river, and while en route Mr. Roe killed his first antelope. The animal was at some distance but Mr. Roe hid behind a bunch of weeds, and when the antelope was within seventy-five yards it started to turn, but was brought down by a shot from his rifle. He also killed deer on Platte river, but saw only four buffalo, which were followed a long distance without success. Our subject and his partner were about fifteen miles from the train when darkness set in, and finally his companion left him, insisting that he was proceeding in the wrong direction, but within a half hour Mr. Roe heard his call, rejoined him and thereafter trusted to his judgment as to the route to be taken. They reached Platte river at two o'clock in the morning, tired and extremely thirsty, and our subject refers to the draught he there secured as the best drink he ever had in his life. They struck the river at a point fifteen miles above the wagon train, finding a party encamped at that point, were joined by the train at noon the next day, and proceeded on their way, Mr. Roe having his turn at driving every third day. They met a few jaded caravans on the return trip, the wagons in some instances bearing the sententious inscriptions: "Pike's Peak or Bust," and "Busted, by G——." They arrived in Denver the last of June, from thence Mr. Roe proceeded to Gregory, and in that locality was employed in the quartz mines about two years. He then joined a party and started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho Territory, then a part of Montana. They left Denver in May, 1862, and came through by way of Lander's cutoff, employing Mormons to guide them through to where Salmon City now stands. Heavy snows in the mountains had prevailed during the winter, and in the spring the streams encountered were much swollen, making it difficult to cross them. Arrived at Green river they had in their train thirty-three wagons, but not waiting for a subsidence of the water, Mr. Roe and his party took their wagons apart and ferried the river and two forks of the same, transferring their goods in the wagon boxes, which were hastily caulked for the purpose. In June they reached Snake river, and resorted to the same expedient in crossing, the ferrying being continued as late as two o'clock in the morning, the moon being bright. All of Mr. Roe's provisions were on the last load for the night, and the wagon box was swamped and floated down the stream, one of the four men in the same being drowned, one swam to shore and the other two remained on the wagon-box, which had overturned, finally landing on a bar. Much of the goods were saved. Difficulty was experienced, however, in getting the cattle across; finally ropes were placed on the horns of the animals and, two at a time, were compelled to swim the stream at the back of the wagon-box ferry, our subject's duty being to sit in the stern and use a club in keeping the cattle from climbing into the improvised boat. Four days were consumed in thus ferrying the river.

When they arrived where Salmon City now stands it was found that the gold diggings were three hundred miles distant, and many abandoned their wagons and packed through the mountains to the mines. Mr. Roe remained with the wagon and oxen and was the first to turn back and start for what is now Montana. A train of 150 wagons was organized, and Timothy Goddell, a trapper, agreed to escort the party to Deer Lodge for $150, he being familiar with the old Mullan or government road, arriving at Deer Lodge in July, 1862, but Mr. Roe went to Gold creek, where he prospected for two weeks. While there men who had been with the party on the trip from Colorado came into camp and reported a better prospect on a creek they had crossed, and Mr. Roe, with others, joined them and started for the place, thus coming to what is now the old city of Bannack. There Mr. Roe and three others staked out claims, all joined in, working one at a time. The first day they rocked out $40 on Grasshopper creek, and their operations continued to be successful. In September the party began to consider the matter of securing provisions for the winter, and a miners' meeting was called to determine as to ways and means, the nearest source of supply being Salt Lake City, and a journey thereto would be dangerous by reason of hostile Indians. On a call for volunteers to make the trip, Mr. Roe was one of thirteen who responded, and he started out with three oxen and one cow attached to his wagon. The party started on the 2nd of September, and on the 10th ferried Snake river at the point where Mr. Roe and his train had crossed the spring before. Their money was gold dust and greenbacks, neither of which the Mormons would accept in trade; but they finally sold their dust to a man named Jennings, of Salt Lake City, who paid $17 an ounce in currency, giving them a letter to Mormon merchants stating that the greenbacks were also good. On arriving in Salt Lake City they purchased flour, bacon, beans and a small amount of coffee and sugar, loaded the supplies into their wagons and prepared for the return trip, telling others of the gold discoveries, hence there were twenty-six wagons in the train on the return trip. At Snake river the party divided, but came together again, and three of their wagons broke down on account of bad roads and heavy loads. The last to give way contained 6,000 pounds of flour, and as the contents of the other two had been divided among the other wagons it now became necessary to send to Bannack, twenty-five miles distant, for more wagons. They secreted the flour and pushed on, and a few days later met a man with wagons going out for the material in response to the message sent to Bannack. This man was killed by the Indians, his two wagons were burned and his oxen driven off. Another party subsequently went and secured the flour. Our subject reached Bannack on the 28th of November and there was great rejoicing in the camp when the wagons with provisions arrived. The winter was exceptionally mild, and they continued to mine during the entire season. In 1863 Isaac Roe joined his brother, but returned to Iowa in the fall and purchased a stock of general merchandise, which he brought through to Bannack. Arriving September 15, 1864, he opened a store and conducted a very successful business, the subject of this review devoting his attention entirely to mining until 1865. This was prior to the rich discoveries which made Bannack famous.

Mr. Roe was one of those prominently concerned in the organization of the vigilance committee in this locality made necessary by the depredations of outlaws and road agents, whose attrocities were of the most heinous character. On New Year's night, 1864, the committee decided that three of the most desperate characters known in the history of the state should be executed,—Henry Plummer, "Buck" Stimpson and Ned Ray. Two parties were appointed to execute the desperadoes,—one to capture Ray and the other to apprehend Stimpson and Plummer, the latter having been sheriff of the county while leader of the outlaws. Mr. Roe was a member of the latter party, as was also his partner, D. J. Jones. On a bitterly cold night they were sent over to Yankee Flat to see that the two men did not escape. They waited until they were nearly frozen and then called for the committee to proceed. Stimpson was captured at a private house while attending a dance, Mr. Roe taking an important part in the capture, and also that of Plummer, shortly afterward. It is well that a veil be drawn over these scenes, for the men expiated their many crimes, and the rehearsal of the details can do naught save to excite a morbid curiosity. The vigilance committee simply executed their manifest and imperative duty, and rid Montana of a class of desperadoes whose lives and actions have left the one blot on the fair escutcheon of the state. In this case the three men mentioned were shown only such mercy as they had accorded their numerous victims, being executed upon the improvised gallows in a locality which afterwards bore the gruesome title of Hangman's gulch. The night after their execution, in the room where their bodies were lying, "Dutch John" was executed after having confessed to killing an entire family the preceding winter, chopping up their bodies and putting the mutilated remains through a hole in the ice of Snake river.

In 1867 Mr. Roe purchased two hundred head of cattle, considered a large herd at the time, and engaged in the butchering business in Bannack, being associated with his brother under the firm name of Isaac Roe & Bro. He continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1875, and somewhat later took out a license to buy gold, thus giving inception to the banking house of I. Roe & Bro. He continued in the cattle business, conducting operations on a large scale until 1899, when he sold his various ranches, cattle, etc., and came to Dillon, Beaverhead county, where he, with others, organized the State Bank of Dillon, of which he is vice-president, and to whose affairs he devotes the greater portion of his time and attention, although he has other capitalistic interests of importance. He is developing a copper-silver prospect in the Elkhorn district which promises to be a valuable producing mine, but has owned and assisted in the development of many of the principal mining prospects in the county. He owns valuable realty in Dillon, and his residence is one of the finest in the town. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but is essentially a business man and has at all times peremptorily refused to permit his name to be considered in connection with any political office.

In 1887 Mr. Roe, with, others, apprehended and secured the conviction of one of the worst "cattle rustlers" or thieves, in the county—Joe Jaggers—and after his release from the penitentiary in 1893 he attacked Mr. Roe, striking him on the head with a chair, the result being the formation of a blood clot on the brain. It was believed that Mr. Roe could not live, but was taken to Chicago, where his skull was trephined and the clot successfully removed. It is gratifying to note that he is now as hale and strong as he had been before the murderous assault.

On the 1st of January, 1878, Mr. Roe was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Shineberger, a native of Philadelphia,Pa., who came to Montana to visit her brother, Joseph Shineberger, one of the influential and extensive cattlegrowers of Beaverhead county, and here she met and married Mr. Roe. They have one son, Edward B., who received a thorough business education and who was a member of the executive corps of the State Bank of Dillon until his health became impaired. He is now assisting his uncle, John Shineberger, in the management of his large cattle interests.

CHARLES C. RUEGER.—Prepared for superior professional service by a thorough technical education and endowed by nature with strong intellectual powers, excellent judgment and the genius of application, Charles C. Rueger, superintendent of the Lexington mining properties at Butte, has reached prominence in business through legitimate channels of honest effort and good equipment, and not through accidental aid or adventitious circumstances.

He was born in Switzerland, December 9, 1844, the son of John and Anna E. (Wartenweiler) Rueger, natives of Switzerland. The father emigrated in 1847, and became a pioneer of California in 1849; he died in 1901. The mother is still living. The son, Charles, was eleven years old when he settled in California, and soon after entered the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, from which he graduated in 1862. He then entered the chemical laboratory and assay office of Dr. Gideon E. Moore, in San Francisco, for a course of special training. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., also passed some time in the gold mining districts of California for the purpose of thoroughly familiarizing himself with mining and milling as carried on in the United States. He then went to Europe and pursued a course of study and practice in mining engineering and metallurgy at the mining academies of Freiberg, Clausthal and Berlin.

He gave four years to such studies, after which he traveled seven months, examining mines and technical works, familiarizing himself with European methods of mining and ore treatment. Returning to the United States he followed his profession in California, Nevada, Colorado and Utah. In 1884 he came to Montana in the employ of the Anaconda Company, and for more than two years was superintendent of the concentrators belonging to and operated by that company. He was for a short time thereafter in Colorado, and then came to Butte, where, since 1887, he has had charge of the Lexington mining properties as superintendent and general manager. As an expert in his profession he has been identified with several of the prominent mining cases litigated in the northwest.

He was united in marriage in 1871 with Miss Fanny Scheitlin, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Charles E. and Emma L.

SANFORD RUFFNER.—Born in Jessamine county, Ky., on April 8, 1834, and one of the nine children of Samuel Ruffner, a Pennsylvania soldier of the war of 1812, who afterwards located in the Blue Grass state and lived there until 1849, then removed to Missouri where he made his home for the rest of his life, passing away in 1869. Leaving home when he was twenty-six and for two years oscillating between the middle west and the far northwest, crossing the plains several times, some of his trips being stormy and troubled passages, Sanford Ruffner brought to his permanent new home near Bozeman, a physical organism developed by healthful exercise, mental faculties broadened by experience and sharpened by vigilance in contest with savage nature and still more savage men. In his rural home in Kentucky he began his education in private schools, finishing it in his second rural home in Missouri in the public schools, going from the schoolroom form to the carpenter's bench and giving a full apprenticeship to the acquisition of his trade. He worked at carpentry in Independence, Mo., until the spring of 1860, when he started for Colorado with an ox team. He stopped the first season in California gulch, the present site of Leadville, prospecting, and went to Denver in 1861. He returned to Missouri in the fall, and in the spring started toward the Pacific coast, Carson City, Nev., being his destination.

He again went overland by ox-team and had trouble all along the line. The train was a large one, having at least a hundred wagons and a due complement of men. It moved with military discipline and guards and kept a continual lookout. Capt. Anderson, later of Deer Lodge county, Mont., was the commander, but in spite of the utmost vigilance and care one man was killed and many wounded, as they were engaged in almost nightly skirmishes with the Indians. Nor were they comforted by the frequent appearance of outfits that had gone before them in ruins, with the wagons burned, the contents stolen and the emigrants murdered. When they reached the Platte river they decided to come to Montana instead of Nevada, and took a route via the Landis cutoff, intending to locate on Salmon river, but, receiving unfavorable reports of that locality, they changed their course to Deer Lodge, where they arrived in September, 1862. Mr. Ruffner stayed a month there and went to Bannack where he wintered, working at mining and then at his trade until the fall of 1863, when he outfitted and went to Salt Lake City for provisions, which he brought back and sold at good profit. He continued this business until the fall of 1864, when he located on the ranch he now occupies on Bozeman creek, about two miles and a half from Bozeman.

Mr. Ruffner was married on October 28, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Switzler, of Salt Lake, a daughter of James L. Switzler, a native of Missouri. They have five children: Olla M., now Mrs. Harry Brown, of Sacramento, Cal.; Charles Q., living at home; Lester, at Big Timber; Stella M. and Leila, both of school age and at home. Mr. Ruffner's home is one of the finest in location and equipment in the whole Gallatin valley, and contains about 600 acres, peacefully slumbering in a beautiful vale along Bozeman creek, with a pleasing alternation of hillside and meadow. His residence is a two-story brick house of good proportions, well built and conveniently arranged. The barns, sheds, granaries and other outhouses are ample, both in number and capacity, to house his valuable flocks and herds and the enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. Mr. Ruffner is one of Gallatin county's most respected citizens. He has rendered excellent service to the people as school trustee for many years and has had an active influence for good in every public enterprise. In 1898 he was president of the Association of Pioneers of Montana, in whose affairs he has always taken active interest.

FRED S. SANDEN—one of the active working members in the lower house of the Seventh general assembly of the legislature of Montana, rendering effective service, and who is recognized as one of the progressive business men of the capital city, where he is manager of the well known clothing house of Anderson Brothers Company—claims the far Northland as the place of his nativity, having been born in the thriving seaport city of Goteborg, in western Sweden, on November 14, 1863. His father, Swan S. Sanden, was a native of the same laen, being a farmer and miller by occupation and a man of influence in his community. He served for several years as a member of the elective jury of his district, and died at the age of seventy-eight years, honored by all who knew him. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Christina Anderson, likewise a native of the laen of Goteborg, and is still living at her old home. Fred S. Sanden received excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools in the vicinity of his home and finally the high school of Goteborg, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1878. He came to America in 1879 to join his brother, who had preceded him by several years. He first located at Wausau, Wis., where he attended school in order to familiarize himself with the language of the country. After leaving school he secured employment in a department store at Wausau, his object being to learn the clothing business. He remained there two years, but in 1885 came to Helena, Mont., and for two years was associated with his brother, who was a contractor. Mr. Sanden then entered the employ of Mr. Harris, a clothing merchant, and remained with him four years. In 1892 he removed to Wenatchee, Wash., where he engaged in business on his own responsibility, disposing of his interests at the expiration of eight months and returning to Helena, where he assumed a position in the extensive clothing house of the Anderson Brothers Company, with whom he has since remained, having been promoted to the position of manager in 1897. He is a capable and enterprising business man, is distinctly popular and has spared no effort to forward interests of the business over which he has charge in the capacity noted.

In 1894 Mr. Sanden was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Patterson, who was born in Lawrence, Kan., her father being an extensive farmer and cattlegrower. Mr. and Mrs. Sanden have two children: Eugene, born April 10, 1895, and Florence Helena, born June 29, 1900.

Fraternally our subject is identified with Montana Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and also holds membership in the grand lodge of the order of the state. He is also a member of Garnet Camp No. 105, W. W. In 1888 Mr. Sanden became a member of Battery A, Montana National Guard, enlisting as a private and being appointed sergeant about six months later. At the expiration of three years he was made second lieutenant, and upon the resignation of Capt. Craig our subject was chosen as his successor, retaining the captaincy about three years and resigning the same at the time of his removal to the state of Washington. Gov. Toole issued his discharge, which was one of the most commendable ever given in connection with the National Guard in the state. While a member of Battery A, Mr. Sanden attended three of the state encampments of the National Guards.

In politics our subject is a stalwart supporter of the Populist party, having been an active worker in its ranks. In the fall of 1900 he was the successful fusion nominee for representative in the legislature from Lewis and Clarke county. In the session of the Seventh assembly he introduced the important bill requiring a constitutional amendment, known as house bill No. 8, this being the first measure of this character to receive the necessary two-thirds vote that had ever passed the house of representatives. Mr. Sanden worked indefatigably in support of the measure, both upon the floor of the house and by personal overtures to members of both houses, but the bill failed to receive a two-thirds majority of the senate, there being twelve votes in favor and eleven in opposition. He also introduced in the house the joint memorial requesting an appropriation for the improvement of the irrigating systems in the state, and was made chairman of the committee on state boards and officers. He was also a member of the committees on internal improvements and on corporations other than municipal, and was recognized as one of the valuable working members of the house. It is safe to say that he is destined for further political honors in the gift of the people of the state.

WILLIAM H. RUCKER.—Left an orphan by the death of his father when he was nine years old and that of his mother when he was ten, life presented to Mr. Rucker no primrose path of dalliance. With him it has been the order of the day to work and hustle from early youth and to make his own way in the world, not looking for the smiles of fortune until he could win them by arduous effort and meritorious, self-reliant service. And this he has done. He was born November 30, 1864, in Newton county, Mo., whither his father, Newton Rucker, had come from Kentucky, and where he died in 1873. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Akin, was born in Berry county, Mo., and died at her home in Newton county, in that state, aged thirty-six.

William H. Rucker received education in the district schools, and when he was seventeen years old went to Vernon, in western Texas, where he was employed from 1881 to 1886 on the stock ranch of Stephen Worsham. In the fall of 1886 he left Texas, and, making his way to Pierre, S. D., passed the winter there. In the spring of 1887 he went to Camp Crook and engaged with the Hashknife Cattle Company, remaining in its service until 1888. He then took up his residence at Wibaux, then called Mingusville, and went to work on the stock ranches of Pierre Wibaux, with whom he remained until 1889, since which time he has been conducting a retail liquor business in the town of Wibaux, with good financial success. In politics Mr. Rucker is an ardent Democrat, and always bears his portion of the party burden although never seeking any of its favors for himself. He was married at Wibaux November 25, 1891, to Miss Lizzie Williams, a native of Ireland. They have two children, William Henry, aged seven, and John Edward, aged six.

Mr. Rucker has been a hard-working, industrious man, living a frugal, correct and useful life. Whatever he has acquired is the result of his own thrift, energy and business capacity. He is one of the men who, in making money, do not so fall in love with it as to forget their duty to their fellow men. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people he takes a deep interest, and is one of the first to assist in promoting any good enterprise. In consequence of this disposition and his genial manner, together with his general worth and usefulness, he is well esteemed.

MORRIS SANDS.—In noting the salient points in the career of Mr. Sands, one of the representative and successful business men of Helena, largely identified with enterprises of wide scope and importance, there can not fail to be an attending incentive for the emulation of his career of signal ability and honor. Mr. Sands is the managing partner in the Sands Brothers Company, one of the most extensive dry goods establishments in the state and one that has the distinction of being the oldest exclusive house of the sort in Montana; and is also secretary and treasurer of the Sands Cattle & Land Company, representing extensive and important industrial enterprise. His career has been one of consecutive application and unquestioned integrity, and he stands prominent among the progressive men of the state.

Morris Sands is a native of the quaint and picturesque little city of Kalisch, Poland, where he was born on December 29, 1852. His father, Marcus Sands, was born in the same old city, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, later turning his attention to speculating in grain. He received an academic education and was a man of great force of character and keen business ability. He married Miss Celia Goldman, a native of Germany, and became the parents of thirteen children, the subject of this review being the tenth in order of birth. Morris Sands secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, later attended college, supplemented by further school work after coming to America. He was but thirteen years of age when he left his native land and came to the United States, whither his brothers had preceded him. He remained one year in New York city, and in 1867 went to Denver, Colo., where his brothers were established in business. He there attended school for three years and then became identified with his brothers in their business enterprise. His brothers, Abraham and Julius, established a mercantile business at Bannack, Mont., as early as 1867, which was transferred later to Helena, where Julius Sands was located in 1870, at which time Morris came to the then territory. He was connected with the Helena establishment until 1876, when he became associated in establishing the firm of Strausburger & Co., at Bozeman, personally contributing the funds for the opening of the business at that place. At the expiration of three years he sold his interest to his partner, and in 1880 acquired a partnership interest in the firm of Sands Brothers, in Helena, having previously been in active charge of the establishment. Since becoming a member of the firm he has maintained the control and management of the enterprise, now advanced to a foremost position among the retail mercantile houses of the state, his associate in the business being his brother Julius, who retains his residence in New York city that the best of advantages are secured in the matter of purchasing goods. The stock is at all times select and comprehensive, and the establishment is one of the most popular in the capital city. The Sands Cattle and Land Company, of which our subject is secretary and treasurer, is an incorporated concern, whose stock is owned entirely by members of the family. It has extensive ranch properties in Teton county, where particular attention has been given to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, the stock in the latter line having been practically closed out in 1900, when the horses were sold to the government for use in the Philippines. The enterprise is now confined to the growing of cattle and sheep. Mr. Sands has also been concerned in the development of mining interests in the districts about Helena, and owns stock in valuable properties at the present time.

In politics Mr. Sands gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time to business interests and demands that would suffer by any inattention. Fraternally he is identified with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed the various chairs, with the Ancient Order United Workmen, and is a member of the Montana Club. His chief pleasure, however, is found in the precincts of his home, where a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence. He is a member of Temple Emanu-El, being president of its board of trustees in 1898, and still a member thereof, taking a deep interest in the work of the synagogue. He is a man of sterling character and is highly esteemed in business circles. In the city of Butte, on January 16, 1882, Mr. Sands was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Jacobs, who was born in Mississippi, whence she came to Montana with her parents while an infant. They have no children.

CAPT. LOUIS P. SANDERS.—As a native of Montana, as the son of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens, as one who served with signal gallantry and honor in the late Spanish-American war, and as one of the able young members of the bar of Montana, this brilliant young man deserves recognition in this work. Louis Peck Sanders was born in Helena, Mont., on October 23, 1870, the son of Col. Wilbur Fisk and Harriet Peck (Fenn) Sanders. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) The Captain was graduated from the Helena high school as a member of the class of 1886. He then entered the famous Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., one of the new world's leading preparatory schools, whose foundation dates back to 1781, and there Mr. Sanders was graduated in 1889. Matriculating in Harvard University he completed its classical course of four years and was duly graduated therefrom with the class of 1893, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He returned to his native city, and entered the law office of Sanders & Sanders, the senior member of which was his father, and, here, under the effective direction implied, continued his study of the law until June, 1896, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, and later was admitted to the federal courts. He then became a member of the firm of Sanders & Sanders, and continued in legal practice in Helena until May, 1898.

Capt. Sanders, on the first call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war promptly tendered his services, and on May 7, 1898, was mustered in as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the First Montana United States Volunteers, this regiment being the first in the Union to be mustered into service. Soon afterward the regiment proceeded to San Francisco, Cal., and went into camp at the Presidio. On June 16 Capt. Sanders was relieved from duty with his regiment and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, and, thus associated, he sailed for the Philippine Islands on July 23, on the transport Rio Janeiro, and the troops landed at Cavite August 23. Capt. Sanders served on the staff of Gen. Otis as aide-de-camp until September 16, when he requested to be relieved from this duty. His request was granted, he rejoined his regiment and served with it until November 23, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the Eighth Army Corps and the military governor of the Philippines. Capt. Sanders was promoted to the captaincy of Company B on January 29, 1899, but continued on the staff of Gen. Otis until August 23, when he was relieved and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the First Montana Infantry, U. S. V. The same afternoon the regiment boarded the United States transport Valencia and set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived in due time and were mustered out of service October 17, 1899.

After thus rendering effective and loyal service to his country, Capt. Sanders resumed his interrupted legal work. He returned to his home in Helena, and a month later opened a law office in Butte as the local representative of the firm of Sanders & Sanders. Here he secured his quota of the important legal business. Politically Capt. Sanders gives unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, but he has not sought public office, realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and demands a singleness of purpose and an undivided attention if the maximum of success is to be attained. On April 18, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Capt. Sanders and Miss Helen Knapp Fitzgerald, who was born in Mississippi, the daughter of Gen. William Francis Fitzgerald, who was a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war and who later was attorney-general of California. He was but fifteen years old when he entered the Confederate service. Somewhat of a romance attaches the marriage of Capt. Sanders, for the young soldier formed the acquaintance of Miss Fitzgerald in California, while en route to the Philippines. The young couple occupies a prominent position in the social activities of Butte, where they enjoy distinctive popularity.

WILLIAM I. BAKER, one of the prominent and successful sheep raisers of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born in Hendricks county, Ind., on March 18, 1855. He is the son of James M. and Mary J. (Nolan) Baker, natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer, removed to Indiana in 1855 where he passed a long life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1890, his wife surviving, who died in 1875. Of their ten children, three sons now live in Montana.

William I. Baker was reared in Indiana and there he received education in the public schools. In 1881 he came to Montana and soon after his arrival associated himself with the Dearborn Sheep Company, on the south fork of the Sun river, remaining with that company thirteen months. He was subsequently employed by George A. Wells and later he became his partner, remaining in this connection until 1887, when he began business for himself on Otter creek with 2,000 head of sheep. Here he continued until 1899, when his flocks had increased to 7,000 sheep and his realty to 3,000 acres of land. A convenient abstract of Mr. Baker's is given in the statement that he arrived in Helena with $500 in money and a sick wife, and when he sold out his ranch he received $35,000.

In 1880 Mr. Baker was married in Indiana to Miss Nannie Pennington, a native of that state. They have one daughter, Maude F., and since 1899 their home has been in Great Falls. The political affiliations of Mr. Baker are with the Republican party, and in 1896 he was a nominee for the office of county commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. Wherever Mr. Baker is known, and his circle of acquaintances is a wide one throughout the state, he is highly esteemed. In him the people recognize a man who has made his way in the state of his early adoption solely by those sterling qualities of character which have conquered the great west, and made it the abiding place of peace and prosperity.

REV. PATRICK RYAN.—Among those rendering effective service in the cause of the divine Master is Father Ryan, assistant pastor of St. Lawrence church in Walkerville, Silver Bow county, a young man of marked individuality and fervent zeal in the work of his sacred office. Father Ryan is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born on February 28, 1875, the son of Thomas and Ellen (Donegan) Ryan, both of whom were representatives of sterling old Irish stock. The father, a farmer, passed his life in his native land, and his widow still resides in County Limerick, the place of her birth. One son, the only brother of Father Ryan, is following agriculture in Ireland. In the Fenian rebellion in Ireland Thomas Ryan was a private in the ranks of that brotherhood of patriots. Father Ryan, the third of the five children of this worthy couple, was reared and educated in Ireland. From the national school he went to Thurles College, a celebrated church institution in the town of Thurles, in Munster county, and there completed his theological course. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and was ordained to the priesthood. Following the advice of the vice-president of his alma mater, he came to America after receiving holy orders, and forthwith

W. J. Baker

ment boarded the United States transport Valencia and set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived in due time and were mustered out of service October 17, 1899.

After thus rendering effective and loyal service to his country, Capt. Sanders resumed his interrupted legal work. He returned to his home in Helena, and a month later opened a law office in Butte as the local representative of the firm of Sanders & Sanders. Here he secured his quota of the important legal business. Politically Capt. Sanders gives unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, but he has not sought public office, realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and demands a singleness of purpose and an undivided attention if the maximum of success is to be attained. On April 18, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Capt. Sanders and Miss Helen Knapp Fitzgerald, who was born in Mississippi, the daughter of Gen. William Francis Fitzgerald, who was a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war and who later was attorney-general of California. He was but fifteen years old when he entered the Confederate service. Somewhat of a romance attaches the marriage of Capt. Sanders, for the young soldier formed the acquaintance of Miss Fitzgerald in California, while en route to the Philippines. The young couple occupies a prominent position in the social activities of Butte, where they enjoy distinctive popularity.

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W. J. Baker

took up the work of his high calling in Walkerville, Mont., where he arrived on November 1, 1900, becoming assistant pastor at St. Lawrence church and entering upon the parish work with signal enthusiasm and devotion. He is a fine scholar, possesses a keen and bright intellect, and is imbued with a full appreciation of the responsibilities of his office. While pursuing the last year of his divinity course he was prefect of the seminary at Thurles College. Father Ryan is the only representative of his family in the United States. He is destined to become a potential factor in the work of the diocese, for he is well qualified, and also indefatigable in his efforts and devoted to the cause to which he has consecrated his life.

JOHN B. SANFORD.—Among those distinctly meriting recognition as pioneers of Montana, and who have contributed in large measure to the material advancement of this commonwealth, is John B. Sanford, senior member of the widely known firm of Sanford & Evans, of Helena. Mr. Sanford was born in Palmyra, Somerset county, Me., on July 2, 1835, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Pratt) Sanford. Nicholas Sanford was born on the Atlantic ocean while the family were en route from England. Nicholas Sanford and three of his brothers were captains of whaling vessels, the first mentioned sailing out of the old maritime city of New Bedford for three or four voyages. The family is of old Puritan stock, having early settled near New Bedford, from which city Nicholas Sanford removed to the "District" of Maine, in 1818, his object being to keep his sons from following the sea. Both himself and wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and they ordered their lives upon the highest plane of integrity and gentle charity. Mary (Pratt) Sanford was born at Vassalborough, Kennebec county, Me. (The Pratt family of New England traces its lineage to Joshua Pratt, who came to the Plymouth colony as one of the eighty-nine passengers brought by the ships Ann and Little James, who landed in August, 1623, or to Phineas Pratt, who came also in 1623, probably in the ship Fortune.) Mr. and Mrs. Sanford passed the latter years of their lives in Maine, where they died, leaving four sons and two daughters, all now dead except John B. Sanford, of Helena.

John B. Sanford early became familiar with the duties of the Maine farm, attended the public schools and also availed himself of the excellent advantages of Kent's Hill School. He concluded his studies at the age of twenty, and when twenty-one he determined to seek his fortune in the west, going to Madison, Wis., whence he soon proceeded to the Black River valley, where he worked for wages four years in the lumbering business and then engaged in it on his own account. He continued his lumbering operations until 1864, when his ambitious spirit prompted him to investigate the resources of the west. To the determination he then made is due Montana's acquisition of one of her broad-minded and successful business men; one most prominently concerned in the development of her productive utilities. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Sanford started on the hazardous overland journey to Montana. His outfit consisted of two ox teams, and with these he made the entire journey, by the way of Omaha and Lander's cutoff, arriving in Virginia City on the 18th of October. The wagon train was attacked by Indians near Fort Laramie, they killing one man and running off several horses, including a saddle horse belonging to Mr. Sanford. Indian hostility was often in evidence on the journey, and another fierce attack was made at Horseshoe Bend, west of Laramie agency, but this was repelled without loss of life or property. From Virginia City Mr. Sanford came to Last Chance gulch, and thus he is to be numbered as one of the earliest pioneers of Helena. Soon after this Mr. Sanford with others camped at the Broadwater hot springs, where later he became associated with others in claiming the water rights of Ten Mile creek, and in the improvement of this he assisted in the survey of the big ditch from the creek to the site of Helena. They commenced the construction of the upper ditch, continuing the work until May, 1865, when the property was sold to Plaistard & Truitt. In the same summer Mr. Sanford and an associate constructed a small ditch from Colorado gulch into Nelson gulch. In 1864, while on the Platte river, Mr. Sanford formed the acquaintance of Mr. Christmas G. Evans, who has been so long and intimately associated with him in business operations of wide scope and importance. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Evans and two others soon became associated in mining operators in Nelson gulch. In the fall of 1865 they made their way up Ten Mile creek to the mouth of the canyon, where they erected a shingle mill and also manufactured a common grade of chairs, the first to be made in Montana. These sold at from $3.00 to $5.00 each.

In the spring of 1866 they started a sawmill, the first mill operated by water power in this section. All the appurtenances were made by hand, the belts being of bull hide. The lumber produced was placed on sale at Helena, the business being conducted under the firm name of Hartwell, Jergens & Co. The mill continued in active operation until 1870. In 1867, associated with J. W. Hartwell, J. H. Jergens and C. G. Evans, Mr. Sanford erected a flouring mill on Prickly Pear creek, about eleven miles from Helena, the first built in this section of Montana. The manufacture of flour was begun in the spring of 1868, and shortly after Mr. Jergens sold his interest to his partners, who continued operations as J. W. Hartwell & Co. About 1871 the firm purchased of Barnes & Arnold the steam sawmill in Lump gulch, and there manufactured general lines of lumber, much of which was handled in the Helena yards. In 1875 Mr. Hartwell's interests were acquired by Sanford & Evans, and that firm has since continued. From time to time heavy investments in real estate have been made both in the city and country, and their holdings now represent a large and valuable aggregate. They operated the flouring mill in the valley until 1884, when they erected a new one on land adjacent to the Northern Pacific tracks, equipping it with improved machinery and operated it most of the time until 1899.

At the present time Mr. Sanford is largely identified with stockraising and mining. He has maintained a public-spirited attitude, and has shown a lively concern in the promotion of the best interests of his state and city. He has well fixed convictions on most subjects of public enterprise, is courageous and consistent in their advocacy, and has thus wielded marked influence in the prosperity of Helena and the surrounding country. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Helena, and one of its directors until its consolidation with the Helena National Bank in 1892, and was director of the new institution until merged in the First National Bank in 1895. Although a stalwart Republican Mr. Sanford has at no time been an aspirant for public office, though he served as a member of Helena's first board of aldermen, and has several times since been elected to the same position.

In the centennial year of American independence, 1876, Mr. Sanford was married to Miss Eva A. Nash, a native of Vermont. She had come to Helena to visit her sisters, Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. Howe, and engaged as teacher in the Helena public schools. Their home is blessed with two children, Myra H. and John B., Jr. Both are natives of Helena and have enjoyed the advantages of the city's best schools.

The firm of Sanford & Evans has contributed to the artistic adornment as well as to the substantial improvement of the city. In 1883 they erected the block adjoining the property of Weinstein & Co., on Main street and Sixth avenue, and in 1889 built the block which bears their names on North Main street recently (1901) they have completed and moved into a new business block on Lawrence and Fuller avenues, in which they can place their extensive stock to much better advantage than formerly. Each member of the firm has an attractive residence on the west side, and own other valuable residence properties. Their enterprise in mining may be judged from the statement that they have expended fully $100,000 without having yet been remunerated in anything like a proportionate return. Of them it has been aptly said that "Every natural resource of the state has been fostered by them," for they have also made large investments in the agricultural and stockbreeding industries of the commonwealth.

CHRISTMAS G. EVANS.—Having set forth in detail in the preceding paragraphs the salient points in the business career of the well-known firm of Sanford & Evans ,the members of which have been associated so long and so intimately in business enterprises of wide scope and importance, it is unnecessary to repeat them in this sketch. Their business interests have been identical, and the history of them in one case is necessarily that of the other. Mr. Evans was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., on Christmas day, 1840, and derived his given name from the day of his nativity. His father, Owen Evans, a native of Wales, received his education in the schools of that picturesque and interesting portion of Great Britain, where he grew to maturity and followed farming and milling as an occupation. In the year of 1820 he immigrated to the United States, settling in the state of New York, where he engaged in his former vocation, and thus spent the remainder of his useful and honorable life, passing away at an advanced age, secure in the esteem and confidence of those with whom he had lived and labored. His wife was Catherine Morris, a native of the Empire state, of which her father was an early settler, who imbibed the feelings and aspirations of his adopted country, and gave proof of the strength and fervor of his faith by valiant service under her flag in the war of 1812.

Mr. Evans received such educational discipline as the schools of his native town afforded, which was little more than a foundation for the broad and practical knowledge subsequently gained through personal application and contact with men and affairs in his active and varied business career. He drew health of body, clearness of mind, force of character and self-reliance from his life on the farm, where he remained until attaining his legal majority. Then, impelled by a spirit of activity to seek a wider opportunity, he left the scenes of his youth and made his way to the Pacific coast, arriving at San Francisco on July 1, 1862, by way of Panama. He sought the "diggings" and engaged in placer mining with moderate success until the fall of 1863, when he returned to visit his home. But he had no idea of abandoning the west, whose possibilities won and held without abatement his regard. Accordingly, on April 1, 1864, he again started westward, making the trip overland, a venture at that time attended with many dangers and privations. He proceeded by rail to Grinnell, Iowa, and there he and M. T. Jones, an associate, secured a team of bulls which provided transportation for themselves and their effects as far as Omaha. From thence they had two bull teams and four yoke of oxen, the party having increased in number. They left that city May 10, journeyed up the North Platte, and at a point below Julesburg met Mr. Sanford and his party, and from that time the two parties traveled together to their destination under protection of a government escort from Fort Laramie. The details of the trip from Julesburg to Montana, its skirmishes with hostile Indians and other interesting features, are more set out in the sketch of Mr. Sanford.

Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Graham on March 28, 1880, in Prickley Pear valley, near Helena, a native of Illinois, who had come to Montana with her parents in early life. She abode with him fourteen years and then surrendered her earthly trust at Helena in 1894. Since that time Mr. Evans has consummated a second marriage, in which he was united to Miss Bertha Bellis, a native of Liverpool, England. Her father, who was a sea captain, died in 1888. Mrs. Evans presides with a natural grace over their beautiful home in the capital city, wherein they dispense a genial and cordial hospitality to their hosts of friends. They have one daughter, Margaret Carlisle Evans, who was born in 1897, and a son, Lewis C. Evans, who was born May 30, 1901.

In politics Mr. Evans gives his support to the Republican party, but is not active in the sense of seeking either honors or profits at the hands of the organization. He is a deeply interested and influential contributor to whatever seems to be for the good of the community, but seeks no personal promotion or prominence in official station. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order.

CHARLES ALFRED SALES, of Gallatin county, near Belgrade, who is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of that garden spot of Montana, was born in Ontario, Can., on April 15, 1856, one of six sons and four daughters born to George and Harriet (Butler) Sales, of Yorkshire, England. The paternal grandparents were Zarah and Elizabeth Sales, also of Yorkshire, England, who came to Ontario in 1845. George Sales still lives in Canada at the advanced age of eighty years so vigorous that two years ago he visited his son in Montana. The early youth of C. A. Sales was passed in County Kent, Ontario, on his father's farm and attending the public schools. In 1880, at the age of twenty-four, he came to Montana and for one year conducted a sawmill. Later he passed a year in the saloon business at Salesville, in Gallatin county, a town named after his uncle. On a ranch four miles from Salesville he subsequently engaged in stockraising six years, then removed to Gallatin valley, four miles from Belgrade, where he purchased the old Johnnie Lewis ranch of 600 acres, 400 of which are thoroughly irrigated.

The finest crops in the valley are raised on this land, consisting chiefly of wheat, oats and barley, while he has harvested as high as fifty-eight bushels of barley to the acre. His herd of cattle usually numbers 150 head of shorthorns and Herefords, and he has some very fine thoroughbreds. In February, 1878, Mr. Sales wedded Miss Catherine

Smith, of Ontario, daughter of Douglas Smith, a Scotchman. Of their nine children, eight are living: Enoch, Hattie, Maggie, Eli, Oscar, George, Ida and Charles. It is indeed an elegant location that Mr. Sales has selected for his home, finely sheltered from winds and supplied with commodious, substantial outbuildings. He is still in the prime of life, progressive and up-to-date, surrounded by an attractive family and commanding the esteem of all classes.

AXEL N. SANDQUIST, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of the Gallatin valley, has a well improved ranch of 300 acres, located in Springhill, his postoffice address. He is a native of Skona, Sweden, born on August 17, 1856, the son of Sven Nilson, who was born in the same place. Axel received his education in his native land, learned the blacksmith trade, and when about twenty years old removed to Denmark, where he remained two years, and in 1878 emigrated to the United States, first locating in Chicago, where he worked at his trade until 1880, when he came to Montana and located in Gallatin county, where he worked at his trade for about two years, and then purchased a tract of railroad land in the valley and engaged in ranching. He now has a finely improved ranch of 300 acres, most of it under effective irrigation and yielding large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay, while Mr. Sandquist also keeps an average of fifty head of high grade Durham and shorthorn cattle, and he has also devoted special attention to the extensive raising of poultry. He is an energetic and industrious man, and his well directed effort has gained success worthy of the name, while his sterling character gains him uniform respect and esteem. The improvements upon his ranch include a comfortable residence and a fine new barn, 32x64 feet in dimension, and other outbuildings demanded for the sheltering of stock and implements. The ranch is most eligibly located, well protected by the mountains to the east and north, while Mill creek traverses the place and affords excellent irrigation facilities. In politics Mr. Sandquist gives his support to the Republican party. In June, 1885, Mr. Sandquist was married to Miss Christine Nelson, like himself a native of Sweden, and they have three children, Charles, Arthur and Belinda.

SAMUEL E. SCHWARTZ, M. D., is one of the able physicians and surgeons of the city of Butte, where he is held in high esteem by his professional confreres and by the many representative families and individuals to whom he is called to minister in a professional way. The Doctor was born in New York city, the son of E. H. and Jennie Schwartz, both of whom were born in Vienna, Austria, where they were reared, educated and married. They emigrated to the United States in the early 'fifties, locating in New York city, their present home. The father of the Doctor engaged in the manufacturing of paint in that city, and also carried on an extensive wholesale and retail paint business until 1894, when he retired from active business life, the enterprise being conducted by his son.

In the great city of New York Samuel E. Schwartz was reared to maturity, and was there afforded superior educational advantages, after his public school attendance matriculating in the College of the City of New York, where he pursued a literary course, after which he entered the medical department of Columbia College, where he completed a very thorough technical course in medicine and surgery, being graduated as a member of the class of 1896 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as general interne for eighteen months, and thereafter as house surgeon of the German Hospital, at Newark, N. J. The Doctor was also substitute physician and surgeon in various New York city hospitals while he was prosecuting his medical studies, and the practical experience gained in clinical work in these various incumbencies was a most valuable one. In 1898 Dr. Schwartz came to Montana, and the metropolis of the state, the city of Butte, has ever since been the field of his active and discriminating professional endeavors. He was associated in practice, in the capacity of assistant, with Dr. I. J. Murray, for about one year, since which time he has devoted his attention to individual practice of a general character. He is an active and valued member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, being a member of its committee on legislation, and is also identified with the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. Socially the Doctor holds membership in the local lodge of the Royal Neighbors of America, while he is also one of the active and popular members of the Overland Club.

J WALTER SCOTT.—In recording the story of those who have been instrumental in founding the thriving town of Red Rock, Beaverhead county, and most conspicuously serviceable in developing its material resources and building up its industries, honorable mention must be accorded to J. Walter Scott, one of the representative business men of the county and joint proprietor and manager of the C. D. Hotel, the popular and attractive caravansarie of the town named.

On both sides of his house Mr. Scott is descended from stanch old English lineage. He is a native of Chagrine Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he was born November 19, 1854, the seventh of the eight children of James and Sarah (Woodhead) Scott, who were born, reared and married in England. They immigrated to the United States in 1837, locating in Racine county, Wis., where our subject's father was one of the original English settlers. They remained in that county until 1846, and then removed to Ohio, and in 1858 to Indiana, where the father engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until 1873. He then removed with his family to Iowa, and conducted the same line of enterprise for ten years, after which he took up his residence in Michigan, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1891. His widow is still living, her home being in Kalamazoo, Mich. Their marriage was solemnized in 1835, in England, where their two older children were born.

Mr. Scott received his early education in the public schools, after which he matriculated in the Lagrange (Ind.) Collegiate Institute, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1872. He then became clerk in a drug store at Lima, Ind., for a year, and accompanied the family on their removal to Iowa, where he was engaged for ten years in agricultural pursuits. His brother-in-law, Alpheus Decker, had in the meantime located in Montana, and at his solicitation Mr. Scott came to this state in 1883, and in the following year they became associated in business, operating a fine ranch, located three miles north of Red Rock, which now comprises 1,680 acres. The two gentlemen have been continuously associated in business since that time, the ranch and hotel property being held in joint ownership. The ranch is devoted to stockraising and general agriculture, and it is worthy of note that Messrs. Decker and Scott were the first farmers to successfully raise crops of wheat, oats and timothy on Red Rock creek, their initial venture having been made in 1884. For a period of twelve years Mr. Scott was actively identified with ranching operations, and in 1896 he removed to the village of Red Rock where he and Mr. Decker erected the C. D. Hotel, which has since been conducted under the personal control and direction of our subject. His popularity as a boniface is unmistakable, and the hostelry caters successfully to a discriminating and critical patronage.

In political adherency Mr. Scott is an unyielding Republican. In 1873 he served as township clerk in Scott township, Montgomery county, Iowa, and since coming to Montana has held various offices in Beaverhead county. In 1883 he was made postmaster at Red Rock, and discharged the duties of the position with general approval and commendation. He and his family are most popular in the county and with the traveling public, and are prominently identified with the social life of the community.

On the 26th of March, 1879, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Laura M. Tolman. She was born in the picturesque old town of Marlboro, N. H., as were also her father and grandfather. On both sides she is of Puritan ancestry and is a direct descendant of a soldier who fought gallantly in the Revolution.

The Tolman family have been identified with the annals of America since 1630, when the Rev. Thomas Tolman came over with an organized church colony from Dorchester, England, and founded the city of Dorchester, Mass. Landing on Nantucket beach, the pilgrims made their way across the bay in Indian canoes, arriving at Dorchester June 17th. Here they began a settlement, naming it after the place they had left in England. In or about the year 1780 Joseph Tolman married Patty Clark, of Townsend, Mass. Joseph was the son of Henry, who was the only son of Henry (and Mary), who was the son of John Tolman, and John was the son of the Thomas who came from England.

Joseph, taking his bride and their effects on a single horse as was the custom in those primitive days, went from Dorchester to Monadnock No. 4, now Marlboro, N. H., where he settled on land purchased from the Indians. The couple reared nine children, of whom Thomas, the oldest, was born in 1783. In 1810 Thomas married Sally Clark, of Chesterfield, N. H., took possession of the paternal home and thereon reared a family of eleven. Of these the fifth son, Daniel Locke Tolman, born July 10, 1823, is the father of Mrs. Scott. In August, 1851, he married Maria Reed, of Keene, N. H., and in turn occupied the old family residence. Six children blessed their union. Mr. Tolman came to the west for the benefit of his health, locating in 1892 at Redlands, Cal., where he now resides.

Mrs. Scott's great-grandfather, William Clark, father of Sally Clark, was in the Colonial army during the entire Revolutionary war, being one of the first to enlist and among the last to retire. The great-grandfather Tolman was an invalid and fumed because he could not go; but his brother Benjamin was the first volunteer from Monadnock. He served a number of years, winning much local fame. One history speaks especially of his courage and valuable achievements in "The battle which opened the bloody drama" (Lexington), and notes also that at Bunker Hill "he was in the thickest of the fight." Mrs. Scott is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely: Faye Tolman Scott and Fern Tolman Scott, students at the Beaverhead county high school at Dillon, and Parke Tolman Scott, who is attending the public schools at Red Rock.

JAMES SELWAY.—The record of a well spent life is a glorious legacy to a man's children, and among the honored pioneers of the state long identified with the industrial life of Beaverhead county, the name of James Selway will ever be remembered for his grand work as a citizen, and the success which rewarded honorable effort, leaving as he did a fine estate to his widow and children, and the greater heritage of an unblemished record.

Mr. Selway was a native of England, having been born at Red Hill, Somersetshire, December 3, 1840. His father, James Selway, Sr., was likewise born in England, whence he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He eventually returned to his native land for a visit, leaving his family in Wisconsin, and his death occurred while he was in England. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Maidment, was born in England, and in 1870 came to visit her children in Montana, where her death occurred. In the family were nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the second son. Mr. Selway received his educational training in the common schools and an academy in Wisconsin, after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, for the purpose of learning the trade of machinist. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana, making the trip by way of Lander's cutoff. He first located at Bannack and engaged in placer mining, but later went to Virginia City and worked in the famous placer mines of Alder gulch. In 1870 Mr. Selway went to Beaverhead county and took up a tract of land which comprises a portion of the present homestead. Here he engaged in the raising of high-grade cattle, horses and sheep, and his efforts were signally prospered. From time to time he added to the area of his estate by the purchase of contiguous tracts, until the area was 1,200 acres. The ranch was equipped with the best of improvements under his able direction and is one of the valuable places in this section of the state, being one and a half miles north of Dillon, the county seat. In his political adherency Mr. Selway supported the Republican party, but was never an aspirant for official preferment. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Selway was summoned into eternal rest on January 22, 1899, secure in the esteem of all who knew him and honored as a good citizen and upright man. Mrs. Selway still retains her residence on the old homestead, which is hallowed by the memories and associations of the past.

On December 30, 1874, Mr. Selway led to the altar Miss Eunice Ann Noble, a native of Delaware county, Iowa. Mrs. Selway is a lady of culture and refinement, and in early years was a successful school teacher and so engaged at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Selway's father, Daniel B. Noble, was born in the state of New York, whence he removed to Iowa in the early 'forties and thence to Montana in 1864. He engaged in mining in Madison county, and owned and operated the Noble mine for years prior to his death, which occurred September 20, 1899. He married Minerva Peet, also born in the state of New York, her father having been an influential citizen of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county. He was an old-line Whig in politics and a devoted member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Noble became the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Selway was the eldest and one of the six

James Elwy

now living. Her mother passed away November 13, 1895, deeply loved by all who had been favored with intimate association with her. To Mr. and Mrs. Selway four children were born, namely: Herbert B., who was born August 22, 1876, is now a resident of Dillon and a prominent rancher and stockgrower of the county; James Hawley, who was born May 31, 1879, married Miss Lavilla Hughes, and now has the practical management of the homestead ranch; Luther N., born June 1, 1882, died January 27, 1883; and Eliza M., born June 30, 1883, is receiving the best of educational advantages, devoting special attention to a business course. The family are prominent in the social life of the community, having a wide circle of warm and appreciative friends.

REV. JOSEPH M. SETTLE.—A life consecrated to the cause of the Divine Master and to the uplifting of men is one which touches the apotheosis of human possibilities for good, and in such a life Rev. Joseph Settle has been a zealous and profitable servant. Not only has he led many to the font of salvation, but it has been his to leave manifold material evidences of his successful labors. He has been the prime factor in accomplishing a great and good work in the establishment of St. Paul's hospital in Butte and in furthering the cause of his denomination in that city. Rev. Joseph M. Settle is a native of Missouri, having been born in Ralls county, near Monroe City, on January 27, 1859, the son of John B. and Mildred A. (Bannister) Settle, the father having been born in Missouri, whence his parents removed in an early day from Kentucky. Although a mechanic, he has given his attention principally to agriculture and now resides at Monroe City, Monroe county, Mo. His mother was also born in Missouri, whither her parents removed from the Old Dominion, where their respective families had been established for generations—thus Dr. Settle in both branches comes of old southern lineage.

Joseph M. Settle, the first-born of nine children, was educated in his native state. After a thorough course of study in the public schools he attended Central College, at Fayette, Mo., for two years from 1880, and then engaged in pedagogic work. In the fall of 1883 he became an instructor in McGee College for two years, principally teaching Latin. He had been pursuing the study of theology from his student days, having determined to devote his life to the ministry, and in 1885 was ordained as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, at once identifying himself with the Missouri conference. His first charge was at Edina, Knox county, from there he went to Eagleville, Harrison county, where he organized a church and remained two years. Transferred then to the Iowa conference, he labored at Lineville, where he rendered efficient service, practically doubling the membership and building a church in one of the rural communities. He then returned to Missouri, and to a charge at Breckenridge, where a handsome church edifice was erected during his two years' pastorate. He next became pastor of the church at Albany, Mo. During this incumbency he was a member of the board which had charge of the building of the Northwestern Missouri College, a church institution, located at Albany. Later he had charges at Triplett and Mendon, Chariton county, his pastorate at Mendon continuing four years, where a fine new church edifice was built. Dr. Settle was then given charge of the church at Norborne, where he remained until 1898, when he came to Butte, Mont., which has since been his home. At Butte he took charge of the local church of his denomination, and at once began to canvass ways and means for furthering its work. One definite result of his efforts was shown in 1899, when was completed the beautiful and commodious new church edifice, costing $16,000, exclusive of furniture. Through his indefatigable and earnest labors the church organization was saved from the disintegration which was seriously threatened. He held it intact as an integral portion of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and in an extraordinary degree increased its membership.

At the close of his first year's ministry in Butte Dr. Settle saw the imperative demand for a hospital under evangelical management, and forthwith began to agitate the subject, and soon plans were formulated and actual work instituted. A commodious building was secured, and, on June 29, 1899, the work of remodeling it was instituted, and in due time it was admirably arranged and equipped as a hospital. The best of accommodations and appliances are provided and a competent corps of physicians and nurses give it the best professional service. The patronage was large from the start, and it is apparent that an enlargement will soon be required to afford adequate accommodations. To this institution the title of St. Paul's hospital was given, and it stands both as a credit to the city and as a monument to the earnest labors of Dr. Settle, who gives his entire time to its service, although he is retained as associate pastor of the church to whose upbuilding he so largely contributed. In politics Dr. Settle gives support to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a Freemason, a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., while he has advanced to high degrees in the Scottish Rite bodies, and has passed the chairs in four of them. He is also chancellor commander of Oswego Lodge No. 9, K. of P., and a member of the order of Good Templars. He is a man of genial personality and unfailing courtesy, popular with all regardless of religious affiliations.

On December 14, 1885, Dr. Settle was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. Owen, who was born in Missouri, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Clauton) Owen, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, the latter tracing direct lineage to one of the noble families of England. Dr. and Mrs. Settle have four children, Francis E. M., Burton C. G., Lora M. and J. W. Holden.

WALTER WASHINGTON DE LACY.—One of the most accomplished of the brave men who transplanted and carefully nurtured civilization in the west in "old time" days and who for many years was an honored resident of Helena, Mont., stands W. W. De Lacy. His parents were William and Eliza De Lacy, natives of Norfolk, Va., and his paternal grandfather, born in County Wexford, Ireland, was a descendant of Hugh De Lacy, the first Norman governor of Ireland under Henry II, in 1172. The family was from the time of the conquest (1066) entitled to bear arms in England and the deeds of its knights are traceable beyond the crusades. The maternal grandfather of W. W. De Lacy was William Charles Lee, long English vice-consul at Oporto, Portugal, and the West Indies. Once a man of vast wealth he impoverished himself by excessive generosity. He married a Portuguese lady, a descendant of Vasco de Gama, the noted explorer, who first traced the western coast of Africa and discovered, named and doubled the Cape of Good Hope. With his distinguished wife, Consul Lee came to Norfolk, Va., in 1797, and the estate he there acquired is now possessed by his descendants. W. W. De Lacy was born at Petersburg, Va., in February 22, 1819. Early orphaned, he was cared for by two maiden aunts, and his first instruction was given him at their home by his aunt Mary, an accomplished woman, whose teachings well qualified him to enter St. Mary's Catholic College, near Emmetsburg, Md., when he was only fifteen, with a good standing in English, French and Portuguese studies. He graduated from this school in 1839, having acquired the Spanish language here as well as high grade in mathematics. At his urgent request an uncle sought for him an appointment at West Point Military Academy in return for the eminent service of his father in the war of 1812. The appointment was made, but it was soon revoked on the ground of an error of the appointing clerk, as a W. W. Lacy, a nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott, took De Lacy's place. It might have been no error, but a change of mind of the appointing powers. Professor Mahan, who was at the head at West Point, answered Mr. De Lacy's letter asking for advice how best to educate the youth for a civil engineer by telling him to send the boy along and he would instruct him privately. At West Point the youth recited daily to Prof. Mahan in higher mathematics, topography, surveying, etc., and also studied geometry and mathematical drawing under Capt. Bliss and Lieut. Eastman, associating with the cadets as one of their number. Here he completed the full courses perfecting him in civil engineering. For several months, in 1839, he did engineering work on the Illinois Central Railroad. Lack of funds stopped work and young De Lacy then engaged on the Iron Mountain Railroad. There he received an order from the United States war department to present himself at Washington for examination for a commission. He passed the examination satisfactorily, but did not present the certificates he had received from his West Point instructors nor the maps that he had made there. However, he was offered the assistant professorship in French at West Point, but insisting on a commission he was commissioned captain a year later, but resigned before he joined his regiment. He subsequently was professor of modern languages and mathematics in the United States navy, and for five years taught midshipmen on the men-of-war Pennsylvania, Marion and Ohio, visiting the West Indies, South America and Africa, then de-

Col. W. W. De Lacey

clined a position at the Annapolis Naval Academy. After some United States survey work on Lake Superior, in 1846, he was employed by a syndicate to search for abandoned Spanish silver mines in Texas, then a savage wild. With a small band of Delaware Indians for an escort he made diligent search in the midst of dangers and discovered lead but no silver mines.

He crossed the Rio Grande and while he was in Mexico the United States declared war, and he took part in several battles as a United States volunteer. After peace was declared he had a number of thrilling adventures before he joined a party of United States engineers at San Antonio. Their destination was El Paso, but they wandered on the terrible staked plains for five days, without water. Their sufferings were so terrible that many became partially insane. Once Indians made an assault on the party, but De Lacy saw among them some of his friends and they were permitted to proceed peacefully. While visiting in New Orleans in 1850, Col. De Lacy was appointed to survey a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and establish seaports. Then for three years he was employed at New Orleans on railroad work. In 1854 De Lacy aided in surveying the thirty-second parallel of latitude from San Antonio to San Diego, Cal., and in 1855 he made surveys along Puget sound. Then came the Yakima war in 1865-6, and Col. De Lacy promptly volunteered to fight them and within three months he was engaged in over a dozen battles between Seattle and Steilacoom. Afterward they had a battle with other tribes who had refused peace, wherein eighty-five Indians and five white men were killed and many wounded. Later the Colonel was engaged in making a trail from Whatcom to Thompson river, and during the Frasier river excitement he lived four days on pine bark. Upon his return to Whatcom he found himself famous. The population had increased from 600 to 6,000 and he was welcomed with a salute of 100 guns and a public dinner. In 1859 he came with Lieut. Mullan to Montana, and while surveying lost his way, and one night made a solitary bivouac in Last Chance gulch on the site of Helena. On arriving at Fort Benton the surveying party met troops en route to the Pacific coast, and with them Col. De Lacy returned to Walla Walla where he was discharged in 1860. In 1861 he prospected for gold in Montana. In 1862 he outfitted a pack train for Walla Walla and came to Gold creek, Mont., and thence to Bannack and Fort Owen. In 1863 he explored Snake river and discovered Shoshone lake, originally named "De Lacy," an honor conferred by Surveyor-Gen. Meredith, but some years later Prof. Hayden changed it to Shoshone. In 1864 Col. De Lacy laid out the townsite of Fort Benton, and returned to Bannack in time for the session of the First territorial legislature, and by its orders made the first map of Montana. In 1865 he laid out the townsites of Deer Lodge and Argentina. In 1867, during the Sioux war, he was appointed colonel of engineers by Gen. Meagher, and took through a supply train for the relief of Fort Smith, a perilous undertaking but accomplished in safety. From 1867 to 1871 he was engaged in the office of the surveyor-general, where he made maps for the Northern Pacific Railroad and gave its officials much valuable information. In 1871 he surveyed the Smith river valley, and in 1872 that of Salmon river for the Northern Pacific, after which he engaged as a professor of civil engineering. In 1883 and 1884 he was city engineer of Helena, and in 1886 friends urged his appointment as United States surveyor for Montana, but Col. B. H. Greene secured the appointment. Col. De Lacy was appointed chief mineral clerk and afterward chief clerk to the United States surveyor general, with office at Helena, and filled this office until his death, on May 13, 1892. Col. De Lacy was one of the incorporators and president of the Montana Historical Society, and a charter member of the Montana Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a prominent and beloved member of the Montana Society of Pioneers. He was a man of great generosity and contributed liberally to benevolent institutions, public enterprises and private charities. There is but one relative of Col. De Lacy in Montana, William De Lacy, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Helena.

JOHN D. SEARS.—The father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, James Sears, was born on or near the historic field of Stillwater, N. Y., where the Colonial troops under Gen. Gates defeated the flower of the army of Great Britain in one of the decisive battles of the world's history. He died at Manteno, Ill., in 1865. His wife, Clarissa (Waterbury) Sears, born in New Canaan, Conn., died at Millbrook, N. Y., in 1842. Mr. Sears himself was born in Delaware county, N. Y., on August 16, 1835, and after attending the district schools of Delaware and Broome counties served an apprenticeship of four years at the shoemaker's trade in Deposit, N. Y., following his apprenticeship with seven years service as a journeyman in that place. During the next year he was located at Wilmington, Ill., and Dennison, Iowa, and in 1866 he went to Yankton, Dak., where he worked at his trade for about ten years.

The next five years he was prospecting and mining in the Black Hills. In 1881 he located at Glendive, in Dawson county, Mont., and engaged in the boot and shoe business, at which he was very successful, building up a profitable trade on very limited capital. But the mining bee got into his bonnet again, and he lost all his profits in the Couer d'Alene mines. Turning from this unsatisfactory labor, he began running sheep in 1887, on shares for Col. Hodson, with whom he was connected until 1899. In 1894 he bought and proved upon a squatter's claim on Sears' creek, in the Yellowstone valley, about forty miles from Glendive, which he has improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1899 he bought two flocks of sheep from Col. Hodson, and has since that time been successfully engaged in sheep culture and farming.

In politics Mr. Sears is an active and working Republican, ever zealous for the success of his party and taking his place in the ranks of its energetic promoters. He was married at the birthplace of his bride in 1847, Sanford, Broome county, N. Y., on December 28, 1865, to Miss Mary Anna DeVal. They have two children, Mattie, the wife of E. S. Bicker, a lumber merchant at Forsyth, Mont., and Bessie, the wife of L. D. Matthew, a rancher and stockraiser on Burns creek, in Dawson county. Mr. Sears has been very serviceable in developing the agricultural resources of his community and also in fostering and broadening its educational and social forces. He is looked upon as a leading citizen, and he has the respect and esteem of all classes of the people.

HENRY H. SHARMAN, deceased, had a wide and varied experience in nearly all the gold and silver mining countries of the world, and many thrilling adventures on land and sea. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on September 1, 1835, the son of Samuel R. and Mary (Chippindale) Sharman, the father born in Yorkshire and the mother in Cumberland. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Sharman, was a Yorkshireman and served in the English army under the Duke of Wellington. Henry H. Sharman, joining the first gold stampede to Ballarat, Australia, passed three years and a half in that faroff land. He then came to California and for four years resided in that state, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada. In the fall of 1865 he became a pioneer of Montana, and here he dwelt for the most of the time until his death on April 21, 1892. In England he served an apprenticeship in the grocery business, and when in Melbourne he was in the same line for two years. Later he passed six months in mining, but returned to the grocery store, where he remained until he sailed for the United States. His principle occupation in California was mining, and on his arrival in Montana he took charge of Gurdon H. Campbell's store at Gallatin City, which he managed until the death of Mr. Campbell in 1878. Mr. Sharman then bought the business and conducted it until 1890, when he purchased a ranch in the Madison valley, where he resided until his death.

On November 30, 1878, Mr. Sharman was united in marriage to Mrs. Helen G. (Wilmot) Bevier, of Tioga county, Pa. She is the daughter of David D. Wilmot, of New York, and Mary (Allen) Wilmot, of Cayuga county, N. Y. The grandfather of Mrs. Wilmot was a cousin of the Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The paternal grandfather was Uri Wilmot. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharman were born two children, Samuel H. and Fred Wilmot Sharman. Mr. Sharman was often earnestly solicited to permit the use of his name in connection with public office, but he invariably refused to do so. He numbered a large circle of warm friends, was a valued member of the Masonic order and is fondly remembered by all who were fortunate enough to know him. In 1872 he made a visit to England, and returned the next spring on the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, which was lost off Meagher's Head, near Halifax, resulting in the death of over 400 passengers. Mr. Sharman narrowly escaped, being taken ashore on a rope with the assistance of Second Officer Brady. The landing was made on a rock and Mr. Sharman there saw a gentleman, whose acquaintance he had made on the ship, in a freezing condition. He wrapped him in his

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overcoat but he soon died. Mrs. Sharman still owns the homestead at Logan, which is now under the management of her son, Louis C. Bevier. She also controls another property, the George D. Thomas ranch, which is now under lease.

FISK J. SHAFFER.—No compendium such as the one at hand could be said to have exercised the functions essential to consistency were there failure to revert to the life and labors of that well known and highly honored pioneer, Fisk J. Shaffer, who in pioneer days endured the vicissitudes and hardships so familiar to those who paved the way for future prosperity. In the capital city of the state he has long been a valued citizen, and as an architect and builder he has had an unmistakable part in the upbuilding and progress of the state. Thoroughly skilled in his profession, he has been called upon to exercise his ability in divers sections of Montana, and in each instance has left a monument to his skill and cultivated taste. He was born at Centerville, St. Joseph county, Mich., which village, with its air of peacefulness, its deeply shaded streets and pleasant surroundings, the writer well recalls from a much later acquaintanceship. Here the birth of Mr. Shaffer occurred on March 23, 1844, his parents being Thomas R. and Mary (Brown) Shaffer. In the agnatic line his ancestry is traced to German origin, his emigrant ancestors having been early settlers in Pennsylvania. There his grandfather, Thomas Shaffer, was born, and passed his life, attaining the age of seventy-nine. One of his eight children was Thomas R. Shaffer, whose birth was in 1813. He removed to Michigan in 1834, locating at Centreville, the state being then practically a primitive wilderness. Here he passed his life and died at a venerable age in 1891. His wife, Mary Brown Shaffer, was born in Vermont, whence she came in Michigan, where she married Mr. Shaffer in 1841. She died in early life, leaving two children, F. J. being the only survivor.

Fisk J. Shaffer attended the public schools until he was fifteen, and then learned the carpenter trade under his father. He later was enabled to again attend school for one year, but his most liberal and broader educaton has been gained by his long years of experience and through well directed reading. At the age of twenty, in 1864, he started on the long journey from Omaha across the plains by Bridger's route to Idaho City, where he arrived in the fall. While he was in Omaha the first ground was broken for the Union Pacific Railroad, and he was one of the first to throw a shovel of dirt there. He worked in the placer diggings of Idaho for a time, and was then employed at his trade in Idaho City, which had been swept by a disastrous fire. In the spring of 1866 he began prospecting on the west side of the main range of the Rockies, from Blackfoot to Nevada creek, traversing the lava beds and prospecting all streams and eventually locating in Buffalo gulch until September, when he came to Helena. Here he has since resided and engaged in contracting and building, meeting with ultimate success. In the early days, however, he had financial misfortunes, which he surmounted, and demonstrated the integrity of his character by meeting every obligation which had been incidentally incurred, although through no fault of his. His skill as an architect and builder is shown in Helena by the Power, the Atlas, the Weinstein (on Broadway) and the Goodkind blocks. He has erected many large buildings in various sections of the state. In 1871 he, with Henry Yergy, formed the firm of Shaffer & Yergy, and they engaged in the manufacturing of dressed lumber and of sash, doors, blinds, etc. They brought to this city the second planingmill operated in the state. This partnership continued for a full decade and, after disposing of the milling plant, they were engaged in the hardware trade about a year, and in the meanwhile made investments in land and livestock, which were taken by Mr. Shaffer as his share upon the dissolution of the partnership. He has since disposed of the stock-raising industry, in which he had been duly successful, together with a ranch of 400 acres. He still owns much valuable realty in Helena, including several excellent dwellings. He laid out and platted Shaffer's addition to the city. Many of the finest business and residence buildings of Helena were designed and erected by him, and clearly designate his precedence in this profession.

In his political proclivities Mr. Shaffer renders allegiance to the Republican party, while in religious thought he inclines to the Unitarian faith. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Amy E. Plummer, stepdaughter of C. H. Ellis, whom she accompanied to Montana in 1864 and who is well known as an early pioneer of the state. She was born in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are the parents of three children, Beatrice A., a graduate of the Helena high school and a vocalist of talent. She pursued her musical studies under effective direction, including that of Madam Medini, of Helena, and Madam Vincent, of Louisville, Ky. Guy F., also a graduate of the high school, is preparing himself to be an architect. Thomas Winfield, a member of the high school class of 1902.

JOSEPH SHINEBERGER.—As the years are gathered into the abyss of time so the surviving pioneers of the west are crossing the "great divide" to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Thus, for the sake of historical information of an accurate character and that permanent record be made of the vicissitudes they encountered and the work they performed, it must be remembered now is the time when it should be written while they yet remain to relate the thrilling incidents of frontier life. In view of these conditions a work of this nature fulfills a high mission, and in the case at hand it becomes a pleasure to enter a brief resume concerning the life and accomplishment of another of the sterling pioneers of Montana, and one who is conspicuously identified with the industrial activities of the great state of which he may be termed one of the founders and builders. No man in Beaverhead county is better known and enjoys greater confidence and esteem. Joseph Shineberger is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born on January 5, 1836. His father, Nicholas Shineberger, was born in Germany, but was brought to the United States when a mere child, and as he was reared in an English family he never acquired his native language. He became a manufacturer of soap and candles, having been for a short time a resident of Illinois, but passing the greater portion of his life in Philadelphia, where his death occurred. He married Miss Mary Ann McCrallish, who was born in the "city of brotherly love," where her father operated a soap and candle manufactory, the family being of Revolutionary stock. Of the eight children born to Nicholas and Mary A. Shineberger the subject of this review was the fourth. Joseph Shineberger was equipped with a common school education when he entered the office of his uncle, who was a commission merchant for an English hardware house in Philadelphia. He here continued to be employed for two years, and took a position as shipping clerk in a shovel factory, eventually learning the business in all its details, even to work at the anvil and furnace. In 1859 he started for the west, the gold excitement in Colorado being the magnet that directed his course toward Pike's Peak. He went to Alton, Ill., by rail, and there joined his brother-in-law, who was outfitting a train for the purpose of establishing a general merchandise store in the new mining district. Five Murphy wagons and five yoke of oxen to each wagon, with two drivers to each team, comprised the train. The trip was made by way of Fort Laramie, and no trouble was had with the Indians, though other difficulties incidental to the long journey were not lacking. The fording of the Platte river was attended with no little danger and at the hazard of stock and cattle. The train arrived in Boulder, Colo., in July, 1859, and there the stock of goods was exposed for sale, the establishment being conducted under the firm name of Davidson, Beth & Co. Mr. Shineberger's first occupation was in the way of assisting to put up hay, and he recalls with amusement his ineffective attempts to wield the scythe, his lack of progress resulting in his assignment to the work of pitching hay, to which he devoted his attention for a fortnight. He then began placer mining on Four Mile creek, and later associated himself with four other men and whipsawed lumber, with which they constructed sluices, but the placer mines did not yield appreciable returns, and he thereafter continued mining in various localities, with varying success until 1861, when the excitement incidental to the discovery of gold on Blue river led him to join the stampede to that locality, making the trip on foot in company with two companions. They had no slight difficulty by reason of the deep snow which they were compelled to traverse. They engaged in prospecting, but finally exhausted their stock of "grub" and money. Mr. Shineberger found it necessary to sharpen the tools used by himself and his party, and approaching another miner in the district who had a set of blacksmith tools, he was assured that he might have the outfit if he would sharpen the implements of the men concerned. One man stated that he could make charcoal, and this he did, after which our subject set up a primitive blacksmith-shop and found his services so much in demand that he continued the work, while his partners devoted their attention to prospecting. He accumulated quite an amount of money through his labors, but eventually began prospecting, in which line he soon exhausted his available resources, and he was "broke;" he then began working a claim in California gulch in 1862. When winter came on he found himself in a somewhat precarious position, but found employment as a barkeeper, a work with which he was entirely unfamiliar, but which enabled him to secure a "grub stake." He held the position as night barkeeper during the winter, and the following spring joined the stampede of gold seekers on the way to New Mexico. He was well equipped when he started on this tour, but he endured many hardships, and met with such poor success that he started on the return trip to Colorado. In company with a large party he made his way to Fort Garland. The trip began in mid-summer, and Mr. Shineberger recalls the fact that on the 4th and 5th days of July the party traveled without other food than the fish they could catch in the various streams and the wild onions they occasionally found. They crossed the "great American desert," which has been whitened by the bones of many victims and is a veritable Golgotha. Starting in the morning, they could discern timber in the distance, but traveled all day without finding water. About ten o'clock the following day they came to a pool, a portion of the company were utterly prostrated from thirst and the effects of the scorching sun. Mr. Shineberger was one of the three who succeeded in reaching the pool. They filled their canteens and returned to the point where the remainder of the party had stopped, and the entire company finally moved forward and encamped near the pool. When they reached Fort Garland their aggregate capital was represented in the sum of $5.00, but with the spirit of the true soldier of fortune they decided to toss the coin to determine whether to expend it for food or tobacco, the result being in favor of the narcotic. Mr. Shineberger secured provisions and continued his journey to Denver and Golden City. His shoes were worn out, and he was equipped with rawhide moccasins. When he arrived in the vicinity of Golden City he and his two companions waited all day on the outskirts, and in the early evening Mr. Shineberger entered the store of his brother-in-law, Leonard Briggs, and was supplied with shoes and clothes. Mr. Breth, a partner in the firm, then asked him if he had had supper, and when a negative reply was given he instructed the three jaded travelers to go to the hotel and order supper at his expense. They obeyed with alacrity, but ordered for six persons, and, when the landlord inquired for the missing three he was assured that the present triumvirate were prepared to act as proxy for three extra men, which the appearance of the table finally indicated. In the winter of 1862 Mr. Shineberger visited his old home in Philadelphia, and the following spring he returned to the west. At St. Joseph, Mo., he met Martin Barrett, of whom mention is made elsewhere, and they started in company for the Salmon river mines in Idaho. They made the trip with horse and mule teams, equipped with one year's provisions, and when their train arrived at Snake river they were informed of the gold discoveries at Bannack, Mont., and thereupon determined to deflect their course to that point. Mr. Shineberger arrived in Bannack in July, 1863, and later joined in the stampede to Horse prairie, where Mr. Barrett took up a tract of wild land, while our subject proceeded to the mining district and staked off a claim. As it proved impossible to secure the requisite water for placer work he returned to his partner, informing him of conditions. Mr. Barrett remained on the ranch and Mr. Shineberger then went to the new diggings in Alder gulch, where he worked for wages for a few days, and then bought a claim at German bar which he worked with excellent success, taking his gold dust to his partner for safe keeping. He made some of the trips to the ranch at night, exercising the utmost caution, as holdups were very common during that period. After working his claim for two seasons he purchased five yoke of oxen and a Murphy wagon and engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and the mining districts of Montana. He still has in his possession the running gear of his wagon. At the time of the stampede to Elk creek, below Deer Lodge, he took a stock of flour to that point and thence transported it on pack animals to Elk creek, where he disposed of the same at a large profit. As he had to wait there for payment from the local merchants, he learned that milk was not to be had at any price, and was informed that if some one would furnish same he could secure two dollars per gallon. The outcome was that he agreed to secure some cows and to furnish milk for one summer at the rate of one dollar per gallon. He accordingly came to the ranch owned by himself and his partner, and there secured some cows, which he took to Elk creek and did a thriving and profitable business. At the end of the season he returned to the ranch, and has since been identified with farming and stockgrowing in this section. He was associated with Mr. Barrett for a number of years, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. During the severe winter of 1886-7 he lost cattle to the value of $75,000. He now has a fine ranch property of 15,500 acres, located in the Red Rock valley, his residence adjoining the village of Red Rock. He has about 2,500 head of cattle, but is turning his attention more particularly to the sheep business, in which line he intends to operate upon an extensive scale, having now about 5,000 head. He is one of the representative and progressive men of Beaverhead county, and has attained prosperity through his own efforts, gaining the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He is a stockholder in the Dillon State Bank, and has other interests. In politics Mr. Shineberger gives his support to the Democratic party, but has ever refused to become a candidate for any position. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been one of the founders and charter members of Bannack Lodge, among the first organized in the state. He has never married, but cared for his mother and sister with utmost devotion until the former was summoned into eternal rest, while his sister, Maggie, is now the wife of William Roe, of Dillon.

LOUIS P. SICHLER is a man of distinct individuality and has shown marked executive ability. Just in the prime of his early manhood, the success he has attained is not only greatly to his credit, but a brief review of his career should serve as an incentive to others and be read with pleasure by his numerous friends.

Louis P. Sichler was born in Sherifdan county, Mo., June 7, 1869, being one of the two children born to Philip and Louisa (Becker) Sichler, natives of Germany. The father of our subject came to America in the early 'fifties, having been an officer in the German army, and wounded while in active service. After coming to the United States he located in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he tendered his services in support of the Union cause, but owing to his wounds was unable to pass the required physical examination and was rejected. He made St. Louis his home for many years, was engaged in the stock commission business and a representative member of the stock exchange. Eventually he removed from that city to Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., where he made large investments in real estate, owning the local opera house and other valuable city realty. In 1880 he made a business trip to Los Angeles, Cal., where he invested heavily in real estate and advanced about $60,000 for the promotion and maintenance of a distillery at Santa Ana. At the time of the financial panic in that section he was compelled to take this property, and met with heavy losses. He made California his home for several years, eventually removed to Chicago, where he remained for some time, meanwhile his family going to Red Lodge, Mont., where he joined them and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1895. His widow is now living at Spokane, Wash.

Louis P. Sichler received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kan., and completed a two-years' course at the Christian Brothers' College, at Marysville, that state. After leaving school Mr. Sichler passed two years in a wholesale house in St. Louis, also in Kansas, thus gaining a practical knowledge of business methods. In 1884 he located in Glenullin, N. D., and engaged in the raising of live stock until 1891. He took an active part in suppressing the uprising of the Sioux Indians, tendering his services as scout to Capt. Dunn, at Fort Yates. Though matters assumed a very serious aspect at times, there was no actual conflict with the Indians during his time of service. In 1891 Mr. Sichler came to Montana and located at Red Lodge and engaged in conducting a general store. In 1894 he accepted the office of undersheriff, and during his incumbency many incidents occurred in bringing malefactors to justice. In 1893 he followed the White brothers and a man named Moore, who had stolen a band of horses from a point near Absarokee. To escape they crossed the Crow Indian reservation and reached a point near Sentinel Butte, in the Bad Lands. Mr. Sichler, having William Ramsey, of Billings, and Jefferson Barbour, of Medora, as deputies, followed their trail for thirty days, succeeded in capturing the thieves and taking them to Billings, where they were held until trial, one of the number being sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of four years and the other two for seven years each. While confined in the jail at Billings their friends held up the jailer in broad daylight, attempting to free them. They were intercepted by the officers and a running fight was kept up for several miles. The leader of the party was afterward arrested in Helena and received a four years' sentence. Mr. Sichler received reward for this capture, and his record in the office of under sheriff was highly creditable. When Carbon county was created Mr. Sichler resigned his position, returned to Red Lodge, and took up a tract of land on Clark's fork, where he erected a fine ranch residence and other buildings, making the place one of the best equipped in this section of the state. Here he was extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and horses until the fall of 1900, when he removed to Red Lodge to afford his children better educational advantages. He has one of the finest homes in the city and is the owner of other valuable realty in Red Lodge, where values are rapidly appreciating.

For a number of years Mr. Sichler has been interested in placer mining properties on upper Clark's fork, and in 1894 disposed of a portion of his holdings to United States Senator Dietrich and a Mr. Holdridge, general manager of the B. & M. Company, who later erected a dredge and worked the property, meeting with meagre success. Our subject still has large holdings in that section and has made trips to the financial centers of the east in the interests of the property and hopes to push its development in the near future, believing the prospects to be exceptionally promising. Upon locating in Red Lodge Mr. Sichler engaged in the real estate and insurance business, establishing a general brokerage office and has already built up a very successful business, his operations being of wide scope and importance. He is thoroughly public spirited in his attitude and is known as one of the progressive business men and sterling citizens of the county. In politics he pays allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 17th of February, 1889, Mr. Sichler was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peopel, who was born in Germany, being the daughter of Andrew Peopel, who is now a resident of Richmond, Va., having a fine plantation four miles distant from that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sichler have three children: Walter, Fannie and Earnest.

A. J. SHORES.—Lawyer residing in Butte. Born on June 26, 1853, in Logan county, Ill., where parents still live. Admitted to the bar in 1878 in Minneapolis, Minn. Practiced in Minneapolis until 1891, when he removed to Great Falls, becoming counsel for Great Northern Railway Company for this state. Remained in the service of that company until December, 1900, when he removed to Butte, where he is now employed as one of the attorneys for the Anaconda Company.

PETER J. SHEERAN, M. D., is a native of far-distant Vermont, having been born there in Essex, Chittenden county, on July 13, 1868, the son of John and Helen (Finney) Sheeran, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland, who came with their parents to America when mere children. Both were reared and educated in the Green Mountain state, where their marriage was solemnized, and where they still make their home after useful lives passed as typical New England farmers. Peter Joseph Sheeran was reared amid the invigorating influences of the Vermont homestead farm. His early scholastic training was received in the public schools and the high school at Essex, where he was graduated with the class of 1886, being eighteen years of age. Thereafter he matriculated in St. Joseph's College, at Burlington, Vt., where he continued his literary studies and then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, also located in Burlington, and was therefrom graduated in the class of 1894, he simultaneously obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Sheeran decided to cast in his lot with the medical practitioners of the new and progressive state of Montana and hither came in the same year which marked his graduation, and for two years served as attending physician at the state insane asylum at Warm Springs, Deer Lodge county, and then he located in Butte, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Soon after his arrival in Butte the Doctor was appointed county physician of Silver Bow county, and of this office he has been incumbent for more than three years, giving careful and discriminating service in this position of responsibility and trust. In May, 1901, he was appointed secretary of the county board of health, and in both of these connections he maintains a lively interest in advancing proper sanitation and in otherwise safeguarding the public health and welfare.

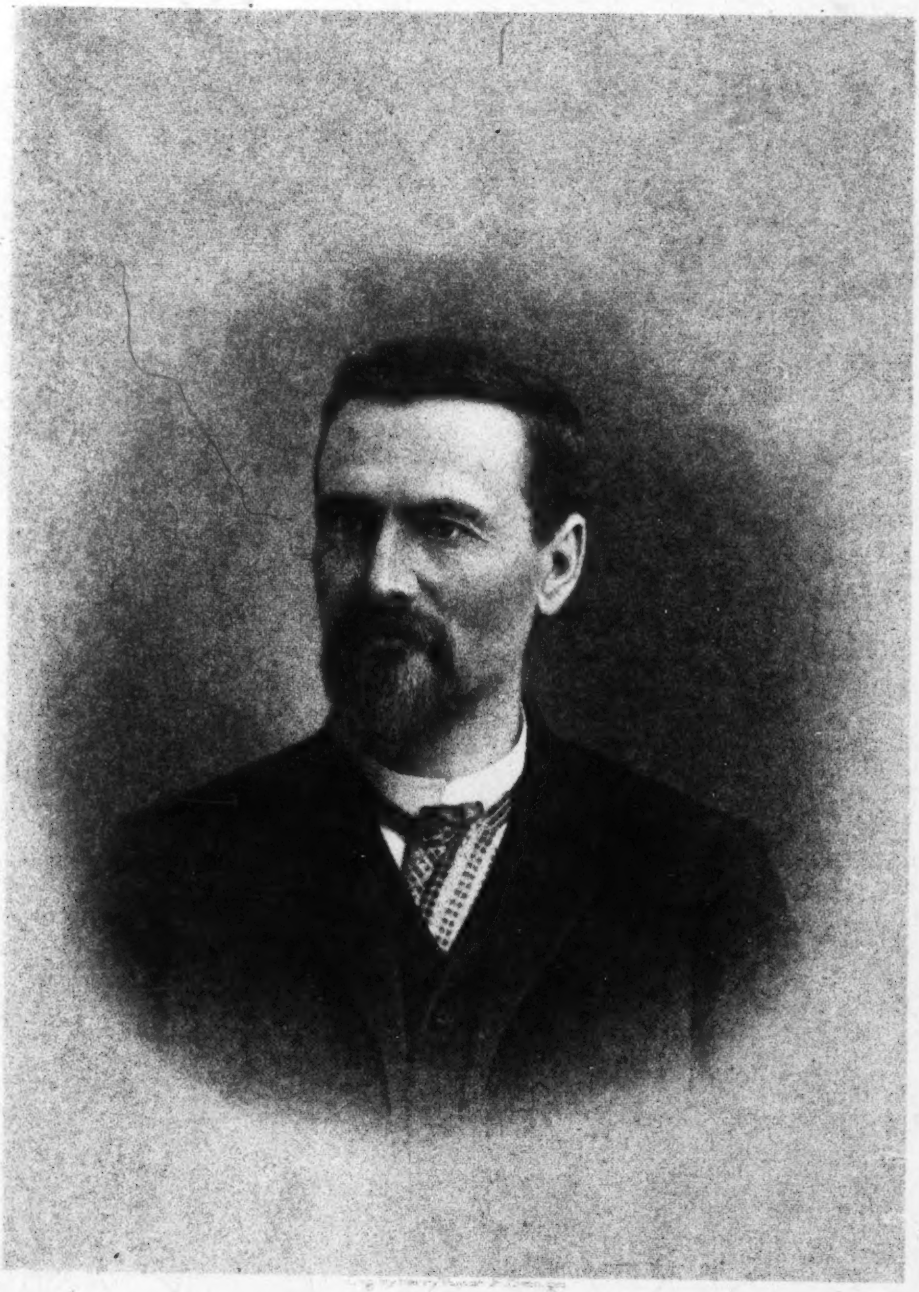
He is an active member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the Montana State Medical Association and the Silver Bow County Medical Society. In politics the Doctor maintains an independent attitude, using his franchise in support of men and measures, instead of following partisan lines. On July 17, 1896, Dr. Sheeran was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Matthews, born in Michigan, the daughter of John Matthews, who has been for a number of years a resident of Butte. Dr. and Mrs. Sheeran have a sturdy little son, Frank Ronald, born on April 14, 1898.

HON. JOHN W. BLAIR.—The heroes of today are those who have aided in transforming the once desolate wilderness into fruitful fields and have made the desert plains to blossom as the rose; and conspicuous among their number in Montana is the Hon. John W. Blair, of Helmville, Powell county, born in Ohio in 1842, the son of Thomas and Mary (Saylor) Blair. The father, a native of Ohio, is still living at Seneca in that state at the venerable age of eighty years. His paternal grandfather was of Scottish lineage, born in the north of Ireland. Mrs. Mary (Saylor) Blair, who died in 1863, was born in Ohio of Virginia ancestry, her father being Samuel Saylor, and one of the heirs of the famous Ball estate of Virginia, which holds title to large blocks of valuable realty in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Ball family were very close of kin to Martha Washington.

John W. Blair received a good common school education, and, fond of adventure, at the age of twenty-one became one of a party of 300 making the trip across the plains with mule teams to Alder gulch, Mont. At one time a week passed in which they had nothing to drink but alkali water. At Virginia City, where he arrived in July, 1864, he found the usual activity of a full-fledged mining camp, with wealth on every hand, wealth in yellow gold and wealth in the goods bartered for the gleaming metal. Mr. Blair remained there during the summer and passed the winter in Utah. In the spring he went to Last Chance gulch, and there sojourned until 1872. In that year he came to Helmville, then in Deer Lodge county, and located a ranch two miles from that place. In 1893 he erected thereon a handsome two-story residence which, with the numerous substantial and commodious barns and other buildings, presents an imposing and attractive appearance. Since his first occupancy this property has increased in area and value until Mr. Blair now has 22,000 acres of excellent land. He is the largest individual taxpayer in Powell county, and his ranch is one of the largest owned by any person in the state. While he conducts an extensive ranch business, everything is made subservient to the interests of the live-stock industry, of which he makes a specialty. He has about 100 full-blooded shorthorn cattle which he keeps exclusively for breeding. He also has a fine band of sheep of superior breed.

In these days, when the man is continually seeking the office instead of the office going out on the still hunt for the man, the political life of Mr. Blair presents a peculiar incident. In the fall of 1889 he was elected a member of the First legislature of the new state of Montana, never having taken any part in politics. He was not aware that he had been nominated for the office at the time. He saw the name Blair on the ticket, but supposed that the man was a Blair who resided at Anaconda, and did not discover his misapprehension until a short time prior to election day. As a member of that now historic legislature Mr. Blair participated in the memorable ninety-days deadlock. Among the committees on which he gave meritorious service, the most important one was that on labor.

Such is the brief history of the man who landed in the territory of Montana without a dollar. Of what he has accomplished through his tireless energy and steady application he has good reason to be proud, and wealth has come in unstinted measure as the reward of far reaching sagacity, steady application of persistent energy, and no feverish speculation or "striking it rich" in any locality has brought him his financial supremacy. During one long hard winter in Montana he worked for his board, yet he is now numbered among the capitalists of the state, but, plainly and unostentatiously, he continues in the industry that has built up for him the fortune to which he is so justly entitled. High as his business ability has ranked in the special department of Montana's industries to which his energies have been so long and so successfully devoted, it stands not higher than his personal character in the estimation of a large circle of acquaintances at home and abroad.



J. W. Blair

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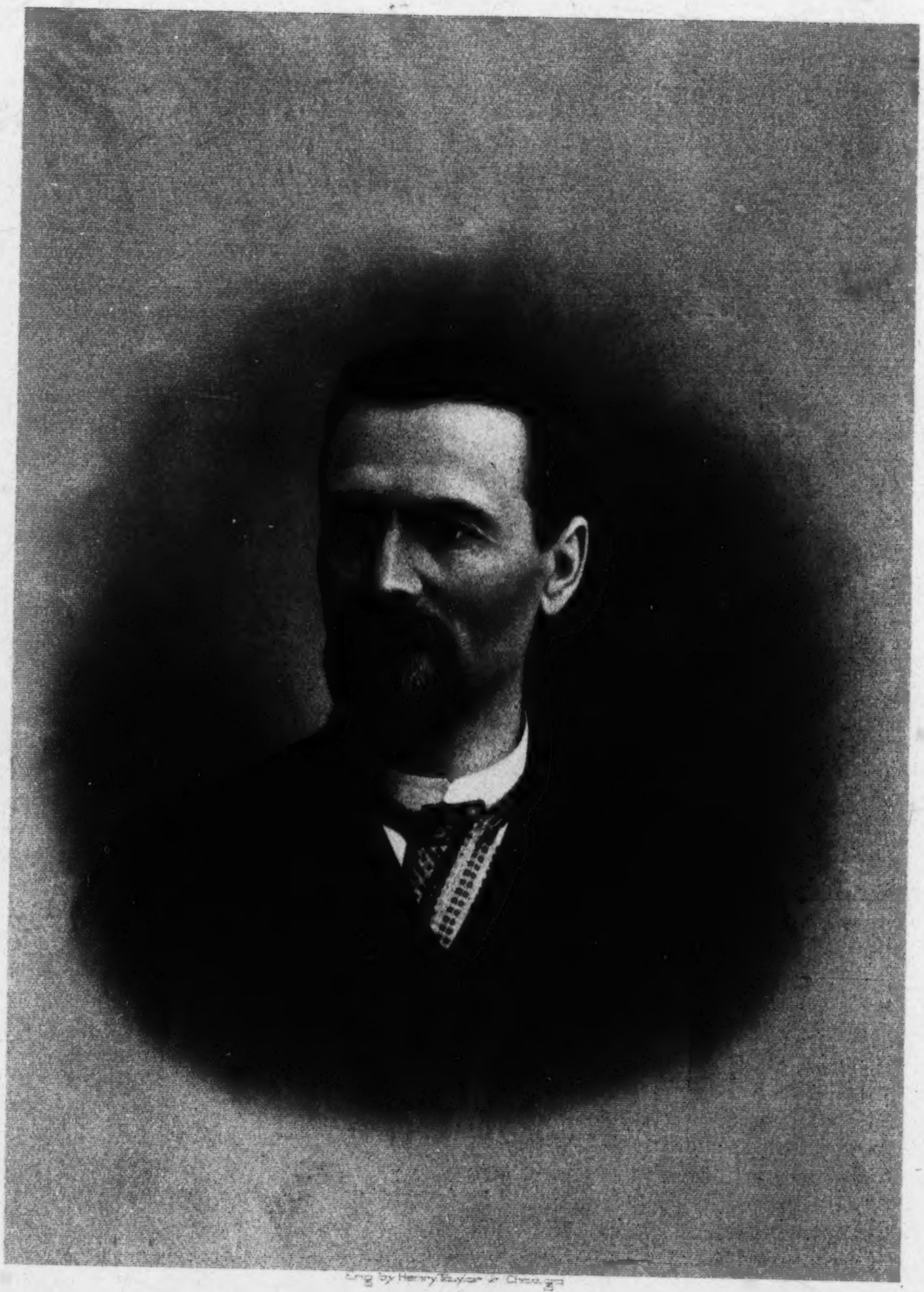

Eng by Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

J. W. Blair

and of the people of that portion of the state where his large interests are centered, and who recognize in him an honest, just, upright and honorable man.

JOHN R. E. SIEVERS, Ph. G., M. D.—In these later days, marked by the most startling progress in all fields of invention, discovery and individual accomplishment, there is a natural and imperative tendency to specialize, for it is evident that if any one is to perfect himself in any sphere of thought, investigation or action, he must devote himself to it with absolute singleness of purpose. Among the representative physicians and surgeons of Montana who have directed particular thought and investigation along special lines, the while keeping in touch with generic progress in a professional way, is the one of whom we now write, and his precedence is such as to render particularly consonant this tribute to his efforts and effective labors.

Dr. John Rudolph Emil Sievers, the immediate subject of this review, is a native of Germany, born at Itzehoe, province of Helstein, on May 31, 1869, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Ehlers) Sievers, both of whom still retain their residence in that locality, the father being a successful apiarist. In the excellent public schools of his native province young Sievers secured his preliminary educational discipline and thereafter prosecuted his studies in private schools where he familiarized himself with foreign languages. As a lad of fifteen years Dr. Sievers came to America in 1884, and located at Chicago, Ill., where he served a two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, making such progress in his studies within this time that he was enabled in 1886 to enter the Chicago College of Pharmacy, where he completed the junior course in 1888, receiving honorable mention from Profs. E. B. Stuart and E. S. Bastin for excellence in scholarship, and receiving in recognition of his efforts the gift of a work entitled the "Principles of Pharmacognosy," from Prof. F. A. Flueckiger, of the University of Strasburg, Germany. In 1889 the Doctor was graduated in the college of pharmacy, receiving the class honors, the Billroth prize (a compound microscope) and gaining his degree of Ph. G. In 1889 also, upon examination before the state board of pharmacy, he was made a registered pharmacist in Illinois. Thereafter he continued the study of analytical chemistry under E. F. Richter, of Chicago, but formerly of Berlin, Germany, and in 1890 he entered upon the specific work of preparing himself for the medical profession, matriculating in the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and there completing a thorough course, being graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1893.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Sievers was appointed house physician of the Sanitorium Waldheim, at Oconomowoc, Wis., and in September, as the sequel of a competitive examination, he secured the appointment as house physician and surgeon in the Michael Reese Hospital, in Chicago, and at the time he resigned this work he was head physician and surgeon of the hospital. In May, 1895, Dr. Sievers resigned his position, and in the fall matriculated in the medical department of the University of Leipsic, Germany, where he completed a post-graduate course. He thereafter continued his studies in Berlin, and then received an appointment as surgeon on the steamship Bellona, of the German East Asiatic line from Hamburg. In March, 1896, he went to Vienna, where, in connection with his studies in bacteriology, pathology, surgical diagnosis, etc., he gave special attention to gynecology and general surgery, holding with Dr. Butler, ex-house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, the position of assistant surgeon under the docent Dr. D. E. Ullman, the operations being performed in Dr. Ullman's presence. Drs. Butler and Sievers alternated in the charge of the surgical cases, performing independently of each other operations every day from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Their collection of pathological specimens were utilized for further clinical and microscopical examination by the students, being sent to the Pathological Institute under Prof. Kolisko.

In the fall of 1897 Dr. Sievers returned to the United States, and for four months was in practice at Neihart, Mont., after which he located in Butte. Here he conducts a general practice, but devotes special attention to general and abdominal surgery and gynecology with most gratifying success. He is local medical examiner for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of San Francisco. The Doctor holds membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Association, while fraternally he belongs to Silver Bow Lodge, K. of P. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. On April 26, 1899, in New York city, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sievers to Miss

Alma Ridell, who was born in the national metropolis, the daughter of Dr. Emil and Bertha (Von Hoffmann) Ridell, the former being a native of Germany, who, after locating in America became a prominent physician in New York city. His wife was born in New York and is a representative of the German nobility in her paternal lineage. Dr. and Mrs. Sievers are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Ethyl, born in Butte, on January 31, 1900.

THOMAS D. SLOAN.—Experience has proved the wisdom of the axiom: "The greatness of a nation lies not in the machinery of government nor essential institutions; but in the sterling character of the individual citizens." This may well apply in reviewing the eventful career of the honored Montana pioneer whose name introduces this paragraph, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Deer Lodge county, whose well improved ranch is located one mile east of the village of Lincoln, Lewis and Clarke county, his postoffice address. Mr. Sloan comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, and is a native of the little maritime county of Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was born in Linwood, February 16, 1835, being the son of Thomas and Martha (Douglas) Sloan, both reared in the same county and where they passed their entire lives. They enjoyed the reputation of most inflexible integrity and honor in all the relations of life. Our subject was reared in his native county, and there educated in the common schools. As Renfrew is essentially a maritime section of Scotland, it was but natural that Mr. Sloan should turn his attention to a seafaring life and thus we find that at the age of nineteen years he proceeded to the city of Liverpool, where he secured a position as a sailor on a vessel bound for the United States. Arriving in America Mr. Sloan went to Rhode Island, where he remained for nineteen months; but the conditions and environments were not to his liking and he returned to the sea, embarking on a vessel bound for the Sandwich islands. Ere the voyage was completed some of the sailors, among the number being the subject of this sketch, had some difficulty with the captain in consequence of his treatment, and he abandoned them on one of the Marquesas islands in the Pacific ocean, inhabited solely by cannibalistic natives. The unfortunate sailors thus isolated were in constant danger for a period of four and one-half months, during which time they subsisted on bread-fruit, oranges and other tropical products. They were finally picked up by a passing vessel and taken to Honolulu, after a cruise into the Arctic ocean. Mr. Sloan tarried in Honolulu for five months, and then worked his way to San Francisco, where he arrived in March, 1859. He continued to follow the sea as a sailor from that port for three years.

In 1863 Mr. Sloan became affected with the prevailing gold fever, and set forth for the newly discovered mines in Boise Basin, Idaho, then a part of Montana, and upon reaching his destination he turned his attention to mining, and was thus engaged for nearly three years with the varying success that attends operations in this line. He then came to Montana, locating at Lincoln, and for nineteen years was identified with the gold mining industry in this state. Believing that surer success was possible in farming he located on his present ranch, which comprises 300 acres, and has since given his time and attention to general farming and to the raising of excellent grades of livestock. To him and his excellent wife are accorded that consideration and uniform regard which mark the appreciation of their many sterling qualities of mind and heart; while they in turn are ever appreciative of the true friendships which are thus engendered.

In 1867 Mr. Sloan returned to Scotland for a visit, and in the village of Linwood, Renfrewshire, on New Year's eve, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary McCallum, who was born in the same village as himself, and whose parents were Archibald and Annie (McEwan) McCallum, who came to the United States in their latter years to make their home with their children. They died in that beautiful section of Essex county, N. J., known as North Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have two children: Robert, who was born in 1879; and Annie, whose birth occurred in 1886.

JOHN H. SHOBER, one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar, is a resident of Helena, where he is well known as a reliable and most successful attorney. He is a native of Loudoun county, Va., born January 5, 1832. He is the son of George and Susan (Sandbauer) Shober. They were also natives of Loudoun county, and died in Dodge county, Minn. Their Swiss ancestors came to Virginia prior to the Revolution, and George Shober, who was a teacher, was also a soldier in the war of 1812, and served gallantly under Gen. Winfield Scott.

John H. Shober was but a child when the family removed to Ohio, and thence to Illinois and still later to Iowa, and in that state young Shober received his primary education in the public schools. He was later a pupil in the schools of Jacksonville, Ill., and afterwards attended an excellent law school in Cincinnati, and was in 1855 admitted to the practice of law in Minnesota, where the family had long been resident. Here Mr. Shober was elected county clerk of Dodge county, and was also by appointment clerk of the district court. He continued his residence in Minnesota until 1858, when he removed to Dakota, and engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Yankton, and in 1861 was elected to the territorial legislature. He was the president of the territorial council during the first session in March, 1862. In that year occurred the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak, the tragical traditions of which are still told in historical societies, by the firesides of Minnesota pioneers, and written in song and story. In that war Mr. Shober served bravely for ninety days as a volunteer, participating in quite a number of sharp skirmishes, one of which took place on the site of the flourishing city of Sioux Falls, S. D.

In the second territorial council of Dakota Mr. Shober was an active member and served with great distinction as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1864 he started for the territory of Montana, and at Sioux City, Iowa, joined the expedition commanded by Gen. Sully and accompanied it to Fort Union. Continuing his journey he arrived at Helena in August, 1864, and at once began the practice of law. He also engaged to some extent in mining in Nelson and Holmes gulches. He was elected district attorney in the fall of 1865, and in 1867 was re-elected. The same year he formed a law partnership with Thomas Lowry, which was continued for a number of years, and in 1866 he was a prominent and very efficient member of the constitutional convention of the territory. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Shober are with the Democratic party, and he manifests a patriotic interest in its success. His legal abilities, which are unquestioned, are warmly appreciated by his personal and business associates, and he is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and sterling integrity.

ANDREW SMITH.—Born in New York city May 2, 1855, Mr. Smith may be truly called a product of the west, for, when he was only two years old, he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin, and from there two years later to Iowa. His parents, Thomas and Maria L. (O'Brien) Smith, were natives of Ireland, where the former was born in 1828 and the latter in 1833. They came to the United States when they were young, were in New York for a short time and then came to Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming for ten years, then, moving to Iowa, labored fifteen years there at the same business. In 1883 they all came to Montana, where the father and son together followed stockraising until the father died at his son's home in 1891. The mother died at the same place October 7, 1901.

Andrew Smith when he was nineteen years old went to Wyoming, and worked at teaming and on ranches in the Wind river and the Big Horn regions for about two years. He passed the spring and summer of 1876 prospecting and mining in the Black Hills, and in the fall went to Bismarck and on, overland, to Fort Buford, where he worked at teaming for the Government between Buford and Glendive until 1877. In the spring of that year he made a trip overland from Fort Buford to Miles City, helped to build Fort Keogh, and also carried the mails for several months between the fort and Buford. Later he was a teamster with the United States troops on several expeditions, and was with Gen. Miles' command in 1877 when he captured and broke up Chief Lame Deer's band of Cheyenne Indians. From the fall of 1877 to the spring of 1879 he was freighting from Bismarck to the Black Hills—in 1879 and 1880 he had grading contracts on the Northern Pacific between Bismarck and the Little Missouri, and in the winter of 1881 and 1882 he was hunting buffalo near Glendive. In 1882 he went to Iowa and brought his father, mother and two sisters to Montana, and also sixty-five head of cattle and twenty-five horses, making the trip overland to Dawson county, where he settled on his present home site on Beaver creek, two miles from Wibaux. He had previously taken up the homestead and on it built the first house erected on

Beaver creek. Here he has given attention to raising a high grade of cattle and horses. In this business he has been successful, has extensive grazing ranges surrounding the homestead, and has prospered.

In politics Mr. Smith is an unwavering Democrat, and has served his party well and wisely, both in the ranks and in official stations. From 1894 to 1898 he was county commissioner of Dawson county, and, for many years subsequent to 1884, a trustee and clerk of the school board of district No. 6. Fraternally he is allied with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. He was married at Ida Grove, Iowa, in May, 1883, with Miss Mary A. Moody, a native of Michigan, where she was born in 1860. They have six children, Jennie, Olive, Roscoe, Ruth, Hazel and Herbert, the last being an adopted son. Another son, Harry, was burned to death January 1, 1899, at the age of thirteen. The family has a strong hold on the good will and esteem of the community.

ALEXANDER SMITH.—It is to the glory of our great American republic that the man of honor and integrity who is willing to utilize his opportunities with reasonable energy may attain success. Montana has been the scene of successful endeavor of many self-made men, and among the number is Mr. Smith, a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Gallatin county, his fine farmstead being located five miles southwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Mr. Smith comes of stanch old Irish stock, though a native son of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born March 24, 1850, being one of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, who were born to William and Jane (Adams) Smith, natives of Ireland, whence they removed to Scotland in the early 'forties and there passed the residue of their days. They were folk of sterling character and unflagging industry, and were respected by all who knew them.

Alexander Smith was reared to maturity in Scotland, received a common school education and early assumed individual responsibilities by securing work in the coal mines, being identified with this line of industry until 1871, when he attained his legal majority, whereupon he determined to seek his fortune in America, feeling assured he would find broader opportunities for attaining a position of independence through his own industry. He accordingly came to the United States, taking up his abode in Tioga county, Pa., where he devoted his attention to coal mining until 1882, coming thence to Montana and locating in Gallatin county, found employment in the Chestnut coal mines. Subsequently he removed to the beautiful section known as Central park, Gallatin valley, where for a time he worked for wages and then, purchasing a portion of the Hunter ranch, began farming for himself. Alert and energetic, ever ready to utilize the most available means at hand, a student of methods and signally progressive, success has not been denied him, and that it has been cumulative is evident from the fact that he now has a valuable and prolific farm of 280 acres, all available for effective cultivation and practically under irrigation at the present time. By an ingenious hydraulic device, invented by himself, Mr. Smith is enabled to secure a sufficient supply of water on the higher levels to effectively irrigate the same, the water power being derived from the ditches on the lower level, and being used on days when the water is not demanded on said lower level. The scheme is a very successful one in its operation and indicates the discrimination and scientific methods which Mr. Smith brings to bear in the carrying on of his farming industry. The principal products of the farm are wheat, oats and barley, and excellent yields are secured. It may properly be said that Mr. Smith stands as a living example of what it is possible for a man of brains and energy to accomplish in the state of Montana, if he will make definite application of his abilities. He purchased his present farm without the immediate payment of a dollar, his only security being his honor, and he is now owner of a fine farm, thoroughly improved and all under cultivation. A substantial and commodious farm residence and excellent barns and other outbuildings are among the permanent improvements to be noted, and the success in all this is the result of only fifteen years of labor and application. Mr. Smith has ordered his life upon a high plane of honor and integrity, and to him is given the unqualified esteem and confidence of the community. He gives his political support to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose work he takes a deep and active interest, being an elder of the Hamilton church, of which his wife also is a devoted member.

On April 23, 1873, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Saulsberry, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Henry Saulsberry, who migrated to the United States from the north of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith fourteen children have been born, and only once has death invaded the family circle. The names of the children, in order of birth, are as follows: Susie is the wife of D. P. Stone, of Central Park; William is at the parental home; Jennie, wife of George E. L. Dawes, of Central Park; Henry, a successful rancher in the same vicinity; Annie; Alexander, Jr.; Maggie, deceased; and Wilda Martha, Carrie, Ruth, Belle, Esther and Earl, all of whom remain at the homestead.

CARL J. SMITH.—A native of Sweden, the proud realm made glorious in song and story by the deeds of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth in military prowess, and by the triumphs of John Ericsson in steam engineering and naval architecture, Carl J. Smith, of Butte, a lawyer of good standing in his profession which he has won by his own merits in our land of opportunity, has inspiration for lofty endeavor from the country of his nativity and that of his adoption. He was born on May 12, 1865. His parents, Andrew and Johanna (Anderson) Smith, were also Swedes. They had a small farm where they reared their eleven children, of whom Carl was the third. Educated at the excellent schools of his native land, when he was eighteen years old he emigrated to America locating first at Minneapolis, where he worked during the day and supplemented his Swedish educational advantages at home by attending night school. From Minnesota he removed in 1888 to South Dakota and engaged in the hotel business until 1892, when he went to Salt Lake City and became a real estate dealer, at the same time studying law. In 1896 he came to Montana, and locating at Butte, continued both his law studies and his real estate operations. In that city he was admitted to the bar on January 12, 1899, and since then has devoted himself almost exclusively to legal practice and securing a good standing at the bar and a large and growing clientage. He is independent in politics, but maintains a lively interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his lodge earnest and helpful support. In religious thought he is a zealous and enthusiastic Theosophist and in private life a worthy exemplar of the best in social relations and citizenship.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA, formerly the Montana National Bank, is the result of a reorganization of the latter institution on January 10, 1901. The officers of the new bank are: Thomas A. Marlow, president; Albert L. Smith, vice-president; Thomas C. Kurtz, cashier; W. H. Dickinson, assistant cashier. The paidup capital and surplus of the bank is $312,500. Among those financially interested in the new institution are James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, of St. Paul; James H. Eckels, ex-comptroller of the currency, of Chicago; Joseph Rosenbaum, live stock commission, and A. G. Becker, banker, Chicago; Henry Bratnober, capitalist, San Francisco; Andrew J. Davis (estate of), banker, Butte; Robert S. Ford, banker, Great Falls; C. J. McNamara, live stock, Big Sandy, and B. D. Phillios, live stock, Malta, Mont. Among the Helena business men connected with this bank have been Peter Larson, J. T. Murphy, Herman Gans, B. H. Tatem, J. P. Woolman, H. G. McIntire, N. Kessler, E. B. Braden, S. H. McIntire, T. A. Marlow. The original Montana National Bank was organized in 1882, with these officers: President, Col. C. A. Broadwater; vice-president, A. G. Clarke, and cashier, E. Sharp. The capital stock was $250,000. This was later increased, but again reduced to the original amount. Col. Broadwater was president until the time of his death in 1892. He was succeeded by John T. Murphy, who was in office until December, 1893, and he was followed by T. A. Marlow, who served until 1897, when A. L. Smith took office.

Mr. A. L. Smith was born in Red Wing, Minn., in 1860, and was reared and educated in that state. On the completion of his school days he entered the Citizens Bank, of Northfield, Minn., as teller. Here he remained four years, acquiring a commercial experience that was of inestimable advantage to him in after life. In 1883 he came to Glendive, and organized the Merchants' Bank, of that town, where he continued as cashier for six years, H. F. Douglas being the president for years, although residing at Fort Yates. Mr. Smith came to Helena in January, 1893, as assistant cashier of the Montana National Bank, and was made its president in 1897. He is also treasurer of the Iron Mountain Company. He is not a member of any fraternal society, but is president of the Montana Club, and has served two terms (six years) as chairman of its executive committee. His family came from Massachusetts and New York, removing to Minnesota where his father was a pioneer, in 1852. His father still resides in Red Wing, engaged in merchandising. Mr. Smith has achieved a high reputation in financial circles in the northwest, and is a man of great executive ability, of superior business qualifications and most pleasing social qualities.

FRANK W. SMITH.—Born and reared amid the picturesque scenes and historic associations of the upper Susquehanna, and beginning the active duties of business life there, Frank W. Smith is now far from the home of his youth, but with the taste acquired there has selected for his residence in the far northwest a location in one of the most beautiful and picturesque sections of Montana. His life began at Towanda, Pa., April 15, 1858. His father, E. H. Smith, was born at Olean, N. Y., an unusually beautiful little inland city on the Alleghany, and passed his mature life at Towanda in business as a very successful banker. The mother of Frank W. Smith, Mrs. Olean (Martin) Smith, also a native of New York, is still living at Towanda. Mr. Smith received a thorough and liberal education at the public schools at Towanda, the Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt., and Swarthmore College near Philadelphia. After leaving school in 1876 he was six years in the shoe business at Towanda. But the wide and promising west seemed full of opportunity, and in 1883 he came to Wibaux, then Keith, in Montana, and located on the ranch which he now occupies, about twenty miles south of the prosperous little town of Wibaux, on Beaver creek, in a region surpassingly beautiful and inviting, his home ranch being known as Edge Hill.

Mr. Smith brought the first band of stock sheep imported into eastern Montana, trailing them through from California in 1883 and for many years he was one of the most extensive and successful sheep raisers in the state. A few years later he engaged in breeding high grade horses and cattle, the horses especially being standard bred and a credit to the state. His cattle are registered Galloways and his sheep high grade Rambouillets. In his ranch home and its products Mr. Smith takes great pride, and has spared no expense in making the establishment as complete and beautiful as possible. The barns, sheds, corrals, and other appliances for the farming and stock enterprises lack nothing that science has discovered or skill has fashioned for their purposes. And the residence is a triumph of architectural beauty, artistic adornment, convenient arrangement and complete equipment. Up to 1898 our subject gave his personal attention to his extensive stock business; but since then he has been interested with Pierre Wibaux and others in the now famous Uncle Sam mine in the Black Hills, which yields a free milling gold quartz. It was purchased and a new company, the Clover Leaf Gold Mining Company, was organized to work it in 1889. Mr. Smith is the first vice-president of the corporation and one of the principal owners of the property and franchises. They have a sixty-stamp mill in operation, and the product is very satisfactory and seemingly inexhaustible.

Mr. Smith takes an active part in politics as a Republican, at all times deeply interested in the welfare of his party, but seeking none of its office favors for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, holding membership in the various bodies at Towanda, Pa., his old home. He was married in August, 1888, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Edson, a native of that city. They have three children: Edson, aged 12; Marie, aged 10; and Ward, aged 9. It would be difficult to overestimate the good influence which this upright, enterprising, progressive and broad-minded citizen has exercised in his community and throughout the state. For many years he has been a potential force in business, politics, and educational, moral and social movements. Everything he has touched has felt the impress of his quickening hand, which has never been raised to stop or stay anything that would contribute to the advancement or improvement of his fellows, and among them he is held in the highest esteem and most cordial regard.

JOSEPH SMITH II.—Among those prominently identified with the newspaper press of Montana is Mr. Smith II, editor and publisher of the Madisonian, issued weekly at Virginia City, Madison county, and one of the pioneer papers of the state, dating back to 1869. Mr. Smith II is a son of the old Empire state, having been born at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on January 8, 1864. His father, William Smith, was born in Montreal, Canada, the son of William Smith, Sr., who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada about 1839. He took up his residence in New York in the early 'forties, and there devoted his attention to his trade of a carpenter and builder, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His family accompanied him upon his removals, and in the public schools of New York his son, William, received his educational discipline. He learned the carpenter's trade under his father and thereafter followed contracting and building. William Smith, Jr., was twice married, Joseph Smith II being the only child of the first marriage. His mother's name was Margaret Wilson, and she was born in Scotland, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States.

Joseph Smith II effectively supplemented his preliminary educational training by completing a thorough course in the state normal school at Pottsdam, N. Y., entering that institution in 1882 and graduating therefrom in the class of 1888. Mr. Smith was dependent upon his own resources in defraying his expenses at the normal school, and while a student engaged in pedagogic work to secure the funds with which to continue his course. After graduating he continued to teach in the public schools of New York state and was principal of the schools at Prospect, Oneida county, for two years, after which, in 1890, he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he remained one year, during which time he was in the real estate business. He next located at Beaverhead county, was engaged in mining for four and one-half years, and later was in the same line of enterprise in Madison county for eighteen months.

On January 1, 1899, Mr. Smith II became identified with the "art preservative of all arts," purchasing the Madisonian, at Virginia City, of which he has since been proprietor and editor. The paper was founded in 1869, when Virginia City was still a bustling mining camp and thus figures as one of the oldest newspapers in the state. The original plant was brought in on the backs of mules, and a portion of that equipment is still in the office. The Madisonian is Democratic in politics, is issued on Thursday of each week, is an able exponent of local interests and of the cause of the party whose principles and policies it advocates. Mr. Smith II is a writer of force and literary taste, and under his management the venerable paper has been distinctly rejuvenated. Mr. Smith II has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and while a resident of Beaverhead county was nominated by his party for clerk of the district court. In 1899 he was elected school trustee of Virginia City, and is now chairman of the board. He takes a lively interest in all that touches the material prosperity and normal advancement of his town, county and state, and is known as a progressive young business man, one well worthy of the esteem so uniformly accorded him. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City.

HENRY C. SMITH.—On the roster of Montana's able jurists and legists is found the name of Judge Henry C. Smith, who is now exercising important judicial functions as district judge of the First judicial district of the state. Advancement in the learned professions comes only through individual ability and effort, and the intellectual vigor, analytical power and dialectic potentiality of Judge Smith have gained him a leading place at the bar of Montana, though he is still a young man. Judge Smith is a native of Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he was born on August 3, 1862, the son of Lucian S. and Mary J. (Cooper) Smith, the former of whom was a mechanical engineer and for many years employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in Wisconsin, to which state he removed in 1854, from Royalton, Vt. His death occurred at Milton Junction, Wis., in January, 1897. He was a son of William Smith, of Royalton, Vt., a tanner in that state, where he died leaving three sons, only one of whom is now living. The mother of Judge Smith died in 1888. She was the daughter of John Cooper, of Stafford, N. Y., whence he removed to Wisconsin, where his death occurred. Of the children of Lucian S. and Mary Smith the two surviving are Judge Henry C. and George P., of Dubuque, Iowa.

After an excellent preliminary education in the public schools of Oshkosh, Wis., at the age of eighteen years Henry C. Smith entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He retained this incumbency three years, but his ambition was to enter the legal profession. Accordingly he entered the law office of Judge John W. Sale, of Janesville, where he continued technical reading until 1885, when he was admitted to the bar of the state upon examination before the circuit court. He entered upon active legal practice in Janesville, Wis., and was for three months associated with Judge B. F. Dunwiddie, later entering into a partnership with O. H. Feathers and M. G. Jeffries, the former being one of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900. This association continued until July, 1888, when Mr. Smith consummated a professional alliance with Henry Scott Sloan, son of Hon. I. C. Sloan, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin and a member of congress during the administration of President Lincoln. The partners came to Montana the same year, located in Helena, where they were associated in practice until July, 1889, and subsequently Mr. Smith was associated in practice with Thomas F. Casey, under the firm title of Casey & Smith, which obtained until July 4, 1890, the date of the death of Mr. Casey. Judge Smith then continued practice alone, retaining a representative clientage, until he was elected to his present position as judge of the First judicial district of Montana, in November, 1896.

Judge Smith has served on the bench with signal ability and his decisions show a full embodiment of the law applicable to the litigated points, being entirely free from judicial bias. The Judge has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and he is a deep student of the issues of the day and ever ready to defend his conviction. He has been an active and effective worker in the "grand old party," and for two terms each served as chairman of the Republican central committee of the county and that of the city of Helena. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders and the Modern Woodmen of America. As one of the distinguished members of the Montana bar and as a representative citizen of Helena, Judge Smith has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends in the capital city and throughout the state. On August 21, 1889, Judge Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances Woodruff, of Janesville, Wis., and they are the parents of three sons and one daughter, Parkhurst W., Henry C., Jr., Howard L. and Marion S., who died on March 24, 1901.

DAVID G. BROWNE.—Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble beginnings to leadership in official life, in commerce, in the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs and the control of the veins and arteries of traffic and exchange in the country. Prominent among the self-made men of Montana is David G. Browne, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all where he is best known. It is a "far cry" from driver of a mule team to collector of customs for a district comprising two sovereign commonwealths, and yet between the two positions lies an epoch in the enviable career of Mr. Browne, one of the leading "progressive men" of Montana. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, on January 16, 1859. He early had training in the public schools, but when a mere lad assumed personal responsibilities in the active duties of life. Self-reliance was thus quickened, and this has been reinforced by definite purpose, unwavering integrity, an alert mentality and a determination to win a success worthy the name, an equipment whose sterling values are not to be gainsaid. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Browne emigrated to America, setting forth courageously to make his fortune in a strange land by energy and determinate effort. After residing about a year in the eastern states, coming to Utah, he secured employment with the Wells-Fargo Express Company's stage line at Kelton. After about one year he resigned the position to accept the more profitable occupation of driver of a twelve-mule freighting outfit, which transported goods and supplies from Corinne, Utah, to various places in Montana and Idaho. By effort and good management he was soon enabled to save sufficient money to purchase a team and equipment, and in freighting with this outfit he came to Fort Benton, Mont., in 1879. He was successful in his freighting enterprise from the time of its inception, and before two years had passed he was operating four twelve-mule outfits of his own and hauling a large, important business. He held contracts for nearly all the government military posts in Montana, Wyo-

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ming and Nebraska, and had special contracts for furnishing forage for the various forts, the ramifications of his business being far-reaching and demanding the supervision of a keen executive.

In 1881 Mr. Browne became general manager for W. S. Wetzel & Co., of Fort Benton, who were then doing an extensive business in various lines, holding government contracts, conducting merchandising enterprises, having the agency for the Coulson line of steamboats, consisting of eight steamers, etc. He was in tenure of this position for about three years, still continuing individual freighting and contracting and making other investments as opportunity presented. Later he turned his attention more particularly to the government contracting, and he took and completed some of the largest and most important contracts let by the Federal authorities in this section of the Union. He also became largely interested in the cattle industry in Choteau county, and with this important branch of enterprise he has ever since been prominently concerned, having investments of wide scope and importance. The success which has attended his efforts has been due to his progressive methods, his prescience and his marked capacity in an executive way, and in his personal supervision of all enterprises in which he has been interested.

Mr. Browne has been an active and influential factor in political affairs, and for many years he has been the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Choteau county, doing much to advance the party cause in the territory and later in the state. In 1884 he was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Fort Benton; from 1887 to 1889, both inclusive, he held the responsible office of county commissioner of Choteau county; he had also the distinction of being a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present constitution of the state, that under which Montana was admitted to the Union. In this convention he was chairman of the committee on towns and counties as well as a member of several other important committees, and was otherwise active in the work of the assembly. He was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892 at Chicago, when Cleveland received his second nomination for the presidency, and he has served for sixteen years as a member of the Democratic central committee of Montana, under territorial and state organization and is treasurer of the state Democratic committee, and a member of the executive committee at the present time. For eight years he was incumbent of the office of chairman of the Democratic central committee of Choteau county.

Mr. Browne has been prominent in the business and industrial life of Choteau county, and he was secretary of the Fort Benton board of trade for fifteen years and one of the founders of the Stockmen's National Bank, of Fort Benton, and is now one of its leading stockholders and a member of its directorate. Mr. Browne had the distinction of being a member of the board of commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was elected treasurer of the Montana board of commissioners, doing most effective service in securing for the state its proper representation in the great exposition. On April 26, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Browne to the responsible and important office of collector of customs for the district comprising Montana and Idaho, the port of entry being then at Fort Benton. This was, in 1896, changed to Great Falls, when Mr. Browne took up his residence in that city remaining there until July, 1901, when he again returned to Fort Benton. The same attributes which have been factors in his business success were brought to bear in the discharge of his official duties, and his regime was one which met with uniform endorsement, making his administration a marked credit to his ability and judgment and conserving the best interests of the affairs under his jurisdiction. Mr. Browne continued to hold this office until July, 1901, more than eight years, serving through President McKinley's entire first administration, after which he was succeeded by C. M. Webster. He is now giving his attention to his private affairs, and his acumen and energy are certain to make his career one of cumulative success. He is known as a thorough business man and courteous gentleman, and his genial personality has gained for him a host of friends in the state where he has lived and labored to such goodly ends.

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Robert B. Smith was born in Hickman county, Ky., on December 29, 1854, the son of Dewitt C. and Eliza (Hughes) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Eli Smith, who was born in New York, and removed to Kentucky in an early day, there engaging in agriculture until the close of his long and useful life. On the Kentucky homestead was born on November 5, 1832, Dewitt Clinton Smith, the father of the Governor, and he passed his entire life in Kentucky, dying in February, 1899, at his home in Graves county. His wife is still living, and she was a native of Kentucky, born in 1836, the daughter of Lewis Hughes. Her father was one of the first five men to settle in Ohio in 1789, from which state he removed to Kentucky, and passed his later years. Robert B. Smith was the eldest of nine children, and is one of three now in Montana, his brother, Joseph C., being a resident of Dillon, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Porter, having her home in Missoula. In the public schools of Kentucky Mr. Smith received his early education, later completing an academic course at Milburn, Carlisle county. He had in the meanwhile given clear definition to plans for his future life work, and went to Mayfield, Ky., where he began his technical reading of law in the office of Col. Edward Crossland, an eminent barrister. He proved a close and receptive student, and secured admission to the bar of Kentucky at Mayfield in 1877, continuing there in legal practice for over three years. In 1882 Mr. Smith came to Dillon, Mont., where he entered upon an active practice, quickly gaining distinctive precedence and there continuing until 1889, when he came to Helena and formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Word, whose son, Robert Lee Word, was later admitted to the firm. Samuel Word retired in 1892, and Mr. Smith was then associated with R. L. Word until each of the three original members of this well known firm assumed official positions. Hon. Samuel Word went to Cape Nome, Alaska, his son was appointed by Gov. Smith a justice of the supreme court, while Mr. Smith became governor of Montana.

His official duties over, Gov. Smith resumed his profession at Butte and his fine talents and effective efforts have given him a reputation as one of the most distinguished representatives of the Montana bar. Released from the exacting duties of office, he is now concerned in much of the leading legal business in the state and federal courts. As a Democrat Mr. Smith has been conspicuous in campaigns in the state, and long regarded as one of the wheelhorses of the party in Montana. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884, and, in 1885, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed United States district attorney for Montana, resigning the office on March 4, 1889, as he did not care to retain the office under the administration of a party with whose principles he was not in sympathy. In 1894 he was the unsuccessful nominee of the People's party for member of congress. In 1890 he was city attorney of Helena. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of Montana on the Democratic ticket, and to his distinguished gubernatorial services reference has already been made. Fraternally Mr. Smith is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Pyramids, while professionally he holds membership in the Montana Bar Association. On April 9, 1878, Gov. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Crossland, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Col. Edward Crossland, the able preceptor of the Governor's law studies. Two children, Mary H. and Edward C., grace their home.

CHARLES SPEAR.—One of the enterprising and successful young business men of Yellowstone county is Charles Spear, and his practical experience has been gained entirely in Montana, of which state he has been a resident from his fifteenth year. He is now cashier of Billings State Bank, and a representative citizen of the county. He is a native of Atchison county, Mo., born on May 15, 1860, the son of Willis and Jane (Ferguson) Spear, both of whom reside in Billings, the father having been for many years an agriculturist in Missouri and Montana. He is the son of John Spear, a prominent farmer of Missouri, where his death occurred. After attending the public schools of his native county until 1875, Charles Spear came with his parents to Montana, where the family located on a ranch on Flint creek, near Phillipsburg, Granite county, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising, receiving assistance from his son. In 1877 Charles entered the public school at Deer Lodge, and thereafter went to school alternate years until 1882, the last year being spent in the college at that place, he working on the ranch during vacations and when not busied with his studies. In 1882 he located at Junction, Yellowstone county, where he was employed in the mercantile house of Paul McCormick, continuing to be thus engaged until the spring of 1890, when he formed a grocery partnership with W. H. Donovan in Billings. In February, 1900, Mr. Spear sold out to the Donovan-McCormick Company. He was then engaged in the insurance business, in partnership with Henry White, until January 1, 1902, when he sold his interest to Mr. White and organized the Billings State Bank. In his political proclivities Mr. Spear is Republican, an active worker in the party. In 1889 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Yellowstone county, and in 1900 he was appointed county assessor, to fill the unexpired term of Richard C. Wells. His fraternal relations are with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Aldemar Commandery No. 5, K. T., and he is now eminent commander of the chivalric body last mentioned. He is also a noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while he is also a member of the United Workmen.

On July 27, 1886, Mr. Spear was united in marriage to Miss Frances Gruwell, daughter of Hon. C. O. Gruwell, of Billings. They have four daughters, Clara, Dora, Gladys and Frances.

WILLIS SPEAR.—One of the sterling pioneer citizens residing in Billings, Yellowstone county, Willis Spear is one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and was also one of the California argonauts of 1849, while his life has been one of usefulness and honor. He is now living retired from active labors, having well earned rest and repose in his declining years. Mr. Spear was born in New York on January 12, 1824, son of John and Polly (Osborn) Spear, the former of whom, a farmer, was born in Connecticut, on February 24, 1788, and whose death occurred in 1886, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. His parents were David and Mary (Clark) Spear, and the latter was a lineal descendant of Richard Clark, who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Spear were Moses and Mary (Shaw) Osborn, the former being a miller in Hartford, Conn. Six months after his birth Mr. Spear's parents removed to Ohio, locating on the shore of Lake Erie until 1834, when they removed to Wood county and thence in 1837 to Noble county, Ind. Willis had in the meantime secured such education as he could in the primitive log school houses, and he then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled workman. In 1839, at the age of nineteen, he left home and secured employment on a Mississippi steamboat and was identified with river navigation in various capacities until 1847, when he enlisted for service in the Mexican war in the quartermaster's department and serving until the close of the conflict.

In 1849 he joined the throng of gold seekers going to California, making the trip by way of Texas and the southern route, and making his way to the gold diggings, where he was engaged in placer mining for a short time. He then went to San Francisco, where he worked for one year for Nathaniel Gray, an undertaker. In 1851, he entered into partnership with Jonathan P. Adams, purchased a sloop and for two years they engaged in freighting on the bay, when he sold his interest and in 1853 he returned to Indiana for a visit and thence went to Iowa, whither his parents had removed in 1846. There he engaged in farming until 1855 when he removed to Nodaway county, Mo., where he devoted his attention to farming and operating a sawmill. In 1860 he removed to Atchison county, where he owned and conducted a flouring mill for three years, after which he resumed farming operations and continued in this industry in Missouri until 1874, when he came to Montana, locating in Deer Lodge county, where he engaged in ranching and also conducted a hotel. In 1883 he removed to Sheridan county, Wyo., where on a large tract of land he engaged successfully in stockraising on an extensive scale until May, 1896, when he resigned the management to his sons and removed to Billings, where he has since made his home. In politics Mr. Spear is one of the veteran members of the Republican party, whose principles he has supported from its organization, and he takes justifiable pride in his allegiance to the "grand old party." While a resident of Missouri he served four years as postmaster at Sweet Home, Nodaway county, and a number of years as school trustee and also as constable. Fraternally he is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly designated Grangers. On October 17, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spear to Mrs. Jane Wood, of Hamilton, Ind., she being the daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Richie) Ferguson. She has two children by her first marriage, McKinley (deceased), and Lorinda Jane, the widow of Christopher Schneider, of Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Spear have these children: Oceanna is the wife of L. M. Hoyt, of Bozeman, Mary is the wife of Paul McCormick, of Billings, John is deceased, Charles E. resides in Billings, Willis M. is on the ranch in Wyoming, Emma L. is the wife of J. S. Dewitt, of St. Anthony, Idaho, and William H., who is associated in the management of the Wyoming ranch.

HON. WM. O. SPEER.—In the ancestry of this honored citizen, eminent jurist and distinguished public servant of Montana, the blood of two peoples, forever and everywhere renowned for their love of liberty and their great industrial enterprise, is commingled. His paternal grandfather emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland soon after the close of the Revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he became an industrious and prosperous farmer; and where, after a life well spent in the service of church and state, he was called to rest. He was a lay member of the Covenanters' church, and took a leading part in forming and establishing the new division of that denomination. The Judge's father was Robert Speer, a native of Pennsylvania, where the Judge was born August 26, 1846, and his mother was Charlotte (Covert) Speer, of Butler county in the same state, whose forefathers came from Holland, settled in America at an early period, and made a glorious record in the struggle for the independence of their adopted country. In 1855 Robert Speer and family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he prospered as a carpenter and builder until his death, which occurred January 28, 1896. Of their seven children Judge Speer was the eldest. He received his education principally at Davenport, and was noted in his school days for studious habits and a keen desire for knowledge. After leaving school he read law in the office of Brown & Campbell, well known throughout their own and adjacent states as counsellors of learning and power. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and immediately began legal practice.

From the very beginning success attended his efforts, and soon offers of partnerships came to him from older members of the bar. He formed one with N. Samuel Mitchell, which proved of mutual advantage, and was continued until the Judge decided to come west. This he did in 1880, locating at Butte, where he began a professional and political career which has been a source of honor and profit to him and of great and important service to the state. Only two years after his arrival in the city he was nominated by his party for the office of district attorney. He made a brilliant canvass, but was unable to overcome the large adverse majority, and was defeated by W. Y. Pemberton. In 1884, however, he was elected a member of the territorial house of representatives, and rendered distinguished service as chairman of its judiciary committee. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Butte, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1889, however, he was defeated for the same office by the late Frank E. Corbett. The next year he was appointed the superintendent of the census for the state, by the federal government, and in 1892 was nominated for judge of the Second judicial district of Silver Bow county. He was successful at the election, defeating W. Y. Merrill, served out his term of four years, and retired from active connection with the legal profession.

Politically Judge Speer always affiliated with the Republican party up to 1896. He then identified himself with the Silver Republicans. The public interests of his home locality have ever had his close, intelligent and serviceable attention. Nothing that he thought could be of advantage to the community failed to enlist his earnest and vigorous support. He is practically the father of Silver Bow county, having been one of the most active and enthusiastic promoters of its organization, calling the first meeting at which the project was considered, and never ceasing in his forceful efforts until the desired end was attained. During his term of office as city attorney of Butte, he, in effect, re-created the city, transforming it from a state of general lawlessness to one of decency and order, and establishing it fully under a systematic municipal government. Prior to his time the ordinances had been conflicting and many of them carelessly drawn, so that there was want of the necessary unity of purpose and harmony of import to make them effective.

Judge Speer was married January 10, 1895, to Mrs. Lina H. Koehler, a native of St. Louis, Mo. He has never given much attention to fraternal societies, but is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself particularly to looking after his business interests. In 1899 he erected the Princeton block, one of the finest residence properties in the city, as well as the first modern flat building erected in the state. The sun of life for this interesting gentleman is yet at its meridian height, but he can see blooming and fructifying around him a portion of the primeval wilderness which he has helped to make radiant with the presence of ideas—to plant and people with beneficent activity and enduring joy—its chaotic conditions now brought into harmonious and systematic fertility, its stores of hidden wealth revealed and fashioned to multiform beneficence, its social and political fabric founded on a firm basis looking to the greatest good for the greatest number; and can feel the comfort which must spring from the certainty that he has borne his full share in producing these results.

LORENZO WINCHESTER STACY.—Among the extensive stockgrowers of Montana is Mr. Stacy, now a resident of Miles City. From his boyhood he has been familiar with the free life of the plains and mountains, and had many thrilling experiences and interesting episodes during his long career in the west. A brief review of his life history will be read with interest and will be a perpetual memorial of his life and its accomplishment. The original American ancestors of Mr. Stacy were early English settlers in the Massachusetts colony and some of them were active participants in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Stacy himself was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 24th of August, 1850, the fourth of the five children of Joel and Sally A. (Elston) Stacy, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Pennsylvania. Joel Stacy was an early settler in Ohio, a pioneer farmer, where he developed a fine farm and passed the residue of his life. His death and also that of his wife occurred in the early 'sixties. Of their five children three are now living, namely: Mary Frances, wife of W. H. Vorhes, Nelsonville, Ohio; Orinda, wife of N. I. Dixon, Longstreth, Ohio, and Lorenzo W.

Lorenzo W. Stacy left school at the early age of twelve years, then accompanying his brother Webster to Kansas, and engaging in the hunting of buffalo on the great plains of the intermediate west, the two having their own outfit. Here the boy waxed strong in spirit and physique, and his naturally self reliant nature was strengthened. Later he engaged in trading with the Indians, establishing himself at a post in the panhandle of Texas. It may be of interest to here note that Mr. Stacy secured a buffalo calf which he raised, making it a pet. After it was a year old the animal traveled with the party, and when camp was made it would often find its way during the night to Mr. Stacy's head and waken him by its grunting, not being satisfied until it had accomplished this result. It would follow him any distance and, if strangers approached, would put its head under his arm and resent emphatically any attempt to touch him. He kept this buffalo until he arrived at Dodge City, Kan., when it caused trouble by uprooting and despoiling the gardens of the settlers, and it was necessary to picket it with a rope, with which it finally became entangled and was thrown so as to break its neck. Mr. Stacy successfully traded with the Indians in the southwest, and effected a personal treaty with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, which was known as the Stacy treaty. The circumstances of the treaty are these: His trading party was surrounded by about 2,000 Indians at Paladora Canon, in 1873, and the United States marshal warned Mr. Stacy to fly, but with six employees he had come especially to trade with the Indians, and his tenacity and intrepid daring prompted him to carry out his object. After he had been thus warned Mr. Stacy at once determined to have a talk with the chief, Powder Face, made his way to the Indian camp and passed through the entire band of howling savages to the chief's tepee. Here he dismounted and was immediately attacked by the chief's dog, which bit his left leg nearly to the bone. Mr. Stacy, however, explained his situation and intention to the chief, who called a council. At this the Indians sat in a circle and finally the chief handed Mr. Stacy the pipe of peace, which he puffed with due solemnity, being much encouraged by this action. He invited Powder Face and his squaw to dinner the next day and gave them a good meal, and the doughty chieftain then made a treaty to this effect: That his people would thereafter trade with the brave white man without molesting him. Powder Face further manifested his good will by tanning robes for him. When the Indians left that section in the following spring, Powder Face and his wife presented Mr. Stacy with a fine suit of Indian clothes, a big shawl and a pair of shoes, and a silver finger-ring. The chief always continued a strong friend of Mr. Stacy, and lived to a venerable age, dying about 1892.

After trading with the Indians for three years Mr. Stacy engaged in the cattle business in the Indian territory, and had an extensive range under fence. He disposed of his interests here in 1882, and the next year came to Montana. In the fall of 1883 he went south and purchased cattle, which he trailed through to Montana, arriving in August, 1884. He located on the range between the Powder and Tongue rivers, and often ran 5,000 head of cattle. He handled thousands of cattle each year until he sold out in 1889. He did not, however, withdraw from the cattle business, and has still large herds. He utilizes the range between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, in Custer county. In this industry he is connected with the Swifts, of Chicago, South Omaha and Kansas City, the Custer county herd bearing the brand of "L. U."

Mr. Stacy is a director of the State National Bank, of Miles City, in which he is a large stockholder, is interested in the mercantile business of Lakin & Westfall and is the owner of improved business and residence properties in Miles City, where he makes his home in a commodious and attractive residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, one of the best in the town. The family pass their winters in Florida or California. In politics Mr. Stacy is a Republican, and takes interest in the public welfare and the advancement of the state, but has never sought public office, being distinctively a business man. On the 6th of December, 1888, Mr. Stacy was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Hotchkiss, who was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Steven G. and Augusta (Stevens) Hotchkiss, of old New England stock. To this union have been born four children, Edward W., Florence, Lorenzo Winchester, Jr., and Frances May.

ISAAC S. STAFFORD, M. D.—From their earliest appearance in English history the Staffords have been a courtly race, numbering fair daughters with all the graceful attributes of refined and elevated womanhood, and brave sons of stern conviction, ever willing to stake their life and all on their belief. The progenitor of the family on English soil came with William the Conqueror and distinguished himself at the decisive battle of Hastings, where the Saxon rule was crushed. From that time the name of Stafford has been prominent in all events of importance noted in English chronicles. The family was loyal to the Stuarts, and its head, Thomas Stafford, espoused the cause of the Pretender in 1715 and was active in raising the country in his interest. But when the cause was lost at Derwentwater and Preston, he took refuge in America, settling in Massachusetts. This Thomas Stafford was the great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Isaac S. Stafford, of Pony, who was born in Chenango county, N. Y., on June 1, 1829, son of Isaac and Lucy (Seymour) Stafford, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Otsego county, N. Y. His grandfather, Isaac Stafford, and his great-grandfather, John Stafford, were natives of Rhode Island. The grandfather espoused the cause of the colonies in the Revolution, and was conspicuous on the glorious field of Bennington under General Stark. The father lived in times of peace, and followed the quiet pursuit of an agriculturist in New York, where he married and made his home until 1856, when he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1883 at the age of eighty-six, leaving six children.

Dr. Stafford began his education in the public schools of his native county, then attended the excellent academy at Oxford, N. Y. He there began the study of medicine, continuing it in St. Louis, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1855. He entered upon medical practice at Grafton, Ill., but one year later removed to Courtland in the same state where the next two years were passed. In 1859 he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, where he remained until 1863, practicing his profession, mining, and performing the thousand other services required of a professional man in a new country. In 1863 he made a visit to Illinois, and in the spring of 1864 he came to Montana, making the trip from Courtland, Ill., by horse and mule teams. The train was small, but by good management kept ahead of the Indian troubles all the way, and arrived at Virginia City June 11. The Doctor located at Alder gulch and passed his first year in Montana in prospecting with no great success. The next year he did better at McClellan's gulch, and so he continued prospecting in connection with his practice, at various places, including Snake river, until 1868, when he located on Norwegian creek, and for three years followed mining for himself, but with only moderate success. The next two years he practiced medicine at Sterling, and in 1873 took up a ranch on Upper Willow creek on which he conducted profitable stockraising for a number of years then sold it and removed to Pony.

Dr. Stafford was married in November, 1875, to Mrs. Annie M. Young, a native of Ohio, at the time of the marriage a widow with several children. The Stafford children are Lucy, now Mrs. W. O. Peck, of Pony, and Isaac S., Jr., a resident of British Columbia. By his unvarying interest in public affairs, and by his valuable public services in official stations, the Doctor has carried out the traditions of his family and found scope for some of the better phases of his own intellectual make-up. He has been a member of the legislature, a school trustee and clerk, and has served in other public capacities, always with credit to himself and benefit to the people. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order. The life of a Montana country physician when Dr. Stafford began practice here was full of toil and called for stern endurance. The day's work, and often that of the night, covered many miles of hard riding on horseback, in storm of wind, or rain, or snow, over bad roads or where there was none, through a wild country, to visit families remote from towns and from one another. Their hardships and adventures, though thrilling to us in the recital, seemed to the physicians in the experience only the regular and natural features of their daily vocation. They were sturdy men, inured to toil and exposure, and knew no other life. Moreover, nature, distributing her favors with a system of constant balances and compensations, gave them through their very hardships a flexibility of function and a toughness of fibre which kept them in condition for their work, and enabled them to continue it long and do it well. Doctor Stafford may properly attribute much of the vigor of body and mind and elasticity of spirit which he now enjoys to his continued exercise on horseback during the long period of his practice.

EMIL STARZ.—Among the progressive business men of Helena is Emil Starz, for he holds distinguished prestige in the ranks of chemists and pharmacists. The great German empire, where sterling character and thorough education are ever held in the highest estimation, has contributed in a a large degree to the best citizenship of the American republic, and Emil Starz, himself a native of Germany, descends from fine old German families long identified with the annals of the magnificent empire. He was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on September 18, 1865, the son of Jacob John and Julia (Schick) Starz, the former of whom was born in Stuttgart and the latter in Heilbronn, and her father was an officer in Napoleon's army during the war in Russia and the retreat from Moscow. Jacob J. Starz, in the government postal service of Germany, was an officer for forty-five years, and he is now living in the famous Black Forest district.

Emil Starz entered the gymnasium in Stuttgart at the age of eight years and there continued his studies until he had attained the age of fourteen, when, in 1880, he entered a large pharmaceutical establishment at Reutlingen where he served a three-years apprenticeship, still continuing his studies and attending school at such hours as his duties permitted. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and was finally graduated as a pharmacist with high honors. He continued as a clerk for three years, and then in the Polytechnic high school continued his studies three years, specially devoting himself to chemistry and kindred branches. At the end of his course he passed the government examination, receiving so high a standing that he was exempted from military service after one year. Then in the city of Mannheim, Baden, he was employed in a drug store for a time, after which he was thus engaged in Esslingen, Wurtemberg, where he remained until 1891, when he responded to the overtures of an uncle living in Montana and decided to come hither. From New York he came directly to Helena, where he established a drug store and a finely equipped laboratory, the first in the state.

Continuing in these lines of enterprise, Mr. Starz has held precedence in his profession, of which he is one of the ablest exponents in the state. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical and the American Chemical associations, and of a similar organization in Germany. In the Montana Pharmaceutical Association he had the distinction of being a member of the first board of pharmacy in the state. Mr. Starz has given much original research and investigation in lines incident to chemistry, in which his dictums are practically authoritative, so broad and exact is his knowledge of them. He invented a wine tester, whose practical value was so manifest that it was patented and speedily sold to a large eastern manufacturing house. He has a deep interest in the flora of Montana, and accumulated one of the finest collections extant which he generously presented to the College of Pharmacy at St. Louis, Mo. Fraternally Mr. Starz is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Freemasons, and in politics gives his support to the Democratic party. Since coming to Montana he has made two visits to his fatherland. In August, 1893, while in Germany on a visit, Mr. Starz was united in marriage to Miss Thekla Leins, who like himself was born in Stuttgart. They have two children, Oscar and Elvira.

CHARLES W. CANNON.—The exigencies of life on the frontier of a new country required and developed unusual elements of physical and moral character in the people who settle it. For the conditions with which they have to deal are unlike those of other sections, and are practically unprovided for by the rules of conduct growing out of ordinary experience. And nowhere in the world has there appeared a race of men and women more hardy, more resourceful, more tenacious of purpose, or more prolific of wonderful achievements than the pioneers of America. With undaunted courage they stepped into the heart of the primal wilderness, and true lords of the heritage, as they were, commanded its untamed conditions to "stand ruled."

Of this heroic type is Charles Wesley Cannon, of Helena, one of the first, one of the most daring and one of the most serviceable of Montana's great race of pioneers. From what is known of him, the judicious chronicler would expect to find in tracing his genealogy men of large mold and great force of character among his ancestors. And such in fact they were. Jan Cannon, the founder of the Cannon family in America, was a French Huguenot, who sought refuge from religious persecution in his own country after the edict of Nantes was revoked, by immigating to America as early as 1692, and settling in New York city, where he was for many years a prominent merchant and leading citizen. His descendants have dignified and adorned the annals of his adopted country in every line of manly strength and womanly grace, in peace and war. One of them, George Cannon, the father of our subject, was the son of James LeGrand Cannon, of Stratford, Conn. He married Miss Marguerette White, daughter of Dr. White, of Albany, N. Y.

Charles W. Cannon, their third son, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1833, and at an early age removed with his parents to Iowa, which was at that time a part of what was known as the territory of Michigan. The father established himself as a merchant in Dubuque and there the son passed his boyhood, receiving his education in the common schools. Upon the failure of his father's health, the merchant's entire business devolved upon Charles, at that time but sixteen years of age. Thus care and responsibility, which usually comes with mature years, proved in this case, as it has done in the career of more than one successful man, a severe but most valuable schooling. The boy showed enterprise and ability in the conduct of the business and became rich in experience.

In 1859 he entered into partnership with George B. Smith, and under the name of Cannon & Smith the firm became one of the largest and most successful in the state of Iowa. In 1863, soon after a double bereavement by the death of their father and only sister, Mr. Cannon and his younger brother Henry determined to leave the scene of their sorrow and identify themselves with the far west. Mr. Cannon sold out his business to advantage, and in the spring of the year the journey was begun toward the mining region. The young men crossed the plains with their own team and wagon, taking the route via Omaha, north Platte river and Lander's cutoff. The trip was tedious, for the most part, occasioned by hardships and privations during the five months consumed in reaching Virginia City, Mont. But they were exciting and perilous episodes. Twice they were attacked by parties of Sioux Indians and barely escaped with their lives.

C. W. Cannon

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Of this heroic type is Charles Wesley Cannon, of Helena, one of the first, one of the most daring and one of the most serviceable of Montana's great race of pioneers. From what is known of him, the judicious chronicler would expect to find in tracing his genealogy men of large mold and great force of character among his ancestors. And such in fact they were. Jan Cannon, the founder of the Cannon family in America, was a French Huguenot, who sought refuge from religious persecution in his own country after the edict of Nantes was revoked, by immigating to America as early as 1692, and settling in New York city, where he was for many years a prominent merchant and leading citizen. His descendants have dignified and adorned the annals of his adopted country in every line of manly strength and womanly grace, in peace and war. One of them, George Cannon, the father of our subject, was the son of James LeGrand Cannon, of Stratford, Conn. He married Miss Marguerette White, daughter of Dr. White, of Albany, N. Y.

Charles W. Cannon, their third son, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1833, and at an early age removed with his parents to Iowa, which was at that time a part of what was known as the territory of Michigan. The father established himself as a merchant in Dubuque and there the son passed his boyhood, receiving his education in the common schools. Upon the failure of his father's health, the merchant's entire business devolved upon Charles, at that time but sixteen years of age. Thus care and responsibility, which usually comes with mature years, proved in this case, as it has done in the career of more than one successful man, a severe but most valuable schooling. The boy showed enterprise and ability in the conduct of the business and became rich in experience.

In 1859 he entered into partnership with George B. Smith, and under the name of Cannon & Smith the firm became one of the largest and most successful in the state of Iowa. In 1863, soon after a double bereavement by the death of their father and only sister, Mr. Cannon and his younger brother Henry determined to leave the scene of their sorrow and identify themselves with the far west. Mr. Cannon sold out his business to advantage, and in the spring of the year the journey was begun toward the mining region. The young men crossed the plains with their own team and wagon, taking the route via Omaha, north Platte river and Lander's cutoff. The trip was tedious, for the most part, occasioned by hardships and privations during the five months consumed in reaching Virginia City, Mont. But they were exciting and perilous episodes. Twice they were attacked by parties of Sioux Indians and barely escaped with their lives.

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Arriving in Virginia City, they immediately began merchandising under the firm name of Cannon Bros., but upon the announcement of the discovery of the extensive gold mines in Last Chance gulch (Helena) the following spring, Charles W. Cannon immediately set out for the new Eldorado, and opened another business house under the name of Cannon & Quade. Out of this firm, later on, grew that of Kerchival, Cannon & Co., which as a wholesale grocery and depot of mining supplies, became one of the largest establishments in the territory. In 1867 they paid one freight bill (sixteen cents per pound) of $67,000 from St. Louis, Mo., via Fort Benton to Helena. Mr. Cannon with keen discernment foresaw the bright future of Helena, and retired from mercantile pursuits in 1882, to give his entire attention to real estate and the mining business. In both these directions he was uniformly successful and in a few years became wealthy. To-day he is one of the largest taxpayers in the counties of Lewis and Clarke, Cascade and Silver Bow, and one of Helena's most enterprising citizens. He has platted and sold several additions to the city of Helena, and is now a large owner of real estate in Helena, Butte and Great Falls, besides mining properties in Montana and Idaho, some of which are very rich. He was practically the father of gas, electric light and street railway system of Helena, his son having driven the first nail in one enterprise and his daughter having lighted the first gas lighted in the city, and he owning, in connection with Col. Broadwater, two-thirds of the assets of each of the companies. He was president of each, also vice-president of the Montana Central Railroad and director in the Montana National Bank for several years. In all of his business ventures Mr. Cannon has been eminently successful. Prosperity has always attended him and he has become one of the moneyed men of the state.

Outside of his enterprises in these directions, Mr. Cannon and his brother, Henry, under the firm name of the Cannon Sheep and Cattle Company (incorporated), are among the largest woolgrowers in Montana. The wool from the Cannon flock demands the highest prices for Montana wool in the local and eastern markets. Their ranch comprises 16,000 acres, requires forty-seven miles of fence to enclose it, and is stocked with nearly 20,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. This establishment is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved farming implements, a beautiful dwelling, large and commodious barns and outbuildings and is a model of its kind. This valuable property is under the direct and able management of Henry Cannon.

In March, 1868, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage to Catherine B. Martine, only daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Martine, of Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. Cannon is a lady of rare culture and refinement, a leader in society, her home being open for the entertainment of their friends who never fail of a most hospitable welcome. Two children have blessed their home, but one of them, Bernice Martinique, a beautiful girl, died in 1889, at the age of eighteen years. William LeGrand, the son, received his early education in France and Germany and was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The family has traveled extensively in Europe and generally spend a considerable part of the winter in New York city. Both Mr. Cannon and his accomplished wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Cannon is one of the trustees of St. Peter's Hospital, and is a member of the Montana Club, the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Cannon is a stanch Republican in politics, but his business enterprises have so completely engaged his time that he has uniformly refused to hold any public office. But in developing the resources of his adopted state, he has probably contributed more effectually toward the prosperity of that section and the entire country than he could have done in a whole lifetime in a political career.

GEORGE M. STAFFORD.—Among those whose enterprise and well directed efforts have lent to the industrial prestige and substantial progress of the thriving little city of Lewistown, Fergus county, is the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who is there engaged in the harness and saddlery business.

Mr. Stafford claims the state of Wisconsin as the place of his nativity, having been born in the town of Warren, Marion county, on the 31st of March, 1850, the son of Joseph V. and Minnie B. (Nash) Stafford, natives respectively of Ohio and Vermont and now residents of Canyon Ferry, Mont. (For more family details see sketch of Joseph V. Stafford elsewhere in this work). Our subject's parents removed from Wisconsin to Montana in 1867 and Mr. Stafford received his early education in Wisconsin and Montana, going thereafter to Dartmouth College, N. H., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. In 1883 he located in Lewistown, where he purchased his present business, which he has successfully conducted, with an excellent trade. He has the personal esteem of the people of this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Stafford is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and the principles for which it stands. With the exception of an interregnum of four years he has consecutively been retained in the office of county surveyor of Meagher county and its successor, Fergus county, since 1886. His work in this connection is well and faithfully performed. He is not identified with any secret orders.

On the 8th of November, 1892, Mr. Stafford was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Watson, and they have three children, Reginald W., Madeline H. and George M., Jr.

HON. G. W. STAPLETON.—From one of the historic old plantations of South Carolina, in her palmy days the proudest of all the states, came the American ancestry of Hon. George W. Stapleton, of Butte, one of Montana's most eminent legal counsellors, whose name is a household word throughout this and adjoining states. Under a laudable migratory spirit which kept impelling them to the outlook for new worlds to conquer, the family went on leading the march of civilization westward from the shores of the Atlantic, appearing always on or near the frontier—now in Kentucky, where Mr. Stapleton's parents were born, then in Indiana, where he himself first saw the light of day, later in Illinois, in Iowa, and so on until in Montana he planted his own domestic shrine, which his offspring came to sanctify and brighten.

Mr. Stapleton was born in Rush county, Ind., November 28, 1834. As has been noted, his parents, Cyrus S. and Margaret (Scott) Stapleton, were natives of Kentucky. They moved from that state into Indiana soon after their marriage, then after some years to Illinois, and later still to Iowa. The father was a physician, renowned, in every locality where he practiced, for his extensive professional learning and skill and his charming benignity of disposition and manner. The mother died at the early age of forty-six, leaving six children, of whom three are still living.

The public schools of Iowa and an excellent academy at Fort Madison in that state, furnished Mr. Stapleton his scholastic training, and in 1852, when he was eighteen years old, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph M. Casey, at Lancaster, Iowa, pursuing it with such diligence and success that he was admitted to practice in November, 1855, when he was barely of age. He attended the courts of Iowa for four years, then crossed the plains to Colorado, and opened an office there, practicing his profession and looking out for good business opportunities until 1862. In that year he removed to Montana, and finding the market neither large nor active for legal attainments, turned his attention to mining, which proved more remunerative, as he was among the first to discover gold in paying quantities in the territory. This discovery was made at Grasshopper creek, and there he founded a town which is a thriving entity to-day, and which, but for his modesty and, it must be added, superior judgment, would now bear his name. It was the earnest desire of the miners along the creek to call the new town after him, but, as it was in the country of the Bannack Indians, Mr. Stapleton saw greater propriety in naming it after them; and so it is "Bannack" now instead of "Stapleton." Here he followed placer mining diligently, and at different periods successfully too, taking out sometimes $20 a pan from selected dirt. About a mile below the camp he purchased a claim, where with a crude, hand-made, wooden rocker he took out gold at the rate of from $200 to $500 a day—fit revenue for imperial majesty it would seem, and yet provisions and living expenses were so high that he was considered only moderately successful. In 1863 Alder gulch thrilled the western world with its golden music, and, like others, lured by the voice of the siren, Mr. Stapleton "stampeded" for that favored spot. But with a prudence and forethought unusual in times of great excitement, he halted the expedition at Beaverhead river on the way, long enough for him to write a code of laws for the government of the new camp—probably the first codification of any kind made in the territory. He accompanied the expedition on to the gulch, arriving in the first wagon, carrying his laws with him, as Caesar did his commentaries. He and Col. McLean together secured a number of valuable claims from which considerable quantities of gold were extracted.

In 1865 Mr. Stapleton removed to Last Chance gulch, now Helena, and again took up the practice of law, finding great demand for his professional services. Five or six months later he removed to Ophir gulch, and again engaged in mining. Later he went to Argenta, Beaverhead county, and remained there until 1879, pursuing quartz mining and practicing law; then he located at Butte, where he has since resided, and here, turning resolutely away from every other attraction, he has given his time and attention almost exclusively to that jealous mistress, the law, who has rewarded his devotion with the guerdon of her brightest smiles. He first associated himself in practice in Butte with Judge Pratt, and the partnership continued until the death of the Judge in 1881. The firm of Robinson & Stapleton was then formed, and this lasted until death again robbed him of his partner in 1898. Since then his son, Guy W. Stapleton, has been associated with him as junior member of the firm of Stapleton & Stapleton. Of the son it is enough, and not too much, to say, that he is a thorough exemplar of the social amenities, business thrift, progressiveness and public spirit which his father has shown in so marked a degree, and is a worthy follower of that commendable example. He received his academic education at Deer Lodge, Mont., and his technical professional training in the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1895. He has since served as county attorney of Silver Bow county, and also as a member of the state house of representatives.

Politically the elder Mr. Stapleton has always been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected to the territorial legislature four times —as often as he would serve—and during his tenure was first speaker of the house and then president of the senate. He was also a member of the judiciary committee of each house. When it was found necessary to codify the laws of the territory, all eyes turned to him as a proper person to head the commission for the purpose. As such he was the leading force in giving clearness and consistency to the body of the statutes and proper trend to the course of subsequent legislation. He also served conspicuously in the convention of 1889 that formulated the constitution on which Montana was admitted into the Union as a state. He has had, moreover, the refusal of every office in the gift of the people—governor, attorney-general, supreme court justice, member of congress, and all the rest, and has resolutely declined them all. Notwithstanding the exactions of his profession, he has found time to develop extensive mining interests, and to contribute his share of inspiration, counsel and substantial aid to every public improvement and social enterprise of merit. He is an interested and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, the first lodge chartered within the present limits of the state. In 1870 Mr. Stapleton was married to Miss Cora E. McIntosh, a native of Missouri. Their only son is Guy W. Stapleton, previously referred to. The courageous pioneer, indefatigable miner, conservative civic force, learned counsellor and high-minded citizen, whose struggles and achievements, public services and private virtues are herein briefly suggested, is nearing the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer. He has lived in full vigor to see the fruit of his labors in the prosperity and happiness of the people he has so faithfully served, and the established success of valued public institutions to whose creation and development he has so essentially contributed. It is high praise but only a just meed to merit to say that he deserves in full measure the public esteem he so richly enjoys.

DR. C. J. B. STEPHENS, the leading dentist of Great Falls, Mont., was born in Genesee county, Mich., on March 16, 1864. His parents were also natives of Michigan and the father was a farmer. The boyhood days of Dr. Stephens were passed in Michigan. He received his early education in the public schools of that state and began the study of dentistry at Flint under Dr. C. E. Root, and later under Dr. B. F. Miller. Ambitious and enthusiastic in his chosen profession, Mr. Stephens was early determined to go to the top, and accordingly on advanced standing he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1887 as D. D. S., and with the highest honors of his class.

Dr. Stephens began the practice of his profession at Owasso, Mich., continuing there until 1893, and in that year he came to Montana, located at Great Falls, and, with Dr. G. H. Chase as associate, has since enjoyed a most successful and lucrative practice. He has the most elaborate, best equipped and beautiful dental parlors in the city, and is a member of the Michigan State Dental Society. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles. Dr. Stephens is still a young man, and has apparently a brilliant future before him, professionally and socially. Although in the state but a comparatively short time, he has made a host of friends. In 1888 Dr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Alice B. Pormley, of Michigan, who bore him one son, J. Herold. She died in 1892, and in 1893 he married Miss Mary M. Balcom, also a native of Michigan.

JUDGE FRANK P. STERLING, ex-probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county, and one of Helena's successful attorneys, was born in Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wis., on March 24, 1843. He is of Scotch descent and his grandfather, Ephriam Sterling, came to the United States in 1780. He first located in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Barre, Vt. There Henry H. Sterling was born, on January 11, 1813. On October 5, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Perrin, the mother of Frank P. Sterling, and in 1837 the family moved to Wisconsin, settling thirty-five miles west of Milwaukee. Here they resided until 1866. The father had here taken up a piece of government land, which he developed into a valuable farm, and upon this farm Frank P. Sterling was brought up and in the neighboring schools he received his elementary education. In 1866 the father sold this place and removed to Iowa, where in 1868 his wife died, and where he engaged in merchandising until his death on August 7, 1878. Of their five sons and four daughters, six are living.

Frank P. Sterling was the fifth child of his parents, and had just completed his freshman year at college when the Civil war was inaugurated and he relinquished his studies in answer to the president's call for volunteers and patriotically enlisted on September 13, 1861, in Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and as a member of that regiment he participated in the severe engagements of Bowling Green, Ky., first battle of Nashville, Huntsville, Woodville, Paint Rock bridge and Stevensville, Perryville, Crab Orchard, five days' fight at Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Burnt Pine, Peach Tree creek and Kenesaw Mountain.

After the battle of Chickamauga Mr. Sterling, then the senior officer, took command of the regiment, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea as far as Jonesville, Ga., and he participated in all the engagements leading up to and including the fall of Atlanta. Mr. Sterling was slightly wounded three times during his arduous military service. He entered the service, a mere boy, as a private soldier and was mustered out as sergeant major of his regiment. In the battle of Perryville his regiment lost in killed and wounded 148 out of 496 men. In the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, 1863, his colonel ordered his men to cut their way through the enemy's lines. The regiment was then entirely surrounded by Confederate troops. With a rousing cheer the command obeyed but out of 468 men 442 were killed, wounded or captured. Three of those who escaped were wounded and Mr. Sterling was one of the three, being shot through the hand. It was at that time that he took command of the regiment, and he was not yet twenty-one years of age. It was then a common expression that the "Bloody Tenth Wisconsin lived on the line of battle."

On Mr. Sterling's return home he settled down industriously to the study of law at Shellsburg, Iowa. In 1874, on account of failing health, he removed to Helena, Mont., and engaged in contracting and building and had charge of the lumber yard of A. M. Holter & Co. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of public money in the Helena land office by President Grant. President Hayes appointed him to the same position in 1877, and his total service was four years and seven months. On his retirement from this office he began the practice of law before the interior department and the same year he was appointed public administrator of Lewis and Clarke county. In 1882 he was elected probate judge and creditably discharged the duties of this office for two years. During that period he was admitted to the practice of his profession, a profession which he has lived to adorn, and of which he is an eminent member, and at present he occupies the office of president of the Helena Bar Association. Judge Sterling has prominent connection with the G. A. R.; he is a past commander of Woodworth Post, past deputy commander, and, on April 18, 1901, he was elected district commander of Montana. He is a past grand in the order of Odd Fellows and is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married on September 17, 1861, to Miss Florana L. Rosecrans, of Wisconsin. Their two sons are Fred J. and Harry H. Judge Sterling has always been an active member of the Republican party, and takes a warm interest in its successive campaigns. He is a man of liberal views, broad-minded and progressive, and has served three years as a member of the Helena board of education. His military record is one of the finest in the country. He is highly esteemed in local circles, and he is also well and favorably known throughout the state. His personal character is of the highest.

CHARLES STIERLE.—The thrift, endurance and patient perseverance of the German race is often exemplified in America, in every line of life. A notable example is found in the record and successful career of Mr. Stierle, who was born in the Fatherland May 5, 1857. His parents were Modesta and Mary (Weiler) Stierle, both natives of Germany, the former having been born there in 1817 and the latter in 1823. They emigrated to the United States in 1866 and settled at Indianapolis, where the father followed his trade of carpenter and builder until 1880. In that year he came to Montana and settled at Newlon in Dawson county, where he was engaged in successful farming until his death, which occurred in 1897. Mrs. Stierle now makes her home with her son, Charles. Mr. Stierle attended school for three years at Asen, Baden, and for five years in Indianapolis. Leaving school when fourteen, he learned and worked at the trade of a house painter for three years. On July 23, 1874, he enlisted in the Sixth Infantry of the United States regular army, at Indianapolis, and accompanied his regiment to Standing Rock (now Fort Yates), Dak., where he remained one year. The next year he was at Fort Buford, Dak. He was in the expedition of 1876 against the Sioux Indians, and was only fourteen hours march from Custer at the time of the massacre. In 1877 he was one of the command in pursuit of Chief Joseph, and finally aided in capturing him and over 100 of his band at Cow island, in the Missouri, on June 26, 1877. Then until 1880 his regiment was doing escort duty between Forts Buford and Keogh. He was discharged from the service at Fort Buford in 1880, and for seven years thereafter was hunting, trapping and "wood-yarding" on the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. In 1887 he took up a homestead on Fox creek, in the Yellowstone valley, and has since that time been farming and raising stock, at which he has been successful.

Mr. Stierle is an ardent and active Democrat. He was the nominee of his party for county commissioner in 1900, and although unable to quite overcome the large adverse majority in the county, he made a very close run, being beaten by only a small vote. In fraternal affiliation he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen as a member of Gate City Lodge No. 37, at Glendive. He was married at Newlon, Mont., to Miss Nora Sarten, a native of Fort Hayes, Kan., where she was born in 1870. They have four children, Charles, Jr., aged thirteen, Ilene, eleven, Alice, nine, and Annie, six.

In affairs of importance to the community Mr. Stierle exhibits a keen interest. He is earnest in performing all the duties of citizenship, and meets with cheerfulness and cordiality the social claims upon his time and substance. Throughout the section in which he lives he and Mrs. Stierle are well esteemed and have a large circle of friends.

CAPT. D. GAY STIVERS, of Butte, although comparatively a young man, has had a varied and interesting experience both as a soldier and a civilian. All of his early life was passed amid the stirring scenes of military camps in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Dakota and Montana. He was born on February 10, 1869, at Fort Davis, Texas, his father, who was an officer in the United States army, being there stationed. (For family history, see sketch of Capt. E. J. Stivers, elsewhere in this work.) Educated first in the military schools and by private tutors, he also attended school at San Antonio, Texas, and took a full course at the Chicago high school, from which he was graduated in 1885. Soon after his graduation he was appointed secretary to the manager of the Yellowstone National Park, a position in which he rendered faithful service. He then attended a medical school for one term, but not finding this profession compatible with his taste, he adopted that of law, and entered Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1891, remaining there for two years, while serving as private secretary to Hon. W. W. Dixon, Montana's representative in the lower house of Congress, under whose supervision he was conducting his studies. Accompanying him from Washington to his home at Butte, Mont., he completed in the Judge's office his preparation for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1895. In 1897 he was appointed deputy county attorney for Silver Bow county, and was making an excellent record when the Spanish-American war broke out.

Fired with patriotic zeal and impelled by the thrilling recollections of former military service, when, as a member of the Texas Rangers, he had seen considerable active service, he at once resigned his civil office and vigorously began the organization of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as "Grigsby's Rough Riders," of which he was chosen captain. He was mustered into service May 15, 1898, and was ordered with his company to Camp Thomas, Ga. On September 8, 1898, he was mustered out of service and at once returned to Butte and resumed the practice of his profession. In March, 1899, he was retained as one of the junior counsel for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In addition to his professional bent, he has decided qualities for success in business life and at one time owned cattle interests in Wyoming. Capt. Stivers was happily married on February 22, 1897, to Miss Susie F. McMonimon, a descendant of New York ancestors, but herself a native of California. She fell a victim to an epidemic of la grippe, and died three weeks after her marriage. The Captain belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans and to the Overland Club, of Butte, of which he is vice-president.

JASON W. STREVELL.—Among those men who stand representative in the personnel of the bar of Montana is Mr. Strevell, who is not only a prominent and able member of his profession but has been identified with the political and industrial activities of Montana. He comes of the stanchest of colonial lineage, and was one of that notable coterie of pioneer lawyers of Illinois. He has been a resident of Montana for more than a score of years and is a leading citizen of Miles City. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in the 'thirties, being a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Lewis) Strevell, both of whom were natives of New York. Harvey Strevell was in early life a teacher, but later was a farmer in his native state, and was thus engaged until his death. His grandfather, Woolrick Strevell, was wagon master in Gen. Washington's army during the Revolution, in which he served until the close of the war without injury. He located in the state of New York more than a century ago. His wife was a niece of Col. Lyman Lewis, an officer in the Continental army of the Revolution. She became the mother of six children, of whom three are now living, Jason W. Strevell being the fifth in order of birth.

Jason W. Strevell was educated in the famous old Rensselaerville Academy, in Albany county, N. Y., and then began reading law with Peckham & Tremaine, prominent members of the Albany bar. In 1855 he removed to Illinois, was admitted to the bar of that state in the same year and was engaged in active legal practice at Pontiac for twenty-four years. He served as a Republican in the lower house of the state legislature for four years, as a member of the senate for the same period of time and was a member of the electoral college that elected Hayes to the presidency, and he was actively concerned in the first presidential nomination of William McKinley. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and did yeoman service in securing his presidential nomination, having been a member of the Illinois legislature during the critical epoch of the Civil war. Since coming to Montana Mr. Strevell has taken little part in politics. Mr. Strevell is a Presbyterian, active in the cause of the Master, and is an elder in the local church of his denomination. He has been three times a delegate to the general assembly of the church and is a regular attendant of the synod and presbytery.

Mr. Strevell has been a close student, not only of books pertaining to law, but also of all works of the best literature. He has not denied himself the advantages of travel, for he has made a tour embracing Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, as well as Europe. He was for some time largely interested in the live stock industry of Montana, to which state he came in 1879, but has closed out his interests. He is a director of the First National Bank of Miles City and the owner of valuable realty in Montana and in Phoenix, Ariz., and Tacoma, Wash. On the 15th of August, 1858, Mr. Strevell was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of Dr. John Kelly, a physician and surgeon of Lake City, Minn.

JAMES C. STUART.—One of the honored pioneers of Montana, with whose industrial development he has been prominently concerned, Mr. Stuart is deserving of specific consideration. The ranks of the brave boys in blue who followed the stars and stripes on many a southern battle field are being fast decimated by the ravages of time, and all honor is due to the memory of those who bivouac with the dead and the gray-haired veterans who remain. The subject of this review rendered valiant service to his country in the war of the Rebellion, and of his life and its accomplishment it is due that some permanent record be left. Mr. Stuart traces his lineage back to the heroic old Scottish clan of Stuart, and his ancestry is one of which he may well be proud. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on May 2, 1839, being the son of James and Jeannette (Houston) Stuart, natives of the beautiful old city of Glasgow, Scotland, where their marriage was solemnized. They came to America in 1821, locating in Philadelphia, where the father was successfully engaged in the merchant tailoring business, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, until 1847, when his property was destroyed during the religious riots of that year. He then removed to Dearborn county, Ind., and purchased a farm, which was managed and cultivated by his sons, while he continued to follow his trade. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, and of the number five are now living.

James C. Stuart, our subject, completed his educational training in the public schools of Indiana, and assisted in the work of the homestead farm until the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter aroused in him a loyal and responsive protest. Upon the first call for volunteers, for three months' service, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Dumont, and the regiment at once assigned to West Virginia. A night march from Grafton to Phillippi was requisite, and the next day the regiment participated in one of the first battles of the war, at the point last mentioned, under Gen. Morris, a subordinate of Gen. McClellan. From Phillippi they advanced to Cheat Mountain, driving the enemy from their entrenchments at that point, pursuing them to Carricks ford on Cheat river, where an engagement took place, and where Gen. Garnett, commanding Confederate forces, was killed by Frank Burlingame, orderly sergeant of Company E, Seventh Indiana. A large number of prisoners and artillery were captured, and Confederate forces badly routed. His term of enlistment having expired Mr. Stuart returned to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was mustered out with his regiment. A reorganization immediately took place, the greater proportion of the members of the regiment re-enlisting for a period of three years, Mr. Stuart becoming orderly sergeant of Company A. The regiment then returned to West Virginia and was in service in the mountain region for three months, after which they were transferred to Cumberland, Md., and attached to the division of Gen. Lander, and assisted in rebuilding the division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and the Shenandoah valley, destroyed by the Confederates. Gen. Lander having died, Gen. Shields took command of the division, which then joined Banks' command at Martinsburg, W. Va., and they thence advanced up the Shenandoah valley, driving Jackson from Winchester and defeating him in an engagement at Kernstown. The movement was continued to Strasburg, where the division was segregated from Banks' command, and thence marched through to Fredericksburg, where it joined McDowell's command. In the meantime Jackson had slipped around McClellan's right and entered the Shenandoah valley, driving Banks across the Potomac, and the division returned to the valley. The advance was made on the south side of the river to Port Republic. After the battle at Cross Keys, Jackson was crossing the river, and this brought about the engagement at Port Republic, in which Mr. Stuart was wounded and sent to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained two months, after which he rejoined his regiment, which became a part of Pope's army, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. After the reorganization of the army our subject aprticipated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was with Burnside in the battle of Fredericksburg, being in Franklin's division, on the left. He next served under Hooker in the battle of Chancellorsville, and later participated in the famous battle of Gettysburg, in which he was with the First Brigade (known as the Iron

Brigade), First Division, First Army Corps, which opened the fight. After this memorable conflict he participated in the movement in following Lee's defeated army back into Virginia; fought the battle of Mine Run, and spent the winter of 1863 at Culpeper Court House, Va. May 3, 1864, the army crossed the Rapidan and started on Grant's great campaign against Richmond. Mr. Stuart was taken prisoner near Hanover Junction, and thereafter confined in Andersonville prison about seven months, enduring all the horrors of that infamous prison pen; also imprisoned about four months at Florence, S. C., whence he was taken to Goldsboro, N. C., exchanged and sent to Annapolis, where he entered the hospital, suffering from scurvy. He weighed at this time 127 pounds, his usual weight being 200 pounds. When sufficiently recuperated he proceeded to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out, March 17, 1865, having served six months over the period for which he enlisted.

In 1865 Mr. Stuart removed to Quincy, Ill., and chancing to meet some persons who had just returned from Montana he was advised to go there for the benefit of his health. Accordingly, in February, 1866, he started for Montana by way of the Missouri river to Fort Benton, from which point he drove an ox team to Helena for Col. Broadwater. He thereafter engaged in mining at Hogan, and later at Radersburg, where he remained fifteen years, his efforts being attended with fair success. He then removed to Meagher county (1882) and engaged in stockraising. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Townsend, resigning in 1892. He removed that year to Winston, and with James S. Smith engaged in general merchandising until failing health led him to return to his ranch. He has since continued farming and stock-growing, having his original ranch in Meagher county and another in Broadwater county, where he maintains his home, the place being located twenty-two miles southeast of Townsend, his postoffce address. Mr. Stuart still holds mining property at Winston, and is being worked at the present time.

In politics he has ever been a stalwart Republican; and in 1870 he was elected to the council of the territorial legislature as representative for Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order at Moore's Hill, Ind., in 1860. On November 17, 1880, Mr. Stuart was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Maybell, who was born in Mineral Point, Wis., the daughter of Dr. Aaron Maybell. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are the parents of five children: Robert W., Frank C., Jesse H., Nellie C. and Alex T.

WALTER COOPER was born in the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, state of New York, July 4, 1843, and was the third son of Andrew H. and Sarah E. Cooper. His paternal grandfather was of Irish descent, and his grandfather on the mother's side was of Scotch descent. Both father and mother were from the town of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. Argyle was founded by Donald McGillvra, great-grandfather of Mr. Cooper, and was by him named for his birthplace, Argyle county, Isle of Mull, Scotland, where he was born in 1723, and whence he came to America, first to Canada, as a private soldier in the British army. He served with Gen. Wolfe during the latter's campaign against the French, and fought under Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759. This sturdy Scotch soldier gained an enviable reputation for courage and stability, and was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant September 14, 1763. The original discharge is now in the possession of the family.

After his discharge Donald McGillvra went directly to New York city, where he remained three years, and then located at the town of Hebron, in Washington county, N. Y. There he remained a number of years. Having espoused the American cause, he joined the Continental army, and entered the Revolutionary struggle. In 1789 he again settled in Washington county and founded the town of Argyle, where he died in 1812, aged eighty-nine years. George Cooper, grandfather of Mr. Cooper on the father's side, and Daniel McGillvra, son of Donald McGillvra, grandfather on the mother's side, emigrated from Washington county, N. Y., to the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., arriving April 27, 1827, and being among the early settlers in that section. George Cooper was of Irish parentage and served in the war of 1812, being stationed at Fort Oswego, where he was taken prisoner by the British squadron under Sir James Yoo, who captured the fortress in 1814.

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Walter Cooper

of Daniel McGillvra, at the town of Sterling, Cuyuga county, N. Y., October 30, 1832.

Sarah E. McGillvra was born in Washington county, N. Y., November 29, 1814. Mr. Cooper lived in the near vicinity of Sterling until 1845, when he emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons, to Shiawassee county, Mich., where he died June 24, 1851, leaving a wife and six sons.

Shortly after the death of his father, at the age of eight years Walter was sent to Lansing, Mich., to live with a maternal aunt, with whom he lived three years. Becoming dissatisfied, he ran away, and hence we find him at the early age of twelve, working as a farm hand in the summer and in the lumber camps in northern Michigan in winter, depending upon his own resources. Mrs. Cooper had in the meantime returned to New York, taking her second and three younger sons.

The fall of 1858 Walter started west, reaching Leavenworth, Kan., in the month of November, where he passed the winter, doing such work as he could find to do until February, 1859, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. In the spring of 1860 he joined a prospecting expedition to the San Juan mountains. The party left Denver, Colo., early in May, and visited Old Mexico. Returning to Colorado in the winter of 1861, our subject spent the summer and fall of 1862 near Colorado Springs, acting at times as scout for the First Colorado Regiment. In November, 1863, he started for Montana (then Idaho), arriving at Virginia City in February, 1864, and engaging in mining in Alder gulch. In May he became interested in a freight train, with which he started for Fort Benton to meet the steamboats, expecting to return to Virginia City with freight. During 1864 the water was so low in the Missouri river that little freight reached Fort Benton, and he was forced to return with his teams empty. Arriving at Virginia City in August, he disposed of his train, fitted out a team with supplies for winter, and passed the winter of 1864-5 in the Missouri river valley, spending his time hunting. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in mining with varying success until the fall of 1869, when he settled in Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont.

On the 19th of April, 1870, Mr. Cooper married Miss Mariam D. Skeels, only daughter of Nelson Skeels, of Boulder valley, Jefferson county, Mont. Nelson Skeels, father of Mrs. Cooper, was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1822. His father, Reuben Skeels, was born in the state of New York. Lanman Skeels, father of Reuben Skeels, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in the state of New York in 1753, and died near Columbus, Ohio, in 1804. The family has since resided at Bozeman. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had one son and two daughters born to them, the son and one daughter having died in infancy; they have one daughter, Mariam Cooper, living, aged eleven years.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bozeman. He also engaged extensively in the fur business in 1872, giving this branch of business such energy and attention that, as a result of his efforts, Bozeman in three years became second in importance, in Montana, as a shipping point for fur robes and skins. Mr. Cooper invented and patented many improvements in firearms, and at one time manufactured the most famous long ranger hunting rifle ever used in the west. He was selected as one of the incorporators of the city of Bozeman in 1883 and was a member of the first city council; was nominated for mayor of the city of Bozeman in 1888, but declined for business reasons. On the organization of the board of trade of Bozeman, in 1883, Mr. Cooper became its first president, serving two years. In 1884 he was elected to the constitutional convention as delegate at large, and was made chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. He was again elected to the constitutional convention in 1889 on the admission of Montana to the Union, and was made chairman of the committee on appointment and representation. As chairman of this committee, Mr. Cooper reported and advocated the adoption of an article giving one senator to each county. The article was ratified by the convention, and became a part of the constitution, and is appreciated, being considered a safeguard against reckless legislation.

Mr. Cooper was selected as a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1892, and served on the committee on credentials. Mr. Cooper was nominated as an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1892. He was elected president of the State Pioneer Society in 1892, serving two years, and was president of the pioneer society of Gallatin county in 1893. He served as a member of the legislature of 1895, and secured the passage of an act which made possible the erection and equipment of the buildings now occupied by the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was appointed in 1892 as a member of the executive board of the Agricultural College, serving six years.

When, in 1889, the city of Bozeman wanted a supply of fresh water for fire protection and domestic use, Mr. Cooper organized the Bozeman Water Works Company, and caused the construction of the most perfect system of water works in the northwest. He became vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the company. In 1884 he secured control of the coal fields on Rocky Fork, and, with his associates, brought about the building of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway, and the development of this great coal field, with its limitless supply of coal. As an enterprise bearing upon the general welfare of the state it will doubtless rank among the most important achievements of the last three decades.

Mr. Cooper has, among other things, devoted some of his attention to mining. He organized, and is president, of the Bozeman Gold and Silver Mining Company. He was also instrumental in organizing the Bozeman Milling Company, operating one of the largest flouring mills in the state, and was its first president, as well as its largest stockholder.

Mr. Cooper is identified with many other enterprises of a public and private nature. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since the formation of Montana as a territory. Mr. Cooper took an active part in the political affairs which agitated Montana in 1898 and 1900. He conducted the preliminary campaign which culminated in seating the regular Democratic delegates at the Kansas City convention, July 4, 1900. Later he successfully conducted the preliminary contest by which the regular Democratic party secured control of the state convention, and he was made its chairman. He was elected by the state convention chairman of the state central committee, and conducted the great campaign of 1900, which resulted in a complete victory for the regular Democratic national and state tickets, and the election of a large majority of the legislature, insuring the election of two Democratic United States senators.

THOMAS F. STEVENSON.—A scion of distinguished Irish ancestors who first settled in Washington county, Pa., about 1750 on land granted them by Lord Granville, and afterward moved to North Carolina, while some of the next generation emigrated to Kentucky, where he was born on May 26, 1846, Thomas Franklin Stevenson is well worthy of the high place he holds in the estimation of his neighbors and of the success he has achieved. His father, Samuel H. Stevenson, a native of Iredell county, N. C., was a Presbyterian clergyman and educator. He was reared on the plantation belonging to his father, attending the public schools and having private instruction at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then taking a course at Center College in Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1843. Soon thereafter he wedded Miss Minerva Franklin, a native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., a daughter of Amos A. Franklin, whose father was a near relative of the distinguished Benjamin Franklin. He began active life for himself as an educator, teaching successfully for six years, then in 1854 relinquishing it and removing with his young family to Wisconsin. During that year and the next he attended the theological university at Danville, Ky., and was ordained a presbyterian minister in 1855 and given the pastorate of two churches at Clinton, DeWitt county, Ill.

Thomas F. Stevenson, his oldest son, a second cousin of ex-Vice-President Adlai H. Stevenson, was taught in the public schools of Illinois as long as his health would permit, but that failed when he was only twelve years old. When he was eighteen, however, his health permitted him to attend Granville (Ill.) Academy, for a few terms, and after this he engaged in farming on account of his health until 1865. He then had two years' instruction in the State Normal University, then was a teacher for a year, after which he resided in Hayworth until 1870, going from there to Gilman, Ill., where he engaged in successful farming until 1886. In 1886 also he came to Montana, locating at Bozeman and taking a clerkship in a mercantile house, continuing in that capacity until 1900, when he purchased the White & Patterson ranches five miles south of the city. They contain 320 acres and are well irrigated. Here he has since made his home and is making many improvements preparatory to engaging in stockraising on a large scale. His buildings are of good quality and well located, and the entire place shows good husbandry and fine taste.

Mr. Stevenson is one of the leading men in the company which is building a dam at Mystic Lake to irrigate a number of nearby farms. The dam is to be thirty feet high and 200 long, and the reservoir will cover about sixty acres. Mr. Stevenson was the originator of the plan and the organizer of the company. In fact he is active in all enterprises of public utility and quickens everything he touches. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and gives it and its associate beneficences his close attention and cordial support. He was married on September 1, 1880, to Miss Mary C. Fox, of Chapin, Ill., who died on June 22, 1892, leaving three children, Arthur M., Samuel H. and Minerva F., all born at Gilman, Ill.

A LOUIS STONE, cashier of the State Bank of Dillon, is a native of the state of Kansas, having been born in Auburn, Shawnee county, October 16, 1860. His father, Lewis A. Stone, was born in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and became prominently identified with educational work, being a man of scholarly attainments and lofty ideals. He completed his educational training in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1856, and thereafter conducted an academy for young ladies at Raleigh, Shelby county, Tenn. In 1860 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., was a member of the faculty of Leavenworth College until 1863, when he removed to Fulton, Whiteside county, Ill., where he was superintendent of public schools of the city until 1866. He purchased a farm in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kan., and has there continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until the present time, being one of the representative men of that state. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Martha A. Hotchkiss, a native of New York, whence she removed with her parents to Michigan within the pioneer epoch. She received excellent educational advantages, having graduated in the academy at LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y., and then turned her attention to pedagogic work, following it for many years; she was an able coadjutor of her husband. By her union to Mr. Stone she became the mother of two children: A. Louis, the immediate subject of this review; and Eva L., now Mrs. J. M. Gilman, of Leavenworth, Kan.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools, with superior advantages afforded by a home in which exceptional culture and refinement were in distinctive evidence. Under the direction of his father he devoted four years to the study of the higher branches, including physics, Latin and mathematics, and at the age of eighteen he put his scholastic attainments into practical use by teaching in the public schools of his native state. While thus engaged Mr. Stone acquired an interest in a general store at Loring, Kan., his place of residence at that time. After devoting two more years to pedagogic work he assumed the management of this mercantile enterprise, conducting the same about one year, after which he disposed of his interest in the business, coming to Montana in 1885, locating at Butte. Mont., where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the grocery firm of McMillan & Cluett. He eventually secured an interest in the business, but disposed of the same in 1888 and came to Dillon, where he became secretary and treasurer of the Dillon Implement Company. He did much to advance the interests of the concern, which soon gained prestige as one of the most important business enterprises in the county, and continued to be identified with the same until August 1, 1899, when he disposed of his interests and became associated with other representative citizens in the organization of the State Bank of Dillon. He was chosen cashier at the time of its inception, and has continuously served in this capacity, the bank being known as one of the substantial and ably conducted monetary establishments of the state and retaining a representative support. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Stone is the owner of valuable realty in the city of Dillon.

Politically Mr. Stone gives stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and since taking up his residence in Dillon has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. He has never abated his interest in the cause of education, and served for three years as superintendent of schools for Beaverhead county, and a member of the board of aldermen of Dillon for several terms.

On April 8, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stone to Miss Albina Smith, who was born in Oblong, Ill. Her father, Eden Smith, was a native of Ohio. He died when she was an infant. Mrs. Stone came to Montana in 1893, went on to San Francisco in 1895, where her marriage occurred. Our subject and his wife are prominent in the social life of Dillon, and their home is brightened by the presence of a winsome little daughter, Irma, who was born April 18, 1897, and a son, Robert Malcolm, born May 23, 1901.

CLARENCE H. STROWBRIDGE, the present efficient postmaster of Wisdom, stands among the representative young business men of Beaverhead county, is concerned in many enterprises of importance, and also manager of the Wisdom Mercantile Company. He is a native of Kansas, born in Rush county on May 12, 1874, the eldest of the four children of William Henry and Mina (Andrews) Strowbridge. Both of his parents were born in Michigan. William H. Strowbridge removed to Kansas in 1870, and for two years engaged in hunting buffalo for Howard Brothers. Later he took up the sheep business and in 1886 removed to California. He now resides in the maritime city of Seattle, and has large property interests in and about Nome City, Alaska. The mother of C. H. Strowbridge is deceased.

Clarence H. Strowbridge received his education in the schools of Kansas and California, and in the latter state entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Railroad Company, at Nipomo, where he remained three years. In 1894 Mr. Strowbridge came to Montana and was engaged in teaming until 1898, when he located in Wisdom and became an interested principal in the organization of the Wisdom Mercantile Company, of whose affairs he is now manager. This enterprise is the principle mercantile house in this locality and the company has a well-equipped store, in which is carried a complete line of general merchandise. Mr. Strowbridge is also manager of the Big Hole Meat Company, and is the owner of a fine ranch property of 800 acres in the Big Hole basin, devoted principally to the raising of hay.

In his political faith Mr. Strowbridge takes active interest in political affairs as a Republican, and in 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Wisdom. Fraternally he is a member of Wisdom Lodge No. 9431, Modern Woodmen of America, and is now (1902) filling the office of venerable consul. On June 14, 1899, Mr. Strowbridge was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Stanchfield, who was born in Silver Bow county, Mont., the daughter of W. B. Stanchfield, one of the oldest settlers in the state, now a resident of Fox, Mont.

THEODORE S. STILES.—Gallatin county claims the subject of this sketch as one of her progressive and representative farmers, and Mr. Stiles is uniformly esteemed in the community, being a man of broad intellectuality and sterling character, and while a member of the bar his appreciation of the advantages afforded for successful agricultural enterprises in the Gallatin valley was sufficient to deflect him from the practice of his profession.

Mr. Stiles is a native of Steuben county, Ind., born July 26, 1857, one of the eleven children born to David and Clatena C. (Shaw) Stiles, natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts. In 1856 the family removed to Indiana, and two years later to Wisconsin, where they maintained their home until 1862, and then took up their abode in Minnesota, arriving just one month prior to the memorable Sioux Indian outbreak. In 1880 David Stiles made another change of residence, locating in South Dakota, where he devoted his attention to farming until his death, which occurred in 1895, his wife passing away in 1878.

Theodore S. Stiles received his early educational training in the public schools of Minnesota, supplementing his studies in the normal school at St. Cloud. Upon leaving the normal he utilized his scholastic acquirements by engaging in pedagogic work, continuing to teach for a period of about three years, devoting his spare hours to the study of law and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1878, at St. Cloud. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Chippewa county, Minn., gaining a representative clientage and being successful in his efforts. He continued in practice there until 1883, when he removed to Montana, locating in Gallatin county, where he engaged in teaching school until 1888. In 1886 he took up a homestead claim in Gallatin valley, the same being a part of his present fine ranch, which comprises 800 acres. He took up his residence on his farm in 1888 and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation. A portion of the tract is under irrigation, and is devoted to the raising of hay and oats, while the balance of the ranch is given over to the raising of fall wheat. The place is well improved, and the progressive methods brought to bear by Mr. Stiles have enabled him to attain success in his operations. His ranch is located in Valley View, ten miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Stiles gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and has served for a number of years as school trustee, and takes a lively interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and material prosperity of the county and state. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 30, 1888, Mr. Stiles was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Miller, who was born in Montana, being a sister of George L. Miller, to whose sketch, appearing on another page of this work, we refer the reader as to the family genealogy. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have three sons: Ralph A., and Ray J. and Roy F., the last two being twins.

CHARLES F. STORK.—He to whose career we now direct attention has served with distinction in the lower house of the state legislature, as a representative of Cascade county, and has attained precedence as one of the leading agriculturists and stockgrowers of Montana, his fine ranch being located seventeen miles south of the city of Great Falls. Mr. Stork is a native of the beautiful little city of Geneva Lake, Wis., where he was born on the 30th of March, 1851. His parents were William and Angeline Stork, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter in Connecticut. The father was a hatter by occupation while a resident of New York, all the work at that time being done by hand, but upon the introduction of machinery into the processes of manufacture he found that with his hand labor he could not compete with the new methods and gave up this work, removing to Geneva Lake, Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota, where he died in February, 1901, having attained the venerable age of over ninety-three years. He always maintained a lively interest in political affairs, and was an active worker in the cause of his party. The mother of our subject passed away in 1889, at the age of eighty-three.

Charles F. Stork was educated in the public schools of Fillmore county, Minn., assisting his father in carrying on the farm work until 1872, when he purchased forty acres of land, which he cultivated with marked success, accumulating an excellent property. This he sold in 1878, at a net profit of $8,600, after which he purchased an interest in the H. C. Marsh wheat farm, at Lime Spring, Iowa, and the Spring Valley wheat elevators in Minnesota. He was identified with these enterprises until 1879, realizing a profit of $10,000 at the time of disposing of his interests. He then purchased two large mercantile establishments, located in Lime Springs, Iowa, and here cashed all checks for grain and stock buyers at that place, handling over $600,000 in the year mentioned. Finally a disastrous fire swept through his establishment, entirely destroying it, and leaving him without a dollar after he had settled with his creditors. In 1882 Mr. Stork was given charge of the large grain elevator of W. W. Cargill & Brothers, at Delavan, Faribault county, Minn., and was thus engaged until 1885, when he took charge of the business of the Delavan Operative Warehouse Association, retaining this incumbency until 1889. In that year he came to Great Falls, Mont., and, at a point seventeen miles south of the city, became the pioneer farmer on the bench lands, where his wise provision told him crops would grow without irrigation. This he did in the face of the opposition of all the old settlers of the valley who assured him that he was going to face starvation by so doing. He, however, trusted to his own judgment, and took up pre-emption and homestead claims comprising 480 acres. To his claims he has since added by the purchase of 1,320 acres. On this well improved ranch he has since devoted his attention to farming and stockraising on an extensive scale and demonstrated that the lands of his choice were the best farm lands of the west. He has directed his efforts with such discrimination as to attain a full measure of success, being recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of the state.

Mr. Stork has been a zealous worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and at the election of 1896 he was the successful candidate of his party for representative in the lower house of the Fifth legislature of the state, and was one of the active, alert working members of the session, rendering effective service to the commonwealth and his constituency. His personal popularity was shown in the fact that he received a majority of 2,200 in his county. At the election of 1900, Mr. Stork was a candidate for re-election, on the Independent Democratic ticket, but met with the defeat which attended the party ticket so largely throughout the entire Union. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen.

In 1872 Mr. Stork was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, a native of Minnesota, and to them were born two children: Byron C. and Idelett V. (Mrs. K. Jackels). He was divorced from his wife in 1882, and on the 4th of July following was married to Miss Fidelia G. B. Clark, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Clark, who were born in Minnesota. Mrs. Stork died on the 28th of November, 1889, leaving two children: Charles

A. and Bessie. On the 6th of February, 1890, Mr. Stork consummated a third marriage, being then united to Mrs. Lucy J. Murphy, who was born in Arkansas, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lee, who were natives of Illinois. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and met his death while serving in the Union army in the Civil war, his widow dying in Kansas in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Stork have become the parents of two children: William L. and Franklin P. Stork.

On his ranch of 1,800 acres Mr. Stork has at the present time eighty head of cattle and about sixty-four horses, while 1,400 acres of the place are available for cultivation, 600 acres of it producing large crops of grain in 1901. The property is valued at $30,000, and is one of the valuable places of the county, being well improved and showing evidences of the care and discrimination of the owner. Mr. Stork takes a lively interest in the agricultural and stockgrowing affairs of the state, and has been particularly prominent in connection with the various county fairs. He was one of the organizers, and the president for several years, of the Cascade County Agricultural Society, and in furthering its objects gave largely both of his time and money.

MARGUERITE M. STRANG.—The expansion of the province of womanhood as touching the opportunities for personal effort and accomplishment has been given a proper recognition in the virile young state of Montana, and thus we are permitted to direct attention to Mrs. M. M. Strang, who is the incumbent of an important and distinguished official position in the gift of the people of Yellowstone county, where she is superintendent of the public schools of the county, an honor which has been worthily bestowed, since she has shown marked executive ability and has been and is prominently identified with educational work. Mrs. Strang is a native of Missouri, born in Johnson county, on November 3, 1871, the daughter of Thomas H. and Mary M. (Golden) Jones. Her mother also was born in Missouri. Her father, who was born in Canton, Ohio, received a medical education but, disliking the profession, engaged in educational work. In 1849, under the gold excitement, he went to California and remained in the west until after the Civil war, having been in western Montana when its present cities were only mining camps. Returning as far east as Missouri, he located upon a farm, and in October, 1870, was united in marriage to his present wife. After a few years he again took up his profession as teacher, and it was under his instruction that Mrs. Strang received her early education.

In February, 1884, she removed with her parents to Montgomery county, Kan., where she continued her studies in the public schools until the spring of 1888, when she put her scholastic acquirements to a practical test by engaging in pedagogic work, in which she has ever been exceptionally successful. She may truly be classed with the list of self-made women. Her parents possessed very limited means, and she, the eldest of their family of eight children, realized that her desire for knowledge could be attained only by her own effort. By perseverance in her plan of teaching and going to school alternately, she secured a very thorough education. In 1891 she finished a term in the Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, Kan., and in 1892 still further supplemented her education in a practical way by completing a course of study in the Southwestern Business College at Wichita, Kan., teaching during the winter of that year. In the spring of 1893 she came to Montana, locating in Billings, and securing a position as teacher in the school at Canyon Creek, seven miles west of the city. In 1896 she taught in the school at Allendale and thereafter retained the incumbency in that district consecutively until December 19, 1900, having been elected to her present office in November preceding, her name having appeared on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Strang has justified the choice of the people, and has taken up her work with zealous interest, administering its affairs with great credit to herself and to the distinct improvement of the educational work and facilities in the county. She has her home and business headquarters in Billings.

On July 29, 1894, she was united in marriage to Charles D. Strang, of Billings, and is the mother of one child, Willis Bertrand.

NELSON STORY, JR.—The city of Bozeman is fortunate in having so many young, progressive business men, and Nelson Story, Jr., is not among the least of that representative class, and enjoys the distinction of being a native son of Montana, standing as he does at the head of one of the leading industrial enterprises of Bozeman.

Mr. Story was born in the city which is now his home May 12, 1874, being the son of Nelson Story, Sr., to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bozeman, became a student in the Shattuck Millitary Academy at Faribault, Minn., where he remained three years, supplementing the training there received by a commercial college in St. Louis, where he continued his studies one year. He left school at the age of twenty years, and for six years was employed in his father's flouring mill in Bozeman. In 1900 he gave inception to his business career by erecting the Story Iron Works, located at the corner of Main street and Grand avenue, the plant being completed in September of that year. The structure is 50x125 feet, completed at a cost of $10,000, and its equipment includes the most improved machinery and accessories for general iron-working business. The enterprise meets a distinctive demand in this section of the state, and under Mr. Story's able and discriminating management its business is certain to be cumulative in character and have an important influence upon the industrial and material prosperity of the city.

In his politics Mr. Story is a staunch Republican and a zealous and active worker in the local political field and has been chairman of the Republican central committee of Gallatin county since the spring of 1901. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E., and takes a deep interest in its affairs.

At St. Louis, Mo., on June 10, 1894, Mr. Story was united in marriage to Miss Etha L. Mayo, daughter of William H. Mayo, secretary of the Missouri grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he has attained the thirty-third degree, the highest in the Scottish rite. Mr. and Mrs. Story have a little son, Nelson Story, III, who was born in January, 1900.

THORNTON STREET.—In the personnel of those prominently identified with the industrial life of Montana it will be noted that nearly all the older states of the Union have contributed some of their best and ablest young men. Here no man need feel that he is segregated; he stands exactly for what he is. While the honored subject of this review is one of the pioneers of Montana and a representative farmer of Gallatin valley, he is a native of the state of Iowa, and his genealogy runs back to old southern stock, his grandfather, Joseph M. Street having been born in the Old Dominion, a son of Anthony Street, an influential planter who married Mary Stokes, a sister of Montfort Stokes, at one time governor of North Carolina. The father of Anthony Street was Capt. John Street, of Bristol, England, who came to Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Anthony Street, great-grandfather of our subject, volunteered as a private in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Guilford Court-house and King's Mountain. For gallantry displayed he was promoted from time to time, holding rank of colonel at the close of the war. Joseph Montfort Street studied law in the office of Henry Clay, and was a prominent attorney before the courts of Kentucky and Tennessee, later he associating himself with John Wood, a Scotsman, in the publication of the Western World, at Frankfort, Ky., the journal being independent in politics and issued weekly. The firm title was J. M. Street & Co., and through the columns of the paper Mr. Street charged Aaron Burr with conspiracy against the government, which caused much discussion and bitter animosity. The paper met with violent opposition on the part of Burr's friends, who determined to silence it, and Judge Innes sued the proprietors for libel. The editors pleaded justification and proved that the Judge had transmitted to New Orleans sealed documents received from Burr. It may be that Innes did not know the nature of the papers, for when their treasonable character was shown he fainted and was borne out of the court room. Others sought personal satisfaction, many challenges being sent to Mr. Street, and he was menaced in many ways. He paid no attention to the challenges except to acknowledge their receipt through his paper and to state that the same had been placed on file and the writer would be duly attended to. He was covertly attacked several times, but made short work of repelling his antagonists. Finally George Adams, a young attorney, was selected to dispose of Mr. Street. He stationed two strong men in an alley, and as Street was about to pass they seized him and held him until Adams advanced, pistol in hand, and ordered his vassals to stand aside. He then shot at Mr. Street, but the ball struck a button on his garments and was deflected from its direct course to the heart, but broke the lower portion of the breast bone. Street drew a dirk and pursued his assailant, calling for aid in capturing him and tearing the would-be assassin's coats into shreds as they ran Street laid for months on the verge of dissolution, but finally recovered. He married Eliza Maria, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Posey, of the Continental army. Gen. Street took a most active part in the Blackhawk war, raising a number of companies of Indians and equipping them at his own expense. Blackhawk was finally captured and Gen. Street treated him with utmost consideration, having implicit confidence in his honor.

Thornton Street has reason to revert with pride to his ancestral record, and the data is sufficient to justify him. He is a native of Wapello county, Iowa, born March 21, 1848, a son of Joseph H. D. and Emily (Burnett) Street, natives of Kentucky; thence the former accompanied his father on his removal to Illinois and later to Wisconsin, eventually locating in Iowa for a number of years. His earlier manhood was devoted to agricultural pursuits; completed his literary education in Jacksonville College, Ill., became prominent in connection with political affairs in Iowa, having established a pioneer Whig newspaper at Ottumwa, and continued its publication for some time, supporting Gen. Taylor for the presidency. Under the regime of Gen. Taylor Mr. Street was receiver of the United States land office at Council Bluffs. The father of our subject came to Montana in 1865. He practiced law in Bozeman and Gallatin City and served for several years as probate judge of Gallatin county, where his death occurred in 1873, his wife having passed away in Gallatin county, in 1867.

Thornton Street was reared and educated in Iowa, and in 1864 started for Virginia City, Mont., in company with his brother Thomas P., now a resident of Missoula. They came overland with a train whose captain was John T. Clayton and Eugene Munn its wagon-master. They drove mule teams, arriving in Virginia City June 20, 1864. Mr. Street remained there a short time, and then went to Summit, Madison county, and engaged in prospecting and mining about one year, meeting with fair success. He was in Virginia City during the memorable flour riot of 1864-5, but was not an active participant in the same. In the meantime our subject's father had arrived in Gallatin valley, accompanied by another son, Theodore L., now engaged in farming on property owned by our subject. The father located in Gallatin valley in 1865, and upon joining him in that section our subject purchased a ranch, and there devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until 1888, when they sold their property and effected the purchase of the W. O. P. Hays place, located on East Gallatin river, five miles north of Belgrade, Mr. Street's postoffice address. This ranch of 300 acres has continued to be the home and base of operations for Mr. Street. It is divided into nearly equal parts by the East Gallatin, and more than half the tract is under irrigation. The ranch is devoted principally to the raising of hay and oats, is well improved and shows the evidence of careful management. Mr. Street has been very successful in his farming operations, and is honored as one of the enterprising and reliable men of this community, ordering his life upon a high plane of integrity and ever seeking to do good to his fellow men. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church on West Gallatin river, and is an active and devoted worker in the cause of the Master. In his political allegiance Mr. Street gives an unwavering support to the principles and policies of the Prohibition party.

JAMES W. CARTER.—In a history of the prominent and influential citizens of Choteau county, Mr. Carter is certainly deserving of mention; his well directed efforts, his ability, his loyalty to duty and his fidelity having gained him the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. Mr. Carter is recognized as one of the extensive and representative stockgrowers of this section of the state who employ advanced methods in conducting enterprises that largely promote the industrial progress and material prosperity of the county.

Mr. Carter is a native of the province of Nova Scotia, having been born at Truro, Colchester county, on December 20, 1847, of stanch old English lineage. His father, George Carter, was born in England, in the year 1816, and when about twenty-five years of age immigrated to America, locating in Nova Scotia, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating on a ranch on Wolf creek, in Lewis and Clarke county. He devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, but is now retired and is passing the evening of life in that repose which is the just reward of years of earnest industry and application. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Kisselpaugh, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1823, and she and her venerable husband now make their home at Wolf Creek, honored and esteemed by all

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who know them. In the public schools of his native town James W. Carter received excellent educational advantages continuing his studies until he had attained the age of about twenty years, in the meanwhile assisting in the work of the homestead farm. After leaving school he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for a time and then engaged in the general merchandising business at West Branch, Nova Scotia, successfully following this line of enterprise for seven years. In 1879 he came to Montana, locating at Wolf creek, Lewis and Clarke county, where he conducted the Wolf creek hotel and also operated a stock ranch for a period of nearly fifteen years. In 1893 Mr. Carter came to Choteau county and located his present ranch, on Little Sandy creek, five miles south of the station on the Great Northern Railroad. Here he now has a fine property, his landed estate comprising 3,000 acres, in addition to which he leases other lands, and utilizes ranches which are owned by his children, the whole constituting a princely domain in one of the most favored sections of the great state of Montana, and being eligibly located between the Little Sandy creek and the Missouri river. The property is highly improved with excellent buildings, fences, irrigating ditches, etc., and is one of the most valuable and attractive ranch properties in the county. The system of irrigation is a particularly effective one, deriving its supply of water from three large reservoirs, fed from the Little Sandy creek. The largest of the reservoirs covers a tract of 500 acres, while the other two have respective areas of 134 and seventy-four acres. Mr. Carter is here engaged in raising cattle upon an extensive scale, his herds running an average of from 1,200 to 2,000 head of high-grade stock, while in conducting the work of the ranch forty horses are utilized, and a small army of men, who are retained throughout the entire year. Much of the land is available for cultivation and is exceptionally fertile and prolific, yielding large crops of hay, grain and garden products.

Mr. Carter is a man of strong mentality and marked independence in thought and action, progressive and public spirited in attitude and ever ready to lend his aid and influence in behalf of all worthy causes and projects which tend to progress the advancement of the county and state; while, as a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he takes an active interest in political affairs, being one of the prominent representatives of his party in this section. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Dearborn Lodge No. 22, at Dearborn, Lewis and Clarke county, which was organized in 1883. On April 17, 1870, in his native town of Truro, Nova Scotia, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Ann Porter, who was born at New Annan in that province, March 31, 1852. They are the parents of six sons and one daughter, namely: George W., who was married at Boise, Idaho, November 25, 1900, to Miss Lodema Bates; and Stewart, Peter C., Lennie May, Floyd Leslie, Chester Arthur and James Lester, all of whom still remain at the parental home. The family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community, and their spacious and attractive home is a center of gracious and unreserved hospitality.

WILLIAM STUEWE, superintendent of the Lewis and Clarke County Hospital, is a resident of Helena. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1853. His parents were Frederick K. and Gertrude (Dierker) Stuewe, natives of Missouri and Virginia, respectively. The father was a retired capitalist, in early life a brickmaker and florist, and he died in St. Louis, as did the mother. William Stuewe, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Missouri and graduated from the St. Louis University in 1866. He was a youth of studious habits, with a strong predilection for scientific investigation, but for a period following his graduation it appeared as if he would be deflected into a mercantile career, as he engaged in the grocery business in 1872 and continued therein for two years. He then moved to Callaway county, Mo., became connected with the Insane Hospital and remained there four years. He then went to Leadville, Colo., where he was engaged in mining until 1880, meeting with considerable success. From Leadville he removed to New Mexico, and was employed by the Sante Fe Railroad Company in prospecting for coal, operating some mines there in 1884. The advent of Supt. Stuewe into Montana was by way of Bozeman, he arriving there in September, 1885, but remaining only a short period, going thence to Hunter's Hot Springs. Two years thereafter, in March, 1887, he came to Helena and in December assumed charge of the County Hospital. Under his efficient direction the institution has been greatly improved, two new wings having been added to the building at a cost of $18,000.

Politically the affiliations of Supt. Stuewe are with the Democratic party, in the ranks of which he is a most active and influential worker. He is recognized as one of the party leaders, and manifests a lively interest in all matters of party management. During his residence in New Mexico Mr. Stuewe was elected to the territorial senate, and also served for a time as under sheriff. In 1884 Mr. Stuewe was married in New Mexico to Alice Lovelace, born in Halifax county, Va., the daughter of James O. and Amelia W. (Maynard) Coan, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Stuewe, however, was reared and educated in Missouri. They are the parents of two sons: William F. and Coan A., native sons of Montana. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic church.

The care and attention that Supt. Stuewe has bestowed upon Lewis and Clarke County Hospital, and the manifold improvements which he has added thereto have won the hearty commendation of all citizens of the county, irrespective of party. In his line of work Mr. Stuewe is an enthusiast, and to his sound, practical judgment is due the high position this hospital now holds as one of the best in the state of Montana. The Superintendent is a man highly respected, not only in Lewis and Clarke county but throughout the state, in which he numbers a wide circle of warm personal friends who value him for his worth.

HENRY H. SWAIN, PH. D.—Montana may well be proud of her scheme of popular education and of the facilities afforded in this all-important line, while the state has been signally fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of educators of marked intellectual attainments and prestige as instructors. Prof. Swain sustains a high reputation in educational circles, and is eminently qualified for the important and exacting position of president of the Montana State Normal School, at Dillon. Prof. Swain is a native of the beautiful old city of Providence, R. I., where he was born on March 29, 1863, being the youngest in a family of five children. His father, Rev. Leonard Swain, was born in the state of New York, and was a man of fine attainments and exalted ideals. He graduated from Dartmouth College and later pursued his divinity course in Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated, and soon afterward was ordained a clergyman of the Congregational church. He held pastoral charges at Nashua, N. H., and Providence, R. I., and was a devoted worker in the church until his death, which occurred in 1869. He married, in 1847, Miss Julia Allen, who was born in New Hampshire, and died at Providence in 1866 after a life of usefulness.

After the death of his parents the subject of this review moved to Iowa, being at that time about seven years of age. In the public schools of that state he received his preliminary education, and in 1880 he matriculated in Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., where he completed the classical course and graduated as a member of the class of 1884. Later he completed post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin, the latter conferring upon him, in 1897, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On leaving college Prof. Swain turned his attention to pedagogic work, and his success has been such as to eminently justify him in his choice of vocation. He taught for a time in an academy in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., and for seven years held the chair of history and political economy in Yankton College, S. D. In 1898 Prof. Swain came to Montana and becoming identified with the State Normal School at Dillon, was assigned to the chair of economics and history. Filling the position with ability and showing much disciplinary force, tact and executive ability, his election to the presidency of the institution, in April, 1901, was a natural sequence. The Professor is thoroughly devoted to the work of his profession, and his retention as president can not but make for the advancement of the institution in efficiency of its curriculum and in the hold which it will retain on popular support. He is at the present time state secretary of the Montana Sunday School Association.

In the city of Denver, Colo., on July 31, 1889, Prof. Swain was united in marriage to Miss Mira L. Olmstead, who was born in Ohio, and came to the west as a teacher. Professor and Mrs. Swain became the parents of three sons: Joseph Ward, who was born in 1891; Albert F., born in 1894, and George, who was born in 1897 and died within the same year.

CARL SWANSTRUM.—Not with the warlike animus of the Vikings of old have come the sturdy sons of the Norseland to America, but rather with a high regard for the accomplishments of peace and with a spirit of enterprise which has brought success in the new world, and among the successful and highly esteemed farmers of Madison county is Carl Swanstrum, whose postoffice address is Blaine, his fine ranch lying near the line of Madison and Beaverhead counties. He was born in Sweden, September 18, 1838. His father, Nels Swanstrum, passed his life in Sweden, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Carl was left an orphan in his childhood, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools of his native land. He devoted seven years to learning the trades of glazing, gilding and cabinetmaking, and as a journeyman, worked at them for two years prior to his immigration to America. In 1864 he embarked on a sailing vessel for America and was sixty-four days in making the voyage. He located in Chicago, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year, after which he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, and was employed in building bridges on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1867, when he entered upon a two-years contract in connection with the construction of bridges on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the contract proving a profitable one to him. In 1871 Mr. Swanstrum came to Montana by railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and thence by wagon to Madison county, where he took up a tract of land and purchased horses and cattle, his intention being to give his time principally to the stock business. In later years, however, he has cultivated a large portion of his ranch, securing fine yields of grain and hay. He now owns 420 acres, and his place has the best of improvements, while he is known as one of the progressive men of this locality and worthy of high esteem.

In politics Mr. Swanstrum gives his support to the Republican party, and though he has never sought public office he has maintained a deep interest in local affairs and has rendered efficient service on the board of school trustees. Fraternally he holds membership in West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Twin Bridges, in which he has held the stations of junior and senior warden, and is also identified with Twin Bridges Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W. On September 13, 1870, Mr. Swanstrum was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Hilbig, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of George and Catherine Hilbig, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Swanstrum have five sons and three daughters: C. Albert, born in 1871; John A., 1873; William P., 1875; Katherine A., 1877; Margaret A., 1879; Lena E., 1883; Carl O., 1886; and Fred P., 1890.

JOHN A. SWEAT, M. D., for the past ten years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., was born in Brownfield, Maine, on October 23, 1856. He is the son of Jesse P. and Eliza (Spring) Sweat, also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a graduate from both the literary and medical departments of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., and practiced medicine for fifty years in Maine. During the Civil war he was surgeon of the Twenty-third Maine, serving in the Army of the Potomac. His last years were passed in Minneapolis, Minn., where he died. The grandparents of our subject were English by descent and were of Puritan stock, early settling in New England.

John Aiken Sweat, an only son, was reared from infancy in Maine, and there received his early education. At the age of fourteen he came to Minneapolis, and was matriculated at the University of Minnesota and from this institution he graduated in 1876. Subsequently he studied medicine and later entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, the alma mater of his father, graduating from that famous school in 1880. Dr. Sweat then attended a series of lectures at the Columbia (N. Y.) Medical College, and began practice with his father, but shortly afterwards removed to Minneapolis, where he continued in an active and representative practice until 1883, when he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway as surgeon of the Pacific division. Here he remained until 1890 when he made his home in Great Falls, Mont., where he has since resided.

Politically Dr. Sweat is a Democrat and was elected by his party as a member of the house of representatives of the Maine legislature, serving in the session of 1880-1. At present he is president of the Montana state board of medical examiners. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the North Montana Medical Association, of which he has been president. In 1888 Dr. Sweat was united in marriage to Miss Mary Towle, of Maine. They have three children, Ruth, Jack and Helen. Fraternally Dr. Sweat is a Freemason and belongs to the Benevolent Order of Elks, in which organization he is exalted ruler. Dr. Sweat enjoys a most excellent professional reputation. In his home city he is highly esteemed and thoroughout the state he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom speak of him with the highest respect.

ROBERT E. TAYLOR.—A long established or leading hotel in a community is one of its most characteristic institutions. Its life is, in effect, an epitome of that of the community itself. All the currents of business and pleasure which have interested the people around it, have flowed through its corridors and impressed its atmosphere. Distinguished men and stately ladies have slept beneath its roof; the toiler and the idler alike have fed upon its bounty; political schemes and commercial projects, shunning the light of day in their incipiency, have been whispered into being in its secluded chambers; and moist, merry men have used it for their mirth when they were festive. The Finlen Hotel in Butte is an institution of this character. It has always been a favorite with the traveling public and, as the McDermott, was widely and favorably known for many years. On February 1, 1901, the present proprietor, Robert E. Taylor, took charge of it and, with his inevitable energy and push, entirely remodeled and refitted it and raised the standard of its entertainment in every respect to a rank commensurate with the character of its patrons and the bustling, progressive city in which it is established.

Mr. Taylor has had a long and instructive experience in catering to the appetites of the people and is well versed in the tastes and the fancies, the wants and the whims of men, as he has amply demonstrated during his short tenure as proprietor of this house. He was born in Venango county, Pa., a son of David F. and Martha E. (Clough) Taylor, also Pennsylvanians by nativity. His father, a prosperous and prominent farmer and merchant, who was born in 1846, is still living at Butte.

Mr. Taylor's early education was not neglected and did not suffer from indifference on his part. He was sent to the primary and intermediate schools of his native county until he completed their entire course of study, and then attended the Pennsylvania Academy at Utica. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and learned telegraphy, being subsequently an operator at Cleveland for a year, relinquishing his place to accept that of clerk in the Forest City hotel in that city. He continued there for two years, thus beginning a career in the hotel business which has been eminently successful and useful. In 1888 he came to Butte and accepted and filled for two years a similar position in the old St. Nicholas hotel. In 1890 he went to Missoula and served as clerk one year in the Florence hotel in that thriving city, then returning to Butte, where he entered into a co-partnership with A. A. Sandah in the C. O. D. steam laundry, in which he still retains an interest, but retired from active connection with it on February 1, 1901, to take charge of the hotel which he is now conducting with gratifying satisfaction to its patrons.

Mr. Taylor is an enthusiastic Mason, being a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and Algeria Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, in all of which he is active and serviceable. He was married in November, 1894, to Miss Katherine M. Griffin, of Minnesota, daughter of James J. Griffin. They have three children: Robert D., Effie and Ruth M. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and keenly alive to the welfare of his party, taking an active interest in everything involving the prosperity and advancement of his city, his state and his country. In local affairs he gives counsel and substantial aid to every enterprise which in his judgment will promote the good of the community. His chief interest, however, centers in his business, and to this he devotes the skillful attention, good judgment and courtesy of manner gathered in his long experience and thereby has made the Finlen a hotel of the first grade, up to date in all particulars and worthy of the expense and enterprise he has lavished upon it. He has, moreover, the true spirit of hospitality which knows just how to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest and to provide for the whole comfort of the stranger beneath his roof.

JACOB SWITZER.—One of the most highly esteemed citizens of Helena, and the president of the Switzer Brick and Terra-Cotta Company, Jacob Switzer was born in Alsace, October 17, 1839. Alsace is one of those Rhine provinces, which has alternately belonged to France and to Germany from time immemorial. It is now German territory for it was ceded to Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war as a part of the indemnity demanded of France by the "Iron Chancellor," Prince Bismarck, and paid to Germany by that nation.

Jacob Switzer, a son of Jacob and Fannie Switzer, natives and lifelong residents of Alsace, received his education until he was eighteen in that province. In 1857 he came to the United States, and first settled in Leavenworth, Kan., and he resided in Kansas for over twenty years, excepting one year passed in Denver and Leadville, Colo., in 1860. While in Kansas he was an eyewitness of and at times a participant in the sanguinary scenes of border warfare connected with the admission of that state into the Union, and he fully realizes the significance of the term "Bleeding Kansas." In 1877 he first came to Montana and at once located at Helena, and has since been a resident of the capital city and closely identified with many of its leading industries. At present he is heavily interested in mines and mining operations throughout the state.

But it is in connection with the manufacture of brick that he is more widely known. In 1890 he purchased land near Blossburg, which contained clay eminently suitable for the manufacture of firebrick, terra-cotta, vitrified brick and tiling. (For street paving vitrified brick is the best material yet discovered.) The plant erected by the company is equipped with the latest and best machinery and employs between fifty and sixty men. His entire product is of the best quality, and rated A 1, and has its chief market in Helena. From the manufactory to the railroad station Mr. Switzer has built a mile and a half of track, and now has the convenience of loading cars on his premises to facilitate shipment. The capacity of the plant is 90,000 brick per day, no matter how large the order may be he has the ability to fill it. Mr. Switzer was married in 1881 to Miss Louise A. Sarstedt, a native of Philadelphia. They reside in one of the comfortable homelike homes of Helena, planned and built by them. Mr. Switzer has been identified with the Republican party, but has never sought public office. He is recognized one of Montana's sagacious business men and is highly esteemed and popular.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.—At the time of his death William Thompson held prestige as one of the prominent and influential citizens of Butte, where he had maintained his home for a long term of years. He was from early pioneer days intimately identified with the industrial and productive activities of Montana, and through his business abilities accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a man of inflexible integrity and utmost honesty of purpose, and on his life, ended in the fullness of years and well earned honors, there rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He was born in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, on March 1, 1838, the son of William and Margaret (Maguire) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada in an early day, and as a carpenter, there passed the rest of his life. His wife was born in Ireland, and she also died in Canada. Their son William received limited educational advantages in the excellent public schools of Cobourg, but left home when a mere lad and for a number of years was a common sailor on the great lakes. From the age of twelve years, being the eldest of the children of his then widowed mother, he contributed to the family support until the mother died and his sister was established in a home of her own.

In 1860 Mr. Thompson came to what is now North Dakota, where he engaged in contracting and building, and here erected the government fort and houses at Jamestown. All these buildings were burned by the Indians before he had taken payment for his labor and he never received from the government the amount due. This misfortune left him without financial resources. In 1863 he came to Virginia City, Mont., and employed his time during the first winter in manufacturing window sash from common poles, receiving ten dollars for each sash. In 1864 he built a number of boats, with which he conveyed a party down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Omaha. The Indians made several attacks on the venturesome voyagers, and the trip was an exciting one. Mr. Thompson brought a stock of merchandise and miners' supplies with him on his return and, locating in Virginia City, formed a mercantile partnership with a Mr. Griffith, who was part owner of the goods he brought from the east. About 1866 Griffith & Thompson engaged in lumbering in Virginia City, and there Mr. Thompson remained until 1876, when he removed to Glendale, Beaverhead county, where he made his home and base of operations until 1879, when he came to Butte and established a lumber yard. The business grew to be of importance, and was continued until his death. Mr. Thompson was essentially a business man, and his great ability and mature judgment made him successful in most of his enterprises. He was interested in many mining enterprises, but did not realize from these any large profits. He owned an interest in the Shannon mine, at Clifton, Ariz., at the time of his death, and this property promises to be valuable.

In the early days, when many desperate characters infested the state and menaced life and property, Mr. Thompson was one of the active members of the vigilance committee, organized by the law-abiding settlers and miners as the only means of doing away with these desperate outlaws, who were made to expiate for their many crimes by hanging, and was a prime mover in the organization of the committee in Butte. As a Republican Mr. Thompson was called to positions of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the last two territorial legislatures and also of the First state legislature. In 1895-6 he was mayor of Butte and gave a business-like and economical administration, the city indebtedness being reduced $80,000 during his holding of the office. He was often a member of the board of aldermen and ever maintained interest in all that concerned his city and state.

Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order. He was grand high priest of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Montana, was also a member of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and had advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. On May 15, 1900, occurred the death of this honored pioneer, and the city of Butte mourned his loss as that of one of her ablest business men and most highly esteemed citizens, one whose life had been filled with good works and kindly acts. About 1867, in Virginia City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Annie M. Boyce, born in Missouri, the daughter of Major J. R. Boyce, who was born in Virginia, from which state he removed to Missouri, and afterwards to Montana in 1864. He died in Butte in 1897. Mrs. Thompson died in 1893. Three sons and two daughters survive: William Boyce, James R., J. Edwin, Flora M. and Mabel M. The sons are all married and are residents of Butte, except William B., who lives in Boston, Mass. They are all progressive young men. The daughters are still at school, fitting themselves properly for life's duties.

DANIEL C. SWEENY, county auditor of Lewis and Clarke county, and one of the enterprising citizens of Helena, was a native of Montana before it was admitted to statehood, and was born in Helena, November 30, 1868. His parents were Timothy and Eliza (Weckman) Sweeny. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Sweeny, who came from Ireland about 1835, when his son Timothy was yet a child, to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in dairying. While in New Orleans, to which place he had gone to visit friends, he was stricken with yellow fever and died, and of his seven children all are dead. Timothy Sweeny was reared in New York city. In 1849 he made the journey to California, going by the Panama route, and as he was one of the earliest miners in the state he did a very profitable business for some years in placer mining. From California he went to British Columbia and continued mining in that country for several years. In 1865 he first came to the Treasure state, Montana, locating at Virginia City. Shortly afterwards he came to Helena, then Last Chance gulch, where he mined extensively, and also engaged in the mercantile business in which he remained until his death in 1880. His wife, who was previous to her marriage Miss Eliza Weckman, of German origin, is still living.

It was amid Montana scenes and among the pioneers of Montana that Daniel C. Sweeny was reared. And it was in Helena that he received his education. Following this he began to learn the trade of a jeweler, but relinquished this and subsequently worked for C. K. Wells in the stationery business, and was also, for a short period, with the Helena Lumber Company. In 1896 Mr. Sweeny was elected auditor of Lewis and Clarke county, was re-elected in 1898 and again succeeded himself in 1900. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, but has been very popular with all parties, as is evidenced by his large vote at the November election of 1900, when he received nearly double the number of votes that his Republican opponent received. Fraternally he is a popular and valued member of the Woodmen of the World. During his successive terms of office as county auditor Mr. Sweeny has served the people efficiently and courteously and is a young man of intelligence and great personal popularity.

WEYMOUTH D. SYMMES.—One of the progressive young men of Lewistown, Fergus county, is Mr. Symmes, who holds the responsible

position of manager of the Power Mercantile Company, one of the most important business enterprises of this section of the state.
engaged in farming. Weymouth D. Symmes was Canada, where he was born on the 30th of January, 1870, the son of Thomas and Mary (Weymouth) Symmes, who were born in Canada and the state of Vermont, respectively, and who still retain their residence in Canada, where the father is engaged in farming. Weymouth D. Symmes was reared and educated in Canada, from whence he came to Livingston, Mont., in 1889. Here he was for a time associated with Charles Berg and was also in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for one year. In March, 1892, he came to Lewistown and here became a delivery man for the Power Mercantile Company. Later becoming bookkeeper of the company until 1894, upon the death of Mr. N. M. Erickson, he was promoted to his present position of manager of the business. In 1898 he was one of the organizers of the Utica Mercantile Company and the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company, which established business centers in two of these towns of Fergus county. Mr. Symmes is now secretary and treasurer of each of these companies, and he has interests in coal properties in this section of the state.

Though taking no active part in political affairs, Mr. Symmes has not been neglectful of the duties of citizenship, exercising his franchise as a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the capitular degrees, affiliating now with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lewistown Lodge No. 456. It is gratifying to note his success, since he came to Montana a poor boy and has worked his way by his own merits and ability to his present responsible standing.

On the 31st of August, 1898, Mr. Symmes was united in marriage to Miss Ione Long, who is a native of California and the daughter of Dr. W. A. Long, a prominent physician of Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Symmes have two winsome little daughters: Dorothy I. and Elizabeth.

BURRYLL S. THRESHER.—One of the distinguished members of the bar of Montana and one whose fame as a legist has been signally heightened by his identification with important criminal cases, is Burryll S. Thresher. His career has shown consecutive industry and close application, and he has gained reputation in his profession. He is one of the representative lawyers of Silver Bow county and an honored citizen of Butte. Mr. Thresher was born in the village of Burksville, Ky., June 19, 1865, the eldest of the twelve children of Isaac M. and Mary (Moore) Thresher, natives of Tennessee, whence they removed to Cumberland county, Ky., in 1864, where the father was a farmer. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thresher was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States, settling in Virginia, where he passed his life. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Thresher, a midshipman on the "Essex" during the war of 1812, was born in the United States of Scottish lineage.

Burryll S. Thresher in 1882 matriculated in the State University of Kentucky, where he was for two years a student in the scientific course. In 1884 he went to Texas, where, while engaged in ranching, he gave attention to the reading of law. In 1886 he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he studied one year, and returned to Texas, where he continued his reading of law until he had secured admission to the bar of the state at the youthful age of twenty-two. He was elected mayor of Saint Jo, Montague county, in 1888, by the Democracy, and, also in 1888, was elected to represent the county in the state legislature. He served during the session of 1889 and proved an active and influential member. He continued legal practice in Texas until 1891, when he came to Montana, located in Bozeman, and devoted himself to his profession until 1895, since which time he has been one of the members of the bar of Butte. Mr. Thresher has attained distinction as a criminal lawyer, and during his residence in Butte he has been attorney in fully seventy-five per cent. of the murder cases brought before the local courts. The most celebrated of these was the Gillman case, in which Mr. Thresher appeared for the defendant, who was accused of the murder of Dan D. Sullivan. By his masterful handling of the case Mr. Thresher secured a verdict of acquittal, although public sentiment was very hostile to Gilman and two attempts were made to assassinate him. Mr. Thresher is a forceful and convincing speaker, not given to rhetorical flights but, being a master of dialectics, he presents his arguments with cogency and marked conciseness, while his knowledge of the law and precedents makes him a safe and valuable counsel.

In politics Mr. Thresher has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been an influential factor. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. He was raised to the master's degree in Saint Jo Lodge No. 384, at Saint Jo, Texas, in 1891. From this lodge he was dimitted and became a member of Gallatin Lodge No. 6, at Bozeman, of which he is a past master. He is considered one of the most able exponents of the work of the third degree of ancient-craft Masonry in the state. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and in 1899 was patron of the chapter of that order in Butte. While a resident of Texas Mr. Thresher held membership in the militia from 1887 until 1891, holding commissions as first lieutenant and major, and was for a time inspector of arms. From 1888 to 1891 he was the proprietor of the Saint Jo Times, of which he was also editor and publisher, making it an excellent exponent of the Democracy and of local interests. During these years he was correspondent for leading metropolitan dailies. In 1888 Mr. Thresher was united in marriage with Miss Leona E. Philpott, who was born in Kentucky, and whose death occurred in 1894. She left one son, Raymond, born on May 11, 1889, now a student in the public schools of Berksville, Ky.

HON. C. OSCAR GRUWELL.—The life story of this enterprising, public spirited and useful citizen if told in detail would make as thrilling and romantic a narrative as any the great novelists have ever written. It would be full of startling adventures, hairbreadth escapes, heroic achievements, business reverses and valued public services. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, on December 18, 1837, the son of Robert and Melissa (Davis) Gruwell, the former born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and the latter at the same place about 1807. She died at San Jose, Cal., in 1859. About 1828 Robert Gruwell removed to Quincy, Ill., where he traded a few cattle and hogs and an old gray mare for a farm on which a portion of the city of Quincy now stands. In 1837 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and buying a section of land followed farming and stockraising there for eleven years. This fine farm, which was highly improved, well stocked and equipped, he sold in 1849 for $1,100. Not many years later it was worth a hundred times that amount. With his family he joined the great stampede in 1849 to California, making the trip from Salt Lake to Los Angeles over the old Fremont pack-trail known as the southern route. His train of sixty wagons was the first to make the trip over this trail. It started from Iowa in April, 1849, and arrived at Los Angeles on December 22, of the same year. During the next twelve years he was engaged in mining, farming and stockraising in various parts of the state. In 1861 he located on an excellent farm near San Jose, and remained there until his death in 1878.

Hon. C. O. Gruwell finished his academic education at Santa Clara College, Cal., and in 1863 went to Virginia City, Nev., seeking a suitable business engagement. After a few months he moved to Paradise valley, where he and his brother, Melvin L., worked for the Hill Beachey Stage Company until the spring of 1865, being constantly engaged in warfare with the Piute Indians and finally driven out by them. In July, 1865, he arrived in Helena, Mont., and soon after was arrested by the vigilantes as a suspicious person on account of having come into town in company with "Coyotte" Evans, who was known to be a bad character and whom he had first met on the way thither. Evans made haste to leave Helena and Mr. Gruwell had no trouble in proving his identity before the court convened to try him. In the summer of 1865, while prospecting in New York gulch, he discovered in Rattlesnake gulch near by a rich prospect, and opened a mine which he sold at a good price in the fall and bought a team of mules with which he made two trips between Helena and Fort Benton, buying potatoes at seven and selling them at twenty cents a pound. In the winter of 1865 he cut cordwood on the Missouri river, and in 1866 conducted a horseshed and stable at Benton, doing a thriving business until fall, when he entered the employ of Carroll & Steel, of the Diamond R Freighting Company, as wagon boss, hauling government supplies from Camp Cook to Sun River crossing. He remained with this company until January, 1867. He then joined in the Salmon river, Idaho, stampede, and lost in mining ventures several thousand dollars he had accumulated. The expedition was not, however, altogether devoid of good to him, for by it he gained a wife who has been both his companion and helpmate through many dangers and

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tribulations. With her he left Idaho in October, 1867, located in Deer Lodge county, Mont., and engaged in mining in Lincoln and Henderson gulches, and running a hotel at the former until July, 1868. During the next year he was cutting hay for the government at Fort Benton and conducting the Overland hotel, and a stable and a dairy. He spent the winter of 1869 in Helena, and in the next spring went to Pilgrim Bar, Deer Lodge county, and conducted a dairy and hotel until fall. In the fall of 1870 he bought a ranch of 640 acres on Flint creek, near Philipsburg, on which he put in sixteen hours a day for fourteen years in farming and stockraising, but feeling all the while somewhat like the old Missourians who, it is said, "used to live in prairie schooners in order to be ready at all times to move away from the terrors of civilization." He sold this ranch in 1883 to Patrick Brogan, but while he owned it in 1879 he brought the first sheep to Montana across the Coeur d'Alene mountains from Washington. When he sold the ranch he drove his sheep and cattle to the Big Horn basin, in Wyoming, and remained there a year. In the fall of 1884 he bought a ranch in Froze-to-death valley, Custer county, and removed his stock to it. Two years later he sold to Edward Jones, who still owns it, and bought another on the Yellowstone, one mile from Junction City, where he engaged in stockraising until 1893, when he rented the place and in April, 1894, took up his residence in Billings. In 1897 he sold the place to Griggs & Ellis. He still continues in the sheep business, having usually from 10,000 to 18,000 on the ranges. He is also largely interested in real estate in the city, owning several business blocks on the principal street, including the Gruwell block, erected in 1901, at a cost of about $50,000, one of the finest buildings in the city. He also owns a number of dwellings.

Senator Gruwell is a zealous and active Democrat. He served as commissioner of Yellowstone county four years, and in 1898 was elected state senator from that county for a term of four years. In the senate he was a prominent supporter of Hon. W. A. Clark, and rendered good service to his United States senatorial cause in both sessions of the legislature in which he served. In the session of 1901 he was the first member of his delegation to cast his vote for Hon. Paris Gibson, and thus opened the way for his election. He also took a prominent part in the stubborn sectional fight over the creation of the new county of Rosebud. During at least fifteen years of Senator Gruwell's life in Nevada, Idaho and Montana, much of his time was passed in killing Indians and buffalos, and his adventures would make an interesting volume. One, which occurred in Paradise valley in 1864, will serve as a sample: The Piutes were on the war path and murdering the whites, burning their homes and stealing their stock. While alone on a trip through the valley one day, Mr. Gruwell learned that the women and children of several families that had sought refuge in a stock corral were surrounded by about 100 savages, who were only waiting for darkness to execute their murderous designs. He determined to try to rescue them, but of the few white men left in the valley only five would join in the undertaking. They armed themselves as well as they could and, acting upon a carefully arranged plan, succeeded in entering the corral with such a rush and number of war whoops as to make the Indians believe there were several hundred in the company and they hastened to withdraw. The rescuers were overwhelmed with gratitude by the fair prisoners, some of whom are still living in the valley, women now but little girls at the time.

Senator Gruwell was married at Leesburg, Idaho, on October 7, 1867, to Miss Sarah Jane Bohanon, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have had seven children: Frances, born in July, 1868, the second white child born at Fort Benton, and now the wife of Charles Spear, of Billings; Nettie, who was the wife of Dr. Johnson, of Butte, and died there in February, 1900; Robert E., who is married and lives at Omaha, Neb.; Oscar, who died at Billings, at the age of nineteen; Dora, the wife of Arthur Blair, of Butte; and Maud and Warren, who are living at home.

HON. W. E. TIERNEY, one of the most prominent men of Townsend, Broadwater county, was born in County Fernagh, Ireland, on September 2, 1839, the son of James Tierney, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1848 and settled in the mining district of Wisconsin, where he died in 1850. The family engaged in mining until 1864, when W. E. Tierney came to Montana and located at Virginia City, in Alder gulch. Here he engaged in mining, passing one year in that localty; he then removed to Confederate

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He continued a profitable trading business here also for five years, and in 1875 removed his mercantile activities to Canton, in the Missouri valley, meeting here also with considerable success. In 1883 Mr. Tierney arrived at Townsend, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a business of good proportions and lucrative profits. Here he was the pioneer merchant, opening the first store in Townsend under the firm name of W. E. Tierney & Co., continuing in trade until 1899 when he sold out and opening again in his present quarters. In 1883 Mr. Tierney was elected to the Montana state legislature, and again in 1892. He was county commissioner of Meagher county for twelve years, and he was elected to the state senate of the Montana legislature in 1898. He has always been a stanch and active Democrat, taking a lively interest in all affairs of that party. He has been a generous contributor to as well as a worker in some of the hardest fought campaigns in the state. But notwithstanding this he is popular with men of all shades of political opinion, who recognize in him a man of high principles and a conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a valued member of the United Workmen, and in the municipal affairs of his home town he is ever alert, and is in all respects one of the broad minded, progressive men of the state.

Mr. Tierney was one of the chief promoters and is largely interested in the Missouri valley canal, one of the most important industrial enterprises of the state. Although yet in process of construction, when it is completed this magnificent ditch will irrigate 40,000 acres of land. Mr. Tierney was united in marriage to Miss Isabel McDonan, a native of Canada. Their only daughter, Ray, is a student at the Sisters' school in Tacoma. There is probably no man in Montana better informed than Senator Tierney in all matters relating to its mining and other industrial resources. He has ever been a man of observation and discernment, holding broad, progressive views. As a selfmade man, upright and liberal in his dealings, he has won universal esteem and confidence.

JAMES TRAVIS.—Born in Somersetshire, England, in 1830, and in the public schools of his native land receiving his educational discipline, James Travis emigrated to the United States in 1869, locating in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was employed as a engineer in the coal mines, having been similarly employed in his native land. He remained at Wilkes-Barre until 1872, when he came to Montana, locating in Helena, which was his home until his death, October 17, 1898. He engaged in placer mining on Ten-mile creek, and this was his business until his life's labors were terminated. He was known as one of the progressive mining men of the state. He was a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life, was energetic and progressive in his endeavors. An industrious and worthy pioneer, he was successful in his mining operations and a useful citizen.

James Travis was united in marriage in England to Miss Elizabeth Holland, likewise a native of Somersetshire, who continued his devoted companion and helpmeet until her death, which occurred on June 8, 1893. They had five children, James, born in Somersetshire, England, now engaged in the raising of live stock and a resident of Cascade; Mary Ann, born in England, now the wife of M. Morrow, of Fort Benton, Mont.; Thomas, born in Wales in 1863, is a stationary engineer and an expert mechanic. He constructed the ore reduction mills at the Old Amber and the Diamond Hill mines. On June 1, 1899, he was appointed chief of police of Helena, and is rendering particularly efficient service in that important office, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In 1887, in Helena, he was married to Miss Lydia Perry, a native of England, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Maria; Sarah Travis, the next of the children of James Travis, is the wife of David Morrow, of Fort Benton, while Samuel, who is engaged in business in Helena, married Miss Nora Supples, of Minneapolis, Minn., and has one child, Mary Ann.

WILLIAM TREACY, M. D.—There is no line of human endeavor which demands of its votaries a more scrupulous preliminary training and discipline, or requires a heart and mind more deeply in touch with determinate sympathy, than that of the medical practitioner. He who would essay the healing art must be endowed with a broad spirit of humanitarianism and must hold himself and his talents in constant readiness and willingness to succor those in affliction. The noble profession has in Helena a worthy and able representative in the person of Dr. Treacy, who is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state and who has won precedence by his high professional talents and genial personality. The Doctor is of stanch old Irish lineage, and was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on December 3, 1856, the son of John and Caroline (Weir) Treacy, natives of Ireland and Canada. His father, an architect and surveyor, and a graduate of the famed University of Dublin, emigrated to America in 1850, becoming a resident of Canada, where he survived his wife and still maintains his home.

Dr. William Treacy, of Helena, was reared and educated in Canada, completing his more purely literary education in Toronto University. In 1882 he made his advent in Montana, locating for a time at Three Forks. Prior to this, however, he had graduated in 1877 from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, one of the leading medical schools of the Union. While in Chicago he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad to give medical attention to its employes, and the year of 1885 he passed in the Cook county hospital, gaining valuable experience in clinical work and more strongly reinforcing himself in medical knowledge. In 1886 he came to Helena, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, save for intervals in which he has taken post-graduate courses in New York and Chicago. The Doctor is thoroughly en rapport with his profession and stands in the front rank as exemplifying the modern sciences of medicine and surgery.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a gratifying success has attended his efforts, for his zeal and ability renders this a natural sequence. He is not only a member of the state and county medical societies, but is identified with the American Medical Association, and is also president of the state board of health, the most notable health organization of the United States. He also holds membership in the American Association of Railway Surgeons, to which he is entitled as local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad. His professional precedence has been farther indicated by his service on the United States board of pension examiners and as surgeon for Fort Harrison for eighteen months. The Doctor is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with various social organizations. His marriage to Miss Isa Lear was solemnized in 1883, Mrs. Treacy being a native of Indiana. They have three children, John L., Louise and Fred, and the family home has a fine atmosphere of culture and refinement.

SAMUEL H. TRELOAR.—Of all the arts music is the most ennobling, for it appeals to those of cultivated intellectuality, and also touches the hearts of the most ignorant and lowly. Thus we must consider the musical advancement of any community as highly important, and so we enter record of Mr. Treloar, one who has done much to advance the musical interests of Butte, where he has brought to a high standard of excellence a most unique musical organization. He is a thorough musician in both theory and technical skill.

Samuel Henry Treloar, the organizer, instructor and director of the celebrated Boston and Montana Band, of Butte, was born in Cornwall, England, on July 28, 1866, the son of Thomas and Grace (Richards) Treloar, both of whom were born in England. The father, a miner in Cornwall, came to the United States in 1885, and engaged in mining in Dakota until 1887, when he came to Montana and entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Mining Company, in Butte, where he is now living retired. The mother of Prof. Treloar was likewise a native of Cornwall. Her death occurred in Durham, England, in 1876. From her he inherits his artistic tendencies, as she was a most accomplished musician, having distinction as a vocalist. Of her six children Prof. Treloar was the second. He completed what is equivalent to a high school course in the north of England, after which he was a clerk in the office of a coal mining company, and became a mine operative. He began the study of music with his talented mother, and from early youth joined in musical competitions. He became an expert as a 'cellist, playing the violoncello in orchestra for three years. He next mastered the French horn and cornet for choir purposes, and studied the theory and literature of music and its composition. He was for three years leader of a large choir in England.

He was a member of the Barcarole Society for eight years, and played in grand opera orchestras and was assistant on several occasions. In the fall of 1884 Prof. Treloar came to America, locating in the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and during his residence in that state he was leader of three different bands, and here, in 1885, he was captain of a military company formed to subdue the insubordinate Indians. In July, 1886, he went to Leadville, Colo., as a contractor in mines, yet continuing his practice on the cornet. He was finally induced to become leader of the Leadville silver cornet band, for which position there were many applicants and he was director of this organization for eleven months, bringing it to a high proficiency. In July, 1887, he came to Butte, Mont., to become the solo cornetist of the old Alice band. In September the Alice mine was closed, and he then secured a position with the Boston & Montana Mining Company, and on December 22 he organized the B. & M. band, entirely of employes of the mining company. He was in the employ of this company until May, 1897, still continuing as leader of the band. Since that time he has devoted his attention to leasing mining properties, bonding them and selling his interests to eastern capitalists, his thorough knowledge of the business enabling him to do this profitably and effectively.

The B. & M. band has attained a high reputation and its services have been in great demand. Its first notable engagement was at a Republican state convention of Montana. A leading musician from California, who was in attendance there, gave unqualified praise to the band and its leader. The members of the band are all employees of the B. & M. Mining Company, and all have been drilled and taught by Prof. Treloar, individually and in ensemble work. The stipulations governing membership are that each player must be a citizen of the United States, a miner, and not given to intemperance. For many years the band was under the patronage of the B. & M. Company, but it now stands on its own merits and responsibility. In 1895 Prof. Treloar organized and personally instructed and drilled an amateur opera company, taking those entirely unskilled and by his able work bringing the interpretation up to a marked musical and dramatic excellence. The opera, which was technically of the "light" order, was presented in Butte, Helena and Great Falls, and met with enthusiastic reception and unequivocal success. In 1895 the band was in the competitive tournament in Salt Lake City, and secured second prize from a very large number of competitors. In 1896, under the patronage of Senator W. A. Clark, the band was present at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, and met with a hearty reception. It also was present at the national convention, in Kansas City, in 1900, and there received the position of honor with the Order of Elks, and gave evening concerts during their stay in that city. The band returned via Lincoln, Neb., and had the pleasure of serenading the Democratic presidential candidate, William J. Bryan. Under the direction and management of Prof. Treloar the B. & M. band made $14,250 in its season of 1900, and its gross earnings from organization have reached $60,000. Prof. Treloar is a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union and the National League of Musicians, in the latter of which he is identified with the Butte Local No. 39. He was president of this for three years. He is officer of the fifth district of the national league, having twelve of the western states under his jurisdiction. As there are only five districts in the United States, the five representatives have the general control of the league's affairs in the Union. He attended the national convention of this organization, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895, and has been an executive officer since. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He married in 1890, in Butte, Miss Lemmah Foltz, who was born in Eureka, Utah. Of their two children, one survives, Ruby.

CHRISTOPHER TURNER, M. D.—One of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, coming from distinguished Irish lineage, of Anglo-Norman extraction in the agnatic line, Dr. Christopher Turner was born in Dromaneen Castle, Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1865, the son of John and Margaret (O'Sullivan) Turner. The place of his nativity is one of the most picturesque historical landmarks of the Emerald Isle. Dromaneen Castle has been associated intimately with many interesting scenes and events in the annals of Irish history. It was the seat of the princes of Munster during the time of the Irish confiscations, and changed ownership four times within one century. The original Norman forebears of the Doctor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, later generations becoming landed proprietors in the Emerald Isle. In the maternal line he descends from the O'Sullivan, prince of Castletown-Bere, one of whose descendants in a collateral line was a Miss O'Sullivan, who became the mother of Mareschal McMahon, ci-devant president of the French republic. The parents of the Doctor are deceased.

Christopher Turner attended the parochial schools and the collegiate preparatory schools in Mallow, and when about sixteen years of age matriculated in St. Coleman's College, in Fermoy, Munster county, and was therefrom graduated upon the completion of a two years' course. Adopting the medical profession as his vocation he entered the medical department of famous old Queen's College, of Cork, where he pursued a technical course of five years' duration, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, then continuing his studies and investigations in the noted hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh and Great Britain. He has ever held as the ultimate professional knowledge which he desires nothing other than the maximum of subjective attainment in both theory and practice, and his researches and analyses have been unremitting and directed with great discrimination.

He was engaged in practice in various cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, and, in December, 1898, came to America, eventually proceeding to Chicago, where he took a post-graduate course in hospital and other clinical work. In March, 1899, he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he has been since successfully engaged in his profession, having attained marked prestige among his confreres and a representative class of patrons. As private physician to the late Marcus Daly, Dr. Turner made a trip to Europe in 1900. Before going abroad he visited the national capital at the time when the senate was considering the question of seating Senator Clark. While in Germany he gave special attention to the most approved treatments for diseases of the heart at the famous watering place, Bad-Mannheim. Later he visited the important hospitals of Paris and also the exposition in that city, whence he proceeded to London and there gave careful investigation of the hospital work and methods of that great medical center, after which he accompanied Mr. Daly on his return to the United States, and returning to Butte, resumed his private practice, which he has since continued. He is a member of the Silver Bow Medical Society. The Doctor is very popular in professional and social circles, commanding the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life.

COL. OSCAR VAN TASSELL, one of the prominent mining experts of the state, is a highly esteemed resident of Bozeman, Gallatin county. He was born in Westchester county, N. Y., December 13, 1835, the son of Jacob and Augusta (Rich) Van Tassell. The father was a farmer, born near Ellensville, N. Y., and was drowned in Putnam county, under circumstances exhibiting great presence of mind in the face of deadly peril. Mr. Van Tassell was on his way to visit a daughter and broke through the ice over a deep pool of water. After ineffectual efforts, seeing there was no hope of saving his life, he deliberately removed his mittens and threw them out onto the ice in order that they might be recognized and afford his family a clue to his fate. He was sixty-five years of age. The mother also died in New York, at the age of eighty-eight years. To them were born ten children, of whom the Colonel and three others are yet living. One brother, John J. Van Tassell, was a member of the New York Heavy Artillery during the war of the Rebellion. He died of wounds received while gallantly fighting the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness.

The paternal great-grandfather came from Holland to Westchester county, N. Y., and his son, Stephen Van Tassell, grandfather of Oscar, served seven years as a soldier during the Revolution, passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and died at the age of ninety-six years.

The early life of Col. Oscar Van Tassell was passed in Westchester county. He is practically a self-educated man, his early and only education having been acquired in the district schools in the vicinity of his place of nativity. But the practical experiences of a well-spent and profitable life have greatly served to overcome the disadvantages of his early school days. During the summer months he worked on the farm up to the time he was sixteen years of age, and then learned the trade of a miller. At the age of nineteen he removed to Du Page county, Ill., and two years later journeyed through Moline, Rock Island, Dixon and other places, finally locating temporarily at Grand Detour. Here in 1861, he raised a company for service in the Civil war, and was made captain of Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and for four years saw active service in the field in the many campaigns which followed and furnished history with many important events. He was constantly on duty except when he was in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., having been seriously wounded at the battle of Stone River, and did not recover until July, 1863. Col. Van Tassell was in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, and won a most brilliant military record on many a hard fought field. He was promoted from grade to grade, and was colonel commanding his regiment at the time of its discharge. Col. Van Tassell returned to Du Page county, Ill., where he continued to reside for several years. He removed to Parkersburg, and later to Mason City, Iowa, where he followed his trade of a miller. In 1882 he came to Bozeman, where he has since continued to reside. The first two or three years he engaged in the milling business, and he then became heavily interested in mining. Since that period he has confined his attention chiefly to the latter industry, and is referred to and known as one of the leading mining experts in the state.

On November 30, 1865, Col. Van Tassell was united in marriage to Miss Emily Moore, of Naperville, Ill. She lost her parents while yet a babe, and was reared and educated as an adopted child. She is a noble, loving wife and mother. To them have been born three children, viz: Edith, now Mrs. James Vaughn, who has two children; Josephine, now Mrs. George Van Fleet, and Charles, at home on the farm. He is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, and is unmarried. Col. Van Tassell cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. Up to 1896 he remained in the Republican ranks, when he joined the Free Silver Republican party and voted for William Jennings Bryan for president. He is a charter member and one of the organizers of William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, and has filled nearly all the offices. Mrs. Van Tassell is an active and leading member of the Woman's Relief Corps, connected with William English Post. Fraternally Col. Van Tassell is a Mason, having been initiated into the order many years before coming west. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed in the best circles of Bozeman's society.

HIRAM TYREE, B. A.—The public school system of Montana has attained high reputation for advanced methods and efficiency, resulting from the engagement of educators of high intellectual attainments and executive talent. Among those who are contributing materially to the prestige of this most important work is Prof. Tyree, of Dillon, the present superintendent of the public schools of that city and principal of the free high school of Beaverhead county. He is a recognized force in the educational work of the state and is peculiarly deserving of mention in this connection as one of Montana's progressive men.

Hiram Tyree is a native of Virginia, where was cradled so much of our national history, and was born in Fairview, Scott county, May 6, 1861. His father, James Tyree, was born in the city of Lynchburg, Va., educated in the schools of his native state and was a farmer by occupation. He was a supporter of the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion, though not an active participant in the struggle. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in which he was an elder. The original American ancestors of the family came hither from Scotland during the colonial epoch. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary Young, likewise was born in Virginia, but of sterling English lineage. She became the mother of eleven children, of whom Prof. Tyree was the tenth in order of birth, and one of the seven who are living at the present time. Hiram Tyree received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and thereafter entered the academy at Rye Cove, rounding it out with a course at Milligan College, Milligan, Tenn., graduating with the class of 1880, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, returned to his home and engaged in teaching. He was thus engaged until 1882, when he was elected president of Wautauga Academy, at Wautauga, Tenn., a position he retained for a period of two years, going thence to the Black Hills of South Dakota, becoming principal of the schools of Rockford, and also identified with the live stock business in that section. In 1890 he accepted a position in the schools of Wasco, Sherman county, Ore., and shortly afterward was elected superintendent of public schools of that county. In 1893 he accepted the office of school superintendent at Albany, Linn county, that state, remaining for a period of five years, within which time he was elected one of the superintendents of the State Teachers' Association, and otherwise made prominent in educational work in Oregon. In 1898 Prof. Tyree became superintendent of public schools at LaGrande, Union county, Ore., serving one year. In 1899 he came to Montana, locating at Dillon, where he had accepted the position he now holds. He has rendered efficient service, and done much to systematize and perfect the work of the various departments of school work, bringing to bear an executive talent which has had marked influence in insuring efficiency in all branches of the curriculum, both in the high school of the county and in the lower grades, while his genial personality has won the affection of pupils and the high esteem of the people of the city and county. He is a member of the National Educational Association and also the Montana State Educational Association. Fraternaly he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, and with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. His political support is given to the Democratic party, but he is not actively interested in political affairs. He and his family are members of the Christian (or Disciples) church.

On September 9, 1879, Prof. Tyree was united in marriage to Miss Orpha Wilson, who was born in Tennessee, where their marriage was solemnized, and of this union five children have been born: Joseph E., a graduate of Albany College, at Albany, Ore., and also of the University of Oregon, is now a teacher of German and sciences in the Beaverhead county high school and being a a talented musician is leader of the boys' high school band; the other children are pupils in the public schools of Dillon, their names in order of birth being as follows: Bessie Marie, Bertha E., Ethel Elizabeth and Belle Alice.

REV. VICTOR J. VAN DEN BROECK.— Within the pages of this compilation will be found personal mention of the greater proportion of the priests who are rendering effective service in Montana as co-workers in the diocese of Helena, under the revered Right Reverend Bishop John B. Brondel, of whom a fine portrait appears in this work. The Catholic church played an important part in forwarding the march of civilization in Montana in the early days, its noble missionaries being the avant-courrieres in the great northwest; and it is gratifying to note that in the successive years the influence of the church has not waned and that its work has kept pace with the development of the state and the spiritual needs of its people. Among the devoted and zealous workers in the church is Father van den Broeck, now priest in charge of St. Rose of Lima church, in the thriving little city of Dillon, and it is with pleasure that we enter a brief record of his career. The bishop of this diocese was born in Belgium, and that thoroughly Catholic little kingdom also figures as the place of Father van den Broeck's nativity, since he was there ushered into the world October 16, 1863, being the third in order of birth of the eight children born to John and Adeline (Crame) van den Broeck, both natives of Belgium.

Father van den Broeck received his early educational training in the public schools, graduated in 1876, entering the diocesan college at Mechlin, and in connection with his other studies completed a three-years' special course in art. He later entered the theological school, known as the American College, in the city of Louvain, where he gave particular attention to the study of modern languages, particularly the English. He graduated and was ordained to the priesthood June 24, 1887. He started at once to the United States, Helena, Mont., being his destination, and upon arriving was made assistant priest at the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts. In September, 1888, Father van den Broeck was sent to Butte, where he was assistant priest of St. Patrick's church until September, 1891, when the bishop instructed him to go to Miles City and take charge of the parish there. At that time the parish embraced Dawson and Custer counties. In 1895 he urged Pierre Wibaux, a prominent citizen and churchman of Wibaux, Dawson county, to make a special contribution for the church. This overture resulted in Father van den Broeck's receiving a letter of credit for $4,000 and a gift of land upon which to erect a church edifice in Wibaux. Our subject gave his personal attention to the building of the church. In 1896 the church in Miles

City was partially destroyed by fire, but through the faithfulness of the parishioners it was rebuilt. During Father van den Broeck's administration in Miles City he remodeled the church building at Glendive, and expended a total of $10,000 in his parish. When he left the parish, in 1898, its total indebtedness aggregated only $210. Besides attending to the regular work of his large and sparsely settled parish, he visited the Cheyenne Indian Mission after the departure of the Jesuit Fathers at the time of the outbreak, and conducted services for the Indians. In November, 1898, he came to Dillon, and here he has thoroughly vitalized the work of the church, both spiritually and temporally. New altars and memorial windows have been placed in the church at a cost of $2,000. Other improvements are contemplated, but progress is made only when the work can be done without the incurring of debt. The contract is given for a church at Sheridan. The parish includes the counties of Beaverhead and Madison, and thus Father van den Broeck has several other church organizations under his charge, but the work is vigorously prosecuted in all portions of his field of labor. The Father is a man of high scholastic attainments and great executive ability and tact. He speaks three languages with fluency, and utilizes all of these in connection with his church work. His genial personality endears him to his people and he is held in high esteem by those outside the pale of the church. Just prior to locating in Dillon he visited his old home in Belgium, visited London and the principal continental cities.

JOHN S. HARRIS.—The ancestry of Gen. Harris traces identification with American history back to the early colonial epoch, and in that great conflict which determined the independence of the colonies and the founding of the greatest republic the world has ever known, a number of his forebears were active participants. Gen. Harris has led a singularly active and useful life, has served in positions of high distinction and public trust, has been identified with important enterprises, and, though now well advanced beyond the psalmist's three score years and ten, retains a vitality and enthusiasm which defy the touch of years. He is actively concerned with an important business industry at the present time, as receiver of the Snohomish and Tramway Mines, in Silver Bow county, and has full control of their operation, in connection with which are employed about three hundred men. He is one of the prominent and honored citizens of Butte.

John S. Harris was born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., on December 18, 1825. His father, Samuel Harris, was born in Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1822, when he removed to Cortland county, N. Y., where he followed farming until 1846, when he became one of the pioneers of Illinois, where he was a farmer. His parents were also natives of Massachusetts. In this state's service John Harris, grandfather of John S. Harris, was a valiant soldier in the Colonial army of the Revolution. Samuel Harris married Miss Mary L. Spofford, who was likewise born in New England. Several of her ancestral family in the direct and collateral lines participated in the Revolution and in positions of prominence. Of their seven children John S. Harris was the third. He received an academic education and removed to the west as a young man, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in merchandising and became president of a city bank. In 1863 he removed to Concordia parish, Louisiana, purchased the Waverly plantation and there gave attention to the raising of cotton. He was conspicuously connected with the rebuilding of the levees on the Mississippi river, and was a member of the levee and railroad convention held in St. Louis. He acquired prominence and influence in the south, and in 1867 was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1868 he was chosen to the state senate, and that body elected him to represent the state in the United States senate and he was thus a member of the Forty-first and Forty-second congresses.

He has ever been a stanch Republican and though the Civil war was in progress during his residence in the south, and there was great animosity against those who upheld the Union, he was unequivocal in his attitude, and was a member of Capt. W. B. Wheeler's organized local company of Louisiana Union men. This company became a part of the Third Regiment of the enrolled militia of Louisiana, under command of Col. C. B. Smith.

Gen. Harris resided in Louisiana until 1881, after which he served for two years on the directorate of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at San Diego, Cal. In November, 1881, he was appointed sur-

John S. Harris.

veyor-general of Montana territory, and held this office four years. His recommendations in regard to matters pertaining to the public domain while in this official relation were almost uniformly adopted by the land office. Upon the recommendaton of Gov. Crosby President Arthur appointed Gen. Harris and Hon. W. A. Clark to represent Montana at the World's Cotton Exposition, held at New Orleans during the winter of 1884-5. The duties of this high office as well as all others ever held by him were discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 27th of July, 1899, Gen. Harris was appointed by the United States circuit court receiver of the Snohomish and Tramway Mines, in Silver Bow county, and forthwith took up his residence in Butte and entered upon the duties pertaining to his office, and he has since had entire charge of the mines and their operation. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, of which he has been a member for many years, having taken the degrees of the York rite in the lodge, chapter and commandery in Milwaukee, Wis., while he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At Natchez, Miss., on November 22, 1870, Gen. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Agnas Stockton, who was born in Natchez, Miss., the daughter of John Stockton, an influential citizen of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have no children.

COLES P. VAN WART, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Helena, first came to Montana in 1868. He was born on June 9, 1835, on the St. John river in New Brunswick. His parents were David and Lucy (Bulyea) Van Wart, natives of Canada, where they died. Originally the Van Wart family came to America from France and located in New York. During the war of 1812 they removed to the St. John river, by which was made the family home. The father was a diligent worker at both farming and milling. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The sons and one daughter are now living, Coles P. being the only one in Montana. One of his brothers is now in the Northwest Territory. In 1855, at the age of twenty, C. P. Van Wart and one of his brothers went to California by the isthmus of Panama. The train on which they crossed the isthmus was wrecked and 700 passengers were killed or wounded, both of the Van Wart brothers being badly injured. In California he passed three years engaged in placer mining, a business which he has since conducted quite successfully.

In 1857 he was among the first members to go up the Fraser river (B. C.), going on the first boat up the river. The Indians were troublesome and they had a number of severe engagements with them. Their party did not lose a man, but they found many miners killed by them, as many as seven in one day. The trip was endured with great suffering, they paying as high as $125 a sack for flour, $5.00 per pound for tea and beans sold for $125 a 100 pounds. They were successful, however, in their quest, and brought out over $4,000 in two months, being compelled to stop then on account of the extreme cold. On his return to Canada he purchased a farm and was occupied with agriculture until 1868, when he came to Montana and settled temporarily at Greenhorn, near the Mullen tunnel. Here he at once engaged in placer mining, which he quite successfully continued for four and one-half years. He then bought a ranch near Helena, and has since devoted his time to the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Van Wart has also for several years engaged in merchandising, but now gives his undivided attention to stockgrowing and placer mining in Nelson gulch, seven miles west of Helena. His stock interests are principally in Lewis and Clarke and Dawson counties, and he annually handles a large number of horses and fine cattle.

In 1884 Mr. Van Wart married Sarah J. Herrick, a native of Ohio. She came to Montana via Salt Lake City in 1864, accompanied by a brother and sister. They have an adopted daughter, Lillian. Mr. Van Wart is one of the few men in Montana who continue placer mining. In this line of industry he has been prosperous and his knowledge of the work is practical and extensive. He is an enterprising, sagacious man of affairs, and is highly esteemed by all of his friends and business associates. He is a Republican, although he has never sought or filled any public office. He is eminently a self-made man, and has the confidence of the community in which he has resided for so many years.

I PARKER VEAZEY.—It was formerly thought by many that a good orator was a good lawyer, but time has wrought many changes and today the most successful legists are men who rarely appear in the trial of a case and seldom if ever address a jury. The man who possesses a profound knowledge of the law and is enabled by such knowledge to avoid trouble and so advise his clients is the man the solid business men and corporations of the country employ. Such an one is I. Parker Veazey, a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born on February 13, 1854. His father, George R. Veazey, was a lawyer, a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Following his graduation he began legal practice in Baltimore, in which city he successfully continued until his death in 1857. His wife, Eliza (Duncan) Veazey, also died in Baltimore. Two of his three sons are living, one in Baltimore and one in Great Falls.

I. Parker Veazey received his early education in the public schools of Baltimore, and at St. John's College, of Annapolis. Before completing the college course he was compelled to abandon his studies on account of failing health. He commenced the study of law about 1873 under William S. Waters, of Baltimore, continued it under the judicious guidance of Thomas Donaldson, of that city, and was admitted to practice in 1875. He continued actively in his profession in his native city up to 1886, and served for several terms as attorney and counsel for the city. On the election of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster of Baltimore and after one year he resigned to resume his more lucrative practice, and continued in that until 1886. On account of failing health he was then compelled to remove to Minneapolis, Minn., in which city he practiced law until 1893. In that year Mr. Veazey first came to Montana as attorney for the Minneapolis Trust Co., and was engaged here for nearly a year in settling affairs of that company. Being favorably impressed with the people, the country and the prospects for development, in 1894 Mr. Veazey settled permanently in Great Falls. Until 1896 he continued business alone, and then associated himself with W. T. Piggott as Piggott & Veazey, which firm existed until Judge Piggott's appointment to the supreme bench, and since then Mr. Veazey has had no partner.

On the resignation of A. J. Shores as counsel for the Montana Central Railway Mr. Veazey was chosen as his successor and is to-day ably representing that corporation and the Great Northern Railway in this state. Mr. Veazey affiliates with the Democratic party, but since becoming a resident of Montana has taken no active part in politics. His marriage to Miss Grace Gaddess occurred at Baltimore in 1875. They have three children, T. Stockton, bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Great Falls, Elizabeth R. and I. Parker, Jr., now a student at Harvard University. On May 24, 1900, Mrs. Veazey was called to those activities that know no weariness. This is the story of the life of one of the ablest attorneys in Montana, who has since his comparatively few years' residence here has built up an extensive and lucrative practice and who is recognized by the bar as one of its ablest representatives.

RUDOLPH VON TOBEL.—To this gentleman belongs the distinction of being the pioneer attorney of Lewistown, Fergus county, and to him is accorded high prestige as a member of the bar of the state. He is a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, has been a prominent factor in the public affairs of this section of the state, having represented his county in the Fourth legislative assembly of the state, and having otherwise been identified with public interests of importance.

Mr. von Tobel is a native of the city of Auburn, N. Y., where he was born on the 13th of February, 1855, the son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Nisbet) von Tobel, the former of whom was born in Switzerland and the latter at Homer, N. Y., of Scotch parents. The father of Mr. von Tobel came to the United States in 1848 and settled in the state of New York, where he was for a number of years employed as an expert machinist in a large cotton factory. Afterward, for a number of years, he resided in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Iowa, and followed farming until his death in 1893, in South Dakota. His wife also died in the same state and in the same year as did her husband. They had two sons and one daughter, of whom one son and the daughter still reside in South Dakota.

Rudolph von Tobel resided at the parental home in Buffalo, N. Y., until he was fifteen years old, there receiving educational training in the public schools. After the removal of the family to Iowa he there continued his studies and prepared himself for a collegiate course. In 1875 he matriculated in Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1881. He then began the study of law in Northfield, and continued to thus apply himself until 1883, when he came to Helena, and entered the office of the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator, under whose preceptorage he completed his preparation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year, appearing before the territorial board of examiners, the members of which were those distinguished representatives of the bar of Montana, Col. W. F. Sanders, Judge Cornelius Hedges and E. W. Toole.

After his admission to the bar Mr. von Tobel entered upon the practice of his profession in Helena, remaining in the office of Mr. Carter until 1885, when he came to Lewistown as the first resident member of his profession in Fergus county, and here he has retained his prestige as the Nestor, though a somewhat youthful one, of the Fergus county bar. He was associated in practice with Judge Edwin K. Cheadle from 1893 until 1897, since which time he has conducted an individual practice, retaining a representative clientage, and being known as a well-read and able attorney and a safe and conservative counsellor. He gives his attention specially to civil practice.

In politics Mr. von Tobel has ever been arrayed as a zealous worker in support of the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected to the lower house of the state Legislature, as the joint representative of Fergus and Valley counties, and served with ability as a member of the Fourth general assembly. In the election of November, 1900, he was the candidate of his party for associate judge of the supreme court of the state, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is genial and approachable, animated by the highest ideals, and is a strict observer of professional ethics, following closely the unwritten code. Mr. von Tobel assisted in the organization of the State Bar Association, and was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Citizens' Electric Company, in Lewistown, in 1897, and is also secretary of this corporation. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Fergus county free high school. He also has valuable ranch interests in Fergus county.

At Philbrook, Mont., on the 20th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. von Tobel to Miss Anna T. Zilisch, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Carl L. and Henrietta Zilisch, natives of Germany. In their happy home circle are five children, all of whom were born in Montana, their names being: Henrietta, Carl, Elizabeth, Anna and Catherine.

SAMUEL M. WADE, one of the leading real estate dealers in Butte, Silver Bow county, while not, perhaps, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, came to the territory at the age of five years, and has since witnessed its remarkable growth and advancement along the lines of industrial development. He was born in Madison, Monroe county, Mo., on April 25, 1874. His father, Samuel Wade, a native of Missouri, born in 1844, in 1878 removed with his family to Montana, located at Whitehall, Jefferson county, and engaged in farming, stock-growing and the livery business. His wife, Martha L. (Wolverton) Wade, is the daughter of John Wolverton, a farmer of Pennsylvania. Samuel M. Wade, the fifth of a family of six children, received a good education in the public schools of Montana, and in 1893 he accompanied his mother and sister Lillian to Bozeman, and in the fall entered the State College of Agriculture and Mechanics, where he also availed himself of the commercial course. In 1896 he engaged with Ellis, Brandley & Co., of Bozeman in the harness business, in which he continued until 1898, going from there to Butte, where he directed his attention solely to real estate operations, in which he has been eminently successful. Some of the heaviest transactions in the city have been financed by Mr. Wade. On June 26, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Agnes Healy, of Butte, daughter of James E. and Johanna (Macarthy) Healy, an agriculturist. They have one child, Martha May. Fraternally Mr. Wade is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Pendo. In the last named he is vice-counsellor. He is a man of great force of character and highly esteemed.

JOHN D. WAITE.—Conspicuously identified with the industrial activities of Fergus county is Mr. Waite, who is one of the county's most extensive and successful stock men and who has held positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility.

The Waite family has long been identified with American history, and he is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., born on the 17th of October, 1858, the only son of David and Geraldine (Scribner) Waite, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, of Massachusetts stock. David Waite was engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business in Saratoga county, and passed his entire life in New York, as did also his wife.

John D. Waite secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of New York state. and supplemented this by a course of study in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. After leaving school he located in Penn Yan, N. Y., where he held a clerical position for some time, continuing to make his home in his native state until 1880, when he came to the Judith Basin district of Montana and engaged in the sheep business, being the pioneer of this line of industrial enterprise in that section. He still continues in this business, and owns a large ranch property, where he is running about 15,000 sheep. He has another extensive ranch at Deerfield, where, under the firm name of Waite & Elliott, there are 20,000 head of sheep, in the ownership of which he is associated with James B. Elliott.

Through Mr. Waite's well directed efforts much has been done to give Fergus county a place of importance in the commonwealth. He has ever maintained a lively interest in the advancement and material prosperity of the county which he represented in the last assembly of the territorial legislature, in 1889, and in the First general assembly of the state of Montana. From 1894 until 1898, inclusive, Mr. Waite rendered efficient service as sheriff of the county. He has given unwavering allegiance to the Republican party since he has been a voter, and has been active in the cause since locating in Fergus county, having been incumbent of the position of chairman of the Republican central committee of the county. He is well known in the county, and is held in high esteem as a citizen and able business man. Fraternally Mr. Waite is prominently identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; Hiram Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., and Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, K. T. He is also a member of Judith Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and Lewistown Lodge No. 456, B. P. O. E.

On the 16th of September, 1886, Mr. Waite was united in marriage to Miss Martha Sloan, who was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., where their union was solemnized, and they are the parents of five children — Donald, Judith, Jack, Brandley and Leslie, all of whom are at the parental home in Lewistown.

EDWARD S. WALKER.—The efficient incumbent of the office of police judge in the city of Helena for several years, is to be considered definitely as one of Montana's pioneers, since his arrival in what was then a frontier territory dates back fully thirty-five years. In the early years he was conspicuously identified with merchandising and mining, and his knowledge of life on the frontier is intimate and comprehensive. He was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., on December 18, 1843, the son of Capt. William B. and Mary (Stratton) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Capt. Walker, who early followed the sea, was engaged in the building of steamboats at Elizabeth, Pa., until 1857, when he removed to Kansas, where he was a farmer until 1863, when he located in St. Louis, Mo., as superintendent of the government purchasing depot, retaining this position during the Civil war, after which he was identified with agriculture in that state for many years, finally going to San Diego, Cal., where he died at the venerable age of eighty years. The mother of Judge Walker was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., and graduated in the seminary at Sewickley, Pa. Her death occurred at Elizabeth, Pa., in 1847.

Edward S. Walker in the public schools laid the foundation for the effective superstructure of broad information, which has since come to him through personal application and association with men and affairs. At the age of thirteen years he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he found employment on one of the Missouri river boats as an assistant engineer. He was thus employed when came the Civil war, and at the first call for volunteers he made prompt response by enlisting in Company A, First Kansas Infantry. He was mustered in at Leavenworth, and went with his command to Kansas City, and on to Springfield, where they joined Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's forces and took part in the battle of Wilson's creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. In February, 1862, Mr. Walker was transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry, and was one of the rescuing party that brought out Chief John Ross, of the Cherokee nation, incidentally saving the mule train and a number of the kegs filled with silver dollars and half-dollars, among other impedimenta. Within the year 1862 Judge Walker joined the army of the frontier, under Gen. Blunt, passed through Missouri and Arkansas, and on December 8, 1863, participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. In the spring of 1864 he joined Banks' Red river expedition, thereafter returning to Arkansas and thence to Leavenworth, where he was mustered out as sergeant on January 12, 1865, not having been wounded during his long term of service. He was twice selected for special service as a courier, and on one of these occasions penetrated the enemy's country. After being mustered out Judge Walker was for a time identified with the quartermaster's department, in St. Louis, as a civilian, and in April, 1866, he started from that city on the long overland trip to Montana, making Helena his destination.

In thus gaining title to being a pioneer of Montana Judge Walker was associated with Andrew J. Briggs as a partner, and they brought through a load of flour, tobacco and liquor, disposing of it in Helena, then a primitive mining camp in Last Chance gulch. He recalls the circumstance that for the flour, which they purchased for $6.00 a hundred, they received $22 per hundred. Shortly afterwards he went to Highland gulch, and engaged in mining until 1868, when he returned to Helena and joined the stampede of miners to White Pine, Nev., where he mined and prospected for two years, after which he passed a year in San Francisco, and then returned to Missouri. In 1872 the Judge removed to Pennsylvania, where for fourteen years, he was identified with lumbering. His appreciation of the advantages and attractions of Montana had evidently not flagged during this time, for in 1885 he again came to this country, where he was engaged in ranching until 1887, when he accepted a position with the Journal Publishing Company at Helena, and held it for seven years. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of the Republican party, and prominent in its councils. In 1892 he was elected an alderman of Helena, serving two years, while in 1895 he was elected to his present office, judge of the police court of Helena, having been chosen his own successor at each successive biennial election since his first election. He has handled the business of the court with ability and facility, his rulings being ever well fortified, and he has given so effective an administration as to gain the confidence and respect of all and to insure his consecutive retention in the important office, whose duties are far more exacting than is generally imagined. Judge Walker is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, and has held official position in each. Thus he is a member of Stephen Bayard Lodge No. 526, A. F. & M., in Pennsylvania, of which he is past master; has served as noble grand of his lodge of the Odd Fellows; has been commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also identified with the Elks, the fraternal Order of Eagles, the United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Shieks of the Orient and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On December 6, 1866, at Virginia City, Mont., Judge Walker was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dohs, a native of the historic old city of Worms, Germany, whence she was brought to America by her parents a mere infant, the family locating in the national metropolis. To them have been born five sons and two daughters: Samuel S., who is ranching in northern Montana; Edward S., Jr., who is connected with printing; William B., a bicycle repairer; John B., who served in the navy, on the United States ship Philadelphia, during the Spanish-American war; Julia Fiske, Clara K. and Fred D.

HON. L. A. WALKER, ex-secretary of state and now melter of the U. S. assay office at Helena, Mont., was born at Indianapolis, Ind., July 3, 1854. His parents were Jacob S. and Mary (Lupton) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1835 they removed to Indiana, where the father, Jacob S. Walker, was long engaged in lumbering, and where he died in 1870. His wife survived him twenty-nine years, and died in 1899. Their two sons, H. L. Walker and Hon. L. A. Walker, now reside in Montana. The latter was reared in Indiana, his early education being received in the public schools. This was supplemented, however, by a full course at the University of Indianapolis. Subsequently he was engaged in the house-furnishing business as a member of the firm of Walker Brothers. This enterprise was closed out in 1878, and he came to Montana as chief clerk in the United States assay office under Russell Harrison, and filled that position with credit for seven years. Subsequently he was with H. M. Parchen, wholesale druggist, as bookkeeper, and later he was secretary and treasurer of the North Montana Cattle Company. In 1881 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Eugenie C. Acheul, of Helena. They have two children, Harry H. and Louise A.

Mr. Walker was appointed secretary of Montana territory in March, 1889, and served in that office until the admission of the state into the Union, and for three days thereafter. Following this, in company with Dr. C. K. Cole and Mr. H. N. Willey, Mr. Walker furnished the Helena hotel, of which he soon assumed the management, which he has since continued. In August, 1897, Mr. Walker was appointed melter of the United States assay office, and he still holds that position. During the first state election of Montana Mr. Walker, as a stalwart Republican, took a prominent part in politics, and was largely instrumental in securing a Republican majority in both the senate and house of representatives, and he has ever been a willing and influential worker in political campaigns. In 1894 he organized the State Hotel Association, was elected its president, and is now holding that office. The object of this association is the mutual protection of hotel keepers. For three years he was president of the Helena Board of Trade, and he is also a member of the Business Men's Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks.

HON. ROBERT C. WALLACE, who has been an important factor in the upbuilding of Helena and the advancement of her commercial interests, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on February 26, 1837, the son of John and Agnes (Craig) Wallace. His father was liberally educated in the University of Glasgow, in both literature and medicine. With his wife and six children he emigrated to America in 1844, Robert then being seven years old. He settled at Detroit, where he engaged in medical practice until 1869, when he moved to Berlin, Mich., and was the station agent of the D. & M. Railroad. He was continued in this capacity until advancing years made it impossible for him to attend to the duties of the position, and his strong physical powers continued his life to the age of ninety-three years, when, in 1895, he quietly went to sleep.

In the excellent public schools of the city of Detroit Robert C. Wallace received his education, and on leaving school he entered the employment of G. & R. McMillan, one of the largest retail firms of Detroit, with which he remained seven years. In company with his brother he opened a grocery store in Detroit in 1860. This enterprise was continued successfully until the war clouds rolled up from the south, and news of the fall of Fort Sumter was flashed over the wires. Then with patriotic devotion on April 18, 1861, Mr. Wallace enlisted in the First Michigan Infantry, for ninety days' service. His term of enlistment over he returned to Detroit and resumed his business. But there was no peace in the land, and in 1862 Mr. Wallace again enlisted, this time in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, in the brigade that once rode with the late Gen. George A. Custer, the hero and victim of the Sioux Indian massacre on the Little Big Horn river. With the First Michigan Infantry Mr. Wallace served in the first battle of Bull Run, and later with the Fifth Cavalry he took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, all the engagements during the thirty days' struggle, and in the bloody campaign around Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was taken prisoner at Hawkhurst Mills early in 1863, and was confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, but was exchanged in a few months and rejoined his regiment. He entered the service as a private, but for meritorious service he was repeatedly promoted, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out with the rank of major of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

After the war Mr. Wallace was employed for a short time as a traveling salesman for a wholesale tobacco house, and later was clerk on the Dubuque and Ontonagon, steamers plying between Detroit and Lake Superior points. But the west appeared to offer attractions superior to eastern vocations on land or water. In 1869 he came west and settled at Helena, Mont., and was employed in various occupations until 1871, when he started in business for himself, at first on a limited scale. This increased rapidly in importance, and in 1873 Mr. Wallace formed a partnership with James L. Davis, which was continued for ten years with profit and prosperity, and since that time he has carried on trade alone. Besides his extensive grocery operations he is largely interested in mining and ranch property. He is in the directorate of several of Helena's most important companies, and among them are the Union Banking & Trust Company and the Elkhorn Queen Mining Company. In 1875 Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Ellen M. Shaw, a native of Michigan, who died on September 16, 1890. Their two children are David R. and Margaret. Mr. Wallace has always affiliated with the Republican party, taken an active interest in its campaigns, served as Helena's first city treasurer, and in 1883 was elected to the territorial legislature. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Workmen, the Loyal Legion and the Caledonia Club. Mr. Wallace's business career has been eminently successful, and his many friends will cheerfully testify to the high estimate in which he is held. His military career is an evidence of loyalty and personal courage, and his social and business life has been characterized by the strictest fidelity.

MAURICE A. WALKER, M. D.—A name that stands forth prominently in connection with the medical profession in Montana is that of Dr. Maurice A. Walker, who is a native of Maine, though the greater portion of his life has been passed in the West, with whose alert and progressive spirit he is essentially en rapport. He was born in Levant, Penobscot county, on November 28, 1867, the son of James and Angie (Moseley) Walker, both of whom were born in Maine, and are now residing in Denver, Colo. When Maurice was two years old his parents removed to Boston, Mass., and in its most efficient public schools he secured his early discipline. When he had attained the age of twelve his parents removed to Denver, and there he completed the high school course. In the meantime he had determined to adopt the profession of medicine, and in 1886, at the age of nineteen, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Denver, where he completed a very thorough theoretical and practical course, which effectually fortified him for medical and surgical labors, and he was graduated with the class of 1889, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In December, 1868, Dr. Walker had received appointment as house surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad hospital at Denver, and served in that capacity until July, 1890, when he went east to Boston, and completed a post-graduate medical course at Harvard College, which famous institution honored him with the degree of M. D. in 1891. He was appointed associate surgeon of the Boston Emergency Hospital, and devoted two years to its service, having in the meanwhile established a good private practice in the classic old city. He finally returned to Denver, and became identified with the medical department of the University of Denver as demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on embryology, and was thereafter engaged as a medical practitioner in Denver, beginning private practice in 1893. In 1900 Dr. Walker located in Butte, and this city has since been the field of his able and effective labors. He has been very successful and has secured a support of most gratifying order, while his popularity in both professional and social circles is unequivocal.

His interest in all that pertains to his profession is constant and lively; he is a close student of its literature, and retains membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the state and county organizations. Dr. Walker now espouses the cause of the Democratic party as a stanch advocate of its principles, though he had previously given his allegiance to the Republican party. Yet in affairs of a more purely local nature he is non-partisan. While a resident of Colorado Dr. Walker was prominently identified with various fraternal organizations, but of late the exacting demands of his profession prevent him from taking an active interest in them. He is a consistent member of the time-honored fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN W. WALTON, who bids fair to become one of Montana's most prominent, as he is now one of her most respected citizens, resides on a handsome and productive ranch near Spring Hill, Gallatin county. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Lynn county, Iowa, January 12, 1868, the son of Alfred and Frances (Corbly) Walton, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather was John W. Walton, of Lancashire, England, who came to America and settled in Canada, subsequently removing to Philadelphia, where he was married and remained several years, going thence to California, but returning east located in Lynn county, Iowa, where he remained until his death. His son, Alfred, father of our subject, continued farming in Iowa until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Montana, taking with him John W., then only a child. They located in Gallatin county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, the son remaining with his parents until 1894.

John W. Walton then began life on his own account, and secured a fine ranch of 600 acres, in partnership with his father, the greater portion of which is thoroughly irrigated and susceptible to profitable cultivation. Through this land courses a beautiful stream, fed by mountain springs, never failing in its supply. Wheat is the principal crop, although Mr. Walton devotes considerable attention to timothy, alfalfa and oats. He also raises some fine horses, particularly Percherons, Normans and Morgans, and usually winters a herd of 100 shorthorn cattle.

The domestic life of Mr. Walton dates from June 13, 1894, when he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Cooke, of Minnesota. She is the daughter of William Cooke, a Pennsylvanian, who removed with his family to Montana and now resides at Bozeman, Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have four children: Clara, Alfred O., Lynn C. and Benjamin M. For a number of years he has served efficiently as postmaster, and for the past six years as school trustee. There is an atmosphere of general prosperity surrounding the home of the Waltons, and they are all highly respected by the residents of Gallatin valley.

MRS. ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL enjoys the unique, but commendable distinction of being the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the state of Montana. She is a resident of Helena, and one of the city's most successful and eminent attorneys. Her parents, David Knowles and Louisa (Bigelow) Knowles, resided at Northwood, N. H., where she was born, and her father still resides, her mother having died when she was fourteen years of age. Her ancestors were English, having emigrated from Old to New England early in the colonial settlement of America. Among them were farmers, mechanics, military and professional men, who during several generations filled positions of trust and honor. Surrounding the old homestead of David Knowles was the "Knowles District," named in honor of the many eminent personages of that name who had for years resided in that locality. This brilliant and distinguished attorney was an only child. It is related of her that, as a little girl, she was ever an industrious student, and when only fifteen years of age she was graduated from Northwood Seminary. Subsequently Miss Knowles was matriculated at Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., from which she graduated in 1884, with high honors and with the degree of A. B. Later this same year her alma mater conferred upon her the degree of A. M. When she entered college in 1880, co-education was being advocated and contested in New England, and only four girls had graduated from the institution. Thus she became involved in the battle for co-education and was the first girl in the college to take part in public debate. She secured a prize in debate and also for composition and oratory, and was the first woman to receive such prizes. She was also the initial woman editor on the staff of the college magazine.

Under the direction of Burnham & Brown, attorneys, of Manchester, N. H., she began the study of law. The senior member of the firm is now United States senator from New Hampshire. Owing to failing health she was obliged to temporarily abandon her study, and acting on the advice of her physician, came to the mountainous districts of the west. In 1888 she accepted a position as teacher in the Helena Central school. At the termination of the year she was elected principal of the West Side school, but resigned to resume her law studies. This idea appeared startling to her friends and to dissuade her from this course some of them resorted to ridicule, but to small purpose against one so firm of will and of such determination of character. The Montana bar, too, was taken by surprise, and looked askance at the temerity of the young, but talented, lady. At the time there was no law in Montana permitting a woman to practice at the bar of the state. Concerning this condition, the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, on May 27, 1900, had this to say: "The statutes of Montana at that time prohibited the practice of law by woman. Ella Knowles was determined in her resolutions, and set about the great task of having the law changed. By personal interviews with members of the legislature and a determination to win she was successful," and on December 26, 1889, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the

Ella K[illegible] Haskell

to California, but returning east located in Lynn county, Iowa, where he remained until his death. His son, Alfred, father of our subject, continued farming in Iowa until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Montana, taking with him John W., then only a child. They located in Gallatin county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, the son remaining with his parents until 1894.

John W. Walton then began life on his own account, and secured a fine ranch of 600 acres, in partnership with his father, the greater portion of which is thoroughly irrigated and susceptible to profitable cultivation. Through this land courses a beautiful stream, fed by mountain springs, never failing in its supply. Wheat is the principal crop, although Mr. Walton devotes considerable attention to timothy, alfalfa and oats. He also raises some fine horses, particularly Percherons, Normans and Morgans, and usually winters a herd of 100 shorthorn cattle.

The domestic life of Mr. Walton dates from June 13, 1894, when he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Cooke, of Minnesota. She is the daughter of William Cooke, a Pennsylvanian, who removed with his family to Montana and now resides at Bozeman, Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have four children: Clara, Alfred O., Lynn C. and Benjamin M. For a number of years he has served efficiently as postmaster, and for the past six years as school trustee. There is an atmosphere of general prosperity surrounding the home of the Waltons, and they are all highly respected by the residents of Gallatin valley.

MRS. ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL enjoys the unique, but commendable distinction of being the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the state of Montana. She is a resident of Helena, and one of the city's most successful and eminent attorneys. Her parents, David Knowles and Louisa (Bigelow) Knowles, resided at Northwood, N. H., where she was born, and her father still resides, her mother having died when she was fourteen years of age. Her ancestors were English, having emigrated from Old to New England early in the colonial settlement of America. Among them were farmers, mechanics, military and professional men, who during several generations filled positions of trust and honor. Surrounding the old homestead of David Knowles was the "Knowles District," named in honor of the most eminent personages of that name who had for years resided in that locality. This brilliant and distinguished attorney was an only child. It is related of her that, as a little girl, she was ever an industrious student, and when only fifteen years of age she was graduated from Northwood Seminary. Subsequently Miss Knowles was matriculated at Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., from which she graduated in 1884, with high honors and was the degree of A. B. Later this same year her alma mater conferred upon her the degree of A. M. When she entered college in 1880, co-education was being advocated and contested in New England, and only four girls had graduated from the institution. Thus she became involved in the battle for co-education and was the first girl in the college to take part in public debate. She secured a prize in debate and also for composition and oratory, and was the first woman to receive such prizes. She was also the initial woman editor on the staff of the college magazine.

Under the direction of Burnham & Brown, attorneys, of Manchester, N. H., she began the study of law. The senior member of the firm is now United States senator from New Hampshire. Owing to failing health she was obliged to temporarily abandon her study, and acting on the advice of her physician, came to the mountainous districts of the west. In 1888 she accepted a position as teacher in the Helena Central school. At the termination of the year she was elected principal of the West Side school, but resigned to resume her law studies. This idea appeared startling to her friends and to dissuade her from this course some of them resorted to ridicule, but to small purpose against one so firm of will and of such determination of character. The Montana bar, too, was taken by surprise, and looked askance at the temerity of the young, but talented, lady. At the time there was no law in Montana permitting a woman to practice at the bar of the state. Concerning this condition, the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, on May 27, 1900, had this to say: "The statutes of Montana at that time prohibited the practice of law by woman. Ella Knowles was determined in her resolutions, and set about the great task of having the law changed. By personal interviews with members of the legislature and a determination to win she was successful," and on December 26, 1889, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the

Ella Knowles Haskell

state. She was also admitted to practice before the United States district and circuit courts on April 7, 1890. Thus she became the first woman lawyer of Montana, and the first woman to receive the appointment of notary public.

While the astute male members of the Montana bar were laughing at her heroic efforts to reform public opinion and destroy prejudice, the little lady began quietly, but determinedly, the practice of law. She met with more than ordinary success and has lived to become the peer of the ablest attorneys in the state. Her keen perception of fine points, her thorough knowledge of the basic principles of law, her command of language and eloquence won the day. She gained bitterly contested cases from the ablest attorneys, and her reputation as a safe and capable lawyer was soon established. Her clientele embraced both men and women, a large majority of them, however, being men. Her practice has widely extended, and she has had cases from nearly every county in Montana.

In 1892 Miss Knowles was surprised politically. The Populist party nominated her for attorney general. When she learned the news she was inclined to regard the matter either as a mistake or a joke. It was no joke, but a justly merited tribute to recognized talent. Her nomination was made unanimously, and without an opposing candidate. In regard to her campaign the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle said:

"She canvassed the state thoroughly, making over 100 speeches, and so close was the result between herself and Hon. H. J. Haskell, her Republican opponent, that the official ballot was resorted to to decide who was the winner. She lost by a few votes, but her most creditable campaign showed that she was extremely popular with the people."

Speaking of her first case the Chicago Chronicle, of April 22, says:

"Mrs. Haskell, in describing her first case, has the following to say: 'After becoming a full fledged lawyer, but without a client, or any idea of anyone likely to throw even a $5.00 fee in my way, I started out to find some bills to collect. It was not a lofty aspiration and apparently nobody had any bills to collect in Helena, or had his own collector. I finally found a man who admitted he had some old debts, but rather poohed at the idea of my attempting to realize on them. He said: "If you want to collect anything for me why don't you go out and collect my three umbrellas," it being a very rainy day. "I will," I said, and before he realized that I was in earnest I had vanished. He had mentioned the names of the people to whom he had loaned his three umbrellas. I went to their residences and stated my purpose in coming. There was some consternation, but I returned to the merchant with the umbrellas, whereupon he objected somewhat emphatically, but I said "You told me to collect them and my fee is fifty cents." He gave me the fifty cents and the story was too good to keep, and before the merchant had made his peace with those three households he had given me some bills to collect for him, and I soon had all of his legal business.' "

In January, 1893, Miss Knowles was appointed assistant attorney general, an office which she held to the eminent satisfaction of the people of the state for four years. During her service in this office she had charge of much important litigation before the interior department at Washington, D. C., and there she won for herself the reputation of an able and brilliant member of the legal profession. She had sole charge of a case in which the state of Montana was interested, involving the title to school lands near Great Falls, to the value of $200,000, and she was for three weeks working on the case in the department of the interior. The secretary of the interior, Hon. Hoke Smith, before she left Washington rendered a decision awarding the lands in question to the state of Montana.

The political career of this distinguished member of the Montana bar has been eventful since the time of her nomination for attorney general. In 1896 she was a delegate to the Lewis and Clarke county Populist convention, and acted as secretary of the convention; she was also a delegate to the state convention and the national convention. She was the first woman elected as a delegate to a national convention from Montana. At the national convention, which was held at St. Louis, she was elected a member of the Populist national committee, an office which she held for four years. In 1900 she was again elected a delegate to the Populist convention of Lewis and Clarke county, and to the Populist state convention. She took a very active part in their proceedings, serving upon committees, and addressing the conventions upon matters of importance. She took the stump for the fusion ticket in 1896 and also in 1900, and passed some weeks in addressing audiences upon the political issues of the time.

Mrs. Knowles Haskell is interested in mining, being an owner in mining properties, and she has successfully conducted several important mining deals. In 1900 she was a delegate to the International Mining Congress which met at Milwaukee, and was elected a member of the executive committee of the congress.

She is a public speaker of singular power and eloquence, and her philanthropic devotion to the cause of true womanhood is unbounded. When it was once suggested to her that her field of activities was a somewhat unusual one for a woman she said:

"That I am interested in mining in various ways is not strange when you consider that I reside in one of the greatest mining states in the Union or even in the world.

"As to suffrage and the woman question, I am of the opinion that women should have the rights of electors as they are required to pay taxes. We cannot evade the tax collector or the revenue act, and if we support the government in times of war and peace with our money, we should have a voice in expending our contributions to the public funds. I believe in justice in all things, and if it was unjust for our fathers to be taxed by Great Britain without representation, it is unjust to tax the women of today without representation. I cannot see it in any other light. You ask me if I believe my sex will soon be represented in congress. There are plenty of educated, talented women who would do credit to their states in congress or anywhere else, and it may be that some of the suffrage states will send a woman there in the near future. If any of them do I shall expect that woman to be possessed of unusual brain power and integrity of purpose. She will be a credit to her political party, for it is hard to break away from the custom that has prevailed for centuries, of electing only men to legislative bodies, and when a woman is chosen she will necessarily have to possess more ability than her male competitor. At least that will be the case at first. There is quite a strong suffrage sentiment in Montana, but such an innovation would probably be looked upon with favor in some sections and with disfavor in others, depending entirely upon the standard of intelligence of the particular community." On May 23, 1895, Miss Knowles was united in marriage to Hon. H. J. Haskell, her Republican opponent in the campaign of 1892, further mention of whom will be found in this volume. On Mrs. Haskell has been bestowed the appropriate name of the "Portia of the People's Party," and this is but a just tribute to her eminent legal and oratorical abilities. The obstacles that she has encountered were, probably, greater than have confronted any other attorney connected with the bar of Montana. That she has so victoriously triumphed against the opposition of injustice and prejudice is in line with her whole successful career since she carried away the first prizes from her male competitors in Bates College.

REECE BOWEN WAMPLER.—The descendant of a prominent old Virginia family, large in physique as forceful in intellectual, social and political influence, bearing an active and serviceable part in all public affairs and leaving their mark on the institutions and in the development of their section, Reece B. Wampler, in the new region in which he has labored for the most of his mature life, has faithfully borne out the record of his ancestors, and in his own career has done them credit. He was born at Vincennes, Ind., March 21, 1852, a son of David Wampler, who had emigrated to the Hoosier state when it was still a part of the western frontier and there engaged in farming, at which he expended the rest of his life. Reece, the son, remained on the Indiana homestead until the spring of 1872 and then joined an elder brother, John B. Wampler, who had come to Montana in 1865. When John B. crossed the plains there was constant danger from the Indians, from climatic conditions, and from other causes arising from the unknown and unsettled state of the country. Yet, with the force of character and resolute determination, as well as the good judgment which have always characterized the Wamplers, John organized his little band of nine persons from Indiana, equipped with the necessary teams and other appliances, and bravely led them forward. On the way they fell in with other trains and soon had a formidable outfit which might have defied serious opposition to its advance. This, however, did not confront them. They arrived at Virginia City without mishap, and John Wampler settled at Silver Bow gulch, and engaged in mining, continuing at this until he died in 1885, leaving a widow and two children. The widow died in 1896 and the children are now a part of the family of their uncle.

Mr. Wampler came to Montana in 1872, as has been noted, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there by stage to Butte, where he found eighteen or twenty inhabitants. He formed a partnership with his brother John, which continued until the death of his brother in 1885. He sold out his interests at that place in 1894 and removed to Pony, where he now resides. Here he organized a company for the purchase of property which he considered valuable and on which he had secured an option. The company is known as the Leviathan, and Mr. Wampler, after making the purchase, was for some years its general manager. Recently the company has given an option on the property to other parties, but Mr. Wampler is still interested in it, and it justifies his early hopes. He is also interested in other properties in the vicinity and in other sections. Mr. Wampler was married December 7, 1873, to Miss V. J. Jordan, daughter of Harrison Jordan, of Pleasant Valley, Jefferson county, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wampler are the parents of three children, one of whom is still living, Nina Aileen, wife of Charles Morris, of Pony. Those deceased are Irma E. and Walter Audley. Mr. Wampler's residence in Pony is one of the most attractive in the place. It gives evidence of good taste and progressive ideas on the part of those who own it, and is only one of the indications, numerous and conclusive, that the high place held by the family in the regard of the community is based on real merit and substantial claims.

DWIGHT N. WEBER.—Among the popular and successful farmers of Gallatin valley is Dwight N. Weber, who enjoys the distinction of being a Montana pioneer of 1863. His recollections are replete with the stirring scenes and events of frontier days, and can appreciate the advantages offered by the young commonwealth at the opening of the twentieth century over the trials of forty years ago. Mr. Weber comes from stanch old Knickerbocker stock on the paternal side, and he is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Allegany county, N. Y., on June 29, 1838, the son of Peter S. and Maria (Norton) Weber, both born in Oneida county, and who became the parents of six sons and five daughters. The paternal grandfather was Peter Weber, whose ancestors came from Holland to America during the early Colonial epoch. Peter S. Weber retained his residence in New York until 1858, when he removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he made his home until his death; his wife also dying in that state.

Dwight N. Weber was reared and educated in New York, receiving his preliminary training in the public schools, supplemented by a course of study at an academy. He accompanied his parents on removal to Wisconsin, and was there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits at the time when the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion roused his patriotism to responsive protest, and he promptly tendered his services, enlisting in 1861, as a private in Company B, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Murphy. The regiment was first assigned to duty in southern Missouri, thence to Kentucky, and later into Tennessee and other sections of the south. Mr. Weber participated in the engagements at Fredericktown, Mo., and Farmington, Miss., and took part in a number of skirmishes. On October 6, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, and in the spring of the following year he started for the western frontier, making Montana his destination, the long and weary journey across the plains being made with an ox team. The party of which he was a member had no trouble with the Indians, though they kept constantly on the alert, as preceding trains had encountered serious difficulty with the savages. Mr. Weber arrived in Bannack, the original capital of Montana territory, July 15, 1863, and remained in that locality two months. He joined the rush to the great placer mining district in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City and one of the greatest mining camps known in the history of gold seeking. There he remained for five years, meeting with a fair degree of success in his mining ventures. He was a resident of the place at the time the vigilantes took matters into their own hands and succeeded in driving the desperadoes and outlaws from the country. The excitement at the time was intense, and contemporary history records that many of these ruffianly characters, a constant menace to the honest miners and settlers, expiated their crimes by swinging in the air from impromptu gallows. For a number of years after leaving Alder gulch Mr. Weber devoted his attention to prospecting and mining in Madison county, meeting with varying success. He continued operations in this line until 1882, when failing health necessitated a change of occupation, and he removed to Gallatin valley, having previously secured an interest in lands in this section. Here he has since made his home, and has seen the valley develop from a section where there were few settlers and but primitive facilities into one of the richest agricultural districts in the northwest, and adorned with fine modern and improved country estates and attractive homes. He now has a ranch of about 250 acres, all under effective irrigation and a high state of cultivation, the principal products being wheat, oats and barley, bountiful harvests being assured each season. He has a commodious and substantial farm residence, with permanent improvements of the best order, and is known as one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of the valley. His ranch is located about two miles southwest of Manhattan, Gallatin county, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Weber supports the Republican party, has served for many years as a member of the board of school trustees and takes a deep interest in educational and church work.

On January 4, 1896, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Mrs. Lillian Wolcott, nee Davidson, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of Joseph J. Davidson, a native of New Jersey, who removed thence to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a term of years. He came to Montana as a pioneer of 1864, and was thereafter a resident of this state at irregular intervals for a number of years. He now makes his home in the state of New York. Mrs. Weber has one daughter (Josephine) by her first marriage, who is now attending college at Bozeman, a young lady of grace and refinement. The family occupy a position of prominence in the social life of the community, and their home is a center of refined hospitality.

HON. FREDERICK C. WEBSTER.—That the personnel of the Montana bar is the equal of that of any other American state is unquestioned, and in the front rank of this array of judicial talent stands Frederick C. Webster, judge of the Fourth judicial district of Montana, comprising Missoula and Ravalli counties. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., on October 17, 1850. His family was originally of the north of England. His ancestors came to New England in early Colonial days, and in every generation the name has been prominent in the history of the country, while Noah and Daniel Webster are perhaps the most conspicuous members of the family. The early Connecticut ancestors blazed their way from Hartford to Litchfield, Conn., through the primeval forests which then resounded with the growl of the wolf and the whoop of the Indian, and were members of the first Litchfield colony. The selection of land was by lot, and the Webster allotment contained Chestnut Hill. Here has since been the family home, and here successive generations of the family were born and reared and the farm is still owned by Websters. At Chestnut Hill Benjamin Webster, the paternal grandfather of Judge Webster, was born and passed his life, dying at the age of ninety. Charles B. Webster, his oldest son and the father of Frederick C. Webster, was born there in 1823, and he too passed his life at that place, reaching three score years and ten. He married with Miss Lucinda Baldwin, also a native of Connecticut, and they had two sons, Frederick C. and Wilbur E. The latter still resides on the old homestead near Litchfield.

In the superior schools of Litchfield Frederick C. Webster received the rudiments of his education. This he followed with a course at Gen. Russell's school at New Haven, Conn., and then he passed the qualifying examinations, and matriculated at Yale in 1873, from which celebrated institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A. He then took the course of the law department of Yale, and also read law one year with Judge Edward Seymour, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. Subsequently he studied the distinctively technical principles of law in the office of Judge Charles B. Andrews, one time governor of Connecticut and now chief justice of that state. In June, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Connecticut, and soon afterwards, in 1877, came to Minneapolis, Minn. While here he was associated in legal practice with Judge Atwater until 1880. Judge Webster then removed to Denver, Col., and there became interested in mining at San Juan and in various other enterprises. At Grand Junction, Col., he again entered the ranks of his profession and was elected and served as city attorney.

In 1884 he came to Montana where his first location was at Butte. Here he remained a short time and then came to Missoula. Here he formed a law partnership with Judge Woody and the firm was continued until the election of the latter to the district bench. For the two years following he was associated with Jos. K. Wood, and this firm obtained until the election, in 1900, of Mr. Webster to the office of judge of the Fourth judicial district, a position he is now filling with distinction. At an earlier period Judge Webster served as county attorney of Missoula county four years, from 1888 to 1892. He also served two terms as mayor of Missoula. Judge Webster is a Republican, and in local, state and national affairs he is at all times a prominent factor in his party's movements. On June 1, 1889, Judge Webster was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Bye, a native of Norway. Their four children, Lucy B., Fred B., Charles N. and Anna I., are all members of the parental home circle. Judge Webster stands high in Masonry and has served as grand master of the state. He is also an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Throughout Montana none is more highly respected. As a skillful lawyer, as a judicial officer of the highest integrity, and as a man of affairs with rare executive ability, Judge Frederick C. Webster holds an enviable place among the leaders of public opinion in the state.

CHARLES M. WEBSTER is of Vermont parentage and of early Colonial New England ancestry. The family in America sprang from John Webster, who came from County Suffolk, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. His grandfather, Hon. Alpha Webster, was in his day one of the leading citizens of Vermont. Hon. Charles Carroll Webster, born in Vermont in 1824, was the father of Charles M. Webster, and Elizabeth Drew, also a native of Vermont, was his mother. She was a woman of refinement and of great energy and ambition. She was born in 1831, and died in Montana, at the home of her son, in 1897, surviving her husband, who died at Minneapolis in 1893. They reared and liberally educated five children, whom they lived to see well established in life.

Charles M. Webster was born at Zumbota, Minn., on April 12, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Red Wing, Minn., the preparatory department of Oberlin College and at the State University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., where he was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1882. While in the University he helped to pay his way through by newspaper work and teaching. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Minneapolis, in December, 1883, and became a member of the firm of Keith, Thompson & Webster. In October, 1884, he was married to his classmate and friend of his youth, Miss Addie Pillsbury, daughter of Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. She died before she was six months a bride. Mr. Webster withdrew from the law firm in April, 1886, and came to the then new town of Great Falls, Mont. In 1886 he edited the Great Falls Tribune. From 1887 to 1890 he was secretary of the Great Falls Water-Power & Townsite Company. The town grew rapidly and Mr. Webster made an ample fortune there, principally in real estate. He organized many business enterprises and erected numerous buildings.

He was one of the founders of the Great Falls free library and one of the builders of the splendid opera house there. In the fall of 1890 he, with others, organized the Security Bank of Great Falls, and was made its president. During the panic of 1893 Mr. Webster kept this bank open by the sacrifice of his private fortune and put the bank through voluntary liquidation in the fall of 1895, after paying every obligation in full. Mr. Webster has always been a stanch Republican, as his father and grandfather were before him. In 1888 he was made chairman of the Cascade county Republican committee, the party's first Republican organization in that county. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention. From 1889 to 1891 he was president of the Great Falls city council, from 1891-2 school trustee, from 1892-3 mayor, and mayor again from 1895 to 1897. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for the office of state treasurer. Though defeated, he ran from 1,500 to 7,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1897 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for Montana, Idaho and Utah, which place he resigned in July, 1901, to accept the collectorship of customs for Montana and Idaho, with headquarters at Great Falls. In May, 1892, he married Miss Helen Eloise Pettitt, daughter of S. I. Pettitt, of Faribault, Minn. They have two children, a girl of seven and a boy two years of age.

J OTIS WATSON, of Butte, is a descendant of two prominent Maryland families, distinguished for generations in the civil and military annals of that old commonwealth. His father was Roderick D. Watson, a kinsman of the fearless hero of Monterey, who gave his life as a tribute to valor on that bloody field, and his mother was Miss M. Z. Posey, a daughter of Isaiah Posey, an eminent merchant, politician and publicist, also of Maryland. The former was born in 1834 and the latter in 1838. The father removed to the Federal capital in mature life and engaged in contracting for works of construction on a large scale. This he continued until the time of his death on June 20, 1901, in the city of his adoption. In this city, Washington, D. C., Otis Watson was born on May 5, 1877. He attended the public schools of the city, and then was appointed to a clerkship in the United States postoffice department, a position which he held for more than two years. But feeling the necessity for a more active and out-door life he resigned his clerkship and opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully for about a year and half, when, finding even this too confining, he sold it, and went into partnership with his father in contracting.

At the end of two years failing health compelled him to relinquish this, and he removed to Montana, where he has found both health and opportunity for a successful career. He located first at Boulder, and was a pharmacist with the Boulder Drug Company until September, 1900, when he removed to Butte and engaged in business with the Hennessy Mercantile Company, with which he is still connected (1901). Mr. Watson's whole life has been one of energy and productive usefulness. In business he is accurate, skillful and progressive, in social relations, urbane, entertaining and considerate, and in citizenship, broad-minded, tolererant and conservative, yet demanding lofty ideals and correct methods in public affairs and governmental policies. Until 1900 his political affiliations were always with the regular Democratic party. In that year he became an Independent and organized the Independent Democratic party in Jefferson county. It need scarcely be said that he is a young gentleman of such character, intelligence and enterprise as to give him influence among his fellow-men.

HON. ELBERT DURKEE WEED, ex-United States district attorney for Montana, and a brilliant member of its bar, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., on December 1, 1858. He is of English and Dutch descent, and most patriotic services were rendered by his ancestors in the several wars of the country's history from the Revolution to the Civil war. His great-great-grandfather, Reuben Weed, settled in Connecticut early in the history of the colony, and from there his descendants emigrated to Cayuga county, N. Y. Mr. Weed's maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Schaffer, fought valiantly in the Revolution, as did his paternal great-grandfather, Reuben Weed, and his grandfather, Reuben Weed, took an active part in the war of 1812. Seth H. Weed, the father of Mr. Weed, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1832. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the First New York Dragoons, and was with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until the second day of the historic battle of the Wilderness, when he received a gunshot wound which severed an artery in the thigh, and causing his death. He was survived by a widow and two sons, Elbert D. and Henry I. In 1866 the widow, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Foland, and her two children, accompanied her father to Wisconsin, where she settled on a farm on which her sons were reared. At present she resides in Oshkosh, Wis.

Elbert Durkee Weed was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, and by assiduous study prepared himself for the Lawrence University, of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1880. He followed this by a thorough course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Duly graduating in that famous school and being admitted to practice in the courts of Wisconsin, he began legal practice at Oshkosh. In 1883 he came to Helena, Mont., and with E. D. Edgerton formed a partnership for the practice of law. This firm continued two years and from that time Mr. Weed has been alone in practice. He has been, since he came to Montana, then a territory, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and has been connected with much important litigation in the state and federal courts. Mr. Weed is a stanch and patriotic Republican. In 1888 he served as secretary of the Republican state central committee, was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention of 1892, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor. He has held the offices of deputy district attorney, and assistant United States district attorney for Montana, and in 1889 was appointed to the office of United States district attorney, serving with distinction until the expiration of his term in 1894. In 1894 Mr. Weed was elected mayor of Helena by the largest plurality ever given up to that time to a candidate for that office. In his profession Mr. Weed has met with more than ordinary success. His brilliant abilities, diligence and conscientious devotion to his cases and causes have won for him the confidence of all with whom he has been associated either in a business or a social way, and he has been retained as counsel for some of the heaviest corporations in the country, such as the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and others. As a forcible and eloquent public speaker Mr. Weed is widely known, and he has done much efficient work in the interest of his party on the stump in this state.

J. L. WEITMAN, M. D., who is one of the leading members of the Montana medical profession, is a resident of Great Falls. He was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on July 21, 1855. His father, John Weitman, a native of Berlin, Germany, came to the United States when a young man and first settled in New York city. Later he came to Ohio, where he married Anna Henry, a native of that state, reared his family and still resides.

Dr. J. L. Weitman has three brothers and one sister now living. Through his boyhood days he was reared in Ohio, and after attending the public schools of Millersburg his desire for a higher education caused him to avail himself of an university course of learning and subsequently he entered the university and he was graduated in 1880. The same year he began reading medicine at his home, and in 1881 he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway as surgeon, his district lying between Spokane, Wash., and Helena, Mont. He remained associated with the company six years, residing at Spokane. In 1887 Dr. Weitman came to Great Falls, and has lived here ever since, having a large and lucrative practice in the city and immediate vicinity. In 1890 Dr. Weitman took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and has since followed the practice of physician and surgeon with eminent success. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Montana, The Inter-State Medical Association of Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona, and also of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society. In 1894 he served as coroner of Great Falls. He has a most excellent practice and has won the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity. In politics he takes little interest, and has never aspired to official position.

PROF. EWALD WEBER.—The influence which music has exercised in all ages and over all peoples has made it a dominating element in the history of the world, since it stands sponsor not only for the greatest emotional exaltation, inciting to worthy thoughts and worthy deeds, but has also done more to uplift humanity than all other arts combined. One of the most worthy exemplars of musical art in Helena is this gifted gentleman and he has contributed in a marked degree to the development of art life in the capital city.

Prof. Ewald Weber was born in the historic old city of Cologne, Prussia, in 1870, his parents, Albert and Elizabeth (Lenz) Weber, being likewise natives of that city. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1866, between Prussia and Denmark, there rendering loyal service for three years. He is a piano-tuner and a musician and a critic of fine ability. He came to America in 1887, locating in San Francisco, Cal., where he is engaged in business in the musical line.

Prof. Weber attained maturity under the inspiring influences of a distinctly musical home atmosphere, and completed a thorough course in the celebrated conservatory of music in Cologne, graduating in 1891 and receiving a diploma as a violin soloist, in recognition of his talent, both technically and artistically, this diploma being esteemed a great honor in Germany, where such testimonials are not indiscriminately bestowed. He came to the United States in 1891, stopping for a time with his parents in San Francisco but locating in Helena before the close of that year. He gained immediate recognition in the capital city, where he is the acknowledged leader in music and the most able exponent of his art. Here he devotes himself to teaching piano and violin interpretations, securing patronage from the leading families and enjoying a distinguished popularity. He is a cultured musician, equally strong in theory and technique, while he is thoroughly read in musical literature. He has been musical director of Ming's opera house ever since his arrival in Helena, and is doing much to elevate the standard of musical taste here and in other cities where he frequently appears in a professional way. In 1894 Prof. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Alwine Vollrath, who was born in Geldern, Germany, and is a lady of gracious presence and gentle refinement.

JOHN R. LATIMER.—One of the pioneers of Montana and one who has contributed in a large measure to the development of her material industries, while he has also been prominent in connection with public affairs, John R. Latimer is among the leading farmers and stockbreeders of Missoula county. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, on August 25, 1841, his father being a native of Connecticut and his mother of Pennsylvania, but he has little knowledge of his ancestry as his father died in Ohio when he was but three years of age and his mother sometime later at Decatur, Ill. Their two children are John R. and Permelia, the wife of Harry Knox, of Missoula, a Union soldier of the Civil war who served four years in an Illinois regiment.

John R. Latimer received rather limited educational advantages in Wayne county, Ohio, and early depended on his own exertions. In 1859 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and tarried one year, after which he was for three years located in Davis county. In 1863 he started on the long and perilous overland trip for Walla Walla, Wash., by way of the Platte river and the Oregon route. His party was not molested by the Indians, although companies in advance and behind them were attacked. Mr. Latimer was five months on the road before he reached the Walla Walla valley, where he remained about two years, then went to the Wild Horse district of British Columbia, mined one summer and came down into Montana and engaged in mining in McClellan and Washington gulches, from whence he removed to Missoula and located a ranch claim on Grant creek which is now owned by A. Higgins. This, after a season's unsuccessful occupation, he abandoned, and located at the mouth of the Bitter Root, where for three years he engaged in ranching, after which he went to Moss creek, Idaho, and bought and butchered cattle, realizing a profit of $2,000 from his first summer's operations. Retaining his residence in Missoula, he continued his meat business until the fall of 1870, when he purchased the ranch of 5,000 acres in Glass valley where he now makes his home, an ideal place for a stockman's business, not only affording a fine range but producing hay in ample quantity. Mr. Latimer has been conspicuously identified with improving the character of Montana stock and for this one thing alone is deserving of great credit. His efforts have been well matured, timely and successful.

As early as 1878 he commenced to breed Norman-Percheron horses, being the first to introduce this excellent draft type in northwestern Montana, and his influence and labors have been far-reaching and appreciated. He still raises these horses extensively and there is a quick sale for them. In 1884 he began breeding shorthorn cattle of absolute purity, buying eight head for $1,750, and brought the first herd of these magnificent creatures to Glass valley. He now has 200 head, all eligible for registration. Mr. Latimer is also interested in mining on Eight Mile creek and the Bitter Root river. He is recognized as one of the leading and highly progressive business men of Missoula county, where he is well known and esteemed. In politics he is a strong Republican and in 1895 he represented his county in the lower house of the legislature, rendering very effective service. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving three years as its chairman, and in 1896 was again chosen a member of this body. He was a member of the building committee for the State University, appointed by Governor Smith, and served as chairman of the body. A modest, unostentatious gentleman, Mr. Latimer possesses a winning magnetism that quietly and quickly attracts people and on extended acquaintance they become permanent friends. He is earnest and persistent in his labors, makes no noise or uproar in his proceedings, but steadily moves things to harmonize with his purposes and is successful, as he deserves to be. He is ever in harmony with all that tends to uplift humanity and is a potent factor in the better element of the community, his influence making for progress in all departments of human endeavor.

JOHN WENDEL.—The sturdy German-American citizens scattered through the west and northwest have proved important factors in fur-

J. R. Latimer

thering the substantial development of the country. Strongly appreciative of practical values and intensified by an intellectual development in the land of their adoption not possible under old-world conditions, there is a justifiable pride in tracing one's lineage to such a source. The subject of this review claims the Fatherland as the place of his nativity, and has not failed to display the strongest and best traits of the German character while essentially American in his progressive methods and loyalty to our institutions. He is recognized as one of the able business men of Helena, and his popularity is shown in the fact that he has served in the office of alderman in the city council, a position of which he fills with credit at the present time. Mr. Wendel is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, where he was born November 22, 1865, the son of John and Kate (Heinzelmann) Wendel. The father was a lumberman by vocation and served as alderman of the town of Rodt for twelve years, retiring only when advancing years rendered further service too onerous. His father was likewise engaged in the lumber business, as was also the maternal grandfather of our subject. Grandfather Heinzelmann was one of the soldiers who accompanied Napoleon to Moscow and was one of the few that lived to return, resuming his lumbering operations in the historic Black Forest district. John Wendel received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native province, and also a certificate from the training school, attending its night sessions and applying himself with diligence. There he prepared himself for the practical duties of life, for the certificate mentioned was granted after he had passed a careful examination in the city of Freudenstadt, and gave assurance that his education and practical training entitled him to precedence as a master baker, the diploma having been granted him in May, 1882. Prior to this he had assisted his father in his lumbering operations in the Black Forest, but having perfected himself at his trade he continued to follow the same in his native province for one year. In 1883 he went to Mulhausen, Alsace, where he learned the French methods of bakery, becoming an expert in this line as he had in the German school of cookery.

In 1885 Mr. Wendel came to the United States and was employed in New York city until September of the following year, when he came to Helena, Mont., where he worked for a few weeks and then located in Butte until July of the following year, but returned to Helena, which has since been his home and the scene of his successful business enterprises. He accepted a position in the Reinig bakery, and was thus employed until July 1, 1889, when he rented the bakery and continued the business until June, 1899. Having established a high reputation and controlling an extensive business he erected his own establishment, his main store being located on State street. He also has a store in the Diamond block, which was opened for trade in September, 1889, shortly after he effected the lease of the Reinig bakery, and maintains other well equipped branch establishments. He owns a fine residence property on First street; at the rear of his grounds are located his finely equipped bakeries, the building being 35x100 feet, having all modern improvements and facilities. Still further to the rear Mr. Wendel owns a number of lots whereon are dwellings for his employes, requisite stables, wagon-houses, etc. In addition to the large business controlled in the way of catering to the local public, Mr. Wendel is interested in placer mining in Deer Lodge county; he also owns the Badger mine, in the Warm Springs district of Jefferson county. Ore is being shipped from this mine, and the property is a valuable one.

Politically Mr. Wendel gives radical allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1897 he was the nominee of his party for alderman from the first ward, being defeated by one vote. In 1898 he was again tendered the nomination, and on this occasion was elected by a majority of more than 100 votes; while at the election in the spring of 1900 he was chosen his own successor to the office. He is chairman of the water and light committee, on streets and alleys, and is a member of the following committees: Taxes and licenses, judiciary, sanitary and garbage and printing. He is deeply interested in all that touches the prosperity and advancement of the capital city, and he has proved a most capable and worthy representative in the council, being conservative and discriminating and ever using his best efforts in fostering the interests of the municipality. Mr. Wendel's religious faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in the local congregation has been an active and zealous worker. He has been secretary of the board of trustees since 1892, and gives liberal aid to the church work in a direct way and in the line of benevolences. On February 18, 1890, Mr. Wendel was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta L. Reiss, who was born in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., where her father and mother settled upon their emigration from Germany, in 1866. The father was there in the employ of the local gas company for many years, and both parents were consistent members of the German Lutheran church. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Wendel, in the maternal line, bore the name of Shelhorn, and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he participated, serving under Gen. Washington. The Continental congress awarded him a grant of land, but he never succeeded in gaining possession of the same from the fact that while crossing the ocean to pay a visit to his native land the ship went down with all on board, the papers to the grant being in his possession. Mr. and Mrs. Wendel are the parents of five children: Edward J., born January 6, 1891; Kate S., June 24, 1892; John G., September 22, 1895; Theodore M., October 5, 1897, and Henrietta L., April 9, 1900.

PIERRE WIBAUX.—Human history is full of heroes from Nimrod to Napoleon—from Salamis to Manila Bay—and each has cost the world a terrible price in blood and anguish, in orphanage and widowhood. The story of that other class of conquerors, whose tearless victories redden no river and whiten no plain, is yet, for the most part, to be written. They build their empires not of the wretched and bleeding fragments of subjugated states or dismantled dominions, but of realms redeemed from the primal wilderness and planted with beneficent activity—of arid wastes made fruitful as the gardens of God, laughing, clapping their hands, pouring forth in spontaneous abundance everything brilliant and fragrant and nourishing. A race of such heroes has made America great; and we may well challenge Old Romance to furnish anything to match the realities of the nineteenth century which heroes have wrought in this western world that may not be styled the great charity of God to the human race. Conspicuous in this number is Pierre Wibaux, the "Cattle King of Eastern Montana." He is a native of the land of song and of story, of gallant men and gracious ladies—sunny France, where he was born in 1858, at Roubaix, a city in which his family had for a century been prominent in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Nothing in the way of facilities for a liberal and technical education was denied him, as it was designed that he should take his place in the hereditary business of the family and be properly equipped for the work. But the fond hopes of his father were not to be realized. Far across the sea a land was calling for captains with brains and nerve to come and officer the great army of industry she was assembling to reclaim her waste places and unbosom her hidden treasures; and he obeyed the call. After spending a year in the army, as is the custom of young men in France, and acquiring therein habits of discipline and system that have been of great service to him in his subsequent career, he was sent to England on a two-years tour of inspection through its manufacturing districts, charged with a study of its methods and machinery; and while on this mission Fortune approached his door with a double knock, introducing him to the lady who has shared his toils and his triumphs, and blessed him with her helpful companionship; at the same time making him acquainted with the wonderful opportunities of the range stock business of the great northwest.

He must have realized the angelic nature of his visitant, for he at once determined to come to "the States" and look the cattle business over. His determination was resolutely opposed by the family, but by persistence he at length wrung from his father a reluctant consent to the venture and $10,000 in money for the purpose. It was in the in the early part of 1883 he first looked upon the place of his future dominion—the neighborhood of the "Bad Lands" in eastern Montana. He was pleased with the outlook, "stuck his stake," completed the formalities necessary to secure him the rights of a settler, and started for Iowa and Minnesota to buy his cattle. Did space allow, fancy might halt to paint the scene. The highest product of the old world civilization having turned his back upon the pleasures of a gay and promising life in the capitals of Europe, surrounded with all that wealth could buy or artistic skill could fashion for his comfort, deliberately choosing to live on the wild llanos of America; to burrow in a "dug-out", to rear and traffic in cattle, to consort with range-riders and cowboys. What recks he! The great soul does not sell its greatness—does not ask to dine nicely or sleep warm. He exults in his choice for the freedom it gives, the independence it assures, the spice of adventure it supplies and the hope of fortune it holds out.

As a preliminary to success in buying, Mr. Wibaux spent the few weeks at his disposal in the muck and filth of the Chicago stock yards, watching and studying the daily transactions of that great market; learning what he could of estimating class and quality, weight and age—everything, in fact, that helps to make "a good judge of cattle." Then he gathered his first herd and got them to his ranch around his dug-out on Beaver creek in Dawson county; and, with characteristic enterprise and self-denial, concluded to be his own foreman until he could learn, in the hard school of experience, all the details of his business. During the next five years he faithfully adhered to this resolution and rode the range with the hardiest, winter and summer, doing more of the work than any man he had hired to help him. The rest of the story is mere matter of detail, except where the golden thread of sentiment gleams in its woof. His first thousand dollars of profit came slowly but surely; the next more easily and readily by help of the former; the next, of course, more readily still; until now he adds thousands to his store with little apparent effort or care. Mr. Wibaux returned to Europe in 1884, married, and procured the necessary capital for desired enlargement of his business. It had been his intention to prepare a commodious and well equipped modern residence for the reception of his bride, but this had to give way to the sterner demands of business; and so Mrs. Wibaux, like her husband, was called upon to brave a great reversal in her home life, exchanging a mansion in England for a "shack" in Montana—a little log cabin with a sod roof and a muslin ceiling. But she accepted her portion in their lot courageously, even cheerfully, and set about to make a home of the humble shack. As an incident of this hard life of privation on the prairies, perhaps not often duplicated but too rich and too suggestive to be lost, it should be noted that the first Christmas dinner of these voluntary exiles, served in the log shanty that sheltered them, was eaten in all the "pomp and circumstance" of full evening dress, Mrs. Wibaux appearing in a strictly modish Paris gown, with the necessary concomitants, and her husband in "the conventional black." The mansion has replaced the shack; all latitudes are under tribute to its commissariat; its cellars are bountifully supplied and of a quality above criticism; Parisian gowns and dress suits are matters of almost daily experience; servants are at hand to execute the lightest wish. Yet it may be safely questioned if any dinner ever served in the ambitious edifice, with the stateliest ceremonial and under the witchery of electric lights, gave half the pleasure to the master and mistress of the feast they found in that first Christmas banquet in their lowly cot by the flickering and malodorous light of a tallow dip.

One of the first essentials to Mr. Wibaux's business was a convenient railroad shipping point, and soon after locating on Beaver creek he induced the Northern Pacific to build stock yards and shipping conveniences at his most convenient station, then a straggling collection of uncanny shacks called Mingusville. This he took hold of with energy, awakened in it a spirit of improvement, and in time had it transformed into the present beautified, thriving and promising village; and the state legislature, appreciating his enterprise in the matter, rebaptized the now comely bantling, giving it the name of its foster father—Wibaux. It is thirteen miles from the home ranch, and consequently Mr. Wibaux has an office there, which is in effect a residence too, being provided with sleeping rooms, a kitchen and other appurtenances, beautiful grounds—everything to give him the comforts of a home when it is necessary to spend a few days in the town, as is frequently the case.

Mr. and Mrs. Wibaux have one child, their son Cyril, born in 1885, whose education is now engaging their attention, and in consequence he and his mother are handsomely installed in apartments located in the fashionable quarter of Paris, France, where Mr. Wibaux spends his winters. It is not to be supposed that in the romantic, picturesque and highly interesting career here briefly outlined there have been no disappointments or reverses—there have been many. If there had been none the story would lack much of its grit and fiber. But accidents ordinary and extraordinary, the rage of the elements and the rage of man, human infirmities and the law's delay, have been invoked in vain by adverse fate, and the progress of the "Cattle King" into larger dominions has been rapid, steady, irresistible.

In addition to his ranch and cattle business in Montana, which includes large herds on the north side of the Yellowstone, not hitherto mentioned, he owns some 200,000 acres of land in Texas on which he has upward of 8,000 head of cattle, many of which he brings to Montana to feed; he also has some in North Dakota. Moreover, he is the president and principal owner of the State National Bank of Miles City, has investments in Mexico, California and the Klondike region; and is connected with large business interests in France, which claim a good portion of his time during his annual visits to that country. Another source of enormous revenue is the Clover Leaf gold mine in the Black Hills, of which he is the principal owner. He is the president of the company which is working the mine, and gives its affairs his personal attention; and under its present skillful management, which has in operation a sixty-stamp mill and all the best methods and appliances known to the business, it is yielding large quantities of gold. Here, too, Mr. Wibaux's strong personality has so impressed the community that the town near the mine, which is its outgrowth, has been named Wibaux in his honor.

Notwithstanding his great wealth and commanding influence, in dealing with his fellows, even the humblest of them, Mr. Wibaux is generous, considerate and courtly. In business affairs he is exact and exacting; in religious and political matters, broad minded and tolerant; in social life, an inspiration and an ornament; in all things honorable, high-toned, manly—a worthy product of the best age and the best traditions of his native land; a worthy representative of the best elements of his adopted country.

GEORGE T. WICKES stands as a representative of prominent New York families that for several generations were identified with the progress and development of the state, and since making his home in Montana has attained distinction in the line of his profession and the productive activities of the state. Mr. Wickes was born in the picturesque village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., on April 3, 1845, the son of Rev. Thomas S. and Julia (Penniman) Wickes. His father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, but by reason of impaired health he retired from active work in the ministry and passed the remainder of his life in quietude and ease. The grandfather of the subject of this review was Eliphalet Wickes, an able attorney and influential citizen of the old town of Jamaica, Long Island, which district he represented in congress. He was a son of Thomas Wickes, who was a resident of Long Island during Colonial days and rendered valued service in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution, serving under Washington. The mother of our subject was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., her ancestors having been early settlers in the Empire state, while representatives of the name were active participants in the war of the Revolution.

George T. Wickes received his preliminary education in private schools and matriculated in the Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., where he studied civil engineering until the school edifice was destroyed by the great fire. He then removed to Chicago and engaged in mechanical drafting for the Chicago and Freeport shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Early in the 'sixties he went to Kansas and for six months was rodman with the engineering corps engaged in making the survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division. He was then placed in charge of a party of engineers when the road was completed to Lawrence, and was soon promoted to the position of locating engineer, being then but eighteen years of age. In this capacity he made the preliminary survey from Lawrence to Denver and from Leavenworth to Lawrence. This was the first survey chained and leveled across the plains, the work being accomplished about 1865. He then returned to New York and opened the magnetic iron-ore mines in the Ramapo ridge. In 1869 he removed to South Carolina, where he purchased a rice and cotton plantation, in the old "Middleton Barony," the deeds bearing the signature of King George IV. This was during the period of reconstruction, and finding it impossible to keep the negroes at work on the plantation Mr. Wickes disposed of the property and went to Virginia, where he opened the iron properties of the Low Moor Iron Company, of Virginia, and built their furnaces and coke ovens, remaining with the concern for a period of seven years. The furnace thus constructed by Mr. Wickes is still in operation.

In 1882 Mr. Wickes came to Montana as manager of the Wickes mines and business in the town of Wickes, founded by his father's cousin, W. W. Wickes. Later he was made engineer for the Helena & Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, which office he has since retained. He located and opened the Cokedale coal and coke mines, the Bull mountain coal region, and made the preliminary examination and surveys for the Rocky Fork coal mines for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has also been conspicuously concerned in the surveying and opening of many important gold, silver, copper and iron mines in the state, and prior to going to the iron regions of New York he was engaged to examine mines in Missouri. While engineer on the line of the Union Pacific during the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Wickes and all other engineers of the corps were drafted into the service to assist in repelling Gen. Price, then on his famous raid into Missouri. During the early days he encountered many exciting experiences with the Indians, the vigilance committees and the border ruffians. It is safe to say that no man in the state has been more prominently identified with the development of Montana's great mining industries, the basis of her progress and material prosperity; and the able services of Mr. Wickes are held in no light estimation by the people of Montana. His cousin, W. W. Wickes, founder of the town of Wickes, Jefferson county, there erected the first smelter ever built in the state.

In politics Mr. Wickes gives support to the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is a communicant and junior warden of St. Peter's church, Helena, which has been his home since 1884-5. Fraternally Mr. Wickes has advanced to the maximum degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On March 31, 1868, Mr. Wickes was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Webster, of Chicago, the daughter of Gen. Joseph Dana Webster, one of the most distinguished citizens of the western metropolis. He was born in the old town of Hampton, N. H., on August 11, 1811, and his death occurred in Chicago, March 12, 1876. He completed his literary education in Dartmouth College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1832, after which he read law in Newburyport, Mass. In 1835 he was appointed United States civil engineer, and on the 7th of July, 1838, was promoted to the office of second lieutenant, topographical engineer corps. He served with distinction in the Mexican war; was promoted first lieutenant in 1849 and captain in 1853. He resigned in 1854 and located in Chicago, which continued to be his home until the close of his long and useful life. At the outbreak of the Civil war he again entered the service of his country; first as paymaster with the rank of major. In February, 1862, he was made colonel of the First Illinois Artillery, and became chief of staff of Gen. Grant. He was present at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, receiving the highest commendations in Gen. Grant's official reports. He was on detail service for a time, and on November 29, 1862, was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. He served as military governor of Memphis, Tenn., and later as Grant's chief of staff during the Vicksburg campaign. In 1864 he held a similar post under Gen. W. T. Sherman. On March 13, 1865, Gen. Webster was brevetted major general of volunteers, and continued in service until Nov. 6th, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. He served as assessor of internal revenue, as assistant United States treasurer, collector of internal revenue, and held the high prestige as one of the successful business men of Chicago. He was a man of distinguished ability and conferred honor upon the state and nation which honored him. Mrs. Wickes, who was born in the old barracks on Chicago river, received her education in her native city, where she was reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Wickes are the parents of three children: Edwin Dana, who is a mechanical and electrical engineer; Annie, who is the wife of Rev. William W. Love, rector of St. Peter's church in Helena; and Lewis Webster, who is studying to become a mining and chemical engineer.

J R. WIDMYER.—Coming into the world an orphan, his father having died three days before he was born, and with no specially favoring circumstances to aid his progress through life, Mr. Widmyer is essentially a self-made man. His life began in the rich and enterprising old city of Lancaster, Pa., January 10, 1860. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Gantz) Widmyer, both natives of Drumstadt, Germany, where the former was born in 1821, and the latter in 1835. They came to the United States when they were young with a colony of eight families, and in Lancaster the father industriously pursued his trade of cabinet maker until his death, on January 7, 1860, where his wife also died in 1896.

Mr. Widmyer was educated in his native city, and then learned the printer's trade there. From 1880 to 1882 he worked at this in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1882 he came west to Minneapolis and worked on the Tribune of that city until fall, then came to Montana, settling at Glendive, in Dawson county, and entering the Times office, where he remained a year. On the 14th day of June, 1884, he started the publication of the Glendive Independent, which has been successful from its inception and has attained a large circulation and an excellent advertising patronage. In 1889 he opened a furniture store in connection with his printing business, and in 1901 built a large block in which his business establishments use the ground floor, and an opera house, with a seating capacity of 750, occupies the second story. This was opened to the public in September of that year. He is also a member of the firm of Haskell & Widmyer, real estate and live stock commission brokers. In all lines of enterprise in which he has ever been engaged Mr. Widmyer has been successful in making steady gains and continually increasing his profits. He is independent in politics, and keenly alive to the best interests of the community. He was postmaster during President Cleveland's first administration, serving four years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a member of Busy Bee Tent No. 24, at Glendive. In social as well as in business and official life Mr. Widmyer is highly esteemed. Mr. Widmyer was married first at Detroit, Minn., in 1892, to Miss Maud Brown, who was born in Canada in 1872. His second marriage was in 1900, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Mary Coleman, of Glendive, Mont., a native of Hastings, Minn., where she was born in September, 1865.

MONTANA HARDWARE COMPANY.— Among the principal business enterprises of the state is the Montana Hardware Company, of Lewistown, which was organized and incorporated as a stock company in 1892, the capital stock represented being $25,000. The original incorporators were T. C. Power, J. W. Power, A. W. Warr, N. M. Erickson and G. J. Wiedeman, while the original executive officers were: J. W. Power, president; John Warr, vice-president; Austin Warr, secretary, and G. J. Wiedeman, treasurer. This official corps remained unchanged until 1900, when T. C. Power was chosen to succeed J. W. Power in the presidency, while A. N. Warr became vice-president and secretary and Mr. Weideman, treasurer and manager. The capital stock and surplus of the company now aggregates $100,000, implying marked increase in the scope and importance of this enterprise, which has been extended to include other mercantile concerns, notably the Benton Hardware Company, the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company and the Utica Mercantile Company.

George J. Wiedeman, the treasurer and manager of the Montana Hardware Company, is recognized as one of the most progressive young business men of the section. He was born in New Bremen, Auglaize county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1860. His parents, Frederick and Mary (Stroh) Wiedeman, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1835, settling in Ohio, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where death came to them. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters. Two of the sons are now residents of Montana—B. C. and George J.

George J. Wiedeman was reared and educated in Ohio until he had attained the age of eighteen, when he went to Chicago. Here he remained until 1881, when he came to Montana and located at Utica, and gave his attention to the sheep business for two years. In 1883 he came to Lewistown and soon afterward located a ranch on the east fork of Big Spring creek, where he was associated in the sheep business with his brother until 1886. He entered the employ of the T. C. Power Company, in Lewistown, in the latter year, and was thus engaged until 1892, when he effected the organization of the Montana Hardware Company, and has ever since been here located as the manager of this corporation, whose success has been largely due to his capable efforts and discriminating methods. He assisted in the organization of the Lewistown Electric Light Company, and is a member of its directorate, while he maintains a public-spirited interest in all that tends to the progress and material prosperity of his home city, and the development of Fergus county. He is a stalwart Republican, but has never sought public office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic lodge and chapter and in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is well known and enjoys distinctive popularity in business and social circles.

On the 10th of April, 1890, Mr. Wiedeman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Weydert, who was born in Helena, the capital city of Montana, the daughter of Paul Weydert, who was one of the pioneers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedeman have two sons—William A. and George J., Jr.

HOWARD B. WILEY.—The cashier of the First National Bank of Miles City, Howard B. Wiley is certainly one of those meriting recognition as a careful, conservative, yet progressive business man, of Custer county. He comes of Revolutionary stock in New England, where the families on both the paternal and maternal sides were established in Colonial days. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., on the 24th of May, 1859, the son of Abraham S. and Susan (Brewer) Wiley. Both of these were born in the old Bay state, and his father was for many years a druggist in Cambridge, while his father's father was the first treasurer of the Fitchburg railroad. The maternal grandfather was a druggist in Boston. In his father's family were six children, of whom Howard B. was the eldest.

Mr. Wiley was educated at private and public schools, the celebrated Chauncey Hall school of Boston, and the Detroit, Mich., high school. On leaving school he secured a clerkship in the office of a dry goods establishment in Detroit, and a year later was made cashier, and he continued with this house for four years. In 1880 he went to Fargo, N. D., held a clerical position one winter, and was associated with others in taking up land in that locality. In May, 1882, he came to Billings, Mont., where he held a clerkship until the fall of 1883, when he was given a position in the First National Bank, holding this until 1884, when he came to Miles City as assistant cashier of the Stock Growers' Bank. In the summer of 1886 he took a similar position with the First National Bank, became cashier in 1890, and has ever since been in tenure of this office, having the practical management of the affairs of the institution, and proving himself an able financier.

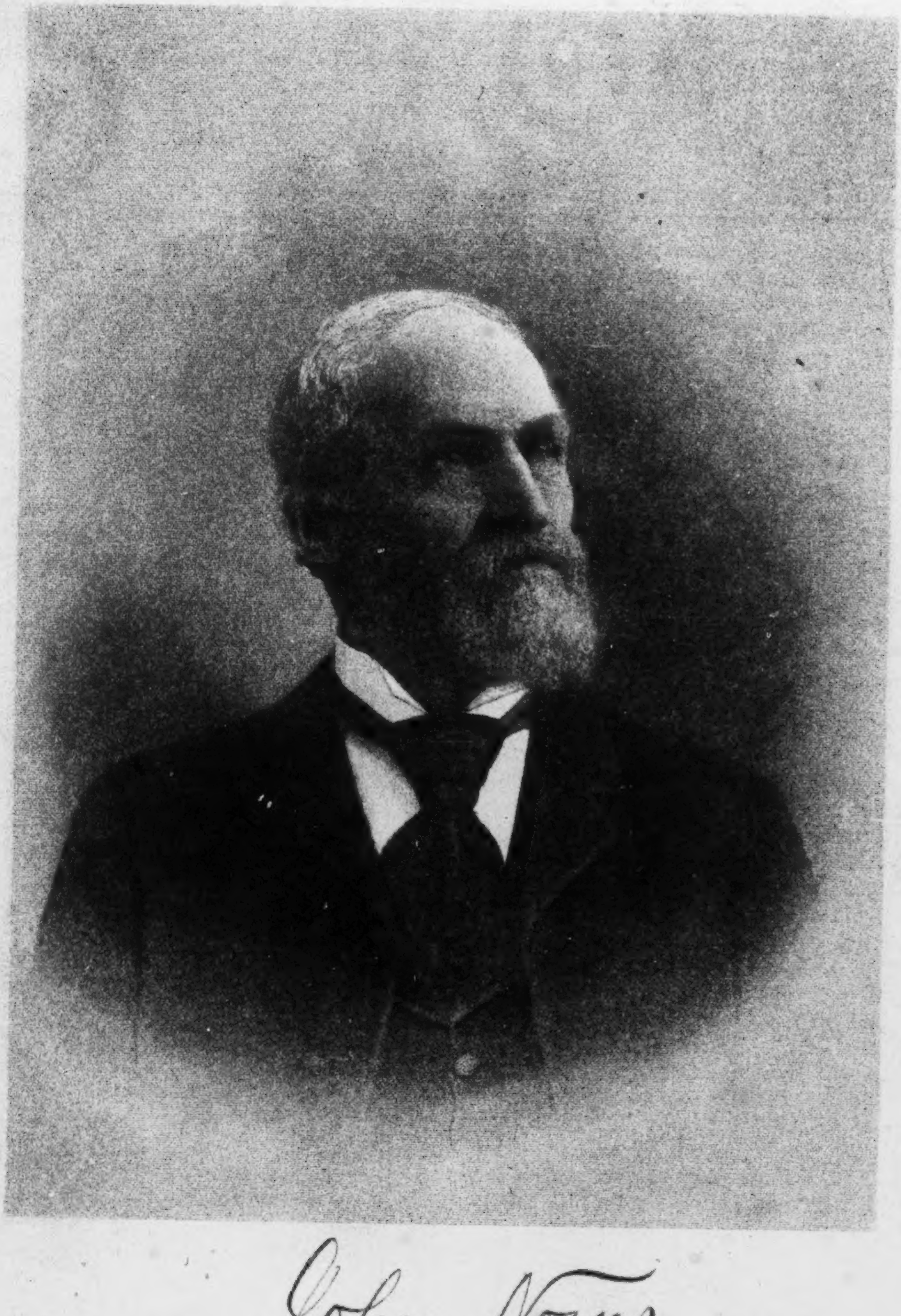
Mr. Wiley, as a loyal Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs, and has the best interests of the community closely at heart. In 1890 he was elected city treasurer, and two years later the citizens of Miles City showed their appreciation of his character and business qualities by electing him to the chief executive office. As mayor he gave a clean and business-like administration and fully justified the trust reposed in him. Fraternally he is a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master for three years; in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he has filled some of the principal official chairs, and is a popular member of Miles City Lodge No. 537. He also holds membership in the Miles City Club and the local gun club. He is a devotee of hunting, has made a special study of geology and greatly enjoys making excursions into the unsettled country. In 1882 and 1883 he made tours through the Yellowstone National Park and shot some fine game, there being then no restrictions to the sport. On the 15th of May, 1889, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Miss Jennie L. Hodges, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Julius Hodges. Her mother is deceased, but her father is still living in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are the parents of two sons, Russell B., born in 1892, and Arthur W., born in 1899.

PETER WILSON.—The value of the mineral deposits of Montana constituted the entering wedge in the magnificent development of a great state, and in the early pioneer period one of the first practical and expert miners to take up his location here was Mr. Wilson, for many years prominently identified with this line of industry, and is now one of the prosperous and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county.

Mr. Wilson is a native of England, having been born in the town of Wigan, the center of an extensive coal-mining district of Lancastershire, on the 1st of April, 1835. His father, Peter Wilson, was born in the same town, and there passed his entire life, being a weaver and operating the hand looms in use at that time. He married Hannah Stringfellow, of Wigan, and of their eleven children Peter Wilson is the eighth in order of birth and one of the four who still survive. He received a common English education, and in early youth was apprenticed to a blacksmith, becoming an expert workman. In 1860 Mr. Wilson immigrated to America, and located in the copper mining district of upper Michigan, on Lake Superior. Here he was employed in the mines until August, 1862, when he started for Denver, Col., outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo. He arrived in Denver in September and found profitable employment in the quartz mines. As practical miners were scarce at the time he received high wages, and remained in Colorado until February 28, 1864, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers who were wending their way across the plains to the new gold fields of Montana, that time a part of the territory of Idaho. He arrived in Alder gulch, now Virginia City, on the 27th of April, and engaged in placer mining. In January of the following year he went to Last Chance gulch, now the capital city, and after passing the summer in mining he joined a party of ten and made an unprofitable prospecting trip to Blackfoot creek. Returning to Helena he remained until August, 1866, and then went to Bannack, where he operated quartz mining for one and one-half years, but abandoned it to engage in placer mining. In 1871 Mr. Wilson took up a tract of land which is a portion of his present fine ranch estate, hiring men to cut the timber for and erect the fences, while he worked at blacksmithing to secure money with which to pay for the work. He finally located on the ranch, and by discrimination and good management has attained a high degree of success, now owning 1,040 acres, well improved and devoted principally to general farming and stockraising. In politics Mr. Wilson exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Montana Pioneers' Association.

In Colorado, on July 7, 1863, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Britten, who was born in Illinois, and of this union five children have been born: Helen, who is the wife of Asa A. Kennison, a successful ranchman of Beaverhead county; Thomas, who lives on the homestead ranch, located four miles south of Dillon; William, at home; Anna, who is the wife of Carl Bond, of this county, and Charles, who is at the parental home.

JOHN NOYES was born in lower Canada on March 21, 1828. His father, John Noyes, Sr., was a native of New Hampshire, and removed to Canada when he was twelve years of age. He became a prominent and prosperous farmer and contractor there. His wife, mother of Mr. Noyes, was Lydia (Dexter) Noyes, a native of Montpelier, Vt. Both parents died in Canada. The Noyes family is of Revolutionary stock, and its members gave a good account of themselves in many sanguinary battles during the great struggle for independence, and wherever they have been located the Noyes have well borne their part in the duties of citizenship. Mr. Noyes was the third of the seven children born to his parents. He obtained his early education in Canada, and later attended Newburg Seminary at Newburg, Vt. When he left school he engaged in business with his father, but at the age of twenty-three the California gold excitement and the prospects of wealth which held out induced him to make a trip to that territory. He went by the way of Panama, and reached his destination after a long and tedious passage. He there followed placer mining until 1859. In that year he joined a stampede to what is now Virginia City, Nev., then known as the Washoe country, and passed the winter in that neighborhood. In the spring of 1860, the Piutes and Shoshones being on the warpath, a man came into camp and reported that eight prospectors had been killed, whereupon Maj. Ormsby, a retired army officer, raised a company of 115 men, and with Mr. Noyes as lieutenant started after the Indians. They came up with them about fifty miles from the camp and had a sharp engagement, but were greatly outnumbered, there being 2,000 or 3,000 of the Indians. It soon became apparent that for any one to escape alive he would have to look to his personal safety. Of the 115 men only 17 escaped, and Maj. Ormsby was among the killed. In the retreat Mr. Noyes had his horse shot under him, losing his coat and gun by the event. At that moment a man rode up on a fine horse and Mr. Noyes requested the favor of riding away with him, but was refused. He then took the horse by the bridle and drawing his revolver, told the man that he would either ride with him or without him. He was then allowed to mount and they rode away at breakneck speed for three or four miles. They then came up with Dr. Eckelroth, and the man on the horse with Mr. Noyes dismounted, got on another horse and rode off. Mr. Noyes and the Doctor were obliged to proceed on foot as the horse the two had been riding had collapsed. After traveling about three miles they came to a river bank some eight feet high, undermined by the current. They hid under the bank for safety, and not long afterward the Indians appeared above them, but not being able to see them concluded they had swum the river and got away. They remained hidden until dark and then started for the Doctor's home, which they reached about noon the next day. Mr. Noyes arrived at Carson City a day later, and two weeks after that he was second



John Noyes

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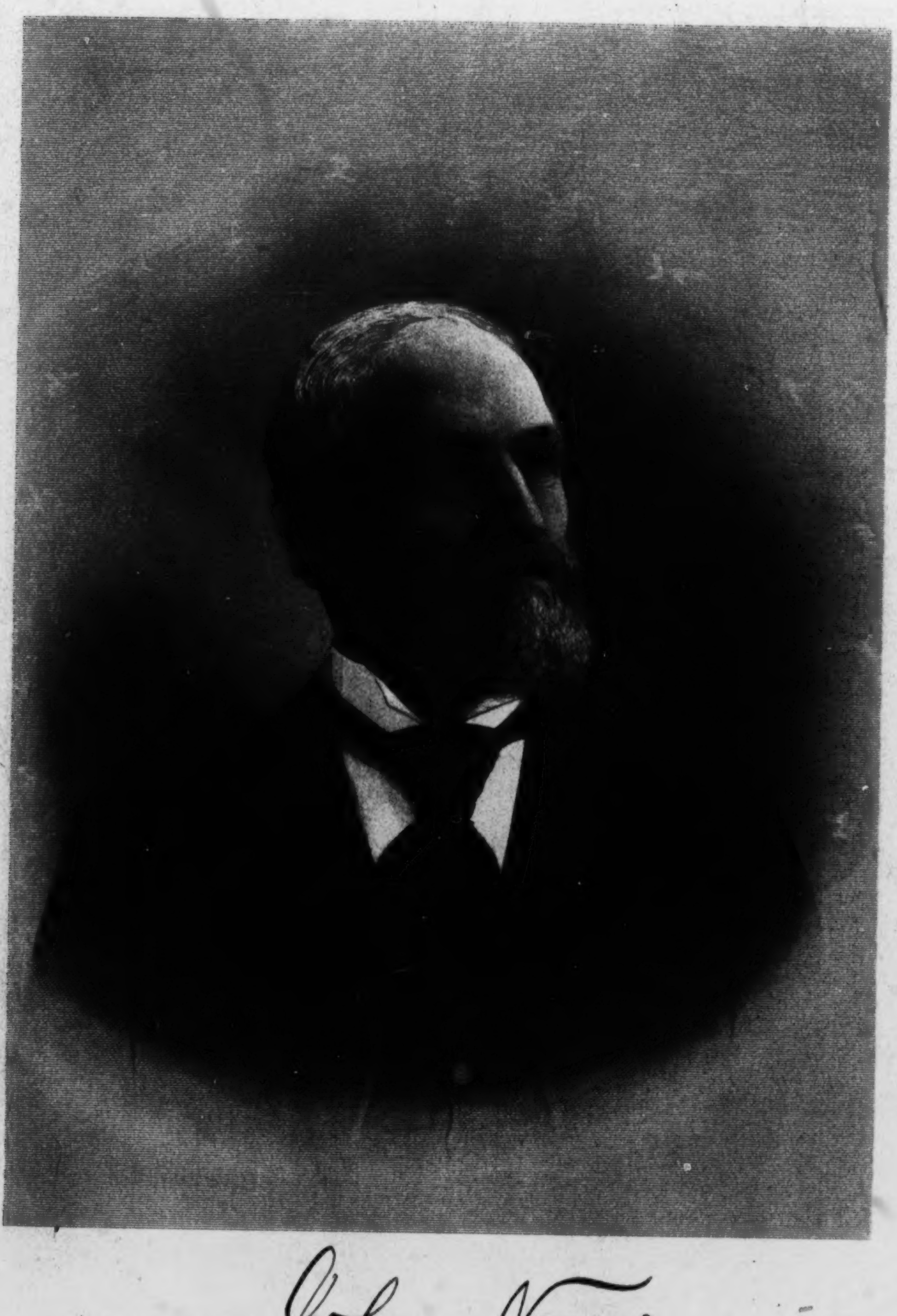


John Noyes

lieutenant in a force of 1,000 volunteers under Col. Jack Hayes and 200 regular soldiers, who returned to recover the bodies of the men slain in the former engagement. They met large numbers of Indians, and a battle lasting from early morning until late at night followed, in which tweuty-eight whites were killed.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Noyes went into the present state of Washington and continued mining. He remained there only a few months, however, and in the spring of 1862 went into the Boise country, Idaho. Three years later he came to Montana and located at McClellan's gulch, where he again engaged in placer mining. In September he went to Fort Benton, took passage on a Mackinaw boat down the Missouri to Omaha, and from there went to Canada on a visit to his old home. He returned soon after to St. Louis via New York, with the intention of buying a farm and locating on it, but finding the farming community in straightened circumstances, gave up the idea, and, purchasing a large stock of goods in St. Louis for the Montana market, he shipped them on the steamer Grant on the 1st of March. On the fifteenth the Grant sank with all on board. Mr. Noyes had, however, taken the precaution to insure his goods, and promptly received his insurance. Duplicating his purchases he shipped on the steamer Waverly, and landed at Fort Benton in June, 1866. He immediately took his goods to Elk Creek and disposed of them at wholesale. He then went to Butte to look after and sell a quartz lead. There he bought an interest in the placer mines, and has since been engaged in mining operations in that vicinity. In 1865 he traded a ranch in California for quartz mines in Butte, No. 1 and No. 2 on the Original. When he came to inspect them he found placer miners at work and bought them out. In 1881 he, in company with Mr. Upton, laid out two additions to Butte, one of twenty acres, called the Noyes and Upton addition, and one of thirty acres, called the Noyes and Upton railroad addition. Mr. Noyes still owns considerable real estate in Butte, although he has laid out five additions to the city and sold the lots. He also has real estate interests of considerable value in Seattle.

On July 20, 1871, Mr. Noyes was united in marriage with Miss Elmira Meiklejohn, who was born on the Atlantic ocean. Her parents, David and Ann (MacGowen) Meiklejohn, were natives of Scotland who emigrated to America and located in Missouri. During the last year of the Civil war they crossed the plains to Montana, settling at Virginia City. Two years later they removed to Butte, and there died. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have four children, all married: John, Thomas, Alice and Ruth. One son and one daughter are living in Butte, the other son is in Alaska, and the other daughter in New York. Mrs. Noyes was one of the organizers of the Associated Charities of Butte, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the organization, devoting much time and energy to its workings. She served as one of its first officers and aided in giving form and trend to its operations. She was also prominent and influential in the order of the Eastern Star. She was one of the organizers of the chapter and its first worthy matron. Her long residence in Butte, and her activity in all good works affecting the welfare of the city, have made her one of the prominent and forceful figures in social circles, and given her a warm place in the regard of the people.

In politics Mr. Noyes is a Democrat, and has always given the affairs of his party his close and intelligent attention. He was a member of the territorial legislature from Deer Lodge county in 1878. At the time of the Nez Perces uprising he was appointed captain of a company of volunteers by Governor Potts, and led his company after the Indians. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery. He is a good citizen, whose aid to public enterprises and whose bounty in private charity are substantial and appreciable, although in no wise ostentatiously bestowed. Whatever tends to the improvement of the community enlists his active support, and his public spirit has been manifested so generally and so serviceably as to have secured for him the universal and cordial esteem of his fellow citizens, not only in Butte, but throughout Montana and adjoining states.

For some time Mr. Noyes had been quite a sufferer, and with the hope that he might be restored to his former health went to Hot Springs, Ark., but without avail. He died March 21, 1902, a sad blow to his bereaved family, and mourned by a host of friends who will miss his genial, kindly counsel.

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, residing in Billings, Yellowstone county, is the present clerk of the district court for that county, and school trustee for the city schools. He is a native of

Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee on October 16, 1859, the son of Evan T. Williams and Ann C. Williams, whose maiden name was Roberts. His father was at one time deputy surveyor for Waukesha county, Wis., private secretary to S. S. Merrill, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and afterwards for eleven years purchasing agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Williams received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and St. Paul, and after leaving school in 1877 he followed civil engineering for three years, working for the St. Paul & Duluth Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, being a member of the locating party, under command of Gen. Rosser, which crossed the Missouri river in 1878, working westward; he afterwards worked for various persons and companies until May, 1889, when he located in Montana, where he has remained since. He is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World, being a past consul commander in the Billings camp. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected to his present office for a second term without opposition. On June 17, 1884, at Duluth, Minn., Mr. Williams was married to Addie R. Wilkinson, daughter of John J. and Rosetta (Miller) Wilkinson, her father being a contractor and builder of that city. He is the father of five children now living, named Katharine, Harold, Thomas, William and Dorothy.

EUGENE T. WILSON.—"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all human affairs and in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and thus the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. Eugene T. Wilson holds high rank as one of the well-known business men of Montana. His career has been marked by consecutive endeavor and consecutive advancement, and he is recognized as a man of broad business capacity and executive force. He was born in Madison, Wis., on December 11, 1852, the son of John T. and Sarah (Tallmadge) Wilson, natives of Maryland and Ohio. In 1832 the father removed from Maryland to Illinois, where he remained about fifteen years and then took up his abode in Madison, Wis. In 1866 he crossed the plains to Gallatin, Mont., where he operated flouring mills until 1870, and thereafter resided in Utah until 1876, when he removed to the then territory of Washington, where his death occurred in 1896. His wife is still living and is a resident of Helena. Of their four children three survive, Eugene T. and his sisters, Mrs. F. W. Agatz and Miss Maude Wilson, all of whom make Helena their home. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin, and thereafter accompanying his father to Montana, later to Utah and Washington, in each of these states Eugene T. Wilson continued his studies as opportunities presented. In Utah he began his individual labors in life, being first an assistant in smelters, and later engaging in farming and merchandising in Washington. He turned his attention to newspaper work in 1881, purchasing the Pomeroy Republican, a weekly publication of Pomeroy, Wash. Three years later he purchased the Columbia Chronicle, at Dayton, Wash., and successfully conducted it as a Republican newspaper for four years. He then removed to Ellensburg, Wash., and was a merchant there until 1889, when he was elected to the senate of the state, serving with signal efficiency and being president pro tem. of the body within his term of office. Mr. Wilson had clearly shown his potentiality as an executive and financier, and thus his appointment in July, 1892, as national bank examiner for Washington, Idaho and Montana, was recognized as a merited tribute to his ability and integrity. He has since been incumbent of this important office, and his services have been such as to fully justify his retention in the position. In June, 1897, he was appointed receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, of Helena, whereupon he took up his residence in this city, which has since been his home. In ~~September~~ Nov, 1897, he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank, of Helena, the aggregate liabilities of the two institutions being $4,000,000. He still has control of these financial interests and has so handled affairs as to render the maximum returns to creditors and to husband the resources through wise and effective administration. For a number of years he has been on the directorate of the Helena Light & Power Company, and of this corporation he was elected president in 1900.

Mr. Wilson has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and in 1892 he served as chairman of the Washington Republican state central committee, in which office he did much to aid his party in the state. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the order of Free Masons, in which he has advanced to the chivalric degrees and is now a Knight Templar. In 1893 he had the distinction of serving as grand commander of the grand commandery of the state of Washington. The eminent financial ability of Mr. Wilson is recognized throughout the states over which he has jurisdiction as bank examiner, and his many years of experience in the west have peculiarly fitted him for a thorough comprehension of existing conditions in the commercial field. He has great force of character, is prompt in his actions and decisions and possesses excellent business judgment. On Christmas day, 1877, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Clara Pomeroy, who was born in Oregon. They have four children—Kathryne, Clarence P., Eugene E. and Genevieve.

JESSE R. WHARTON.—Among the progressive business men of Butte, where he holds the important office of manager of the street railway system, is Mr. Wharton, who has shown himself to be a most efficient executive officer. In tracing the lineage of Mr. Wharton we find that his ancestors have for several generations been connected with America. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Greensboro, Guilford county, on November 4, 1857, the eighth of the eleven children of John C. and Rebecca (Rankin) Wharton. John C. Wharton was born in the same house as was his son Jesse R., and the emigrant representatives of the name came from England to North Carolina as early as 1736. His mother was likewise born in North Carolina, a descendant of one of the old families of the state and whose ancestors came from the north of Ireland.

Jesse R. Wharton, after his school days were over, at the age of seventeen years, entered the employ of the Bank of Greensboro, and by his fidelity and cumulative ability he soon advanced from the position of collector and messenger boy to that of teller. In January, 1882, he came to Butte, Mont., to become teller in the Clark Bank, retaining this position for seven years. In 1889 he was made superintendent of the Silver Bow Water Company, in which office he served eighteen months and then became manager of the two electric light plants of the city. In 1891 Mr. Wharton was chosen to his present responsible office as manager of the Butte street railway system, in which he has rendered most effective service. He has brought the road to a standard where it compares more than favorably with similar systems in other cities. The lines have been increased in mileage from twelve to twenty-five miles under his management, the entire system has been rebuilt, only one mile of the old trackage being now utilized, and its lines now ramify through the city in such a way as to meet all demands. The line between Butte and Centerville is called one of the best specimens of street-railway engineering in the United States. The company has purchased and improved Butte's popular resort, the Columbia Gardens, and extended the road thither. In all these notable improvements Mr. Wharton has been the chief factor, and it is largely due to his business and executive ability that the system is now on a paying basis.

Mr. Wharton is independent in political thought, but believes that in time great good will be accomplished through the socialistic movement, that this will develop into a potent political force, and that the condition of the laboring classes will be thereby ameliorated and the "submerged tenth" become a thing of the past. The religious faith of Mr. Wharton is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose work he takes an active interest, and he is an elder of the Butte church. Fraternally he is identified with Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., and while a resident of North Carolina he was a member of the Guilford Grays, a militia company which has held organization from the Revolutionary epoch. It also rendered service in the Civil war. In Butte, on March 9, 1886, Mr. Wharton was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Noyes, who was born in Cushing, Quebec, the daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Ann Noyes. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have three children, all of whom are attending the schools of Butte. Their names are Jesse N., Carolina P. and John C.

CHARLES W. WHITLEY.—As an executive officer and business man, in connection with one of the important industrial enterprises of Montana, Mr. Whitley holds notable preferment, while his ability peculiarly fits him for the effective discharge of his duties as general manager of the

American Smelting & Refining Co., whose finely equipped plant is located at East Helena. Charles W. Whitley was born on June 20, 1869, in Cook county, Ill., the son of John and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Whitley, natives of New York and Manchester, England. His paternal grandfather was engaged in shipbuilding, and in this industry John Whitley was also occupied in his earlier years. In 1849 he removed to Chicago, where he became prominently identified with lumbering. In 1853 he established a hardwood lumber enterprise, as the Holbrook Lumber Company, which was continued until 1893, so that Mr. Whitley figures distinctively as one of the pioneer lumbermen of the western metropolis. He later became interested in grain elevators in that city, and he and his wife still continue their residence of many years in Chicago.

Charles W. Whitley received excellent educational advantages in Chicago, and supplemented them by a thorough course in the Boston Institute of Technology, where he was graduated with the class of 1891. After leaving school he was for a time in the employ of the General Electric Company, in Chicago, and thereafter engaged with the Chicago City Railway Company as an electrical engineer, and was associated there with the late M. R. Bowen. Here Mr. Whitley remained until 1896, when he made his advent in Montana, locating in the capital city and forthwith becoming associated with the Helena Water & Electric Power Company as its manager. This office he retained for about a year, when he was advanced to his present responsible position of general manager of the American Smelting & Refining Company, of the duties of which he has given a most discriminating and capable administration, both technically and in an executive way.

Mr. Whitley has had an eventful and busy career. His superior abilities in mechanical and electrical engineering early received the recognition they so justly deserve. Endowed with strong intellectual powers and having a firm grasp upon the multifarious details of his profession, he has added to them energy, industry and perseverance. With the widely diversified lines of mechanics, bookkeeping, commercial accounts and applied science, especially electrical, he is equally familiar, such is the comprehensive grasp of his mind. To all with whom Mr. Whitley is associated it is plainly evident that he has before him a brilliant future. Though young in years, it can be truthfully said that no man could more satisfactorily fill the position he now holds. He has been in the state and has made his home in Helena but a few years, but has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Montana, and is recognized as one of the state's progressive and capable business men. In politics Mr. Whitley gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is not, however, an active party worker, and in no degree is he an office seeker.

EDMUND WHITCOMB.—A history of the representative men of Montana would be incomplete without notice of Edmund Whitcomb, whose residence here covers a period of nearly forty years. He saw on his arrival in Montana only primitive mining camps, but he undauntedly bore his part in the work of development, and has been a potent factor in making Montana one of the important states of the Union. Edmund Whitcomb was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 23, 1837, and is of German extraction, though his father, John Whitcomb, was born in Maryland, in 1802. He removed to Pennsylvania when a young man and there married Miss Mary Draughbaugh, of Germany, about the year 1827. In 1837 they removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1886, at the venerable age of eighty-three. His widow died two years later, aged seventy-six years. The subject of this review attended the public schools near the old homestead in Ohio, and later added a course of study in the Ashland Academy. In 1860 he went to Kansas, and in 1862 to Colorado, the gold excitement being then at its height. Upon locating in Colorado he engaged in mining and lumbering, and there remained until 1863, when he outfitted several mule teams and set forth for Montana, to which locality there was an exodus of the miners of Colorado. He says in graphic language:

"On leaving Denver considerable snow still remained in the ravines and canyons, and progress was slow and difficult, and we had to shovel our way for many days. On leaving old Fort Bridger for Salt Lake City the snow was heavily encrusted, rendering traveling anything but pleasurable. The night before arriving in Salt Lake City we camped in snow fifteen inches deep on the summit of 'Zion,' but in the valley there was every evidence of spring, and the change in a single day to balmy summer was delightful to us, worn out by the cold weather and heavy snow. We spent fifteen days in Salt Lake City and then went on to Bannack, then in Idaho. We reached there April 27, 1863, and camped on Bannack flats. Later we were in the midst of an attack by the road agents upon the Bannack Indians in the vicinity, who, they claimed, had threatened to kill eleven miners that had left Bannack the preceding autumn, and in the fight 'Old Brag,' a cripple, and three other Indians were killed."

Mr. Whitcomb engaged in mining at Bannack until the time of the stampede to Alder gulch, the greatest placer camp in the history of gold seeking, and remained there until August, when, in company with Col. DeLacy and his party of forty-four men he started for Snake river, to prospect for gold, said to have been discovered there. Soon learning the falsity of the report the party disbanded and Mr. Whitcomb, with four others, proceeded to Yellowstone lake, by way of Madison river, passing down Yankee Jim's canyon, crossing the east Gallatin and eventually reaching Virginia City in November, thus making one of the initial expeditions into what is now the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Whitcomb passed the winter at Vivian gulch, twelve miles from Virginia City; it was at the time the Vigilance Committee was making such strenuous efforts to do away with the highwaymen who menaced life and property on every hand. He personally witnessed the execution of George Ives, the first road agent hung in the state, and that of five others who were hung in Virginia City early one morning. Later several others expiated their crimes at the rope's end. "Desperate deeds requiring desperate remedies," the honest men of the mining camps had no other course than the summary execution of such miscreants, the processes of law being easily evaded at that early period. During the first seven years of his residence in Montana Mr. Whitcomb devoted his attention largely to placer mining; and on Silver creek, where good sluicing was possible, he averaged about $15 per day. In 1865 Mr. Whitcomb had taken up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres of meadow land in the beautiful Prickly Pear valley, and this property he still owns. When he abandoned mining, in 1869, he located the fine ranch of 160 acres on which he now makes his home, which is just to the south of the fine building erected by the Montana Wesleyan University. In 1890 he donated ten acres of the homestead to the university and sold 145 acres, retaining the remaining five acres for a residence place. In 1893 he erected a fine brick residence of modern architectural design, and here the family have since resided, Mr. Whitcomb's past well-directed operations having yielded a handsome competence. The attention he gave to farming and stock-raising after leaving the mines was also signally prospered, because he ever had the confidence and esteem of all he met in the various relations of life.

His political support is given to the Republican party, so far as national isssues are involved. Fraternally he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years. On June 29, 1871, Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage to Miss Catharine A. Durgen, who was born in Maine, coming to Bannack in 1862. She was one of the noble pioneer women of Montana and narrowly escaped being killed in the great Indian massacre of that year. She died on November 23, 1888. In 1891 Mr. Whitcomb married Mrs. Margaret Kitson, the widow of John Kitson, and the daughter of Edward Welsh, of Massachusetts. By her first marriage she became the mother of three children—Mary, Walter and Charles; by her marriage to Mr. Whitcomb one daughter—Effa May. Mr. Whitcomb also has an adopted son, John Edwin Whitcomb, who is now on the ranch on East Half-Mile creek, Cascade county. Mr. Whitcomb keeps on this ranch an average of 600 head of cattle, but in 1887 sold out the horses except what are needed for ranch purposes.

THE GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS, of Great Falls, Mont., were founded in 1890 by L. S. Woodbury and partners. It was a private institution until 1892, when a stock company was organized with a capital of $100,000, officered by L. S. Woodbury, president; Paris Gibson, vice-president, and Miss L. A. Woodbury, secretary and treasurer. L. S. Woodbury, the original promoter of this important industry, was born in Hillsborough county, N. H. His parents were Seth and Mary R. (Batchelor) Woodbury, both natives of Massachusetts. The father, Seth Woodbury, Jr., followed his trade of tanner and currier, coming from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, where he conducted business until his death at fifty-two years of age. Mr. Woodbury's mother is still living. The grandfather was also a Seth Woodbury, and he was a sea captain, commanding some of the largest ships at that time sailing between the United States and foreign countries. He had retired from the sea some years before his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-six in New Hampshire.

L. S. Woodbury was reared and educated in New Hampshire, and there, after his graduation from an excellent high school, he laid the foundation of his future success by thoroughly learning the machinist's trade in all its branches. He worked in various tool shops, on steam fire engines, locomotives, and woodworking machinery, continuing at this for a number of years, and then he began railroading, and his field was Vermont and New Hampshire. Beginning as a foreman in the machine shops, he was connected with this business for several years, and until the Civil war. During the four years of that eventful period of our history he served in the United States navy as an assistant engineer. In 1865 he resigned his position on the United States frigate Powhatan, and again took up the occupations of civil life. He was then made superintendent of the Hope iron works at Providence, R. I., continuing here for a year. Following this he was made consulting engineer and superintendent of machinery for Sheppard, Morse & Co., of Burlington, Vt., and later he became a member of the firm of B. S. Nichols & Co., iron manufacturers, and with this firm he remained a number of years. In 1879 Mr. Woodbury went to Michigan, where subsequently he became assistant general superintendent of the Calumet Hecla Mining Company. Later he was general manager of the Canadian Copper Company's mines at Sudbury, Ontario. Resigning in 1890, he came to Great Falls and founded the iron works of which he is president.

Mr. Woodbury is also interested in a number of mining companies in this state. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, so that in every way he is qualified for the work to which he has devoted his life. It is to men of his mechanical powers and mentality that the United States is indebted for the country's rapid advance as a world power and its development in mechanical progress and invention. In mechanical engineering and construction America leads the world. To this grand success the inventive genius of New England has largely contributed, and in Mr. Woodbury Great Falls has an able representative of this class of progressive men. Mr. Woodbury was made a Royal Arch Mason in Burlington, Vt., and he is also one of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in New Hampshire to Miss Emma E. Wayne, a native of Massachusetts, and they have five children, Fred E., a well known mining man; Mary C., Laurietta A., Josephine A. and Florentine. Mr. Woodbury is a Republican, but he has never taken an active part in political affairs. A public-spirited citizen, energetic and progressive, he numbers a host of friends and is esteemed and respected by all.

HON. JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN.—Witnessing the magic growth of Montana, and doing his full part toward advancing its prosperity and the supremacy of Helena, his home city, and at present United States marshal for Montana, Joseph P. Woolman was born in Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. His English ancestors came to this country in 1678, and his great-great-uncle John Woolman, was a noted Quaker preacher of New Jersey. He is the son of James and Mary Ann (Pedrick) Woolman, natives of New Jersey, where his father was born in 1804, and of the eleven children of his parents seven are living. James Woolman died at the age of seventy-six, and his wife at that of seventy-five. He was a farmer and a leather manufacturer. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends. Until he was nineteen years old Joseph P. Woolman, the fourth child of the family, worked on the old homestead. He received his elementary education at the public schools of Woodstown, and this was supplemented by attendance at the state normal school at Millersville, Pa. He subsequently was for a short time a successful teacher and then accepted a position in a wholesale and retail store in Philadelphia. In 1864 he started across the plains for far-away Idaho. The pioneers of those early territorial days will understand what such an undertaking implied. It was a trip combining hardship, daily and nightly peril and continual anxiety, but stopping in Utah, Mr. Woolman passed the first winter in teaching at Centerville, near the populous Mormon metropolis, Salt Lake City. Thus deflected from his original destination, the next year he came to Helena, and here for a time he engaged in placer mining in Last Chance gulch, where Helena now stands. Later he conducted merchandising for a number of years successfully. At present (1901) he is diversifying his industries, being heavily interested in sheep, real estate and merchandising at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, as a member of the firm of Holman, Miller & Co. He is also one of the owners of the at one time celebrated Jay Gould mine.

Politically Mr. Woolman has always been a Republican, an active worker in the interests of his party, standing high in its councils. For two years he served with distinction as chairman of the Republican territorial central committee, and served during 1898 and 1899 as chairman of the Montana Republican state central committee. In 1876 he represented Montana at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and was appointed commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1878. In 1879 Mr. Woolman was appointed auditor of the territory of Montana by Governor Potts, and was re-appointed by Governors Crosby and Carpenter, serving eight years in all. In 1894 he acted as chairman of the executive committee in the location of the state capital during the memorable contest between Helena and Anaconda. In 1880 Mr. Woolman was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Glendinen, of Ohio, who died in 1890. He was again married, in 1893, to Mrs. Cornelia M. Goodwin, a native of Delaware. In 1897 Mr. Woolman was appointed by President McKinley United States marshal for Montana, the duties of which office he is now ably discharging. In business life and among his personal associates Mr. Woolman is highly esteemed and he has the confidence, not only of the community in which he resides, but of the people of the state at large. He is a gentleman of great force of character, rare executive ability and of the strictest probity.

HON. SAMUEL WORD, a pioneer and an eminent citizen of Helena, who came west before there was even a territory of Montana, is still a resident of the state in which he has been an important factor. Among the early settlers of South Carolina were his ancestors, coming from Scotland previous to the American Revolution. From two of these, brothers, sprang the Words now scattered throughout Virginia and other southern states. Samuel Word is the son of William and Susan Boyd (Banton) Word. His father was born in Powell's Valley, Tenn., in 1808, and removed, a young man, from Tennessee to Knox county, Ky., where he was married, and where Samuel was born at Barboursville, on January 19, 1837. The Words then went to Somerset, Pulaski county, and subsequently in 1856 to Kansas, and thence to St. Joseph, Mo. Here the father died in the seventy-third year of his age. His wife survived him a short time and passed away at about the same age. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer, and both he and his good wife were devoted Christians, of the faith of Alexander Campbell. In different public schools Samuel Word secured the rudiments of an education. In those days facilities for scholastic training were far from what there are in the present era of thriving schools and richly endowed universities, but the taste for learning was just as strong (and possibly stronger) in young Word as it is today among our children. His early predilection was for the law, and he developed a greater desire for it the more he knew of it. Accordingly he entered the office of Andrew J. James, afterwards attorney-general of Kentucky, and applied himself assiduously, but found himself handicapped by the deficiencies of his education, and also by the want of financial means. The latter difficulty he sought to conquer by instructing others. After teaching for a time (meanwhile keeping up his law studies) he entered Bethany College, Va., where he continued until his health failed, when he returned home for rest and recuperation, and that obtained he entered the law office of Silas Woodson, afterwards governor of Missouri. Under this competent instructor he continued his studies until 1858, and then entered upon his professional career at Oregon, Holt county, Mo., having obtained a license to practice law. In company with his partner, Col. James Foster, he soon acquired a lucrative practice. He here became acquainted with and later married Miss Sarah Margaret Foster. She was born in Clay county, Mo., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her father being a native of Ireland, and her mother, formerly Miss Helen J. Thompson, of Scotch descent. They have four children, William F., a prominent mining engineer of Butte; Robert Lee, a judge of the supreme court; Charles F. and May.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Word, ambitious to obtain success at an early day, started west. Montana was then embraced by Idaho territory, but it was to the central point of Alder gulch, a place memorable in mining history, that Mr. Word directed his steps. He arrived there in 1863 and at once engaged in mining, but the sagacity of Mr. Word early convinced him that he could more readily acquire a competence by his profession than through the oftentimes disappointing labor of a miner. So he became an attorney at Alder gulch, Mont. One year later he returned to Missouri, settled his business affairs in the "states" and brought his wife to Virginia City.

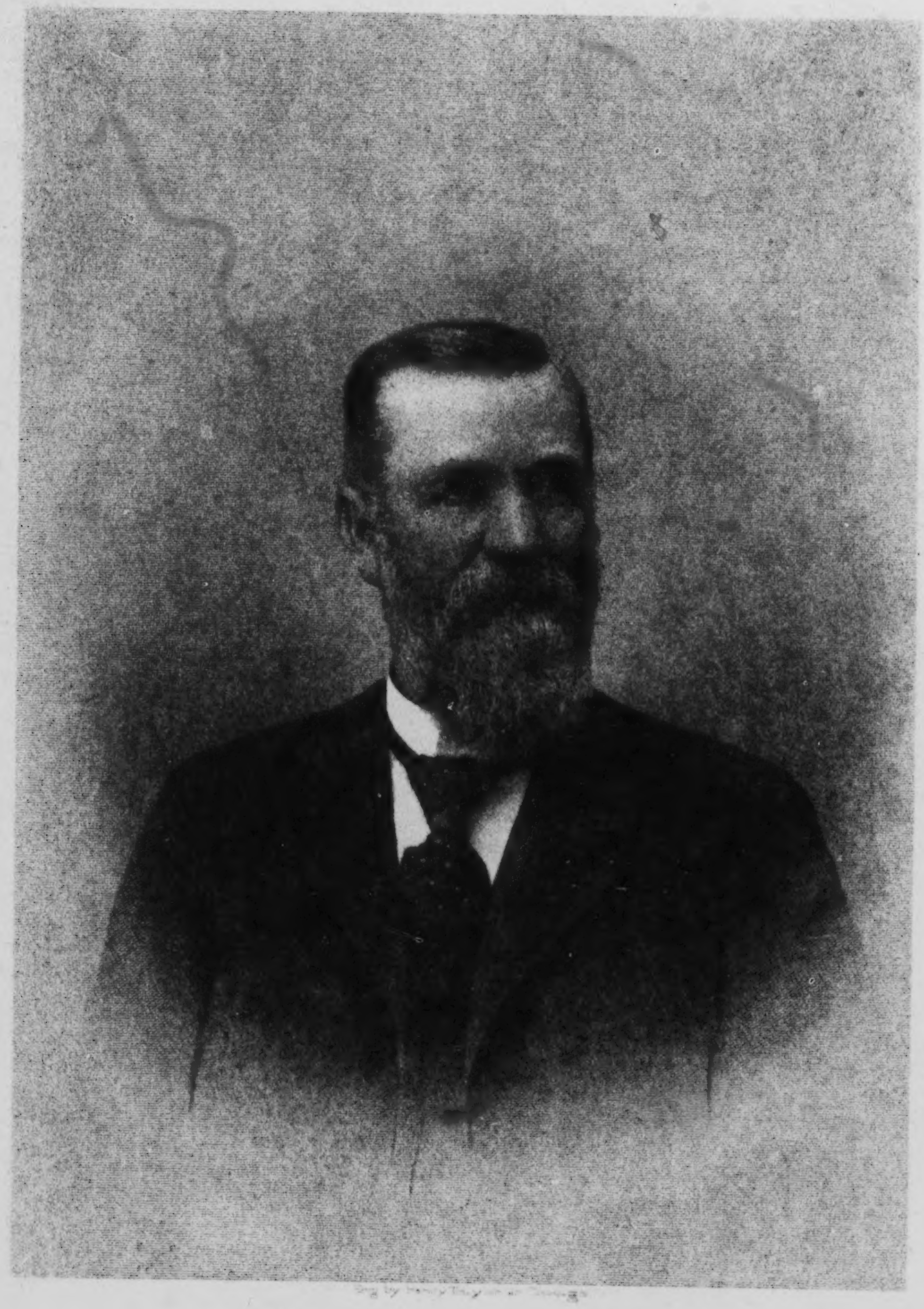
In 1865 Mr. Word was appointed by Governor Edgerton territorial prosecuting attorney to fill an unexpired term in the First judicial district. His abilities for this position were soon manifest, and he was afterwards elected to the office in which he served with distinction two years. For nine years he was counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad. It is claimed that Mr. Word, in connection with Mr. Jefferson Lowrey and Mr. Mallory, imparted great impetus to the mining industry in the territory in 1884-5. It was he who conceived the idea of placing the stock of the famous Drum Lummon mine on the market, and their efforts certainly did much to increase activity in mining in Montana.

To Mr. Word is largely due the early development of the coal industry of the state. In company with Hon. Walter Cooper and others he opened its first coal fields. They obtained the Rocky Fork coal fields, and at once set to work to utilize them, interesting these distinguished men in the enterprise: Samuel T. Hauser, Henry Villard, Thomas F. Oakes, then president of the Northern Pacific; James L. Platt and James B. Hubbell. A railroad of fifty miles was built from Laurel to Red Lodge, where the coal fields were located. Other coal fields have since been developed, but this was the initial operation in developing one of Montana's leading industrial resources.

Mr. Word is an active Democrat. In the various campaigns in which his party has been a figure he has done much, both on the stump and in the councils of the party, to win success.

In 1897 Mr. Word went to Dawson City, Alaska, as counsel of the North American Transportation Company, where he remained until June, 1900. Subsequently he went to Cape Nome, where he is now temporarily located. Mr. Word was speaker of the Eleventh Montana legislative assembly, of 1879, when it was convened in extraordinary session. He stands high in Freemasonry. He was grand master of Masons of Montana in 1887, and is a member of all its branches and a Shriner. To say that Hon. Samuel Word is one of Montana's best and most representative citizens is small praise of one whose efforts in behalf of the commonwealth have been so beneficent. But words were never more fitly spoken, and this will be endorsed by a wide circle of personal and business acquaintances. A strong man of affairs, of great executive ability and high integrity, he has won for himself a place second to none of the pioneers of the early 'sixties.

PHILIP H. POINDEXTER.—In compiling a work devoted to representative men of a young and growing state, the life records of the early pioneers can never be ignored. They are in truth the real founders and their names will ever be associated with its history. While Montana is more generally known through her great mineral productions, undeveloped mines and natural resources, she also enjoys a high reputation and is famous for her extensive ranches devoted to high-grade cattle, sheep and horses, an industry that has engaged the attention of capitalists from abroad and been the means of placing the thrifty pioneer in the front rank of Montana's progressive men. Of the latter class Mr. Poindexter, of Poindexter & Orr, is a worthy type. The firm was among the first to engage in the business, and as the years passed the scope and importance of its operations so increased that no concern in the state was better known or had a higher reputation. The partnership formed with the late William C. Orr had its inception fully forty-five years ago and continued until the death of his honored friend and coadjutor, Mr. Orr, in May, 1901. On other pages of this work will be found the memoir of Mr. Orr, whose life history was so intimately woven with that of our subject. Philip H. Poindexter is a native of the Old Dominion, where his ancestors, paternal and maternal, located during colonial days. He was born in Danville, Pittsylvania county, September 5, 1831, being fourth of the nine children of Watson G. and Judith S. (Boyd) Poindexter, the former a native of Lynchburg, and of sterling old French stock. He was educated in the schools of the old Dominion, learned the trade of cabinetmaking, to which he devoted his attention for many years. His father was a member of a Virginia regiment during the war of the Revolution, was wounded at the battle of Cowpens, but recovered and rejoined his regiment, with which he served until victory crowned the arms of the Continental army. He was in the command of Gen. Greene during the latter part of his service. The mother of our subject, also a native of Virginia, was a grand representative of ancestors



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P H Poindexter

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PH Poindexter

who early migrated to the Virginia colony from Ireland.

About the year 1839 Watson G. Poindexter removed with his family to Missouri, locating in Franklin county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1848, after which the family removed to the city of St. Louis. The mother died in Montana in 1875, having made her home with our subject since 1871. After receiving a good English education in the public schools, Philip H. Poindexter secured a clerical position in a mercantile house in St. Louis, and there learned bookkeeping. In 1852 Mr. Poindexter determined to seek his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and in the spring of that year he started on the long trip across the plains and over the mountains to California. There were but three in the party, equipped with mule teams and wagons loaded with provisions. Five months were consumed in making the journey, and were fortunate in having but one brush with the Indians, which occurred at the lava beds in northern California. Being one of the first trains composed of white men to travel through that section of the country, Mr. Poindexter and his companions were fortunate in joining a company of emigrants, also making the trip, and in the fight with the Indians three of their number were wounded and many of the Indians killed. Our subject proceeded to the gold mining districts of northern California, worked placer claims on Humbug river until 1856, when he became associated with William C. Orr in the raising of cattle, acquiring an interest in a ranch upon which Mr. Orr had filed claim. They opened a meat market at the mines, and Mr. Poindexter assumed charge of the same, while his partner gave his attention to the management of the ranch. In 1862 they disposed of the butcher shop, but continued in the stock business in Shasta valley. In 1865 they learned of the discovery of gold in Montana, then a portion of Idaho territory, and Mr. Orr started for this section with a band of cattle, driving the stock through to the Beaverhead valley where he wintered the same, selling the cattle the following spring and returning to California for more. In the summer of 1866 all the remaining cattle and sheep owned by the firm in California were driven through to Montana by Mr. Pondexter, his partner having located the present home ranch of the firm in Beaverhead valley. They continued to add to their landed estate and now have an aggregate area of 16,000 acres, including some of the most valuable land in Beaverhead county, in addition to which there is leased 10,000 acres of school land. The firm were among the first to bring stock, cattle and sheep into Montana, and their operations have been conducted upon a most extensive scale, cattle, horses and sheep of the highest grade being raised in large numbers. Special attention has been given to the breeding of fine draft horses, and the firm has made many direct importations of full blooded stock from England and France, the horses being known throughout the Union. The firm own a large stock ranch in Custer county and no concern in the state enjoys a higher reputation or has conducted business with better discretion. The firm name is still retained, the estate of Mr. Orr retaining its interests, and is representative of thorough reliability and extensive operations.

In his political adherency Mr. Poindexter is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and in 1872 he was chosen to represent Beaverhead county in the territorial legislature. He has ever been known as public-spirited, with deep interest in all that tends to the development of the state's resources, lending his influence and aid to worthy enterprises and contributing in large measure to the progress of the commonwealth through the normal channels of industrial activity. Fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Dillon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 8, K. T., and in 1894 was high priest of the grand chapter of the state.

April 8, 1869, Mr. Poindexter was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, who was born near the city of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Tyrie Sappington, also a native of Missouri, his father having located in St. Louis when it was but a diminutive French village. To Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter seven children were born, and five of the number are living at the present time. The devoted wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest in January, 1887, and since the sad event his daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, has presided over the beautiful family home, a fine residence of modern architectural design and equipments, located near the city of Dillon. Of the five children we enter brief record as follows: Henry T., a graduate of Stanford University, Cal., married Miss May McHenry, and is a mining engineer in Nevada; Frances S. is the wife of Dr. W. V. Kingsbury, of Dillon; Emma May is the wife of

Frank Cooney, who is engaged in the grocery business in Butte; George G. is a student in the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill.; and Walter is attending school at Dillon.

ROBERT LEE WORD.—It must be held as a mark of distinction to have served on the bench of the supreme court of any of the great commonwealths of the Union, and this distinction has come to Robert Lee Word, while the precedence thus accorded him was all the more notable from the fact that in serving as associate justice of the supreme tribunal in Montana he was the youngest of all who have ever been called to this dignified position. This circumstance offers unequivocal testimony to the professional ability and high standing of Judge Word and, connected with the career of his distinguished father, to whom specific reference is made in this work, it is but consistent that we here enter brief record of the son. He is one of Montana's native sons, born in Virginia City, on June 22, 1866, the son of Hon. Samuel and Sarah Margaret (Foster) Word. He received the best of educational advantages, his earlier school attendance being supplemented by discipline and training in some of the leading schools of the nation, first at the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., then at Exeter, N. H., where he became a student in that best of all preparatory schools, historic Phillips Academy, to prepare himself for Yale. However, his health became so impaired as to necessitate a cessation of his studies and a season of rest and recuperation. This changed his plans, for instead of preparing for Yale he entered the office of his father and began the reading of law. In 1890 he matriculated in the law school of Columbia (N. Y.) University, where he completed a course in the class of 1891. Returning to Helena, he was duly admitted to the bar of the state, and became associated with the law firm of Word & Smith, of which his distinguished father was senior member, which then became Word, Smith & Word, and, later, upon the retirement of his father, the firm became Smith & Word.

That the business conducted by these firms has ever been one of distinctively representative order the records of jurisprudence in the state bear unmistakable evidence. From 1887 until 1889 Judge Word served as clerk of the supreme court of Montana, and in June, 1899, he was appointed associate justice of this tribunal to fill the unexpired term of Judge William H. Hunt. He served upon the supreme bench until the expiration of his term with ability and distinction, and then resumed active legal practice with Charles F. Word in January, 1901, under the firm name of Word & Word.

In politics Judge Word gives an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, is an influential exponent of its principles and policies and an active worker in its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is schooled in the science of jurisprudence, is a skilled dialectician and a safe and conservative counsel, his strength being fortified by careful and comprehensive study and by his service on the supreme bench. On November 14, 1900, Judge Word was united in marriage to Miss Augusta C. Jones, daughter of Alexander W. Jones, of Selma, Ala., in which state she was born.

WILLIAM F. WORD.—A worthy scion of one of the most honored pioneer families of Montana and one of its progressive and able business men, William Foster Word has practically passed his entire life here. He was born on December 29, 1861, in Oregon, Holt county, Mo., the son of Samuel and Sarah Margaret (Foster) Word, and his father is one of the most distinguished pioneer citizens of Montana and a representative member of its bar. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.) William F. Word was about three and a half years of age when, in June, 1865, he was brought to Montana by his mother, who came up the Missouri river to join her husband, who had located in Virginia City, Mont., in 1863. The family resided in Virginia City until 1885, and William was a student in the first school established in that famous mining town. In 1876 Mr. Word went to Missouri, and entered the Kemper family school at Booneville. He made the trip from Montana alone, being then sixteen years of age, going by stage to Franklin, Utah, where he took the Brigham Young narrow-gauge railroad, which made connections with other railroads at Ogden. He was graduated from the Kemper school in 1879, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in the high school, and in the fall of 1880 he entered the literary department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and there not only took the classical course but all studies of the university bearing upon mining. In 1884 Mr. Word made a trip to Europe in the interests of important Montana mining propositions, and then returned to Ann Arbor to complete his studies. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1885, and was the first Montana man to graduate in the mining department.

Mr. Word returned to Montana fully equipped to intelligently become identified with mining. From 1885 until 1890 he was engaged in timber contracting in Butte in addition to his mining interests, and in 1893 he assumed charge of mining property in Madison county and was thus engaged for one year. In the spring of 1894 he was placed in charge of mines in which he was an owner, at Empire, near Marysville, Mont., and continued development until the mines were sold. Mr. Word also owned interests in various other valuable mines, including the Iron Mountain, in which he held at one time considerable amount of stock. In December, 1898, Mr. Word came to Butte as an expert and consulting engineer for the Butte & Boston and the Boston & Montana Mining Companies, with whom he remained two years, when he assumed his present responsible and exacting position as superintendent of the mines of the Colorado Mining Company. Mr. Word is thoroughly skilled in his profession and is an authority on matters pertaining to modern mining methods. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the National Geographical Society and of the Montana Society of Mining Engineers. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At St. Joseph, Mo., on November 19, 1890, Mr. Word was united in marriage with Miss Alice W. Cowan. Mr. Word and his wife are both representatives of old Virginia and Kentucky families, one ancestor on the paternal side having been captain of a Virginia company in the American Revolution, in which other members of the family were also active. Mr. and Mrs. Word have one child.

REV. ANDREW WORMSER, M. A.—He to whose life history we now direct attention has contributed in a marked degree to the development of the resources of the state, and stands forward conspicuously as sponsor for one of the most important colonization projects given inception in this section of the Union. Mr. Wormser is a native of Holland, where his birth occurred on September 25, 1846. His parents, Henry W. and Magdalene (Arends) Wormser, both of whom were Hollanders, had six sons and seven daughters. The father resided in Holland until his death, about 1888, and was a member of the Holland East and West India Trading Company, associated with some of Holland's most distinguished men, among them being Groen Van Prinsterer Thorbecke, the eminent statesman and scholar, Drs. Isaac Capadose and da Costa and the great poet, Pilderdyke.

Andrew Wormser attended the public schools and was prepared by private tutors for the gymnasium, from which he was graduated in 1858, at the head of his class. He then became manager of a large jute company at Ryssen, Holland, and was thus engaged for nearly three years, within which time he determined to study theology. To this end he made a trip to the United States, and to the city of Holland, Mich., where had been established a colony of Hollanders. At its head was Dr. Van Raalter, a friend of Mr. Wormser's father and also the founder of Hope College at Holland, Mich., the official city of the colony. Mr. Wormser completed a post-graduate course of one year in the college, receiving the degree of A. B., and entered its theological department, where, on his graduation three years later, he was given the degree of M. A. Mr. Wormser then received calls to the pastorate of five different churches, but declined them and took a mission field in Iowa.

On May 9, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wormser to Miss Anna Hoedemaker, born in Kalamazoo, Mich., the daughter of John A. Hoedemaker, a native of Holland, and a sister of Dr. Philip J. Hoedemaker, one of the founders of the free university of Amsterdam. Mr. Wormser took his bride on a wedding tour through Europe, and while in Amsterdam he was proffered the pastorate of the leading English Presbyterian church in that city, but having already taken the work in Iowa, he declined the honor. After Mr. and Mrs. Wormser returned to the United States he engaged vigorously in his mission work for three years, meeting with marked success and also building up a large congregation. He then yielded to the repeated importunities of the First Reformed church of Cleveland, Ohio, accepting its pastoral charge and continuing his ministrations there for three and one-half years, during which the church erected two chapels in the growing west division of the city. Mrs. Wormser was ever a most able and devoted coadjutor of her husband, there and elsewhere. While in Cleveland they became intimate friends of President Garfield and family, and they accepted his invitation to become guests at the White House, where they passed a few days and three days after their visit they were horrified to learn of his assassination.

Mr. Wormser resigned his Cleveland pastorate in 1882 by reason of impaired health, and the next spring accepted a call to the First Reformed church at Cedar Grove, Wis., which incumbency he retained five years, during which time Mrs. Wormser gave personal attention to the education of neglected and orphan children, taking some of them into her home, where they were tenderly cared for until able to assume the personal responsibilities of life. While holding this pastoral charge Mr. Wormser received a greater number of calls to other churches than during all the remaining time he was in the ministry, the total being twenty-two, while of four that came to him near its close, one was from New York city, one from Chicago, one from Milwaukee, Wis., and the fourth from Grand Haven, Mich. He accepted the last, and there passed another five years. In the second year of this pastorate a disastrous fire visited the town on the night of October 3, 1885, destroying the Cutler House, four blocks of private residences and sweeping away their new parsonage, but recently erected, and also the "Big church." Within two years the church and parsonage had been replaced by convenient modern structures, but close proximity to the lake caused Mr. Wormser to become so afflicted with bronchial troubles that his physicians advised him to seek a change of climate. This led to his locating in Montana, where he intended to enter upon mission work at Fort Benton, but, in harmony with the requests of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church, he traveled in their interests throughout the state, organizing churches and opening mission fields. In the two years he was in this work he organized the synod of Montana, and was its first president.

He was for six years a resident of Bozeman, and at his advice Holland colonists began to settle in the fertile Gallatin valley, until some thirty families had located. The success of this colony led Mr. Wormser to open up a new colony, in Sweet Grass county, near Big Timber, in the Yellowstone valley. He organized for this purpose the Holland Irrigation Canal Company, which constructed a canal thirteen miles long. In this locality Mr. Wormser himself purchased a ranch of 5,000 acres, which he calls the Deep Park ranch. His faith in the valley was thus demonstrated, and he has erected a commodious and attractive residence, barns, sheds, corrals, etc., and has more than doubled the value of the property. Here he has been extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, having now a herd of 3,000 sheep, Merino crossed with Shropshire being his favorite type, while his cattle are shorthorns only.

The state arid-land commission were impressed with the natural advantages of the location adopted by Mr. Wormser, and saw that here was already a fine nucleus for a colony, twenty-five families having located through the efforts of the Holland Irrigation Canal Company, and made overtures to the company to sell the canal property to the state, and to make a contract to enlarge and extend the irrigating system on both sides of the Yellowstone river, and into the old Crow Indian reservation, in Carbon county, until, by canals covering about sixty-five miles, more than 50,000 acres could be effectively irrigated. The deal was consummated in 1898, the company taking the contract and giving a deed to the property, the bonds of the state being accepted in payment. Owing to difficulties attending their sale before any work is done or income derived, Mr. Wormser, as president of the canal company, introduced a bill in the state legislature of 1901 asking the state to guarantee the interest on the bonds for three years, the state to be protected by a fund provided by the company. In the hurry of business in the last days of the session, the bill did not receive the attention it merited, and Mr. Wormser is now accomplishing the same purpose through private sources. With this great system of canal finished, the most solid and costly in the country, outside of California, and costing $500,000, the agricultural resources of the state would be largely advanced, since the lands irrigated would accommodate from 800 to 1,000 families, while otherwise they are of slight value.

Mr. Wormser's indefatigable energy and great executive ability never have cognizance of failure, and he anticipates no difficulty in completing the canal system and peopling this section with the best class of agriculturists. He has cast in his lot with the venture, and will not cease his efforts until the desired ends are attained. He is laying out his own grounds on the plan of an English park, aiming to show what the maximum possibilities and attractions of the Yellowstone valley may become. He platted and laid out the town of Wormser, its name being adopted by the people while he was in New York. He has been a member of the National Irrigation Congress for three years. He has a capacity for the conducting of enterprises of great scope and importance, and his efforts in behalf of the development of the resources of the state must be held in high estimation. He is deeply interested in all that stimulates its material as well as spiritual prosperity. In politics Mr. Wormser gives his support to the Republican party.

DR. HENRY J. WIRTH, of Helena, whose prominence as a dentist is of state celebrity, was born in Paterson, N. J., on April 14, 1860. His residence of ten years in the capital city has annually added to his reputation, not only as an expert and skillful operator, but as a broad-minded, patriotic citizen, of progressive views and with the best interests of the municipality in which he resides at heart. He is a son of A. J. and Frances Wirth, and he was reared in Winona, Minn., to which city his parents moved when he was quite young. His education was received at the Minnesota Normal School, at Winona, whose reputation for scholastic advantages is exceeded by no other similar institution in the United States, and at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.

Dr. Wirth studied denistry under the instruction of Dr. Walsh, of Winona, and having thoroughly mastered his profession, he made an extended professional tour, practicing in various places in the United States. In 1890 he located in Helena, and here he has since been in continuous and successful practice. In connection with his large and lucrative business as a dentist, Dr. Wirth is extensively engaged in mining, having interests in a number of valuable properties. Politically he is an active Republican and a worker of extraordinary ability during the campaigns. He never allows partisanism to cross the door of friendship, and his popularity among all parties and creeds is excelled by that of no other citizen. In 1899 he was elected alderman from the Seventh ward of Helena, which he at present represents. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Broadwater Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is consul. He is also treasurer of the state board of dental examiners, and a member of the Catholic church. In 1883 Dr. Wirth was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Michael Mitchell. They have one daughter, Bessie.

ATHOL F. WRIGHT.—Among the representative citizens of Montana whose memories retain the record of her annals from the early pioneer days to the opening of the twentieth century, is Mr. Wright, who for nearly two score of years has been identified with the business life of the old city of Bannack and is still there engaged in mercantile pursuits, honored and respected as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. Mr. Wright is a native of Parke county, Ind., where he was born November 6, 1839. His father, Edmund Wright, was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Indiana about the year 1832, becoming one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state and there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Mary A. Ferguson, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this review was the eldest.

Athol F. Wright was reared to the sturdy life of the farm and received his educational training in the public schools of his native county. He there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he started for the west, stopping for a time at Paola, Kan. The same year he crossed the plains to Fort Union, N. M., as a driver in the outfit of Majors, Russell & Waddell, government freighters. In the spring of 1863 he started with a party for Walla Walla, Wash., but while en route was informed of the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., then a portion of the territory of Idaho, whither he determined to go, joining the stampede of gold seekers. He made the trip by way of the South Platte to Julesburg, Colo.; thence by the North Platte and Lander's cutoff to Montana, arriving in Bannack July 28, 1863, thus gaining title to being one of the earliest pioneers of the state. He purchased placer claims on Nugget Hill and engaged in mining until the spring of the following year. In 1868 he established a bakery in Bannack, conducting the same until 1870, when he engaged in general merchandising, and has since been identified with this line of enterprise. He also has valuable quartz mining interests in Beaverhead county, now in process of development. Mr. Wright was concerned in many of the exciting events of the early days, aiding materially in the suppression of the notorious bandits, whose depredations and crimes rendered necessary the organization of the Vigilance Committee, with its summary mode of justice. He was present at the time of the arrest of Ned Ray, who was at a card table in the Bank Exchange saloon. The cabin of Plummer was just above and Stinson was at a cabin adjoining when taken, all of whom were hung.

In politics Mr. Wright has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1878, though of conflicting political faith, he served as postmaster of Bannack during the administration of President Grant. Fraternally he is a member of Bannack Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs. Mr. Wright is a bachelor.

WILLIAM WORWOOD, residing upon one of the most productive and best irrigated farms in Gallatin valley near Courts, has amply demonstrated the possibilities of Montana's agricultural industry. A man of superior intelligence and wide experience, he has brought to the building up of a beautiful home in Gallatin county that patient industry and clear judgment which accomplishes so much. He was born in Birmingham, England, on February 3, 1839. His father, John Worwood, a native of Brockmore, England, was born on January 16, 1815, and died on January 7, 1866. His wife was Miss Mariah Watton, born on November 13, 1813, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and is now living in Bozeman. Concerning the maternal grandfather, Joseph Watton, there is an interesting historical reminiscence. He married Miss Elizabeth Hobson, whose father was proprietor of a farm, public house and livery stable. The stable business was conducted upon the novel plan of compelling every applicant to take the horse nearest the door. This originated the expression, "Hobson's choice." The paternal grandmother was in girlhood Sarah Ashton.

Until he was ten years of age William Worwood lived in Birmingham, where he attended the public schools. In 1849 he accompanied the family to Rugby, where the father was employed by the London & Northwestern Railway as mechanical engineer. Here they remained until March 26, 1855, William continuing his studies in the famous Rugby schools, his principal tutor being William Tate, editor of the Rugby Gazette. In 1855 the Worwood family came to the United States, going at once to Salt Lake City, Utah, by rail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, then on the Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Atchison, Kan., and thence across the plains. On the railroad journey occurred a collision of two trains. Although two cars were torn to pieces no one was seriously injured. From Fort Leavenworth the party contained about 3,000 Mormons, and near Mormon Grove 800 died of cholera. Eight weeks Mr. Worwood lay ill in bed in a comatose condition. During this period he had a vision (the Mormon elders, at the request of his mother, having laid their hands on him) in which he saw and conversed with a person from the other world who told him that he should go safely through to Zion and he immediately recovered his health, renewing his journey next day. Near Atchison the party was surrounded by Sioux, and a Mrs. Palmer was accidentally shot and removed to Fort Laramie, the accident occurring from a gun in the hands of a Mormon. The Indians were peaceable and Captain Ballantyne gave them some provisions and allayed all trouble. This Mormon party arrived at Salt Lake on September 25, 1855, where Mr. Worwood remained two years, going to the Indian agency of San Pete county, Utah, continuing in that locality until 1860. He then removed to Nephi and engaged in various vocations until 1880, when he started for Montana, passing one winter in Idaho, where he taught school.

On his arrival in Montana he engaged in teaching on Willow creek, but in January, 1881, he selected his present home and became a rancher. One season he here raised 173 bushels of oats on 156 rods of land, and in 1882 he harvested the first crop of alfalfa cut in the Gallatin valley. Upon this property he has built about eighty reservoirs for irrigation purposes, and some of them are well stocked with mountain trout. He is much interested in irrigation, and is in regular correspondence with the Bureau of Irrigation, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Worwood on October 19, 1862, wedded with Miss Clara Jenkinson, of Staffordshire, England, born February 3, 1839, the date of her husband's birth. She is the daughter of William and Ann (Cotton) Jenkinson, natives of Staffordshire, who later settled at Salt Lake City. Ten children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Worwood, of whom six are living: William J., Louisa, now Mrs. Sharon, living on the Big Horn river; Albert Ernest, Lawrence Bertrand, Maud Alice and John Franklyn. Mr. Worwood has a splendid estate, a handsome residence, substantial outbuildings and everything around the place shows prosperity. He is a man of superior education and culture, of progressive views and excellent business judgment, and he is the author of the most complete system of shorthand in existence, and was the first teacher in decimal arithmetic, and both systems Mr. Worwood says were shown him in a vision. Of his flourishing family he has just reason to feel extremely proud, and they, with him, enjoy the esteem of the people of the entire Gallatin valley. Although he arrived in Montana with a cash capital of only forty cents, he thinks that he has realized handsomely on his investment.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT.—Enlisted in the administrative affairs of Carbon county are officials of ability and utmost fidelity, and among the number is Mr. Wright, the present incumbent of the important office of county treasurer, and one of the progressive and successful young stockgrowers of this section of the state.

The beautiful old city of Philadelphia figures as the place of Mr. Wright's nativity, where he was born September 23, 1867. The family has been identified for many generations with the old Keystone state, and there our subject's parents, Penrose and Lucetta M. (Sholter) Wright, were born, as was the grandfather, Joseph Wright. Penrose Wright passed his life in Philadelphia and vicinity and was one of the influential and honored representatives of the agricultural industry in that section until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a man of distinct individuality and sterling character, his attitude ever public-spirited, while he maintained a particularly lively interest in educational affairs. His widow and four children survive him.

Charles E. Wright received his early education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and eventually he became a student in Swathmore College, at Swathmore, Pa., where he continued his scholastic discipline for two years, the death of his father requiring his presence at the old homestead. In 1886 Mr. Wright started for Montana, making Carbon county his destination, and soon after his arrival he engaged in the cattle business in connection with the Dilworth Cattle Company; later he purchased his present holdings, consisting of 320 acres of deeded land, as well as thousands of acres of pasturage situated two miles east of Red Lodge and known as the "Mountain View Ranch," where he gives special attention to the breeding of registered Hereford cattle, sparing neither time nor money. Among his herd may be found numerous prize winners selected from the most noted herds of Missouri and Illinois, and from this excellent source he breeds the finest type of beef cattle, and his efforts have done much to improve and advance this important industry in this state as well as Wyoming; in fact, young breeding stock from Mr. Wright's "Mountain View Ranch" are greatly in demand, and he finds no trouble in disposing of the increase. In addition to the ranch mentioned he is largely connected with the Rosebud Cattle Company, located in the western part of Carbon county, between the East and West Rosebud creeks, which concern devotes much time to the raising of Whitefaces (Herefords), while in its pastures and on the open range may be seen splendid types of high-grade beef cattle.

In the year 1897 Mr. Wright became associated with others in the organization of the Carbon Mercantile Company, with headquarters at Red Lodge, conducting a general merchandise business; and continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1897, when he disposed of his interests. In political affairs, of a local nature, Mr. Wright has taken a deep interest, such as should ever be shown by loyal citizens, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the county was manifested at the election of November, 1900, when he was the successful candidate for the office of county treasurer, the affairs of which he is now administering with the same care and discrimination which conserved his personal success. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On September 11, 1901, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lamport, who was born in Montana, being the daughter of Geo. T. Lamport, manager of the Bear Creek Coal Company, of Carbon county, in which he is one of the leading stockholders.

GEORGE A. ALLEN.—One of the fine estates of Park county is that owned by Mr. Allen, who has 1,000 acres located on Yellowstone river, twelve miles north of Fridley, his postoffice address. He is a young man of progressive ideas, marked public spirit and executive ability, who has been very successful in farming and stockgrowing. Mr. Allen was born at Jamestown, N. Y., on January 1, 1860, the son of Dwight M. and Jane Bradley (Lacey) Allen, both natives of New York, where the families had been long established. In 1864 his father removed to Warren, Pa., and thence to Montana, leaving his family in Pennsylvania and in the west he engaged in mining for about nine years, meeting with considerable success. He then returned to

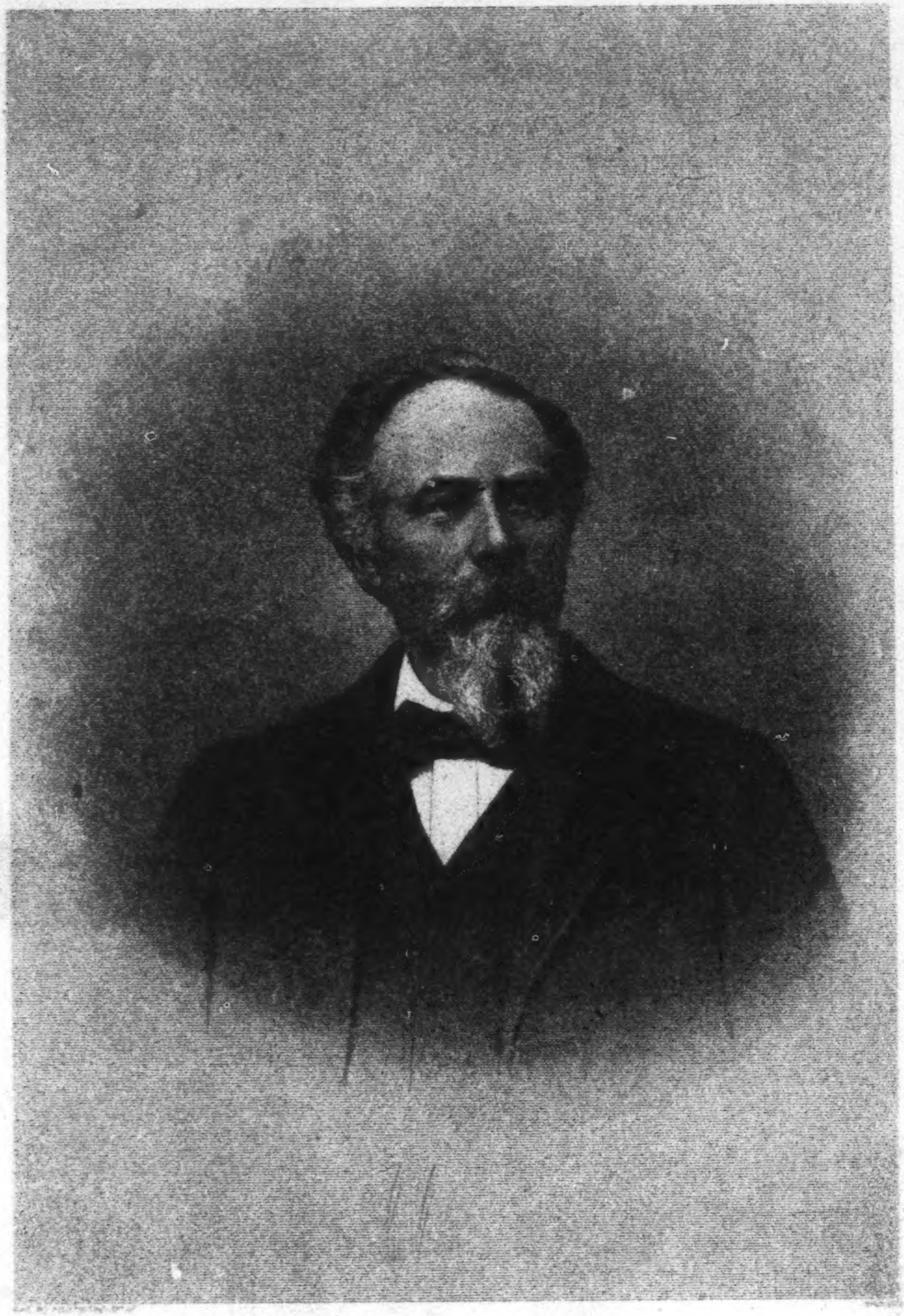
Pennsylvania and for three years he was a partner in the McLean-Hooper Sewing Machine Company, of Philadelphia. Returning then to Montana he made a permanent location here, devoting his attention to mining and merchandising.

George A. Allen was educated in Warren, Pa., in the public schools. In 1877 he went to Pittsburg, and entered the employ of his uncle, George S. Lacey, an extensive lumber manufacturer, and two years later started for Montana, by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Fort Benton, thence going to Helena, near which city he was engaged in ranching until 1885, when he took up a homestead in his present location. On his attractive ranch Mr. Allen has made exceptionally good improvements, having a commodious residence and other necessary buildings, the equipment being thoroughly complete and up to date. His ranch is well supplied with water, 100 acres being under effective irrigation and he raises large crops of hay. Mr. Allen has also a fine orchard of more than 200 trees from which he secures a good yield of apples and other fruits. His particular attention, however, is given to the raising of cattle, he usually wintering from 100 to 150 head and breeding the shorthorn variety as a favorite. On January 31, 1885, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Brown, born in Johnson county, Mo., one of the five children of James M. and Nancy Elizabeth (George) Brown, likewise natives of Missouri, whence they removed to Montana and locating on the Yellowstone river, where the father was engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Clarence B., born on December 26, 1886.

IRA L. PHILLIPS.—The intense intellectual energy and restlessness of New England, after subduing its own region to fruitfulness, has been for generations seeking new worlds to conquer, and in this way has been of immense advantage in settling, developing and building up the vast territorial domain of our country, and there is scarcely any portion of the north and west that has not been quickened by Yankee clergy and ingenuity. Prominent as a part of this New England element at work in the wilds of Montana was the late Ira L. Phillips, of Pony, Madison county. He was born at Redding, Conn., July 4, 1838, a son of George B. and Elizabeth (Lindley) Phillips, also natives of that state, where his maternal grandfather, Dr. Lindley, was a celebrated physician. George B. Phillips, his father, made his home at Danbury, Conn., and carried on an extensive marble business.

After leaving school Mr. Phillips learned the hatter's trade. In his twenty-first year his eager ear heard a voice from Pike's Peak in distant Colorado, promising golden guerdon for the faithful toil of treasure seekers, and he hastened to that favored locality. He remained there a few years, was fairly successful in his quest, and would doubtless have been very wealthy but for unfortunate litigation which robbed him of his profits. He returned to Connecticut, and in 1864 came to Montana, traveling overland in company with T. B. Hunt, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, the incidents of the trip are narrated. Mr. Phillips followed mining a short time at Alder gulch without success, obtaining a mine there from Colorado parties in part payment for money advanced. It proved to be worthless, and that fall he revisited the east, going down the Missouri river and on the trip having considerable trouble with Indians. In Connecticut, on May 10, 1865, he married to Miss Harriet Wheeler, of Monroe, a daughter of Amos and Mary M. (Molthrop) Wheeler. Her family had removed to Michigan as pioneers, and, after many years of life there, had resided in London, Ontario, for thirteen years. From there the father had gone to California, where he died, and the family had returned to Connecticut.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Phillips came again to Montana, leaving his wife in Connecticut, and, after a six-months stay he went back by wagon train, and in 1866 brought his wife to Montana. They came with ox teams, and, although there were over 400 persons in the train, seven Indians surprised them at Big Horn, making three raids on them in one day, the first time taking some mules, the second some horses, returning the third time for oxen. In this attempt they got nothing, but shot two herders, one of whom died, but the other was able to go on with the party. Mrs. Phillips stopped where the town of Pony now is, and Mr. Phillips went on to Sheridan to look after his mining properties. They later located on Indian creek, two miles above Sheridan, where he engaged in mining for three years. He then opened a blacksmith shop at Sheridan, continuing mining also. In 1882 he purchased the Webb ranch of 640 acres, three miles north of Pony, and engaged in raising stock and hogs. This he continued until the time of his death, which occurred February 18, 1898.



J. L. Phillips

He was survived by his widow and three children, Harry, Samuel and George L., who live with their mother on the homestead, and Maud E., now Mrs. B. Tinsley, of Pony. Mr. Phillips was an active Master Mason, and a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He stood well in the community, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him, and the cordial regard of a large circle of intimate friends. Mrs. Phillips has recently completed a fine modern residence on the homestead, which is one of the desirable properties of the section, and gives evidence of skill and advanced methods in its management.

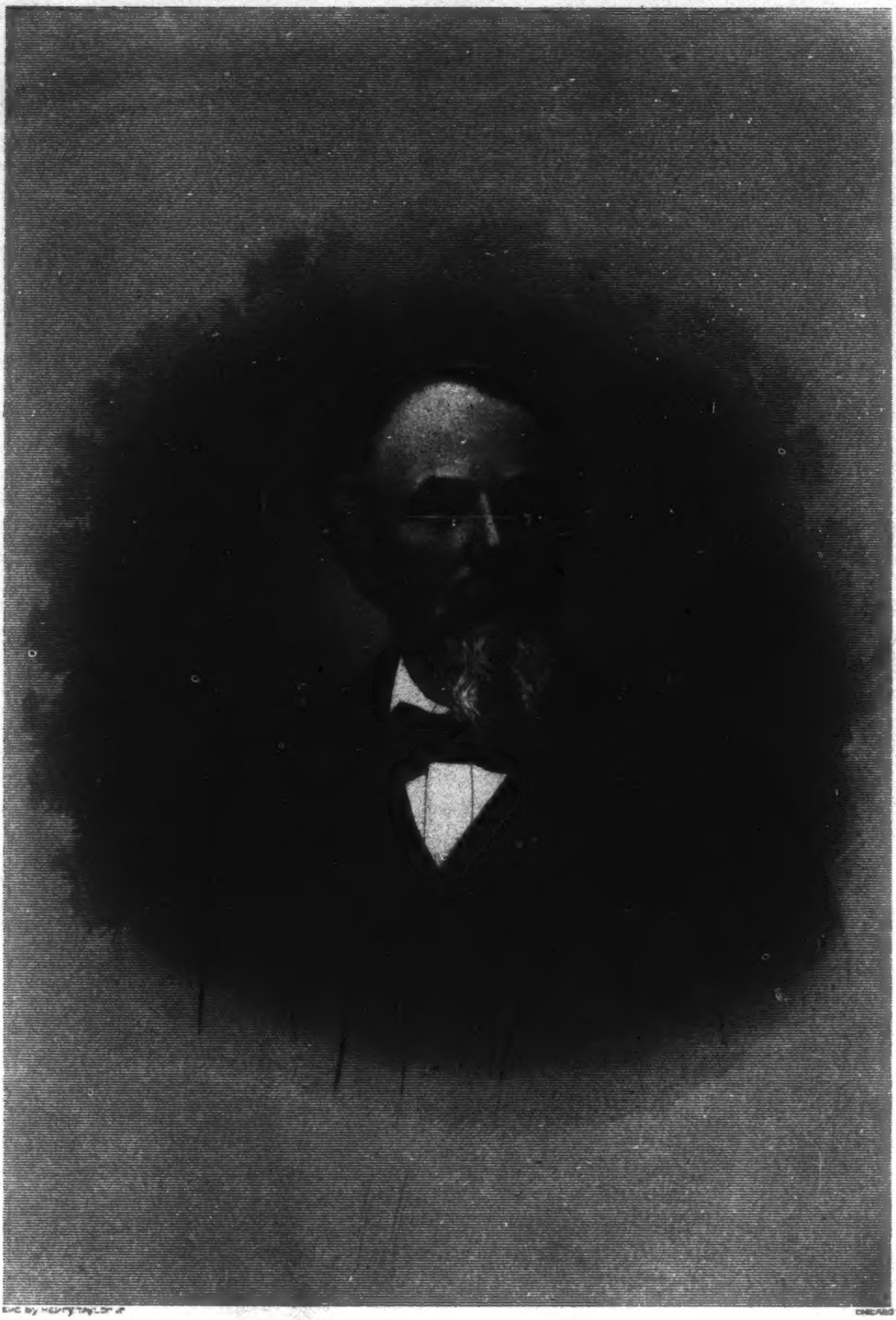
CAMERON C. WYLIE, general agent, Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, with headquarters in the city of Helena, has been conspicuously concerned with educational work in Montana, and has gained prestige as one of the representative business men of the capital city through that ability, forceful individuality, which insures advancement. Mr. Wylie was born in Breamer, Iowa, on February 11, 1864, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (McCartney) Wylie, natives of Ohio, the former born December 1, 1819, and the latter March 6, 1822. Moses Wylie received a common-school education, first engaged in teaching, but soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed a few years, then identified himself with the agricultural industry, which he has since followed. His marriage to Elizabeth McCartney was solemnized on March 9, 1849, and in 1899 they celebrated their golden wedding. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are yet living, one of their number being Prof. William W. Wylie, of Bozeman, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. The parents removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, thence to Kansas in 1867, and finally to Montana, in 1898, where they still maintain their home, both well preserved in physical and mental vigor.

Cameron C. Wylie was four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kansas, where they located on a farm in the vicinity of Winchester, Jefferson county, remaining until 1872, removing thence to Clay county, where our subject secured his preliminary educational training in the district school. In 1881, at the age of seventeen, he matriculated in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and continued his studies until his senior year, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to return to his home. He thereafter engaged in teaching school at intervals until December, 1885, when he came to Montana, whither his brother, William W., had preceded him. His first occupation in the territory was with the United States geological survey, then engaged in locating the southern and western lines of the Yellowstone National Park. During the progress of this important work Mr. Wylie held the position of assistant topographer, and as such it was his privilege to make a complete tour through the wonderful park, together with the Jackson lake and the Jackson hole country. They devoted four months to exploration and surveying, and were finally compelled to cease operations on account of the heavy snow fall. In November, 1885, he engaged in teaching school at Fish creek, Madison county, and in the following spring taught a term at Iron Rod. After the close of the school he again made a tour through the Yellowstone Park, and in the winter of 1886-7 he engaged in pedagogic work near Bozeman. In May, 1887, Mr. Wylie entered into a contract with the Western Publishing House, of Chicago, and handled their specialties through the Pacific coast country, passing a year in California.

In 1890 Mr. Wylie located in Missoula, where he engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Gilbert, Raymond & Wylie, from which he retired in the spring of 1892, and removed to Bozeman, where he acted as local representative of the Anaconda Standard, and also engaged in the reading of law in the office of one of the leading attorneys of Bozeman, remaining, however, only a short time. On March 20, 1892, he received from the state board of education appointment as assistant superintendent of public instruction, in which capacity he served five years, with marked ability, resigning to accept his present position as general agent of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, whose business he has taken well in hand and greatly advanced the interests of this stanch old company in Montana. Mr. Wylie personally completed the entire compilation of the present school laws of Montana, receiving a vote of thanks from the state board of education for his careful and able services.

Politically his support is given to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

On June 22, 1892, Mr. Wylie was united in marriage to Miss Olive D. Lamont, who was born



Eng. by Henry Taylor Jr — Chicago

J. L. Phillips

He was survived by his widow and three children, Harry, Samuel and George L., who live with their mother on the homestead, and Maud E., now Mrs. B. Tinsley, of Pony. Mr. Phillips was an active Master Mason, and a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He stood well in the community, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him, and the cordial regard of a large circle of intimate friends. Mrs. Phillips has recently completed a fine modern residence on the homestead, which is one of the desirable properties of the section, and gives evidence of skill and advanced methods in its management.

CAMERON C. WYLIE, general agent, Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, with headquarters in the city of Helena, has been conspicuously concerned with educational work in Montana, and has gained prestige as one of the representative business men of the capital city through that ability, forceful individuality, which insures advancement. Mr. Wylie was born in Breamer, Iowa, on February 11, 1864, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (McCartney) Wylie, natives of Ohio, the former born December 1, 1819, and the latter March 6, 1822. Moses Wylie received a common-school education, first engaged in teaching, but soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed a few years, then identified himself with the agricultural industry, which he has since followed. His marriage to Elizabeth McCartney was solemnized on March 9, 1849, and in 1899 they celebrated their golden wedding. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are yet living, one of their number being Prof. William W. Wylie, of Bozeman, to whom specific reference is made on other pages of this work. The parents removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, thence to Kansas in 1867, and finally to Montana, in 1898, where they still maintain their home, both well preserved in physical and mental vigor.

Cameron C. Wylie was four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kansas, where they located on a farm in the vicinity of Winchester, Jefferson county, remaining until 1872, removing thence to Clay county, where our subject secured his preliminary educational training in the district [illegible] In 1881, at the age of seventeen, he matric[illegible] the State Agricultural College, at Man[illegible] and continued his studies until his senior year, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to return to his home. He thereafter engaged in teaching school at intervals until December, 1885, when he came to Montana, whither his brother, William W., had preceded him. His first occupation in the territory was with the United States geological survey, then engaged in locating the southern and western lines of the Yellowstone National Park. During the progress of this important work Mr. Wylie held the position of assistant topographer, and as such it was his privilege to make a complete tour through the wonderful park, together with the Jackson lake and the Jackson hole country. They devoted four months to exploration and surveying, and were finally compelled to cease operations on account of the heavy snow fall. In November, 1885, he engaged in teaching school at Fish creek, Madison county, and in the following spring taught a term at Iron Rod. After the close of the school he again made a tour through the Yellowstone Park, and in the winter of 1886-7 he engaged in pedagogic work near Bozeman. In May, 1887, Mr. Wylie entered into a contract with the Western Publishing House, of Chicago, and handled their specialties through the Pacific coast country, passing a year in California.

In 1890 Mr. Wylie located in Missoula, where he engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Gilbert, Raymond & Wylie, from which he retired in the spring of 1892, and removed to Bozeman, where he acted as local representative of the Anaconda Standard, and also engaged in the reading of law in the office of one of the leading attorneys of Bozeman, remaining, however, only a short time. On March 20, 1892, he received from the state board of education appointment as assistant superintendent of public instruction, in which capacity he served five years, with marked ability, resigning to accept his present position as general agent of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, whose business he has taken well in hand and greatly advanced the interests of this stanch old company in Montana. Mr. Wylie personally completed the entire compilation of the present school laws of Montana, receiving a vote of thanks from the state board of education for his careful and able services.

Politically his support is given to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

On June 22, 1892, Mr. Wylie was united in marriage to Miss Olive D. Lamont, who was born in the state of Illinois, the daughter of Rev. Hugh Lamont, residing in Missoula, Mont., at the time of the marriage being a clergyman in the Presbyterian church. He served in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of an Illinois regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie have two little sons, Wilfred Lamont, born January 18, 1894, and Cameron Ellsworth, born February 25, 1896.

WALTER W. ADAMS.—Farmer, soldier, circus performer, railroad brakeman and conductor, miner, hotel proprietor, iceman, merchant and public official, and doing well in each capacity, Walter William Adams, of Columbia Gardens, near Butte, forcibly illustrates the oft-told tale of the variableness of American life and the great versatility of the American mind which can mold a shapely destiny out of any plastic conditions that fate may fling before it. He was born in Utica, Oneida county, N. Y., on December 3, 1844. His father was William Adams, a native of New York, who after conducting successfully a large cotton factory for a number of years, quietly passed away in 1890. His mother was Laura, daughter of Miles Washburn, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of the same state. Of the eight children in the family Walter was the third. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen, and then engaged himself as a laborer on a neighboring farm for "$6.00 a month and his keep," continuing in this employment until the Civil war called American valor to the field, and then he joined the Union army as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry. His choice of a regiment was fateful in that it took him where the fighting was fast and furious all along the line. Among the great battles in which he participated were Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Pine Tree, Seven Pines, Second Bull Run, Manassas Gap and Gettysburg. He was not wounded or captured during the war, and suffered no permanent harm from his long and arduous service.

At the close of the contest he was honorably discharged and being willing to accept any honorable employment that was available, he joined a circus troupe, with which he traveled for two seasons. He then became a brakeman on a railroad, and in a short time was promoted to conductor. In 1869 he went to mining in his native state which he followed for four years and then, in 1873, made his way to Utah, and was a miner there for a year, when he returned to New York for a stay of eighteen months, and after that transferred his operations again to Utah. In 1881 he removed to Montana, followed mining for a while, then kept a boarding house, and soon enlarged his operations by locating and constructing the Columbia Gardens, a health resort in close proximity to Butte, which he conducted alone for a time, but when he saw a favorable opportunity for profits in the ice business, sold out two-thirds of his interest and began handling ice. He afterwards engaged in other lines of mercantile life. While in Utah politics opened a way for the gratification of a laudable ambition and his party elected him as a constable, and later as a justice of the peace. He was also a United States deputy marshal. Mr. Adams was married on January 3, 1866, to Miss Helena Ryan, of New York, daughter of William Ryan, a native of Ireland. They have had four children, of whom two are living, Laura, now Mrs. Frank Boucher, of Butte and William J., also living in Butte. In business and in official life Mr. Adams has so conducted himself as to merit and secure the esteem of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD D. AIKEN.—A life of subjected modesty was that of the honored subject of this memoir, and yet objective recognition and appreciation of sterling rectitude of character is never denied; and, though Edward Dorr Aiken sought not personal aggrandizement, he was prominent in the history of Montana from the pioneer epoch until the time of his death. He held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, and such was the purity and nobility of his character that it endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances to whom his death came with a sense of personal loss and bereavement. Such a man and such a life merit a prominent place among Montana's sterling pioneers.

Edward Dorr Aiken was born in Putney, Vt., July 6, 1838, and it would almost seem that the stern surroundings of his home in the Green Mountain State, whose rugged hillsides give grudging returns for men's labors, imparted to him a solidity of character which has made him true to himself and to his ideals. Of the details of his early career the following record appears in a Vermont paper, which noted his death with proper tribute to him as a man and a native son of the state. He was a descendant of John Aiken, prominent in Revolutionary history and in the early settlement of Vermont. His parents died many years ago and are buried in West Dummerston, leaving two sons and one daughter at the time of their death. Away back in the 'fifties he entered the employ of Randolph A. Knight, of Dummerston, as clerk in his store, and there he remained until 1863, when, at the age of twenty-five years, he joined with several others from Windham county and emigrated to Des Moines, Iowa, where he still remained in the employ of Mr. Knight. He was reared a farmer boy until he was thirteen, when he entered the mercantile business. May 1, 1864, Mr. Aiken, in company with Mr. Knight and several others, left Des Moines with a big freight wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen and an Indian pony, bound for Idaho territory, making their destination Virginia City, in the present state of Montana, then a part of the territory mentioned. Their freight consisted mostly of miners' goods. It was a trip of eighteen hundred miles and they were one hundred and fifteen days en route. At Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of Omaha, Neb., they found it necessary with others to form a large company for protection against the hostile Sioux, through whose territory they would travel for 600 miles up the North Platte river. They had several fights with the Indians, who tried to stampede their cattle. They crossed the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass.

It may be said that Mr. Aiken was engaged in mining in Alder gulch for about two years. In 1866 he located in Silver Bow, and in the fall went to Cable, where he engaged with the M. & M. Tunnel Company to drive a tunnel under Iron Mountain. He spent four and one-half years in this work, putting the tunnel in 1,100 feet From 1871 to 1878 he engaged in mining in the Moose creek district, after which time he moved to Butte. In 1880 he associated himself with Salton Cameron in purchasing the Butte foundry, which he managed until 1896, when ill health caused him to dispose of his interest in the same, and he thereafter lived practically retired until his death, which came on the 22d of April, 1900, the result of an attack of pneumonia, his illness being of only a few days' duration. As was said of him in the local press at the time of his demise, "It comes to the lot of few men to gain such universal respect and affection as that in which Mr. Aiken was held. He was noted for his many charitable works, and none of his brothers was ever so poor and lowly that he could be kept away from any of them in time of sickness or distress."

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Aiken held a position of distinction, having been for many years identified with the order, his initiation into Masonry having occurred in Golden Rule Lodge No. 32, at Putney, Vt. He took a conspicuous part in the work of the fraternity in Montana, having been past master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., of Butte; past high priest of Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T.; past worthy patron of Ruth Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., and a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He held the distinguished office of right eminent commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in the state, and was one of the most honored and popular adherents of the fraternity in this section of the Union. He was also a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

That Mr. Aiken was prominent in the political and public life of the state is evident when we revert to the various offices he held. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Seventh session of the territorial legislature, which convened at Virginia City; in 1873 he was a member of the Eighth, or extraordinary, session; in 1881 he was elected a member of the territorial council, being a representative of Deer Lodge county in each of these instances; and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present constitution of the state. He ever commanded public confidence and esteem.

On the 20th of April, 1882, Mr. Aiken was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Rodgers, who was born in Missouri, being the daughter of Captain William H. Rodgers, born in Indiana in 1814, removing thence to Missouri in the early 'thirties, and there engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1864 he came to Montana and opened a hotel in Virginia City, and in 1881 engaged in the same line of enterprise in Missoula, where his death occurred. He married Jane Logan, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of William Logan and of the same family of the late Gen. John A. Logan. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Aiken was the third in order of birth. She was fifteen years of age at the time of the family's removal to Montana, passing her sixteenth birthday in Virginia City. In 1883 Mrs. Aiken became a member of Ruth Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., was worthy matron of the same in 1896, while in 1897 she had the distinction of serving as grand worthy matron of the grand lodge of the order in Montana. She still maintains her home in Butte under the influences and hallowed associations of the past and enjoying the friendship of those to whom she and her husband had endeared themselves in the years gone by.

SAMUEL P. ALEXANDER, a prosperous and energetic miner of Butte, is a native of Prussia, born in that country in 1853. His parents, Aaron and Hulda (Solomon) Alexander, were also natives of Prussia, where his father was an excellent tailor. They had four children, of whom Samuel was the third. He was educated in his native land, and, in 1873, when he was twenty years old, emigrated to America, landing in New York and working there nine months in a liquor manufactory. From New York he came directly to Montana, locating first at Clancey, where he was interested in a shoe store, but after conducting it a short time sold out his interest and removed to Helena. There he went into the hotel business for a short time, returning to Clancey and working on the first hand jigs operated in the state. In 1875 he took up his residence in Butte, when the place consisted of only twelve or fourteen unpretentious cabins, but in 1875 also the mineral discoveries began and in 1876 he helped to survey and lay out the city for its future greatness. He spent a short time in the hotel business, and then opened a shoe store. In January, 1876, he started the first restaurant ever opened in Butte, sold it a few months later and took a contract to sink thirty feet in the little Mina mine for a half interest. Before long he sold half of his half and soon after the other half. He then went prospecting in the Pipestone district. In 1877 his brother died and Mr. Alexander took charge of a profitable shoe business left by him.

When volunteers for the campaign against the Nez Perces were called for, he was the first man to respond, arriving at Deer Lodge at midnight and going with the company from there to Warm Springs, where they were sworn in. The command started for Missoula, but meeting Dr. Mitchell on the road and being informed by him that the Indians were coming back on the Lo Lo trail, they returned to Warm Springs. Mr. Alexander was one of five soldiers who went out to confiscate horses, saddles and other munitions for the service. He took a horse but was compelled to give it up at the mouth of a gun. In the fall of 1877 he was one of the five guards who took the prisoner McAndrews from Butte to Boulder on the road to Radersburg, where he was hanged. The next year he opened and conducted the first pawnbrokers' shop in Butte. After a few months he gave this up and went to Glendale to work for a mining company there. In 1881 he returned to Butte, engaged in the meat business and a little while after sold out and opened a second-hand furniture store. The next year he removed to Wickes and from there to Gloster, in 1884 returned to Butte for a year and in 1885 went to Utah and engaged in mining at Brigham Canyon under contract. Three years later he went to San Francisco and mined in California. From California he went to Colorado, where he remained nearly twelve years. While in Colorado in 1898 Mr. Alexander was instrumental in having all volunteers in the Spanish-American war absolved from assessment work on their mining claims during their term of service. This was brought about by congressional action, for which Mr. Alexander made the original suggestion to Senator Wolcott. In 1901 he returned once more to Butte, where he still resides and is carrying on a profitable mining business. Mr. Alexander has been something of a wanderer, but, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, he has gathered some moss in the form of valuable mining interests in Colorado and Montana and real estate in Butte. A single man, he has ever felt at liberty to follow his inclination in whatever direction it guided him, but he has followed it to good purpose and is well esteemed.

GEORGE J. ALLEN, now one of the representative stock growers of Paradise Valley, Park county, came to Montana in the pioneer days of 1864, and has been ever since identified with mining operations and other industries of the now prosperous commonwealth. He was born in Henry county, Mo., on January 19, 1844, the son of George J. and Esther M. (Mitchel) Allen, the former born in North Carolina on April 5, 1809, and the latter in Browns Borough, Washington county, Tenn., on May 17, 1815, the daughter of William and Nancy Mitchel. Her marriage to Mr. Allen occurred on April 17, 1833, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The mother of Mr. Allen was the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel

Doak, D. D., who was born in Providence Church, Va., on August 1, 1749, and who, educated at Princeton University, attained eminence in the educational world as a successful educator and the founder of Washington College in Tennessee in 1795. He was its first president, serving in that capacity for thirty-six years, when his son, John W. Doak, succeeded him. The institution stands as a fitting monument to its founder, while in the principal building a magnificent memorial window, weighing 1,200 pounds, is placed in honor of this worthy man, who passed to his reward full of years of honor. George J. Allen, Sr., emigrated with his family to Boone county, Mo., in 1834, and after farming for one year, removed to Tebo, in what is now Henry county, where he entered claim to 350 acres, which he thoroughly improved and made his home until his death on March 5, 1850, his widow surviving him until February 13, 1853.

George J. Allen passed his boyhood and was educated in Henry county, Mo. In 1864, when twenty years of age, he started for Montana with horse and mule team, and driving a freight outfit. He had no serious trouble from Indians and arrived in Virginia City on the 1st of August, 1864. Here he engaged in mining with fair success, and in the spring of 1865 he removed to Last Chance gulch, and in Dry gulch, in the same locality, he and a partner bought a claim, which they worked for several months without success, and in the fall Mr. Allen was one of fifty-four who built a fleet of boats and started down the Missouri river, the outfit being called the Rawhide fleet, under command of Capt. Knox. They embarked at Fort Benton and made the river trip of 2,600 miles to St. Joseph, Mo., in twenty-eight days. Mr. Allen then remained on the old homestead at Tebo, Mo., until 1880, when he again drove a team on an overland trip to Montana. He came to Park county, and to Paradise valley, where he first bought a small tract of land, to which he added a homestead claim and railroad land, until the area of his estate is now 3,200 acres. Here he has since engaged in stock growing, raising cattle and horses upon an extensive scale, in the former line giving preference to the Hereford breed. He is an admirer of good horseflesh, and has ever in evidence good animals of standard-bred stock. In driving he is reluctant to figure in the background, and it must be a speedy horse that will essay passing him on the road.

In his political proclivities Mr. Allen supports the Democratic party, and he served as postmaster of Paradise valley for one year, the office being abandoned after Livingston was established. He has also served as school director at various times, and earnestly advocates every enterprise looking to the advancement of the local welfare, and is held in the highest estimation of all who know him. His religious faith is Congregational, while Mrs. Allen is an active worker in the Baptist church.

On April 22, 1874, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Betty J. Fisher, born in Howard county, Mo., the daughter of Jacob and Jane (Allen) Fisher, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was a half sister of George J. Allen, Sr. Mrs. Allen's paternal grandfather was Daniel Fisher, born in Virginia, and his father was born of German ancestors in Philadelphia, before the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen nine children have been born, of whom Elbert, the fourth, now attending the State University at Bozeman, and Carrie, the seventh, are living. James R., George, Edwin, Henry, Joseph, Annie and Lucy have passed away.

ROBERT D. ALTON, M. D.—An eminent pioneer physician and surgeon of Montana, who nearly twenty years ago came to the great northwest and began his life of usefulness among her people, laying the resources of his professional training and skill under tribute to their necessities and impressing upon the community the forceful influence of his progressive spirit, Dr. Robert D. Alton, of Livingston, Park county, has risen into place and consequence in the state of his adoption, and is securely established in the confidence and esteem of her people. He was born at Carbondale, Pa., February 9, 1860, the son of Davis and Helen C. (Williams) Alton. His father, Davis Alton, was a manufacturer of iron in the Lehigh valley, Pa., and served with distinction and the rank of major in the Civil war.

Dr. Alton received his scholastic training in the schools of Burlington, N. J., and in 1878 entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1881. He was then appointed house surgeon of Charity Hospital and demonstrator of anatomy, medical department Wooster University. In the summer of 1882 he went to Colorado, and in March, 1883, came to Montana, and locating at Livingston, Park county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has pursued with such success that he is now one of the leading physicians of his section of the state and local surgeon to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Association. He was active in organizing St. Luke's Hospital at Livingston, is a member of its board of trustees and one of its visiting surgeons. In educational matters in the community he has shown a great and serviceable interest; he has been for many years a member of the city school board and is at this time (1902) its president. Much of the progress and excellence of the schools is due to his intelligent study of their needs and his energetic application of the knowledge thereby acquired.

Fraternally the Doctor is prominently identified with the Masonic order in several of its branches, holding membership in Livingston Lodge No. 32, the local Royal Arch Chapter and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, being eminent commander of the last named. He is also a member of Livingston Lodge No. 246, of the Order of Elks. On February 15, 1888, he was married to Miss Anna Mintie, the daughter of Fergus L. and Eleanor (Russell) Mintie. Mrs. Alton is a native of Darlington, Wis., where she was born December 13, 1867. She is an ardent and zealous worker in the Episcopal church, and is also a member of Milicent Porter Chapter, D. A. R., of Waterbury, Conn. The Doctor and Mrs. Alton have one son, Robert M. Alton, who was born April 1, 1889, and is attending the city schools of Livingston.

ROBERT ANDREW.—The subject of this review, who is one of the most progressive and successful of the farmers and sheep growers of Park county, passed his youth amid the banks and braes of bonnie Scotland, and in his sturdy integrity of character and his invincible spirit shows the typical attributes of his race. He was born in Banff, Scotland, on November 17, 1853, being one of the thirteen children of James and Jane (Fraser) Andrew, both of whom were likewise born in Banff, being representatives of worthy old Scottish families. The paternal grandfather of our subject also bore the name of James Andrew, and he was born in Banff, where the family had been established for many generations. The father of our subject was a farmer, his farm being called Chapeltown of Marnoch, and passed his entire life in his native land.

Robert Andrew passed his early years at Banff, where he attended the public schools, and in 1867, at the age of fourteen years, he went to New Zealand and engaged as a plowman until 1881, having taken contracts for the breaking of land. He then came to America and made his way to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in freighting for a short time, and then rented a farm in the Missouri valley, about thirty-five miles from Helena, and engaged in agricultural pursuits about three years, but with such meagre success that he went to While Sulphur Springs and there turned his attention to the sheep business. Six months later he removed to Fish creek, where he remained somewhat more than three years, and then leased what is known as the Antelope sheep ranch, on that creek, and engaged in sheep growing, eventually purchasing the ranch of Everett & Blakely and adding to its area by purchase of adjoining tracts until the place comprised 4,000 acres. He had on hand more than 6,000 sheep at the time of disposing of the ranch and stock in 1900 to Paul Van Cleve. He then purchased his present fine ranch located in Paradise valley, on the Yellowstone river, ten miles above the city of Livingston, his postoffice address. Here he has 380 acres supplied with effective irrigation, and expects to raise an average of 1,000 tons of hay annually to feed sheep for the spring market. He has at the present time 5,000 sheep grazing on the Yellowstone river. He conducts operations with much ability, and is known as one of the progressive men of this section of the state, thoroughly careful in his efforts and utilizing the most effective methods in all branches of his business.

In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He has made the best of improvements on his ranch, having but recently completed a fine residence of modern architectural design, equipped with modern conveniences. His ranch is beautifully located in the valley, and is one of the show places of this section. November 17, 1886, Mr. Andrew was united in marriage to Miss Anna McCrea, who was born in Peterhead, Scotland, the daughter of John McCrea.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS, who is one of the worthy pioneers of Missoula county, and who has had many interesting experiences in his numerous hunting expeditions in the early days, as well as with certain of his business experiences, is now a resident in the Lo Lo creek district, where he has a fine ranch of 240 acres, and is successfully engaged in raising stock and farming and fruit growing. Mr. Andrews is a native of London, England, born on Christmas day, 1855, the son of William H. and Mary A. Andrews, also natives of England, whence the father emigrated to America in 1861, accompanied by his son, Joseph. The mother was to follow them the succeeding year, but her death occurred on the day she was to embark. William H. Andrews had joined the church of Latter Day Saints and went to Salt Lake City from Omaha, crossing the plains with ox teams. Joseph was then but six years of age, but he well recalls the fact that they had to stop half a day on the journey to allow a herd of buffalo to pass.

Joseph H. Andrews was educated in Salt Lake City, where he remained until he was fifteen years old, when he ran away from home, going to Idaho, and in the Raft river district was employed in herding cattle, which occupation he continued for eight years. He first came to Montana in 1877, and then went to British Columbia, taking horses for the British government. He then came back to Meadow creek, where he was for a time engaged in mining, with a miner's varied success. Subsequently he went to Idaho and thence to Nevada, passing some time there in Virginia City. In 1881, at Marsh Basin, Cassia county, Idaho, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Elizabeth Halstead, a native of Clinton county, Ill. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews passed some time in traveling through Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, and in the spring of 1882 came to Missoula, Mont., and in the fall he took up the claim where they have since had their home, additions having been made to the place until it now comprises 240 acres. Mr. Andrews has been successfully engaged here in farming and the live stock business, and has also devoted attention to the raising of fruit, to which a portion of his farm is well adapted. He has an excellent home and is one of the prosperous men of this section. In politics Mr. Andrews supports the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Improved Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH C. ANNEAR.—In the picturesque old county of Cornwall, England, the ancestry of Mr. Annear can be traced back to a time to which the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and the name is one which has ever stood for integrity and sturdy intelligence and industry. Mr. Annear has personally manifested these characteristics in a marked degree, and by his ability and well directed efforts has gained a competency, while he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the attractive little city of Walkerville, Silver Bow county.

Joseph Charles Annear was born in Cornwall, England, on March 9, 1847, the seventh of the eight children of Joseph Job and Louisa (Rogers) Annear, both of whom died in Cornwall, where the father was a mason and contractor. He was a Tory in his politics, and a communicant of the Church of England. Of his twelve children six are living and three are residents of the United States. Mr. Annear received his education in the schools of Cornwall, and there served an apprenticeship of seven years at the mason's trade. In 1871 Mr. Annear determined to try his fortunes in the United States, and he located in Fall River, Mass., where he worked at his trade principally on the large stone buildings of the cotton factories until 1875, when he went west to San Francisco, and devoted his attention to his trade in California until 1880, assisting in the erection of buildings for Senator Stanford and working in divers sections of the state.

In 1880 Mr. Annear came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was employed at his trade until the fall of 1881, when he began contracting and building. He erected a number of quartz mills in various sections of the state, and among them are the one at Silver Star, the Bluebird, at Butte, and the Bimetallic, at Granite. He also had many other important contracts and was very successful in his business operations, which he continued with vigor and ability until 1896, when he retired, having since maintained his home in Walkerville, where he owns valuable real estate and he also has valuable holdings in Butte. In politics Mr. Annear is a stalwart Republican, prominent in his party in the state. He was chosen as the first city treasurer of Walkerville in 1890, and in 1892 represented his ward on the board of aldermen, and in that year also he was elected representative of Silver Bow county in the lower house of the legislature, receiving the largest majority of any candidate elected at that time. Mr. Annear proved a valuable working member of the legislature, in which he made an enviable record. Fraternally he is prominently identified with Freemasonry, having become an entered apprentice in Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, in Butte, in 1884, and having been duly raised to the master's degree in that body. In 1890 he took the capitular degrees in Deer Lodge Chapter No. 12, and also belongs to Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T.; is past master of his lodge and takes a deep interest in the work of this noble fraternity. In 1869 Mr. Annear was united in marriage to Miss Grace Bettinson, who, like himself, was born in Cornwall, and whose death occurred on March 7, 1892. On March 16, 1893, he wedded Miss Mary Coombe, also a native of Cornwall. They have two children, Joseph Charles, Jr., born April 9, 1894, and Benjamin John, born September 18, 1897.

REV. CYRIL PAUWELYN is the pastor of St. Ann's church and catholicity in Great Falls. In the beginning the Catholics were attended by the Jesuit fathers from the mission of St. Peter's. Later it became a dependency of Helena, and was attended by some of the clergy attached to the cathedral. During this time a substantial church was erected by Rev. A. H. Lambaere. The church was first opened for services on Rosary Sunday, 1890, by the Ordinary, who on a subsequent occasion blessed it formally under the name and title of St. Ann, and Rev. J. J. Dols was assigned to the mission as its first pastor. He was born at Sittara, Holland, March 6, 1848, acquired his literary education in Holland and Belgium, and pursued his theological studies at both the American College and the University at Louvain, Belgium. He received priestly orders at Bruxelles in 1874 at the hands of the Papal Nuncio, and came at once to America as a missionary priest of the archdiocese of Oregon. He was stationed at McMinnville, Ore., for three years and built the first church there. Four years of service at Gervais followed, and in 1881 he was sent to Montana, where he made a lasting reputation as a Christian, an earnest and generous worker in the religious field, and as an able financier and business man. Butte demanded such a priest as Father Dols, and he was sent there as its first resident pastor. There he erected a comfortable residence, and at once took steps to secure a much needed institution in the growing city of mines, a hospital. Largely through his efforts and personal aid St. James Hospital was established and placed under charge of the Sisters of Charity, of Leavenworth. In 1883 the cornerstone of the fine brick church was laid, and his energy was so great that it was completed, at a cost of $18,000, and dedicated in September, 1884. In December, 1885, Father Dols took a much needed rest in an extended visit to his native country. On his return, in 1886, he took spiritual charge of the Catholics of Beaverhead and Madison counties; first at Laurin, where he built a neat residence, then at Dillon, here he built a brick church with rectory, which was completed and dedicated to St. Rose of Lima in 1887. This was constructed from moneys generously given by persons of all creeds. Here Father Dols labored with power and great acceptability until February, 1891, when he was transferred to Great Falls as its first rector. His field extended over Cascade county and demanded all his time and wonderful energy for five years, he having no assistant. The parochial residence at Great Falls was purchased with his own money and later willed to the church. The church at that time was over $4,000 in debt. Through Father Dols' exertions and financial ability the debt was soon paid and, to use his own language, "Since 1893 we have helped our sisters to accomplish, in spite of hard times, a mammoth undertaking, the building of Columbus Hospital." Wishing to keep St. Ann's church out of debt he never charged rent for the use of his dwelling, and was forming plans for the erection of a suitable parochial residence, for which he had purchased an ample site. These plans were entirely changed by his unlooked-for death from pleuro-pneumonia on May 30, 1898, at the hospital he had himself founded and built. His funeral services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Brondel, and sixteen priests were present in honor of this wonderful man, a giant in the cause for which he so long labored. He won many friends, and by his will bequeathed to St. Ann's church his home as a rectory, and to Columbus Hospital the residue of his fortune. His memory will be long cherished as one of Great Falls' most eminent and useful citizens. Father Dols said of Columbus Hospital: "It is the pride of Great Falls. Especially built for the care of the sick and disabled, it has all the modern improvements, and, under the direction of scientific architects, it has been made a perfect sanitarium. Its operating rooms are the finest in Montana, while the kindness of the Sisters of Charity of Providence make it a perfect home. As nurses they show the kindness of sisters, the care of a mother, and God only knows the physical and spiritual good accomplished by their sweet influence." This great institution has since attained magnificent proportions. It is not merely a hospi-

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tal. It has connected with it a training school for nurses, with a two-years course, from which seven nurses were graduated since its opening in 1894, the only school of its kind in a wide extent of territory. A maternity hospital, St. Elizabeth's home, an annex costing $14,000, was finished in 1901. Columbus Hospital is the authorized hospital of the large Boston & Montana Smelter and of the Great Northern Railway. Sister James, a woman of remarkable ability as an organizer and financier, has been the superior from its incipiency. It has in its corps a large staff of physicians and surgeons, eighteen sisters and twelve trained nurses. In 1901 its benefits were received by 1,012 patients.

Father Dols was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Allaeys, who labored faithfully until August, 1901, when, at his own request, by reason of failing health, he was transferred to Bozeman. He began the erection of the new church now in progress and laid its foundation.

A strong personality, endowed with considerable activity have won for Father Pauwelyn, the immediate subject, the complimentary sobriquet of "ecclesiastical beaver." He was born at Poelcapelle, West Flanders, Belgium, April 26, 1863. He made his humanities at Ypres, his philosophy at Roulers and his theology partly in the Seminary of Bruges and partly in the American College at Louvain. He left Europe in company with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Junger, who was returning from Rome, and arrived at Helena in the latter part of September, 1885. Father Pauwelyn was then only a deacon. The priestly orders were conferred on him by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel in the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts at Helena, November 29, 1885. Though his ordination to the priesthood had been preceded by another, that of Stephen De Rouge, S. J., held in the same cathedral two months before, Father Pauwelyn is entitled to the honor of being the first priest of the Helena diocese ordained in Montana. He at once actively entered into missionary life along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Helena to the Dakota line, visiting each of the railroad camps every two months, also each of the mining camps and settlements within a radius of sixty miles from Helena, establishing churches and carrying Christian consolation to hundreds otherwise unprovided for. He built the first Catholic church of Bozeman, the first frame church in Livingston and Marysville, purchased and improved the church at Glendive, improved the churches of Missouri valley, Boulder valley and Three Forks. On October 20, 1887, he was appointed the first pastor of the church of the Sacred Hearts at Miles City with charge of the territory now Custer, Yellowstone, Carbon, Dawson and Rosebud counties, a pastorate of 50,000 square miles, Rev. Father Follet relieving him of the territory and churches of Missouri Valley, Wickes, Marysville, and part of Lewis and Clarke and Meagher counties, and Father Van Den Broeck relieving him of the care of the churches at Bozeman, Livingston, Three Forks, White Sulphur Springs, and other places in Gallatin, Park and Meagher counties. During this pastorate he improved the churches at Miles City, Glendive and Billings. He was the first to visit and hold services at Red Lodge, and secured the site and raised funds for the erection of a church there. Adding to his strong vitality in 1890 by a six-months visit to Europe, during which he saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, he returned much improved in vigor and activity. On January 30, 1891, he was transferred to Butte and Dillon missions as assistant to Rev. Father Van de Ven. In 1893 he succeeded Father Dols in the charge of Dillon church and the missions in Beaverhead and Madison counties. He improved the Dillon church and paid off its debt. He also secured the site for a church at Sheridan. On October 19, 1898, he was re-appointed to the Miles City mission. Here he paid off the church debt and made many improvements in the grounds and surroundings of the church that now make it one of the beauty spots of Montana. On August 3, 1901, he was placed in charge of St. Ann's church at Great Falls to succeed Father Dols. He was the father of St. John's Ecclesiastical Society of Montana, organized at Helena August 30, 1900, incorporated August 31, 1900, and framed its constitution and bylaws. In Great Falls he has much improved the parochial residence, and has labored hard in the interests of the 2,500 attendants of the church. The Rev. Thomas McCormack of Thurles, Ireland, was assigned as his assistant on October 10, 1901. A Slavic priest will soon be appointed as another assistant. Father Pauwelyn says, "Our large congregation is a most cosmopolitan one. People are here from all quarters of the globe. Many cannot speak English. My ability to speak four languages helps me wonderfully in my work. My only regret is that I do not speak more languages." All denominations and classes of people in Great Falls are witnesses to the broad Christian charity, the self-abnegating devotion and the energetic business qualities of Father Pauwelyn, while his cosmopolitan flock hold him in tender reverence and love.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.—One of the pioneers of Montana whose life has been one of signal honor and usefulness, Mr. Arnold was numbered among the early settlers of the beautiful Gallatin valley, and has here maintained his home during all the long intervening years, successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing. Mr. Arnold was born on August 8, 1842, in Warren county, Ky., the son of William and Polly (Marr) Arnold, also natives of Kentucky, where they passed their lives, the father being an agriculturalist. Of their eight children four are yet living.

William H. Arnold early began to contribute his quota to the work of the homestead farm, his education being afforded by the common schools. His school opportunities were exceedingly limited but by personal application and association with the practical affairs of life he has effectively supplemented this rudimentary education, and is a man oi strong intellectuality and broad information. He left home in 1864, in March, starting for the far west from Booneville, Mo., making the long and then hazardous overland trip to Montana, where he arrived in September of the same year. He first located in Alder gulch, at that time a bustling mining camp. Mr. Arnold remained in that locality until December, when he came to the Gallatin valley and took up a tract of the government land about seven miles from his present fine homestead, where he remained about two years, farming in a somewhat primitive way. He then settled on his present farm, which now comprises about one section, and lies seven miles northwest of Bozeman. Here he has been engaged in general farming, but is now gradually giving more attention to the raising of live stock, which he contemplates conducting on an extensive scale. His first residence on his present ranch was a log house, 18x24 feet in dimensions, but before building that he had maintained his abode in even more primitive dwellings. In 1883 he erected his present commodious and attractive farm house, and he also has a residence property in Bozeman, which he occupies that his children may have the superior advantages of the city schools and the college.

On May 24, 1870, in the vicinity of his present farm home was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arnold to Miss Ellen Flannery, born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1845. Emigrating to America in 1866, she came to Montana in 1869. She was the daughter of Matthew and Cathrine (Foggarty) Flannery, and the father died in Ireland, while the mother is still living in the Gallatin valley. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had ten children, two of the number are married, and they now have four grandchildren. Their children are William H., Mary (Mrs. Charles Waterman), Lizzie (Mrs. Joseph Friel), Louis, Annie, James W., Ella, Alice, Alberta, Josephine. These children were all members of the Society of Native Sons and Daughters of Montana, while Mr. Arnold is one of the prominent members of the Pioneers' Society, having been among the first to become identified with it. The family are members of the Catholic church, and have a place of prominence in the community, where they are held in the highest esteem. In politics Mr. Arnold gives his support to the Democratic party, and, when Montana was admitted to statehood, and he thus acquired the right of franchise, he cast his first presidential vote in 1892 for Grover Cleveland. He is a man of sterling character, progressive and public-spirited and one of the honored and popular pioneers of the Gallatin valley.

DAVID AUSTIN.—The lamented subject of this sketch, who was one of Montana's most respected and in his way one of her most serviceable citizens, and whose tragical and untimely death was universally regretted, was a native of New York, from which state he removed to California in 1855, making the trip round Cape Horn. Upon his arrival in the Golden state, he followed mining in the northern part for some time, later making a trip to Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and in 1863 came from Elk City to Montana, locating at Virginia City, where he engaged in mining for a short time. From there he removed to Missoula and was in the employ of A. G. England at different times during the next seven years. When the Cedar creek excitement broke out he purchased claim No. 53, below the discovery, that later proved to be very rich, but which he sold for $2,500, and with the money purchased the ranch on which his widow now lives, he having been killed in 1885 by the accidental discharge of a rifle while hunting deer. He left no children. Mr. Austin took a very active interest in public affairs, giving to the community and the county the full benefit of his good judgment and strong common sense, and contributing freely in more substantial ways to any desirable public improvement. That this active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people was highly appreciated by them is proven by the fact that he was their choice as county commissioner for four successive terms, and that his administration of the affairs of the office was universally commended. Since his death Mr. Austin has managed the ranch with skill and judgment. Like her husband, she is held in the highest esteem.

THOMAS C. BACH.—One of the conspicuous figures in the history of Montana is the distinguished jurist whose name introduces this review. He is honored as a citizen whose career has conferred credit and dignity on the state, and whose marked abilities have heightened the fame of her judiciary. He holds distinctive precedence as a lawyer and judge, having served as associate justice of the supreme tribunal of the territory of Montana, while his literary attainments are of high order; his reading and investigation having been directed along almost every line of thought and investigation, while his strong mentality and distinct individuality make him a natural leader of men and director of opinion.

Judge Bach is a native of the city of Brooklyn, now a portion of Greater New York, where he was born on October 10, 1853, being the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Nostrand) Bach, both of whom were born on Long Island, being respectively the one of English and the other of German lineage. The grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line was Robert Bach, who came from England to America early in the nineteenth century, locating on Long Island. This was his place of abode at the time of the outbreak of the war of 1812, and he gave distinct evidence of his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting for service in the American army, with which he remained until peace was declared. Subsequently he engaged in the wholesale drug business; and it is a matter of record that he erected the first brick house in the city of Brooklyn. There was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Cowan, who was born in Ireland; and there was born, in 1814, their son, John Casnave Bach, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. The former died in 1885, in the seventy-first year of his life, his widow surviving him two years, her demise occurring in 1887, at which time she had attained the age of sixty-seven years. They became the parents of eleven children, and of this number eight are now living. Thomas C. Bach was the eighth child in order of birth, and at the age of eight years he accompanied his parents on their removal to New York city, where he was reared to maturity. His preliminary education was secured in private schools, and he eventually matriculated in the school of arts of Columbia College, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of B. A., the master's degree being later conferred on him by his alma mater. After his graduation in the literary department of the university he entered the law department, completing the prescribed course and graduating as a member of the class of 1877, receiving the degree of B. L. He then entered the law office of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, one of the eminent members of the bar of the national metropolis and at one time minister to Spain, and under these most favorable conditions continued his technical studies until 1878, acting in the capacity of brief clerk for his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1877, and began the practice of his profession in New York city, thus continuing for a decade. The year 1884 witnessed his removal to Montana, first locating in Bozeman, and the following year entered into a professional alliance with Judge W. H. DeWitte, of Butte, in which city he was engaged in active practice until 1886, establishing a prestige which has been cumulative in character up to the present day. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him fourth associate justice of the supreme court of the territory, and he forthwith took up his official residence, first in Miles City, then in Great Falls, and at the expiration of his term of office he moved to Helena, where he has since maintained his home and professional headquarters. He served on the supreme bench with signal ability, retaining the incumbency until the admission of Montana to statehood, in 1889. He took to the supreme bench the very highest qualifications for this most responsible office in the system of government, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a lawyer—distinguished by an unswerving integrity of purpose and a masterful grasp of the problems presented for solution. Many of his decisions became authoritative, being regarded as models of judicial wisdom. In the work entitled "Jones on Mortgages," Vol. I, the opinion of Judge Bach in the case of Gassert vs. Bogk, is quoted as authority on parol evidence in connection with the entering of corroborative testimony to the fact that a deed may be shown to be absolutely equivalent to a mortgage on the property involved. The opinion rendered by Judge Bach in this case was sustained by the supreme court of the United States, as is shown in the reports of that tribunal. (Thirteenth Supreme Court Reports, 738; section 247.) Other rulings entered by him while on the bench have been the objects of favorable comment by the supreme court of the United States. From 1897 until 1899 Judge Bach rendered most efficient service as reporter of the supreme court of the state of Montana, while prior to this, in 1893, he served in the lower house as representative of Lewis and Clarke county.

In politics Judge Bach has always rendered unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, whose cause he has advocated with marked power and eloquence during the various campaigns. Upon his retirement from the supreme bench he entered into a professional partnership with Judge Horace Buck, this association continuing until the appointment of Judge Buck to the district bench, while later he was elected associate justice of the supreme court. After conducting an individual practice for some time, Judge Bach became associated in his professional work with E. W. and J. K. Toole, under the firm name of Toole, Bach & Toole, and this alliance was maintained until the fall of 1900, when J. K. Toole was elected governor of the state, whereupon the firm name became Toole & Bach. The firm control a large and important legal business, practicing in all the courts and retaining a representative clientage. Judge Bach is one of the eminent members of the Montana bar; has the confidence of the people and is regarded as a safe, conservative and conscientious attorney and counsel. He is well known throughout the state, and is honored for his high professional ability and his inflexible integrity in all the relations of life. On June 5, 1889, Judge Bach was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Child, of Helena. Mrs. Bach was born in California, whither her parents had removed from Rhode Island. Judge and Mrs. Bach have two daughters, Dorothy and Marjorie.

THOMAS T. BAKER.—Born at Coveton, Barbour county, in what is now West Virginia, November 12, 1839, and reaching his majority just as the dense cloud of the Civil war was rising, Thomas T. Baker, a prominent and successful civil engineer of Butte, was so situated as to see the salient features of that sanguinary struggle and be one of its sufferers. His parents, Joseph K. and Matilda (Thomas) Baker, were Virginians—born in that section which was West Virginia after 1863. The father, a prosperous farmer, was also in the United States civil service. Mr. Baker, the third of thirteen children, received his early education in the public schools of his native county. He remained at home engaged in work on his father's farm until the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, beginning service as a corporal and being mustered out in 1865 as a lieutenant. He went through the contest without permanent injury, although engaged in more than fifteen battles, among them that of Cloyd's Mountain in 1864, at which after one hour and a half of fierce fighting 600 gallant troops lay dead on the field. Other battles in which Mr. Baker was engaged were those of New River Bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Winchester, Hall Town and Petersburg. At Winchester he received a wound which laid him up for three months. He was on the field at Appomattox when Lee's army stacked arms in the surrender. He saw the first land battle of the war at Philippi, W. Va., on June 3, 1861, and what was practically its close when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox. During his western life he took an active part in the campaign against the Nez Perces, fighting them at Camas creek. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the war Mr. Baker returned to his home and in September, 1865, removed to Iowa, and entered a preparatory school at Lynnville, and then took a college course at Grinnell College, from which he was graduated in 1874, having studied the scientific course and civil engineering. He remained in the college a year as assistant instructor in chemistry and physics, and at its close came to Montana in 1875, locating at Virginia City, where for one year he was principal of the city schools. In 1877 he was appointed deputy mineral surveyor, and, in the spring of 1878, removed to Butte and began practice as a civil engineer and surveyor. He has also followed patenting claims during most of this time, and has been concerned in works of construction involving great difficulties, which he has overcome in a masterful way. He surveyed the ditch and superintended the erection of the water works at Glendale, and put in the hydraulic plant at Yugo sapphire mines. His services are often in demand as an expert reporter on mines and mining properties. Mr. Baker was married in April, 1884, to Miss Mary Hobart, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Jacob H., of school age. Mr. Baker is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Republican party. He has several times been elected county surveyor, and has given eminent satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties. His life is a busy and productive one, leaving him little leisure for the gratification of any desire for mere pleasure, and about the only sport in which he indulges is an occasional hunting or fishing trip. He is a genial, cheerful and entertaining gentleman of high character and fine social qualities.

ORLANDO B. BARBER.—Now living in practical retirement, after years of "ceaseless toil and endeavor," the resulting a success which enables him to rest from his labors and enjoy the evening of life in that repose which is his just due, Mr. Barber comes of old stock, his paternal American ancestors having settled in New England in the early colonial epoch, as is shown from records extant. He himself was born in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., on August 8, 1828. His father, Samuel Barber, was born in Worcester, Mass., and removed to New York about 1800. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Revolution. Samuel Barber married Olive May, a native of New York, where she died, as did also her husband. In their family were nine children.

Orlando B. Barber, the seventh child of his parents, received a good English education in the common schools, and his early life was passed on the farm. He learned the trade of millwright, becoming a skilled artisan while still young. Finally he removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming and carpentering for several years, and then removed to Minnesota, where agriculture again engrossed his attention. He was one of the three men who founded Redwood Falls, in Redwood county, Minn. He was a resident of Pennsylvania in 1861 and raised a company of 112 men for enlistment in the Union army, but was not called into active service. In 1866 Mr. Barber joined the Fiske expedition and came across the plains to Montana, locating in Virginia City, where he followed his trade of millwright. He assisted in building the Hope mill at Phillipsburg and also one at Red Mountain. In 1870 he engaged in merchandising in Virginia City, and successfully continued it for a number of years. In 1884 he became the owner of a ranch property in the Ruby valley, in Madison county, known as the Valley View ranch, and comprising about 400 acres, and there engaged in the raising of cattle and horses. He now owns a fine ranch near Sheridan, Madison county, where he has his home, the place comprising about 400 acres. This is now in charge of his son, a capable young man. He also has interests in placer mines in the county. For seven years Mr. Barber traveled extensively throughout the Union, and then came to his pleasant home, where he lives quietly, enjoying to the full the companionship of his many friends in the community, where he is held in the highest esteem as one of the venerable pioneers of the county.

Mr. Barber has ever shown great interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his state. His political support has been always given to the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the territorial legislature of Montana. Fraternally he has long been identified with the noble order of Freemasons. He is a member of Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Virginia City, and Montana Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., of the same place. In 1850 Mr. Barber and Miss Samantha Gates were married. She was born in New York. Her paternal grandfather was a drummer in the Revolution, enlisting when fourteen years old and serving seven years, showing that the family has been long established in America. Mrs. Barber proved a true companion and helpmeet to her husband during their long wedded life, which was one of ideal character, and the deepest sorrow of his life was that which came December 28, 1899, when she was summoned from earth. By her gentle, womanly character and unselfishness she endeared herself to a large circle of friends, to whom her death came as a personal bereavement. She left two children, Ellen, the wife of D. W. Tilton, of Butte, and Charles, who has charge of the homestead ranch. Both were born in Pennsylvania. On January 8, 1901, Mr. Barber married Miss Bessie Bartlit, born in Essex, N. Y., the daughter of Elihu Bartlit.

JOHN C. BAILEY.—Born at Corry, Erie county, Pa., March 26, 1851, and growing up in the midst of the excitement created by the discovery of oil in large quantities in his native state, John C. Bailey, of Havre, has twice consulted the deeps of the mountains as to what they can yield up for the support and enrichment of mankind. His father, Enoch Bordwell, also a native of the Keystone state, was prominently engaged in the oil-producing business at the very height of its prosperity. He died at Corry in 1882, leaving a widow whose maiden name was Julia Ann Wooden, a native of Pennsylvania, who is still living with her children in the east. Mr. Bailey attended school at Lottsville and Corry, Pa., and Penn Yan, N. Y. He left school at the age of twenty and then read law for two years at Corry; but in 1873, changing his mind as to a professional career, he purchased the Corry Commercial College, which he conducted for two years. The next year and a half he spent in the lumber business near his native town, and then for two years sold buggies in Pennsylvania for a Cincinnati manufactory. From 1877 to 1882 he was in the oil district, speculating in oil, and from 1882-87 had a seat in the oil exchange at Oil City, Pa., where he did an enormous business. In 1887 he enlisted in the Twentieth United States Infantry at Columbus, Ohio, and was sent to Fort Assinniboine as sergeant in charge of forty-five men. He remained at the Fort three years and a half, and was then stationed for a year at Newark, N. J., in the recruiting service, returning to the Fort in 1891, and being discharged from the service there in 1892, after a term of five years.

In politics Mr. Bailey is a Democrat, and as such has been influential in local affairs and rendered conspicuous service to his community in various representative capacities. He was for years a member of the city council at Corry, Pa., and has been regularly a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party from his section in Montana for the last ten years, serving repeatedly as chairman in the county organization. He is a member of Corry City Lodge No. 470, K. of P., and its first lieutenant in the Uniform Rank of the order. His home is in Havre, where he has the good will of all classes of the citizens. Mr. Bailey's family name is Bordwell, and he was christened Gilbert Shearer Bordwell; but on joining the army he chose to enlist under the name of John C. Bailey, and has since retained that name.

ANTHONY W. BARNARD.—What a flood of interesting reflections, what striking contrasts of primitive and present conditions, what memories of startling developments and stirring scenes, must crowd upon the mind of Anthony Wayne Barnard, of Butte, in his hours of reverie. For, although yet in the noon of life, he is one of the city's oldest inhabitants. When he reached the place on August 6, 1866, her inhabitants did not number 150, and he picketed his horses amid the luxuriant grass, full two feet high, where now her principal streets are filled with the busy tides of life and trade. Great trees crowned the northern hill where now are happy homes or marts of traffic. Silver Bow valley was a verdant velvet meadow, silver-veined with streams. The antelope, the elk and the deer disported freely in sight of the smoke of her chimneys, and all the feathered tribe of the forest were musical at her borders. The story of her growth is not quite that of the Arabian tale, but something very like it.

Mr. Barnard was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on September 3, 1846. His father was Martin M. Barnard, a native of Virginia, who, wandering into the Empire state in his early manhood, married Elizabeth Benedict, and settled down on a farm, as he probably supposed, for life. But early in the 'fifties he was moved by the liberal offers of land by the government to leave the home he had established and seek a new one in the west. He located on government land in Rock county, Wis., where he resided until his death in 1876. His wife died soon after their arrival in Wisconsin. The family consisted of eight children, Anthony being the fifth. He was four or five years old when the family removed from the east, and became a veritable farmer's son in the wild west—went to school when he could, and secured by great good fortune a finishing course at a good high school. He remained at home working on the farm until he was nineteen years old. Then, in 1866, with a team and spring-wagon he started for Montana, by Council Bluffs and Omaha and up the Platte river to Fort Laramie. This was the year in which Red Cloud made so much trouble for settlers and emigrants, and when bloody massacres, among them that of Harney's men, horrified the country. But before Mr. Barnard's party left the fort a treaty of peace had been made, and the train of seventy-five wagons to which he was attached had no annoyance from the savages. The streams and rivers were much swollen, however, and the party experienced great difficulty in fording them and in crossing on improvised rafts where fording was impossible. Several men and many mules and cattle were drowned in these crossings. The train passed the Custer battle ground, but saw not one human habitation for 500 miles after leaving Fort Laramie. They traveled on the new Bozeman route and saw Col. Bozeman at his ferry when they crossed the Yellowstone. The next year he was killed. The caravan arrived at Virginia City late in July and reached Butte early in August. The journey had been long and exhaustive, unexpected delays and difficulties had occurred so that when it was ended Mr. Barnard's slender means were entirely gone. But he was not discouraged. He went to work promptly at the mines earning what he could while the season lasted. After it was over there was no work, and a majority of his friends and acquaintances returned east.

But he was made of sterner stuff, and he determined to "stick and do," or die in the effort. There was opportunity to work the placer claims about three months in the year, and the other months were spent in prospecting, going on stampedes and other ways of trying "to make a stake." Mr. Barnard located some good placer ground, being one of the first patentees within the limits of the state. His claim, No. 42, was a good producer. From it he took out in dust about $200,000. It was located in Missoula gulch, almost in what is now the heart of the city. From it he has sold $40,000 worth of town lots, and the rest is worth a great deal of money, aside from its value for mining, which is considerable, quartz having been developed. He is interested in many other mining properties, among them some twenty-five quartz claims and is besides one of the most extensive owners of real estate in Butte. The Barnard block on Granite street was the first one he built. He has since erected many houses in various parts of the city, in whose future greatness he never for a moment lost faith. While others of her citizens were investing in booming towns, particularly Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, and losing their money, he put every dollar he had available in good home properties, and made large profits. At the same time he was building up the town and in this way has done as much for its growth and development as any one and more than most.

Mr. Barnard is a strict Jeffersonian Democrat, but has steadfastly refused to accept office of any kind. Knowing that in local government he is not a partisan, and looks upon municipal administration as a business matter, leading men in both parties have frequently solicited him to become their candidate for mayor, but he has resisted their importunities and continued to give his attention to his business and the public interests incidentally involved. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has given valuable service both in the ranks of the craft and in official station in all the departments to which he belongs, lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Of the last he is a past commander. He is also a charter member of the Silver Bow Club and was its first secretary. When Chief Joseph and his fanatical followers made their celebrated raid on the whites, Mr. Barnard was one of Hon. William A. Clark's company of defenders. He spent two weeks in the service, but was not in the great battle fought in the Big Hole country, in which thirty men were killed and many more wounded. His command was engaged in another part of the territory and did not arrive on the scene of action until the day after the battle. Mr. Barnard was married in Baltimore, Md., on January 8, 1880, to Miss Jesse G. Addis, a native of New Jersey. They have five daughters—Lilian, Ida, Josephine, Mabel and Edith.

ANTOINE BARIL.—An honored pioneer and successful ranch man in Madison county, Mr. Baril played well his part in connection with the industrial development and progress of our great state. He comes of Canadian French lineage, and was born on January 1, 1837, in the province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Frank Baril, was also born in Canada, whither the original Amercan ancestor emigrated from France in an early day. Frank Baril, a farmer, passed his entire life in Canada, and was an active participant in the war of 1808. His wife, whose maiden name was Tarzille La Gris, was likewise born in Canada. To them eight children were born, Antoine having been the fourth, and four are now living. Antoine Baril attended the schools of his native province, and aided in the work of the homestead farm. He resided in Canada until 1858, when he came over into "the states," locating in Minnesota, and, three years later taking up a claim of government land in the northern part of the state. He developed and improved his farm for four years, and in 1864 started for Montana, leaving Little Falls, Minn., on the 8th of March. He was a member of Rockwell's party which made the trip across the plains with a train of fifty wagons, by way of the Bozeman cutoff, and they arrived in Virginia City on the 15th of August.

Mr. Baril gave his attention here to mining for two years, and in 1866 he took up land near the present village of Laurin, Madison county, and began farming, but the ravages of grasshoppers caused him to abandon that locality, and he went down the Ruby valley and purchased a ranch four miles below his present place, and which he cultivated for three years. He then removed to Oregon, but the climate proved injurious to his health and he returned to Montana, and in 1883 purchased his present fine ranch property, which comprises 247 acres of fertile land, and is located three miles southwest of the village of Sheridan, his postoffice address. He raises excellent crops and keeps a small herd of highgrade cattle. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. In 1863 he was married to Miss Odile Charter, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and died in 1890, leaving five children: Frank, who married Miss Christine Duncan and has five children, Ramie, Charles, Carrie, wife of Edmund DeCelles, has five children and resides at Glendale, Mont., and May.

RT. REV. D. S. TUTTLE, D. D., was born at Windham, N. Y., on January 26, 1837, the son of Daniel B. and Abigail C. Tuttle, natives of the state of New York. His grandfather, Charles Tuttle, was a native of Wallingford, Conn. As a member of the Connecticut militia he took part in the war of the Revolution. Bishop Tuttle's father was a blacksmith, which trade he followed until his death in 1877. His mother died the following year. The Bishop had one brother and two sisters, all living except his brother. Daniel S. began his studies in the public schools and took private lessons in Latin and Greek from the Rev. Thos. S. Judd. At the age of thirteen he entered the Delaware Academy at Delphi, where he remained three years, the last year teaching and looking after the garden and cow of a widow to pay his board. He taught one year in a boarding school for boys in Westchester county, and then entered Columbia College, New York city, graduating in 1857 at the age of twenty. After graduating he was engaged as private tutor by a Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, but the unsettled state of affairs in the south prevented him from fulfilling this engagement, and he was unable to pay the money borrowed to enable him to complete his college course. He then went to Brooklyn, where, by the help of Prof. Charles Anthon, he found work in instructing pupils who were unable to keep up with their classes, receiving a dollar per hour for his services. He continued in the work for two years, and the last year was a teacher in Columbia College Grammar School under Dr. Anthon. Among the pupils was Charles King, the novelist, who uses the Bishop as one of the characters in his book "From School to the Battlefield." Having paid all his debts he entered the General Theological Seminary in 1859, and graduated therefrom in 1862. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., on June 29, of the same year. In July he was sent to Morris, Otsego county, as assistant to Rev. Geo. L. Foote, at a salary of $400 per year and board. Mr. Foote was an invalid and most of his duties fell to his assistant, but the wise counsel of Rev. Mr. Foote was a great help to him at the time and in the future.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Harriett M. Foote, eldest daughter of Rev. Geo. L. Foote. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are still living, namely: Geo. M., born at Morris, N. Y., is now a physician and surgeon in St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert E., born at Helena, Mont., is now an assayer at Monterey, Mexico; Arthur L., born at Salt Lake City, is manager of a lead mine in Missouri; Christine, also born at Salt Lake, is now Mrs. Stanley Ramsey, of Cincinnati, Ohio; also twins, born at Salt Lake City, both dying in infancy. The Bishop remained at Morris five years. Before going to Morris he had been a tutor for Bishop Potter's sons. At a meeting of the house of Bishops in October, 1866, a bishop needing to be chosen for Montana, Utah and Idaho, Bishop Potter proposed the name of Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, and he was at once elected. Bishops Potter and Lay were appointed to inform him of his election. Bishop Tuttle was in New York at the time, and when informed of his election he said to Bishop Potter: "I am not yet thirty years old, and the law of the church does not permit anyone under that age to serve as bishop." The Bishop replied, "That law refers to the age at which a Bishop can be consecrated, and not the age at which he may be elected;" and added, "Go home, and on the 26th of next January let Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, the president of the house, hear from you."

On May 1, 1867, he was consecrated Bishop of Montana, having jurisdiction also of Utah and Idaho. The bishops present and taking part in this consecration were Hopkins, of Vermont, presiding,

Dan'l S. Tuttle

Bishop of Montana.

Potter, of New York; Oldenheimer, of New Jersey; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Randall, of Colorado, and Neely, of Maine. The Bishop started for his new field the last of May, accompanied by Rev. G. D. B. Miller and the Rev. E. N. Goddard. Two clergymen, the Rev. George Foote, the Bishop's brother-in-law, and the Rev. T. W. Haskins, had preceded him to Salt Lake City. The Bishop with his two priests traveled by rail to North Platte, Neb., and from there by stage, reaching Salt Lake City July 2. The Indians were very troublesome at that time, and the stage company kept them waiting at North Platte for some days; when at last they did start, there were three stages together, with all the passengers well armed, the Bishop and his companions and two women passengers being no exception to the rule. They arrived safely at the Mormon city, where they spent two weeks, and then the Bishop and Rev. Mr. Goddard resumed their journey to Montana, Rev. Mr. Miller going to Boise City, Idaho. At that time the only church in all the Bishop's vast jurisdiction was at Boise City, and there was no clergyman at all. They arrived at Virginia City, Mont., in a snowstorm on July 17, 1867, where the Bishop remained three weeks, holding the first service the church ever held in Montana in the council chamber, over John Rockfellow's store, on Sunday, July 21, 1867.

From there the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Goddard went to Helena, where services were held August 11, 1867, in the school house on Rodney street. Rev. Mr. Goddard remained at Helena, and the Bishop returned to Virginia City, where he remained one year. During this year he bought a half finished church from the Methodists and finished it as St. Paul's, the first Episcopal church in Montana. That winter he was chosen chaplain of the territorial council, and acted as such during the session. He passed the winter alone in a log cabin with only his cat, Dick, for a companion. Green Clay Smith was governor of the territory, and although a Baptist in faith he acted as vestryman of the new church, and the Bishop baptised his children. The Bishop removed to Helena after his year's residence at Virginia City, where Mrs. Tuttle joined him, and they remained there until removal to Salt Lake City, their home until the Bishop accepted an election to the Diocese of Missouri, in 1886, when they removed to St. Louis. It was my privilege to meet Bishop Tuttle for the first time at Boise City, Idaho, in June, 1875. We traveled together by private conveyance through the Boise basin as far as Placerville, and back by the way of Boise to Silver City, Idaho. On this trip we spent a week at Idaho City, a Sunday at Placerville, and held service on a week day evening at Centerville. A little incident occurred during the day that we spent at Placerville that impressed one with the sturdy character of the Bishop in dealing with the rough Montana men. We went into a store and were occupied for some time behind a counter writing letters. While busy writing several miners entered the store, and knowing the Bishop was behind the counter, a big, rough looking fellow, whom his companions called Doc., began a tirade against Christianity, in which he informed his chums, in not very choice language, that Darwin had upset the whole theory of the church by his system of teaching. He talked for some time, as he seemed to think, very learnedly on the subject of evolution, and his companions applauded what he said. The Bishop did not seem to notice them until he had finished his writing. He then stepped out in front of Doc., who was sitting in a chair, and said in a stern voice: "Do you know, sir, that you are an ignoramus?" Doc. attempted to reply, but the Bishop shook his fist at him and said: "Not a word, sir, until I have finished, and then you can talk." The Bishop then went on to explain what Darwin taught, and said that he was a member of the church of England, and did not intend to teach anything contrary to the teachings of that church. When he got through he said to Doc.: "Now, sir, you can talk." Doc., however, did not seem to be in a talking mood just at that time, but rose from his seat and left the store in silence, and his companions followed him. On this same trip the Bishop engaged a hall at Placerville for service Sunday morning and evening. After the morning service a man came to the Bishop and asked if he could have the hall in the evening. The Bishop asked what he wished to do with it, and he said that he had a negro minstrel troupe and wanted to give a performance there in the evening. The Bishop said, "Well, if the people of this town would rather have a minstrel show than a religious service you can have the hall." I then reminded the Bishop that he had promised to baptize some children at the evening service, and he told the man that he could not have the hall; he left town with his minstrel troupe during the afternoon and we had our evening service. We got to Silver City in time for the Fourth of July celebration, and the Bishop acted as chaplain on that occasion.

In October, 1875, I spent two weeks with my family at the Bishop's home in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Tuttle, of blessed memory, with her three boys and her mother, Mrs. Foote, were at home, the Bishop being away on his annual visitation in Montana. It has never been my pleasure to visit a better regulated or more orderly home. I shall never forget its open handed hospitality and its cheerful, joyous simplicity. The latter part of October I left Salt Lake City on my way to Bozeman, Mont., expecting to meet the Bishop on his way home. One night, a little after midnight, we met a stage that was just ready to start from a station after changing horses, and I asked the driver if Bishop Tuttle was on that stage. He replied, "There's a fellow curled up in the bottom of the stage asleep; but I don't know who he is." I said, "Will you please ask if it is Bishop Tuttle?" He opened the door and called out, "Is Bishop Tuttle in the stage?" The Bishop roused up and jumped out. He had really learned from his many long stage rides to sleep in any position he might be placed on a stagecoach. In the summer of 1876 I was with the Bishop at the old town of Hamilton, in Gallatin valley, where we had Sunday service in a Granger's hall. After the Bishop commenced his sermon a woman came into the hall with six children and took a seat on the bench beside me. After the service was over I spoke to her, and she said she wanted the children baptised but she had come too late. I told her she could have them baptised then if she wished. The Bishop said, "Yes, and I'll be godfather for them." He took a little book from his pocket and began to take the names of the children, beginning with the oldest. When he came to the youngest, a boy five or six months old, he asked the name, and the mother answered "Bishop Tuttle." The Bishop remarked that he should be glad to have the little boy named for him, but his name was Daniel. The mother insisted that he should be called Bishop Tuttle, and when I asked the question, "Name this child," the Bishop answered, "Bishop Tuttle," and I baptised him Bishop Tuttle. The Bishop has been fond of telling this story, but I have never known of his telling the sequel, and imagine he has never heard it. It is said that at some time after this the story of the baptism was told in the waiting room of a hotel, and an English cowboy who happened to be present remarked: "Bet ten dollars that fellow will be a horse thief." The Bishop was deservedly popular with all classes of people in Montana. When he met a person once he was most certain to know that person when they met again, even if it happened to be years afterward. In this way he kept in touch with people, and always manifested a lively interest in their affairs. It was a common custom to close all the Protestant churches when the Bishop held services in any of the towns in Montana. I was with him one Sunday at Helena, in the summer of 1876, and noticed the Presbyterian minister at our service, and after the close of the service I said to him, "It's very kind of you sir, to give up your service because the Bishop is here." "It's no kindness at all," he replied, "my congregation would all go to hear the Bishop anyway, and I do not like to preach to empty seats." The Bishop's visit was looked upon by the people generally as a great event of the year, and I think I only speak the truth when I say that at the time I knew him he was the most popular man in Montana; he seemed to be popular everywhere. In 1877 I attended a great missionary meeting held in the Moody & Sankey tabernacle in Boston, at which meeting I was told 8,000 people were present. The meeting was addressed by able speakers elected for the occasion. After three or four addresses had been delivered, the audience became uneasy, and many were on their feet ready to leave the building when someone called for Bishop Tuttle. As the Bishop advanced to the front of the platform he shook his fist and said: "I am a wild man from the west." No one left the building during the Bishop's address, and all seemed delighted with his plain, common sense speech.

In age I am the Bishop's senior by ten months. We never met until we were thirty-eight years old, and twenty-four years have passed since we last met; and yet, when I think of the Bishop, I feel that I have always known him. Among the world of men that I have come in contact with during my busy rambling life, I have never met a larger hearted or more manly man than the first Bishop of Montana. He laid broad and wise foundations for the church in the infancy of our state, and his successor has built wisely and well on these foundations, and Montana must always feel a just pride in her two Bishops who have founded and builded so wisely and well. I shall always retain the unselfish interest and warm attachment that I formed for Bishop Tuttle in Montana. In my declining life it will always be a pleasant memory that I knew him and worked with him in the early days of our history. As we are both approaching the end of the journey, I often call to mind the beautiful sentiment contained in those familiar lines of the great Scotch poet—

> "John Anderson, my Jo, John,
> We clamb the hill thegither,
> And monie a canty day, John,
> We've had wi' ane anither;
> Now we maun totter down, John,
> But hand in hand we'll go,
> And sleep thegither at the foot,
> John Anderson, my Jo."

—*Thos. E. Dickey.*

CHARLES H. BARTON.—In this compilation is represented the leading business men of every county in the state, and in the case at hand we touch upon the career of one who stands prominent in the political, official and business life of Choteau county, retaining his residence in the village of Harlem, where he is the popular postmaster and a successful merchant. Mr. Barton was born at Maiden Rock, Pierce county, Wis., on July 9, 1861, the son of George R. and Mary (Wing) Barton, the former born in Bangor, Me., in 1816, and the latter in Oldtown, Me., in 1822. In 1855 they came to Minneapolis, Minn., where they remained until 1857, when they removed to Maiden Rock, Wis., where the father engaged in lumbering for many years and where his death occurred in 1887. His widow, who has attained the venerable age of nearly four score years, now makes her home with her son Charles H.

Educated in the public schools, Mr. Barton at the age of seventeen years entered upon an apprenticeship to the harnessmaking trade, continuing in this service three years and becoming a skilled artisan. In 1880 he established himself in the business of his trade in Maiden Rock, where he conducted operations for seven years, when, in 1887, he removed to Anoka, Minn., where he followed the same business for two years. In July, 1889, Mr. Barton located in the village of Chinook, Choteau county, Mont., entering into partnership with J. W. Stam, forming the firm of C. H. Barton & Co., and was in the hardware business there for four years. He then sold his interest to his partner and came to Harlem, where he purchased the hotel and general store of Hon. R. M. Sands, and conducted both branches of the business for two years. He then erected his present commodious and well appointed store building, 24x80 feet in dimensions, where he has since conducted general merchandising, having a large and well selected stock and controlling a large trade. In 1898 Mr. Barton was appointed post trader at Fort Belknap and remained there three years, when he sold the business to George H. Heath, and soon afterward purchased Charles A. Smith's post store, at the same place, which he still conducts in connection with his store at Harlem. While a resident of Chinook Mr. Barton erected the twelfth business block in the village, a two-story structure with accommodations for two mercantile establishments.

Mr. Barton has ever been an active and influential Republican, and one of the party's leading workers in Choteau county. He is now secretary of the county central committee and a member of the state central committee. He was a member of the board of county commissioners from 1894 until 1897, both inclusive, and did effective service in this office, while in August, 1900, he received the appointment of postmaster of Harlem. Mr. Barton was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry when twenty-one years of age, as an entered apprentice in Maiden Rock Lodge in his native town and was therein raised to the master's degree. In 1900 he received a dimit and became affiliated with Chinook lodge. He is also identified with the lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Great Falls. On October 19, 1890, at Maiden Rock, Wis., was solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Barton with Miss Alice Heath, who was also born in that place in 1865. During her last illness she returned to her old home, where her death occurred in February, 1899. She left three children, Rex, Ralph and Earl, the eldest being then but seven years of age. On August 15, 1900, Mr. Barton consummated a second marriage, being united with Mrs. Minerva E. Mitchell, widow of Mark M. Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minn. She was born in St. Charles, Winona county, Minn., in 1865, being the daughter of Abner W. and Margerett (Cunningham) Everett, natives of Canada and England.

JAMES H. BARKELL.—The scenes and incidents of life on the frontier are familiar to Mr. Barkell, who is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, and one of the substantial ranch men of Madison county. He was born in Devonshire, England, on February 28, 1855, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clemo) Barkell, both natives of the same English shire and of stanch old British stock. Of their three children, James H. Barkell was the eldest. His parents emigrated to America in the year of his birth, locating in the copper-mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan, where they remained for several years, and in 1864 Joseph Barkell brought his family to the wilds of Montana, and located in Alder gulch, then one of the greatest camps known in the history of placer mining. Joseph and Elizabeth Barkell passed the remainder of their lives in Montana, and the names merit entry on the list of the commonwealth's sterling pioneers.

James H. Barkell, as soon as he had completed his school work in the primitive school of Montana, became identified with agricultural pursuits, giving his attention to gardening in 1868, when but thirteen years of age. On December 25, 1881, Mr. Barkell was married to Miss Louvilla Stark, who was born in Bannack, Mont., the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Abbott) Stark. Of this union five children have been born, the eldest of whom, Henry, died in 1898. The others, Ernest, Chester, Richard and Carrie, are still at the parental home. Their home after marriage was made on his present ranch, he purchased for that purpose. It comprises 160 acres, located on the Jefferson river, three miles south of Silver Star, which is his postoffice address. Here he is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and hay and in gardening, and also feeds stock for the Butte market. He is careful and discriminating in the conduct of his ranch enterprise, which yields to him a due measure of success. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN J. BARRY was born in Ireland June 24, 1863, the son of John B. and Ellen (Sagerson) Barry, also natives of Ireland, who were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was educated in the national schools of his native land. Remaining at home until 1885, he came to America, located at Butte, and engaged in mining, also dealing somewhat in real estate. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the Butte Miners' Union, and was re-elected six times in succession. During this period he served on several occasions as a delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. In 1893 he was appointed on the police force of Butte by Mayor Dugan, and was re-appointed by Mayor Harrington, serving two years under each. At the end of his term he resumed mining until 1901, when he was appointed deputy state inspector of mines, a position he still holds, and the duties of which he is discharging with eminent satisfaction to all the interests concerned.

Mr. Barry was married in 1891 to Miss Mary McCarty, also a native of Ireland, and daughter of John and Mary (Sullivan) McCarty. The Barrys are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: John, Julia, Michael and Edward. Mr. Barry is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the United Moderns. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. He has been a good and serviceable citizen and is very highly respected by all classes of the people of Butte and other sections where he is known.

WALTER S. BATES.—The great mining industries which first of all gave Montana her prestige demand the services of many skilled and scientific men, and among the representative assayers of the state is Mr. Bates, who is a resident of Bozeman. He is a native of Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., where he was born on May 15, 1861, the son of Aaron W. and Phoebe (Austin) Bates, natives of Rhode Island. The Bates family was of English origin, the first American resident, Clement Bates, coming from Kent, England, in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1635. He made his home in Hingham, Mass., and is the ancestor of most of the numerous family bearing the name in New England, some of his descendants settling in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. The mother was a descendant of Roger Williams through the Olneys. She passed away at Charlotte, Mich., on July 2, 1867, and in that city the father still lives.

Walter S. Bates secured his early educational discipline in public and private schools in Charlotte, Mich. He remained at the parental home until he had attained his majority and then came to Montana, which has since been his home. Soon after his arrival in the territory in 1884, he located in Bozeman, and was for one year employed in a sawmill. Later he completed a thorough course in the New York Metallurgical University, and has ever since devoted himself to the profession of assaying, in which he has been very successful. He is signally efficient, being careful and critical in all manipulations and processes and having the confidence of all those by whom his services are enlisted. He is a member of the National Society of Mining Engineers, and was chosen a delegate to the national convention of the same in 1900, but found it inexpedient to serve in this capacity. He gives his political support to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. On September 21, 1890, Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sidell, who was born near Pontiac, Mich., the daughter of William and Jane Faitte Sidell, the former of whom is a practical miner. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are the parents of five children, Elmer S., Anna, Elsie, Dora and Verna.

JOHN BARRETT.—The subject of this sketch was born in England, January 6, 1844, the son of John and Peggy Barrett, also natives of England. The father was a miner and worked at the business until the time of his death, which occurred April 17, 1859. The mother lived until February 9, 1864. Mr. Barrett attended the public schools until he was obliged to go to work at the mines; and when he was twenty years old, having lost both parents, he came to America, locating first in Michigan, where he followed mining for a year, then removed to Pennsylvania and pursued the same occupation there until 1876. At that time he went to Nevada, located at Virginia City and engaged in mining for ten years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and after a year's visit came to Montana and settled at Butte. He was engaged in mining until 1893, and died September 18, 1894, in England, where he had gone on a visit.

Mr. Barrett was identified fraternally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Miners' Union, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Red Men.

In politics he was a Republican, and was serviceable to his party although not seeking its honors or its offices for himself. He was married December 24, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Dunford, a native of England and daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Mees) Dunford, also natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were the parents of five children, namely: Mary Ann, now Mrs. J. D. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; John; Thomas; Elizabeth; and Emily Louisa, now Mrs. Otto Bertsch, of Butte. Mrs. Barrett came to America when she was quite young and made her home at Johnstown, Pa., until she was married. On May 20, 1901, she was married a second time, on this occasion to Thomas Jewell. Mr. Barrett was highly respected and esteemed.

WILLIAM F. BARTLETT.—The history of the subject of this sketch carries us back to the very early days of Montana, he having come to her borders with the first train that crossed the plains for that purpose and arriving at Helena in September, 1862. Mr. Bartlett was born in New York state June 6, 1823. His father was prominent in Democratic politics in that state, into which he removed from his native state, Massachusetts. He was engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness, and was also a farmer and stockraiser. He was married when a young man to Miss Stata Hawks, also a native of Massachusetts.

Our subject attended the public schools of his neighborhood and spent one term at a good academy; but was taken therefrom to attend to his father's business, he having been elected to the state senate of New York. At this time Mr. Bartlett was about eighteen years old, and he remained with his father until 1854, when he removed to Chicago and bought the most prominent cafe in the city, which he conducted for a year and a half and then resold it to the man he had bought it of. Before leaving New York, however, he had been connected with a large tannery and shoe factory, and had acquired excellent knowledge in several lines of business. After selling his cafe he went to Lyons, Iowa, and kept a hotel for three or four years. From there he went to Minnesota, near Minneapolis, and again kept a hotel. In 1862 he came to Montana by way of Fort Benton, and proceeded to Helena, where he arrived early in September and immediately went to work building houses in Prickly Pear valley, intending to winter there, but changed his mind and went to Bannack, where he remained until spring and then joined a stampede to Virginia City in a search for gold. Later he was placed in charge of the Diamond R Mercantile Company's store, which he opened for the company, and after four years of successful operation sold it out at their request in 1867. After this he went into business for himself at that place, and in 1870 made a visit to his old home in the east. He came west again in 1872, locating at Salt Lake City, where he carried on a mercantile business for five years. From there he went to the Black Hills in Dakota and was employed as agent for the Cheyenne and Sidney stage lines from 1877 to 1887, but returned to Montana and engaging in the hardware business in Butte. From 1890 he was connected with the Electric Light Company of that city for a number of years, and recently has been conducting a collection agency.

Mr. Bartlett was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Cotney, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have no children. In politics he is an active Democrat and takes genuine interest in the success of his party. He and his wife have a pleasant circle of friends and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

WM. JOHNSTON BEALL.—The life of the subject of this review is full of interest, he being one of the pioneers of Montana and practically one of the founders of the city of Bozeman. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born May 19, 1834, the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Johnston) Beall. The father was a native of Cumberland, Md., whence he removed to Pennsylvania when a young man and achieved gratifying success in business as an architect and builder, a line of intellectual effort in which his son, our subject, has also had a distinguished career.

Mr. Beall was reared and educated in Pittsburg, where he attended the public schools, and at the conclusion of the course therein he began the study of his profession in the office of his father. In 1856 he removed to Kansas and remained there through the greater part of the border troubles, seeing much of the excitement and being in the very thick of the controversy at times. From there he went to Fort Laramie, Wyo., with a train for the Overland Express Company, returning soon afterward to Kansas. In 1862 he went to Denver and in March, 1863, reached Montana, where he engaged in mining at Virginia City. In October of that year he went to Salt Lake City, but in December returned to Virginia City, removing thence in January, 1864, to Gallatin valley and located one of the first farms in that rich and fertile region. Before the end of the year, however, he sold his interest in this farm to his partner; going up the valley in company with D. E. Rouse, they located adjoining farms on the site of the present city of Bozeman and built the first two houses in that city. The division line between them, running north and south, was where the old La Clyde hotel now stands, on the corner of Bozeman and Main streets, Mr. Rouse's land lying east and Mr. Beall's west of this line, each having 160 acres in a square. Main street was Mr. Beall's line on the south and Bozeman on the east. He built his house not far from the corner of Main and Bozeman streets, near the site now occupied by the Masonic temple. Afterward the government survey threw his line thirty-five rods farther east, making his east line Rouse street. In the spring of 1865, after he had located his farm and the town site, he formed a copartnership with W. H. Tracy, giving him a half interest in his farm and the town site. During the continuance of the partnership they took up another claim half a mile farther west, adjoining Mr. Beall's original claim. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Tracy taking the south half, which was Mr. Beall's first claim when he and Mr. Rouse located the town, and Mr. Beall keeping the north half, which he subsequently plotted into three additions that are now known as Beall's first, second and third additions to the city of Bozeman. In 1868 Mr. Beall built a residence four blocks north of his old home on Bozeman street, in which he has lived ever since. It is one of the picturesque and attractive homes of the town, having a large yard well supplied with handsome shade trees and tastefully arranged shrubbery.

In an active and progressive professional career covering a third of a century in this place, Mr. Beall built a number of fine structures, the beautiful creations of his art adding greatly to the adornment of the city and the convenience and comfort of its homes and business places. He also erected many important buildings elsewhere, notably at Helena, where, in addition to others, he planned and built the Sacred Hearts cathedral. When he was actively engaged in his professional work he was generally recognized as one of the most prominent and accomplished architects in the state; but for the last seven or eight years his health has been so poor that he has been unable to devote his personal attention to his business. He has been universally recognized as one of the most honorable and upright business men in the city, and in all the relations of private life has proven himself a true, sincere and high-toned gentleman. He was made a Mason in Gallatin Lodge No. 6, in 1866, and during the thirty-five years of his membership in the order has taken the liveliest interest in its concerns and has contributed his full share to its advancement.

In 1868 Mr. Beall was married to Miss Rosa V. Barker, a native of New York and daughter of James Barker, also a New Yorker by nativity, who died in California in 1888 at the age of seventy-seven years, having removed to that state for the benefit of his health two years prior to his death. More extended mention of him will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Beall, who is one of the ornaments of Bozeman society and one of the most forceful factors in every department of its charitable and church work, was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, N. Y., where she passed the youthful years of her busy and serviceable life. She was educated in the Fairfield Seminary in central New York, and came to Montana in 1864, reaching Bozeman August 1st of that year, and has remained there ever since, except during the time occupied in her extensive travels. She is a well-informed and cultivated lady, with broad, progressive views, and active in the dissemination of good principles and an enlightened public sentiment. She is a zealous member of the Episcopal church, and was a leader in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, and a charter member of the Eastern Star Chapter, of Bozeman.

ALEXANDER H. BEATTIE.—A life of earnest and persistent endeavor brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence; a condition that must be prolific of good in all its relations. Mr. Beattie rendered to his country the service of a loyal and patriotic son when her integrity was menaced by armed rebellion; he achieved distinction in his chosen profession of the law; he served the state of Montana in positions of trust and responsibility; and he was conspicuously identified with those practical enterprises which conserve the public welfare while promoting individual success. He was honored as a representative citizen of Helena, and the record of his life is so closely interwoven with that of the state that her history would be incomplete by any omission of his public services.

Alexander H. Beattie was born at Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., on March 23, 1839. In the public schools of his native state he received his preliminary education and then began the technical work of preparing himself for that vocation which he had determined to adopt as a life work. With this end in view he entered the law office of Hon. William Lathrop, of Rockford, who afterward represented his district in congress, and, under his effective preceptorship, continued his studies of the law until 1861, when he was admitted to the bar of the state. But a higher duty soon devolved upon him, and instead of engaging in the practice of his profession his intense loyalty prompted him to tender his services in defense of the Union, then menaced by open rebellion. He enlisted May 6, 1862, as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. His regiment was mustered into service on the 4th of September, proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Buell. He participated in the campaign against Bragg, in Kentucky, taking part in the battle at Perrysville on October 8, 1862. He was also in the engagement at Nolensville, Tenn., and the five days' battle at Murfreesboro, or Stone river. During the summer of 1863 he was with his regiment in the Tullahoma campaign, and in September of the same year participated in the movement against Chattanooga. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, Mr. Beattie was wounded in the shoulder, breast and foot, and though disabled by these injuries remained with his command. He recovered sufficiently to be in active service in the Atlanta campaign, which was instituted May 1, 1864, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, including the memorable battle of Kenesaw Mountain and the various engagements around Atlanta. In the fall and winter of 1864 he was under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas in his defense of Tennessee from Hood's campaign of invasion, and thus was in the engagements at Franklin and at Nashville, and those movements which resulted in the almost annihilation of Hood's veteran soldiers. On November 17, 1864, Mr. Beattie was commissioned by Gov. Yates as first lieutenant, and on October 13, 1865, President Lincoln honored him with a commission as brevet captain of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge and in the Atlanta campaign, his rank of brevet captain to date from March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service on June 10, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala., the war being over. Returned to Rockford, Ill., he turned his attention to "the arts of peace, whose victories," as the well known statement of Sumner intimates, "are no less renowned than those of war." From Illinois Mr. Beattie came to Montana, becoming one of the pioneers of this section of the Union, and where he afterward became known as a distinguished citizen and successful business man. On May 26, 1869, Hon. James Tufts, secretary and acting governor of the territory, appointed and commissioned Mr. Beattie as adjutant general of Montana with the rank of brigadier general. Until the time of his death he was familiarly known throughout the territory as Col. Beattie.

After locating in Montana Col. Beattie was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, but gave his attention more largely to business enterprises, in which his ability and discrimination brought to him abundant success. He was ever a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and held various offices of importance in the gift of the people. He served in two sessions of the territorial legislature, and was twice honored by being appointed national committeeman. He acquired extensive business interests, and through legitimate enterprise did much to further the development and material prosperity of the budding state. The following is from the Helena Herald, published on the day of Col. Beattie's death:

"Coming to Montana when but a young man, in 1866, he settled at Virginia City and engaged with John S. Rockfellow as bookkeeper. In 1867-8, and until the transfer of the Montana Post to Helena and its subsequent suspension in 1869, he was its local editor. After his removal to Helena he was twice elected to the Montana legislature and council, and served as a member of the house, at Virginia City, for two sessions. About 1868 he was appointed deputy clerk under B. S. Wade, who was clerk of the Third judicial district court under Chief Justice Wade. In December, 1871, Col. Beattie was appointed clerk of the Third judicial district, by Chief Justice Wade, a position he held and honorably filled for thirteen years, until his death, which occurred at Helena, December 20, 1884. In an early day he commenced the loaning of money, and his operations extended to almost every county in the territory. It is true of Col. Beattie that, while suffering, even unto death, from wounds received in defense of his country and his flag, but few of his most intimate friends knew that he had been in the army."

He was a man of ability and integrity, and as one of the sterling pioneers of a state for whose advancement he labored, it is well that this tribute to his memory be incorporated in this volume, for his name is most worthily inscribed high on the roll of the progressive men of Montana.

SAMUEL FORD.—Leaving home at the age of nineteen and since then making his own way in the world, enduring all the hardships of frontier life and winning out of adverse circumstances a comfortable competence, Samuel Ford, of Great Falls, is entitled to the rest he is now taking. He was born on June 29, 1833, near Montreal, Canada, the son of Abraham and Mary L. (Bourdien) Ford, also natives of Canada. His father, a prosperous farmer, never left the place on which he settled in early life. The son stayed with him until he was nineteen, and then, in 1852, he came to St. Paul, and after two years went to St. Louis and from there to New Orleans. In 1861 he went up the Mississippi and Missouri to Montana. At the mouth of the Yellowstone the steamboat on which he was traveling "blew up," and crew and passengers had to walk the remaining distance to the fort. The following from a Great Falls paper tells the story well:

A CLOSE CALL.

The old trail-blazers of Montana are growing fewer and fewer in number every year, and when they meet they delight to talk over old times, when the Indian was the principal man in the country and when it took nerve to go into what was then a wilderness and try to carve out a competency. A few days ago a group of these old-timers were in the lobby of the Park hotel, having accidentally met there, and the stories they told of their adventures

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were well worth listening to. In the group were Ira Meyers, who came to the territory in 1863; Sam Ford, who showed up in 1861; Robert Vaughn, who wandered out here in 1861; T. F. Healey, who graced the year 1865 with his coming; A. B. Hamilton, who blew in in 1863, and the patriarch of them all, Ed Lewis, who is one of the oldest settlers of the state, having come here in 1857 from St. Louis, as an employe of the American Fur Company. Just before the party broke up R. S. Ford, who came to what is now Montana in 1865, and Robert Coburn, who claims 1863 as the year of his coming to the state, showed up. The "pilgrims," many of whom had just arrived on the westbound train, stood with their mouths open listening to the tales of the old-timers, wondering and awed as each spoke of his experiences in the days when a man's life was worth but little in this then new country. Each of the little group had told the story of how he came to this country, what impelled him to come, and what he did when he got here; but Sam Ford's story was the most interesting of all. When he was a boy, Sam had always had a notion of coming west, but the lack of money always prevented him until the spring of 1861, when, being in St. Louis and determined to reach Fort Benton, he stowed himself away among the goods on the steamer Chippewa, bound for the upper Missouri. He remained hidden for one day and one night before he made himself known to the deck hands, but when he did they treated him kindly and agreed to see that he went wherever the boat did. Fortunately, as future events showed, they were unable to carry out their promises, but they did their best. Everything went along well and Sam would probably have reached Fort Benton undiscovered by the officers of the boat had it not been that somewhere above Fort Union the boilers exploded and everything was in the air for awhile. Happily, although all the cargo was lost and the men all had narrow escapes, not a life was lost. However, this was not known immediately, and at the first opportunity the captain gathered everyone on the bank of the river and proceeded to call the roll. As each man's name was called he stepped to one side and to the captain's satisfaction all were present. Greatly to the captain's surprise, however, after the calling of the roll there remained one man over, standing alone on the bank, looking forlorn enough to please an undertaker, and who had never moved during the roll call. It was Sam Ford. How the party reached its destination is another story. That it did so is proved by the presence of Sam Ford in the flesh today, but this is the first time the story has been related of how Sam Ford started for Montana, but came very near going to a better country via the air line.

Mr. Ford remained at Benton for a year, then drove a drove of cattle to Sun river, where he stayed for two years working for the American Fur Company and in 1864 he opened a store and boarding house at Sioux City which he conducted for a year, then went to mining at McClellan's gulch, but soon took up a homestead near Prickly Pear canyon, and began operations as a farmer and stockraiser. The first year grasshoppers destroyed his crops and made him lose almost everything he had. He succeeded, however, in saving one cow for a time, but was compelled to sell that to get supplies. She left a calf which he kept, and from that small beginning he went on raising cattle until he had a herd of 5,000 head on a ranch of 7,000 acres. He sold both the cattle and the ranch in 1898, and since that time he has lived a retired life in Great Falls. Since coming to Great Falls Mr. Ford has erected several fine dwellings and a handsome business block on Central avenue.

Mr. Ford was married in 1872 to Miss Clements La Pier, a native of Minnesota. They have five children, Joseph, Louisa, Mary, Samuel and Josephine. Mr. Ford has never taken any active part in politics and has no ambition in the way of official life. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN BEATON.—Among the successful farmers and stock growers of the beautiful Camas prairie district of Missoula county the dominion of Canada is well represented, and by men of sterling character and marked ability. One of them is John Beaton, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1859, the son of Daniel and Sarah (McDonald) Beaton, both of whom were born in rugged Invernessshire, Scotland. Daniel Beaton came to America at the age of eighteen, locating among the people of his race in Nova Scotia, the Scotland of the new world. He was a shipbuilder but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and lived the remainder of his life in Nova Scotia, dying in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife having passed away when her son John was but a few weeks old. They were folk of sterling character, and Mr. Beaton may well revert with pride to his long line of Scottish forebears.

Receiving his education in the schools in the vicinity of his home, John Beaton early assisted his father in his work, and made his home in Nova Scotia until October 27, 1882, when he started out to seek his fortunes in the west. He made brief stops in Massachusetts and Wisconsin and arrived in Montana early in 1883. He passed that year in the Yellowstone country and in 1884 took up his abode on his present ranch, four miles southeast of Potomac, Missoula county. Here he has 320 acres of fertile and productive land, having considerable timber, while he has also another ranch of 310 acres, two miles south of his home ranch. It is merely truth to state that no section of Montana is more attractive or more eligible for general farming and stockgrowing than the Camas prairie. Mr. Beaton devotes his attention to both these lines of industry, and has been signally prospered, having shown marked taste and ability in the improving and cultivating of his ranch and in the growing of live stock. He is also interested in several mining claims in this vicinity. In politics he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles. Mr. Beaton was married on June 26, 1901, to Laura Pelkey, a native of New Brunswick. His sister, Miss Sarah Anne Beaton, who presided over the attractive home with graciousness and ability for many years, died on June 15, 1901. Like her brother, she was a fine type of the Scotch character, unassuming, open-hearted and hospitable, and had the esteem and confidence of all.

JOSIAH FRANCIS BECK, of Butte, was born in Indiana county, Pa., on December 16, 1834, a son of William and Elizabeth (Rowe) Beck, also natives of Pennsylvania, naving German ancestors who were among the earliest settlers. His father, a prosperous farmer, lived and died on the homestead, as did also his mother. Mr. Beck was reared on the farm with the usual education provided at the district schools. He was able, however, to take a higher course at a good academy and special business training at Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1856, having earned the money to pay for these advantages by teaching, beginning this when he was sixteen years old. From 1858 to 1861 he taught in Kentucky, then expecting to make law his life work. But more by accident than design, he found himself soon after the close of his last school term at Pike's Peak. He had gone to St. Louis on a vacation, from there went up the river to Rock Island and over to Sterling, where he met a brother who was preparing to go to the peak. With the vagrant impulse of the tourist to have an outing and see the country, he joined the expedition. They went down the Mississippi and up the Missouri to Nebraska City, and there joined a wagon train bound for Denver. The trip took twenty-six days and had no incident worthy of note. The Indians were a source of anxiety but gave them no trouble. Denver then was but a hamlet with a straggling street or two, a few rude stores and two or three primitive hotels. After resting a few days they went on to Central City and Russell's gulch, then the principal mining camp of the state. Seeing a good opportunity for employment which would pay him fair wages, Mr. Beck went to mining in Spring gulch at $1.50 per day and board. The board consisted of underdone sour bread, bacon and black coffee, with an occasional dish of stewed dried apples. He worked there two weeks and afterwards at various other places at mining and prospecting until the autumn of 1863, and traveled many times along the trail over the hills to the site of Leadville, little suspecting the existence of the rich ore deposits hidden there. In the fall of 1863 Denver had a disastrous fire in which the hotel where Mr. Beck was stopping was burned. He lost everything he had in the hotel except the clothes on his back, barely escaping with his life. Having been fairly successful, he went back to "the states" and spent the winter of 1863-4. In the spring of 1864 he outfitted at Omaha with two yoke of oxen and a wagon loaded with sugar, bacon and flour, got safely to the mining camps and sold out at prices that now seem almost fabulous. There was then great excitement over rich discoveries at Virginia City, Mont., and catching the fever, he took stage to Salt Lake City, thence to Virginia City, which he reached June 11, 1864. In company with E. H. Lockwood he bought a claim at Summit at the upper end of Alder gulch, which they worked that season and in December he and Charles Reed went to Butte and worked all winter on several lode claims in quartz located by his brother during the summer. In the spring he and Thomas Hall worked at dry digging, hauling the proceeds to the creek, on the ravines and ground which Butte now covers, and in less than three months cleaned up over $5,000 before the water failed and work was stopped. Silver Bow was then county seat, and, as Mr. Beck was one of the best penmen in the neighborhood, he was appointed deputy clerk and recorder for the county and held the office several years. On removal of the county seat to Deer Lodge in October, 1865, he transferred the office fixtures (one plain board table and two common chairs) to their new home. Finding that the confinement of office work was impairing his health he resigned in 1866, returning to Butte. In July, 1886, the rich field at Highland gulch was reported and he and Thomas Hall were among the first on the ground. They selected land for themselves and staked for others. Mr. Beck's land proved worthless for mining, still he continued working here until 1870, but with such poor luck that he was then in debt $300. Thereafter he worked in various places for four or five years and returned to Butte and went to work for William L. Farlin, building shaft houses, timbering shafts, etc. After Mr. Farlin's failure in 1875 Mr. Beck worked at carpentering and other occupations, investing as much as possible of his earnings in real estate.

When the first local government for Butte was organized he was elected marshal and followed his term with other official service such as deputy sheriff, deputy county treasurer, city treasurer, etc., and was regarded as a leading politician. It did not take him long to learn that being a "good fellow" does not pay and, quitting politics, he went to dealing in real estate and loaning money and in these vocations he has been very successful. He is now in the sunset of life, resting from his former arduous labors and enjoying the companionship of his numerous friends. Of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., he is a charter member and was the first worshipful master, serving for several terms, and he is also a charter member Damon Lodge, K. of P. Mr. Beck is liberal in his religious views and has been a generous contributor to all churches, and munificent in his support of public enterprises and worthy charities. No one can truthfully say he ever refused a benefaction that he deemed worthy of his bounty. To use his own characteristic expression, he "was born a Democrat and expects to die one," but for many years he has taken no active part in party work, while in local affairs he is not a partisan. A human life such as is here briefly outlined presents themes of elevating, inspiring contemplation. Mr. Beck has risen to the altitude of every duty, recognizing the right of all men to an equal chance in the battle of life and willing to help anyone get it.

WILLIAM BECK.—John R. Beck was a native of Kentucky, but his parents came there from Virginia, where the family had lived for generations; his father, the grandfather of William Beck, was a faithful follower of Washington through the Revolution. John R. Beck was a farmer and merchant in Kentucky, where he also conducted successfully one of the early distilleries of the state. Later in life he removed to Tennessee. The mother, Tabitha (Stockton) Beck, was also a native of Kentucky. They had six children, of whom William was the third. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., in 1832. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen, when he went to the Tennessee farm, whither the family had removed. At nineteen he went into business for himself as a dealer in horses, driving them to Mississippi and Georgia for sale. Three years later he settled down to farming near Bowling Green, Ky., intending to make that his life business, having at the age of twenty married Miss Sarah J. Huffman. But he soon removed to Missouri and began operations on a larger scale in the same business. In a short time, however, he returned to Kentucky and engaged in merchandising, first at Albany and later at Glasgow. He was in this business at the time of the Civil war and, being a slave owner, was a southern sympathizer. Continuing in business until 1865 he removed to Sedalia, Mo., and engaged in packing pork, but a year later sold out and went to farming in Vernon county, Mo., doing much also in raising and fattening stock.

The failing health of his daughter induced him to take her and his wife on an overland trip to Colorado Springs. She did not improve, however, and died after their return to Missouri. In 1878 he repeated the trip for the benefit of his wife's health, but instead of going to Colorado he located at Bozeman, Mont., and remained there eight years. In 1886 he changed his residence to Butte, where he has ever since resided, engaged in mining and in real estate operations, in which he has been very successful. He has three children living of the six born to him. John H. and Alonzo M. are farmers in Gallatin valley, Mont., and Charles L.

is a farmer in the state of Washington. In church relations Mr. Beck is a Baptist and in politics a Democrat. He is faithful and zealous in each, but seeks no prominence in either. His business occupies his time and energies and fills the measure of his desires. He is actively engaged in handling mining properties and other real estate. In 1893 he started merchandising, but was soon burnt out. He has lived in numerous places, and has had dealings with many people, and it is high, but just, praise to say that he has had the good will of all who have known him, and that he has deserved it.

GEORGE BENJAMIN.—Among the honored pioneers of Montana is George Benjamin, one of the representative citizens of Boulder, Jefferson county, and one who has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of the state for many years, while he has not failed to have his share of pioneer experiences. He is a native of DuPage county, Ill., born on November 13, 1834, one of the eight children of Robert Y. and Nancy (Grove) Benjamin, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Martha (Young) Benjamin, the former having been born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh parentage, while the latter was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Daniel Benjamin removed from Ohio to Illinois, his family being pioneers of DuPage county, where his wife died in 1861 and he was engaged in farming and hotel keeping until his death in 1893, at a venerable age.

George Benjamin passed his youth in his native county, receiving education in the public schools and remaining with his father until he had attained his legal majority, when he entered the office of the Galena & Chicago Railroad at Nevada for two years. In 1857 he went to Shelby county, Iowa, going up the Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City, then by stage coach to Topeka, Kan., where he purchased a horse, which he rode the greater portion of the way to his destination. He remained in Shelby county until the spring of 1859, and then went about seventy miles on the way to Pike's Peak, Colo., when he met a party who gave so unfavorable news that he returned to Shelby county and took an extensive ditching contract, completing it the same fall. He was then elected county treasurer and recorder, which offices he filled six years, resigning near the close of his term to come to Montana. He made the trip with a horse team and about 150 miles west of Fort Laramie his party met J. M. Bozeman, then the captain of a train and receiving five dollars per wagon for his services as guide. Mr. Benjamin joined Bozeman and arrived in Virginia City on July 25, 1864, his being the first team to arrive over the Bozeman route, on the first trip of Mr. Bozeman after he had located it.

Mr. Benjamin remained in Virginia City about a week, within which time the vigilantes hung several desperadoes, including Brady, while one Kelly was given forty-five lashes. He then started for Last Chance gulch, where he located a claim of 1,800 feet, being one of a party of nine interested therein. From there they went to Jefferson City, and built winter quarters and here he had his foot badly crushed by a falling tree. The next day he started with a team for Salt Lake City, going then to Chicago. On the way his party had some trouble with the Indians on the Platte river. They passed Julesburg in the early evening and at ten o'clock the next day the Indians sacked and burned the town, also a train of about 100 wagons, and killed several of the inhabitants. The officers pressed a number of the teams of Mr. Benjamin's train into service against the savages, leaving twenty-four of the company to walk to Plum creek, where they hired horses to convey them to Kearney. Mr. Benjamin arrived in Chicago after numerous vicissitudes and no little suffering to his injured foot, and, after passing the winter, he again started for Montana, with five four-horse teams, conveying merchandise. At Denver his drivers quit him from fear of the Indians, as they were manifesting much hostility. Mr. Benjamin therefore disposed of his goods and returned to Chicago, where he again remained through the winter and then made one more and a successful effort to reach Montana with merchandise, this time with eight ox teams. With little trouble he reached Jefferson City, only having an occasional shot at the Indians. He soon took his merchandise to Helena, where he spent the winter and sold his goods at good profit. For three years from the spring of 1867 he was freighting between the various mining camps, and then purchased and erected a sawmill in Jefferson City, selling it four years later.

In 1875 Mr. Benjamin discovered the Elkhorn mine, which he successfully worked for two years, when, selling it, he removed to Butte, where he remained until 1882, having charge of two lumber yards, conducting a livery business and having a herd of horses. He disposed of his interests in

Butte and returned to Jefferson county, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. He was one of the discoverers of the Montana Central and the Monarch iron mines, which they worked until 1893, securing excellent yields of ore, but as they could not sell it by reason of the financial depression, they abandoned work, and in 1900 disposed of the property. In 1895 Mr. Benjamin discovered the Plain Dealer mine, a valuable property which he is now working. In politics Mr. Benjamin gives his support to the Republican party, and he was chosen county commissioner at a special election in 1891, serving four years. He was also for some time deputy sheriff of Jefferson county. On November 4, 1891, Mr. Benjamin married with Miss Hammond, born in Kentucky, the daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Guard) Hammond, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the family having removed to Montana in 1881. They have a pleasant home in Boulder and are distinctively popular.

HERMAN C. BELLINGER.—The subject of this review is a representative young business man of Montana, prominently identified, in an official capacity, with important mining industries, and is recognized as an expert in the scientific principles involved. Mr. Bellinger is a native of the town of Caub, Nassau, Germany, a picturesque little village on the Rhine opposite the historic old Pfalz, which is situated on an island. Here he was born on April 23, 1867, the son of Emil Hugo and Marguerite (Dreis) Bellinger, both representing long lines of stanch German ancestry. The father received a thorough literary and scientific education in his native land, being conversant with several languages. In Germany he held the position under the government of mining engineer and director for the district of Weilburg. In 1873 he came to America with his family, locating in Nevada, where he was employed for a time as mining engineer, and then went to Mexico, where he became manager of important mining properties. In 1882 he came to Butte, Mont., and was mining engineer for the Lexington Company for two years; removing thence to Colorado, his death occurred at Pueblo in 1889. His wife died in New Mexico, in 1877, and of their nine children only three are now living.

Herman Carl Bellinger, the immediate subject of this review, is distinctively a western man, thoroughly imbued with the typical spirit of progressiveness. He was reared in the west from his fifth year—Nevada, Montana, New Mexico and British Columbia. His early education was received in the public schools and supplemented by a course of study in the commercial department of St. Mary's College, San Francisco. After leaving school he was associated with his father in various capacities, and thus gained an intimate and practical knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy. In 1886 Mr. Bellinger located in Butte, where he became an assayer in the employ of W. A. Clark, retaining the position two years; he then became chemist for the Boston & Montana Company. In 1890 he went to the Coeur d'Alene country, where he was assayer and chemist for the Tiger mine, but returned to Butte in 1891 to again accept the position of chemist for the Butte and Boston Company. In March of the following year he went to Mexico, in the employ of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, to superintend the erection of a copper smelter for the Mazipil Copper Company; this mission entailed an absence of one year, as he waited to place the smelter in active operation. He then went to Great Falls, Mont., to do special metallurgical work for the Boston & Montana Company, but in the fall of 1893 returned to Butte and became superintendent of the smelting interests of F. Augustus Heinze. In March, 1896, when Mr. Heinze initiated mining operations in British Columbia, Mr. Bellinger went there as superintendent of his smelting interests. In January, 1898, this property was sold, and Mr. Bellinger acquired an interest in the Northport Mining & Smelting Company, at Northport, Wash., becoming superintendent of the same. He disposed of his interests in the enterprise in March, 1900, and returned to Butte to resume his position with the Heinze interests as metallurgist and superintendent of the smelters, which he has since retained.

In politics Mr. Bellinger stanchly supports the Republican party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of the blue lodge in the state of Washington, while his chapter and commandery affiliations are with the bodies in Butte. He is also a member of the Silver Bow and Overland Clubs in Butte, and the Country Club at Spokane, Wash., enjoying marked popularity in the various sections where he is known. On July 6, 1892, in the city of Butte, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bellinger to Miss Bertha May Atherton, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Lewis M. and Mary (Rincker) Atherton, who are now living retired in the city of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Bellinger have a winsome little daughter—Marguerite.

LOUIS C. BEVIER.—Not many years have passed since the general impression prevailed that Montana's resources were solely her mineral productions, but when we consider the magnificent scope of her stockgrowing interests and the increasing impetus given to this important industrial activity each successive year, we must admit that through this source is to be perpetuated a great prosperity and prestige. Among the progressive young men who have had the sagacity to discern the great opportunities offered in Montana for farming and stockraising is Mr. Bevier, who is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of Gallatin county, "the garden spot of Montana."

Louis C. Bevier was born in Brookfield, Linn county, Mo., on January 4, 1870, the son of Louis and Helen G. (Wilmott) Bevier, natives of New York. The father died in Missouri on June 11, 1869, and the mother removed to Montana in 1872. Here she became the wife of Henry H. Sharman, and concerning her individual mention is made on another page of this work, and to that sketch we refer the reader for more complete ancestral and personal data. Mr. Bevier has practically passed his life in Montana, since he was but two years of age when brought to this state, then under territorial government and "on the frontier." Mrs. Bevier located in Gallatin City, where she engaged in teaching, becoming one of the popular and successful pioneer teachers of this locality. Her son, Louis C. Bevier, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Gallatin county, with the added advantages of a cultured and refined home. After his school days he occupied a clerical position in the store of his stepfather until the death of the latter, and he remained with his twice widowed mother until 1896, when he made his home on the fine ranch property of his mother, which comprises 1,200 acres and lies five miles west of Logan, his postoffice address. Simultaneously with his location upon this ranch his mother took up her residence on property owned by her at Spring Hill, in the same county.

Mr. Bevier engaged in stockraising and farming and has so directed his efforts as to attain success, while his integrity and straightforward methods have gained the respect and confidence of his associates. He gives special attention to the raising of highgrade shorthorn cattle, having had in one herd as many as 300 head. In addition to this branch of ranching he also secures large crops of hay from his ranch, which is a most attractive and valuable property. The permanent improvements are exceptionally good, including a fine farm residence. He was for a time in the meat business, but has disposed of this. In politics he gives support to the Republican party, and at all times shows deep interest in whatever tends to advance the general welfare of his county and state. On September 28, 1898, Mr. Bevier wedded with Miss Agnes R. Smith, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, whence her parents, Benjamin N. and Maria (Rodgers) Smith, removed to Montana in 1890, locating one mile east of Logan, Gallatin county, where her father became a prominent farmer and stockgrower. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bevier is brightened by a winsome daughter, Helen A., who was born on June 29, 1899.

THOMAS J. BENNETTS is a native of England, where he was born July 29, 1859. His father, William Ash Bennetts, also a native of England, is still living, and makes his home with our subject. He was married when a young man to Miss Elizabeth Tratten, who was born in England about the year 1821. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom Thomas J. is the eighth in order of birth. Mr. Bennetts attended the public schools of his native land until he was eight years old and was then put to work sorting ore, which occupied him until he reached the age of twelve years. He then began working under ground in the mines of North Wales, and by the time he was seventeen he had risen by meritorious promotions to be superintendent of the mine in which he was working. He kept the place about a year and a half when he resigned and came to the United States to seek his fortune. He first located in the copper regions of Michigan, and went to work at Marquette and later further south in the state. In 1880 he left Michigan and went to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he followed mining for three years. After that he mined coal in Colorado, and worked at San Juan and at Leadville. Beginning in 1887 he spent some eighteen months mining in Utah; and from there came to Montana in 1889, locating at Butte and again engaged in mining, leasing the Rock Island and Sisters' mine owned by the Butte & Boston Company. In 1893 he started a little mercantile enterprise in Centreville, in the form of a small grocery store, which he has developed by good management and superior business capacity into a large and splendid department store with a continually expanding body of patrons and volume of trade. But notwithstanding his great interest in this business he has devoted much of the time since he started it to mines and mining.

In politics Mr. Bennetts is a Republican, but it can scarcely be said that he is a partisan, except in the sense that he is a gentleman of firm and sincere convictions and feels called upon to aid in securing the success of the principles in which he believes. He is married and has a daughter who is at home. In fraternal circles he is extensively connected, being an ardent Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and a son of St. George. In the Masonic order he has taken the degrees in all the various branches up to and including the thirty-second, and has served in a number of official capacities, notably as treasurer of his lodge, and as a Knight of Pythias he has been treasurer of his lodge continuously since its institution. Mr. Bennetts is universally spoken of as one of the most worthy and useful citizens of this city, and one who has the confidence and high regard of the entire community.

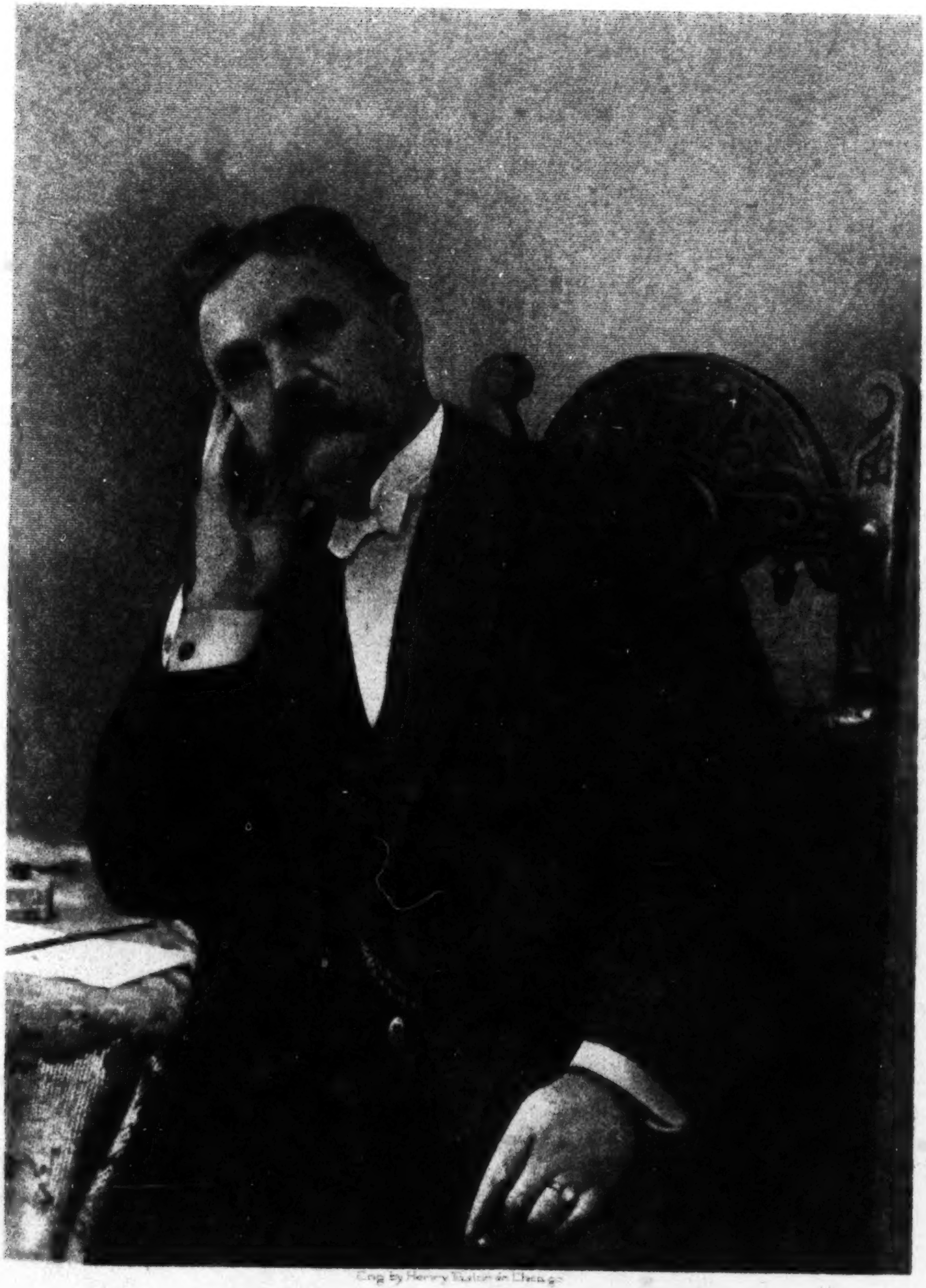
JAMES ALLISON BLACK.—On a fine tract of land alternating with hill and meadow in Indiana county, Pa., in the early days of its history, an industrious and frugal emigrant from Scotland located as a hopeful young man, worked hard, reduced the land to a state of high cultivation, raised a creditable family, performed with fidelity all the duties of life which came his way, and at a ripe old age was laid to rest with every demonstration of respect on the part of his fellows. He was David Black, grandfather of James Allison Black, the subject of this sketch, who was born on that same farm June 25, 1847, where his father, Thomas Black, was also born. The grandfather secured the land of the government, and had all the trials and hardships of the pioneers, of whom he was one. When nature was in part subdued to amiable productiveness, the Indians became troublesome, and required continual vigilance. And when these no longer gave trouble, a haughty foreign foe challenged the patriotism and valor of the country in the war of 1812, in which Mr. Black was a soldier. The father succeeded to the patrimony and reared thereon his family. He is still living there at the age of eighty-seven, but his good wife, after sharing his joys and sorrows, his struggles and triumphs, for more than half a century, met with a violent death by fire in 1900 at the age of eighty-five, her clothing having been ignited by a hot stove. She was Sarah Blose prior to her marriage, and was also a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Black was reared on the farm and educated at the schools in the neighborhood, remaining at home until he was seventeen years old. He then emigrated to Ohio and located at Cleveland, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. Two of his brothers had gone into the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war, and both lost their lives. One died at Libby prison and the other from wounds received at Gettysburg. Mr. Black himself was as enthusiastic as they in the cause, but was too young for the service. He remained at Cleveland, working at his trade five years, and then returned home and there began contracting and building. It was a good field for his enterprise, and many fine residences and substantial barns in the neighborhood bear witness to his skill and capacity. In 1887 he again left his native county and, coming west, located at Helena, Mont., at that time one of the booming towns. He has lived in Helena ever since and has prospered in his business, which has been steadily expanding and rising in importance until now it is one of the most extensive of its kind in the state.

He was united in marriage February 22, 1872, to Miss Mary G. Laughlin, also descended from an old Pennsylvania family, being the daughter of John Laughlin, of Armstrong county, a prosperous farmer, a great sportsman and hunter, and renowned as the best rifle shot in that part of the state. Mrs. Black was highly educated, and taught school for a number of years prior to her marriage. They have two children: Fannie, who is married to Wallace Deering and resides in Missouri; and Frank O., a young man of twenty-one, who graduated at the Helena high school when he was sixteen. He is a practical jeweler and is now in the employ of Alfred C. Dormer. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan, especially in local affairs. They stand well in the community, and are universally esteemed.

O'DILLON B. WHITFORD, M. D.—One of Montana's distinguished pioneer physicians, who lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier in the early days and who has been actively engaged in medical practice in Butte for a full quarter of a century, the life story of Dr. O'Dillon B. Whitford presents many elements of unusual interest. He has attained distinction in his profession, has been and is an earnest and discriminating student and holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of the state. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the axiom has been verified in all the ages that have rolled their course since his day. Dr. Whitford, who has by ceaseless toil and endeavor attained a marked success, gained the respect and confidence of men and won recognition as one of Montana's pioneer citizens, is a striking proof of the truth of the utterance. He was born on November 4, 1834, in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, in fact being the first child born in that town. He was the son of Augustus H. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Whitford, both natives of Wayne county, N. Y. The genealogy in the agnatic line is of English and Scotch and in the maternal line English, both families having been represented in America from the early colonial epoch. The parents of the Doctor removed from the Empire state to Wayne county, Ohio, as pioneers, whence they later removed to Indiana, locating in Noble county. In 1856 they started westward, with the intention of establishing their home in Nebraska, but the father died in Iowa, while they were on their way. His wife survived him only three months, her grief over the loss of her husband having undoubtedly been largely responsible for her death. They left ten children, of whom six are living. Their son Burnett was in the Twentieth Iowa Regiment during the Civil war and died as a result of the hardships he endured in captivity at Andersonville prison. To Augustus H. Whitford this tribute has been paid: "He was a thoroughly read man and was one of great intelligence and power as a public speaker, reasoner and debater, being a lover of liberty and having an inveterate hatred of slavery. While in Indiana, indeed, he was connected with the 'underground railroad,' and aided many a poor fellow on his way to liberty."

O'Dillon B. Whitford was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Indiana, in whose public schools he received his elementary education. He early determined to prepare himself for the medical profession and matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1856, having but a few months before attained his legal majority. However, prior to his graduation, he had assumed connubial responsibilities, for on November 26, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Tanner, who was born in Ohio, and in 1856, accompanied by his wife and their infant son, he started for Nebraska with his father's family. After the death of the father they continued their westward journey, taking up lands and improving and cultivating them, and on the tract in which Dr. Whitford owned an interest about half of the present city of Omaha is located. In 1859 Dr. Whitford pushed farther forward on the great frontier of the west, crossing the plains to Pike's Peak, Colo., in which locality he was engaged in medical practice and in mining operations until 1864, when he joined the hegira to the new gold fields in Montana, making the overland trip via Fort Laramie, from which place 112 days were consumed in completing the journey to Virginia City, where he arrived on July 12, 1864, so that he has now been a resident of Montana nearly two score years. Upon his arrival in Alder gulch the Doctor with a friend invested $800 in purchasing a claim. The property was divided, the Doctor taking the upper half. His friend realized about $15,000 from his portion of the claim, while Dr. Whitford expended an additional $800 in developing his half and realized practically nothing. In 1869 Dr. Whitford went to the Cedar creek district, where about twenty days later he received a message that his wife was very ill at Rochester, in Madison county. He made the trip of 330 miles thither in three days, riding day and night, with a single horse, which he afterward sold for $200. Mrs. Whitford was in a precarious condition, but through the devoted and capable ministration and watchfulness of her hus-



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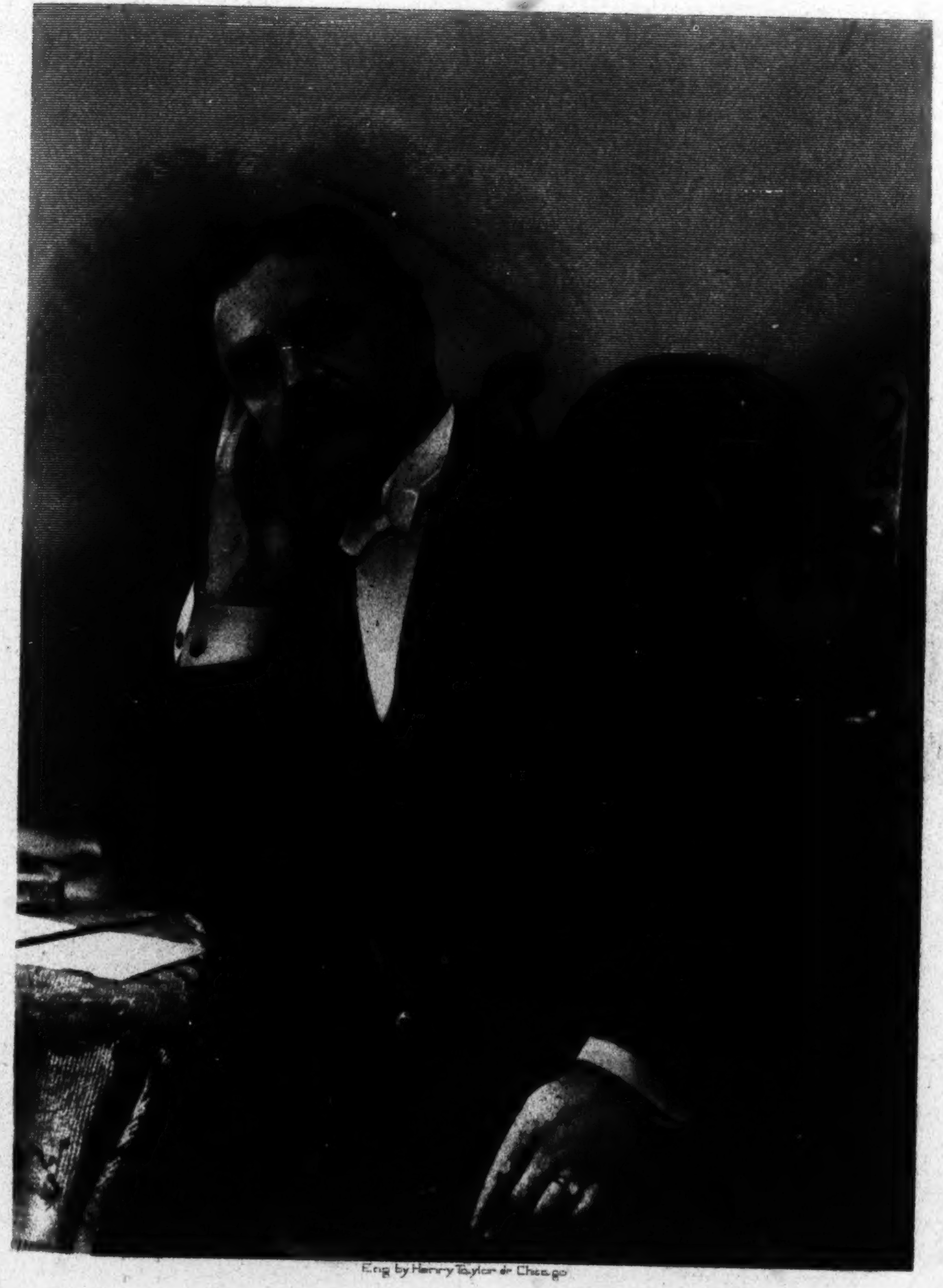
Odillon B. Whitford

when he was sixteen. He is a practical jeweler and is now in the employ of Alfred C. Dormer. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan, especially in local affairs. They stand well in the community, and are universally esteemed.

O'DILLON B. WHITFORD, M. D.—One of Montana's distinguished pioneer physicians, who lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier in the early days and who has been actively engaged in medical practice in Butte for a full quarter of a century, the life story of Dr. O'Dillon B. Whitford presents many elements of unusual interest. He has attained distinction in his profession, has been and is an earnest and discriminating student and holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of the state. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the axiom has been verified in all the ages that have rolled their course since his day. Dr. Whitford, who has by ceaseless toil and endeavor attained a marked success, gained the respect and confidence of men and won recognition as one of Montana's pioneer citizens, is a striking proof of the truth of the utterance. He was born on November 4, 1834, in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, in fact being the first child born in that town. He was the son of Augustus H. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Whitford, both natives of Wayne county, N. Y. The genealogy in the agnatic line is of English and Scotch and in the maternal line English, both families having been represented in America from the early colonial epoch. The parents of the Doctor removed from the Empire state to Wayne county, Ohio, as pioneers, whence they later removed to Indiana, locating in Noble county. In 1856 they started westward, with the intention of establishing their home in Nebraska, but the father died in Iowa, while they were on their way. His wife survived him only three months, her grief over the loss of her husband having undoubtedly been largely responsible for her death. They left ten children, of whom six are living. Their son Burnett was in the Twentieth Iowa Regiment during the Civil war and died as a result of the hardships he endured in captivity at Andersonville prison. To Augustus H. Whitford this tribute has been paid: "He was a thoroughly read man and was one of great intelligence and power as a public speaker, reasoner and debater, being a lover of liberty and having an inveterate hatred of slavery. While in Indiana, indeed, he was connected with the 'underground railroad,' and aided many a poor fellow on his way to liberty."

O'Dillon B. Whitford was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Indiana, in whose public schools he received his elementary education. He early determined to prepare himself for the medical profession and matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1856, having but a few months before attained his legal majority. However, prior to his graduation, he had assumed connubial responsibilities, for on November [illegible] 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tanner, who was born in Ohio, and in 1856, accompanied by his wife and their infant son, he started for Nebraska with his father's family. After the death of the father they continued their westward journey, taking up lands and improving and cultivating them, and on the tract in which Dr. Whitford owned an interest about half of the present city of Omaha is located. In 1859 Dr. Whitford pushed farther forward on the great frontier of the west, crossing the plains to Pike's Peak, Colo., in which locality he was engaged in medical practice and in mining operations until 1864, when he joined the hegira to the new gold fields in Montana, making the overland trip via Fort Laramie, from which place 112 days were consumed in completing the journey to Virginia City, where he arrived on July 12, 1864, so that he has now been a resident of Montana nearly two score years. Upon his arrival in Alder gulch the Doctor with a friend invested $800 in purchasing a claim. The property was divided, the Doctor taking the upper half. His friend realized about $15,000 from his portion of the claim, while Dr. Whitford expended an additional $800 in developing his half and realized practically nothing. In 1869 Dr. Whitford went to the Cedar creek district, where about twenty days later he received a message that his wife was very ill at Rochester, in Madison county. He made the trip of 330 miles thither in three days, riding day and night, with a single horse, which he afterward sold for $200. Mrs. Whitford was in a precarious condition, but through the devoted and capable ministration and watchfulness of her husband



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O'Dillon, B. Whitford.

band her life was prolonged until July 4, 1870, whence she was called upon to respond to the inexorable summons of death. She left three children, Charles, a graduate of Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, who is now engaged in the successful practice of medicine at Lewiston, Idaho; Rosamond E., wife of H. H. Cullum, a millwright, of Hailey, Idaho, and Henrietta, wife of T. H. McCrimmon, of Butte. On December 3, 1872, Dr. Whitford remarried, being then wedded to Miss Susan L. (Sweeny) Holloway, who was born in Potosi, Wis., the daughter of John L. Sweeny, one of Montana's sterling pioneers. Their only child was O'Dillon B., Jr., whose untimely death occurred when he was in his seventh year. He was a youth of remarkable intellectual powers and lovable character, and his death was the source of the deepest sorrow to his devoted parents.

For three years after his second marriage Dr. Whitford resided in the town of Deer Lodge, after which he removed to Butte, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Butte was but a straggling little mining town when he located there and he has been a witness of its wonderful development into a modern and wealthy city and the metropolis of a great state. In all these intervening years Dr. Whitford has retained a large and representative practice, and has been the loved family physician in the homes of many of the leading citizens, his ability and genial, sympathetic nature having endeared him to a very large circle of friends, while Mrs. Whitford presides with gracious dignity over their home, where is combined unostentatious hospitality and refined courtesy. In 1881 Dr. Whitford received an honorary diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Milwaukee, Wis., in recognition of an important medical discovery he had made in the successful treatment of typhoid fever and pneumonia, and he also received a similar mark of appreciation from the Eclectic Medical College at Salem, Ore., and numerous papers and testimonials from other medical institutions. He has served several times as a member of the city board of health. While in Deer Lodge he was for three years surgeon to the penitentiary located there. He is a man of inflexible integrity, having the courage of his convictions and marked originality and intellectual acumen. He is liberal and tolerant in his views, and has ever shown a lively interest in all that touches the progress and material prosperity of his city and state. He has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and in 1882 was elected mayor of Butte, giving an able administration of municipal affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, and in 1894 was elected president of the Old Timers' Association of Silver Bow county, and has ever taken a deep interest in its meetings and in recalling the scenes and incidents of the pioneer days. Ever since coming to Montana he has been interested in mining to the extent of investing thousands of dollars in the business. Recently his interests in this line have become very profitable, and he has disposed of a portion of them for more than $300,000. He is now retired from the active practice of his profession, and will devote his declining years to travel, accompanied by his family.

REV. JOSEPH BLAERE.—Left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was eight years old and that of his father when he was thirteen, subject to the rigid discipline of the government schools and the self-denying life of a seminarian for a series of years, undergoing the severe strain of a thorough course of instruction in the classics and ecclesiastical studies, Rev. Joseph Blaere, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Miles City, Mont., was well prepared for the multiform exactions, deprivations and onerous duties of his sacred office. His life began in Belgium, October 22, 1874. His father, Henry Blaere, was an inspector in the government schools—a man of scholarship and refinement, who died in 1887, following his beloved wife, Sidonie (Costenoble) Blaere, who had passed away five years before. They were natives of Belgium, and the parents of five children, Joseph being the third.

Father Blaere began his education in the government schools, and, after due preparation, entered an ecclesiastical college at Courtray in 1886. There he passed six years in studying the classics, and then devoted a year to the study of philosophy at Roulers Seminary. In 1893 he entered the American College at Louvain, and after three years and a half of diligent study was ordained to the priesthood April 3, 1897. On May 20th of that year he sailed for America, en route to Montana. His first field of labor here covered the counties of Lewis and Clarke (outside of Helena), Jefferson, Meagher and Broadwater, in all of which he worked ardently at missions. In 1898 he was transferred to Butte as assistant at St. Patrick's church.

He remained in that service two years, and was then made pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes church at Marysville, being the first priest ever stationed there. In April, 1901, he was assigned to duty at St. Paul's in Anaconda, during the illness and consequent absence of Father Follet, at that time the regular rector. In August, 1901, he was assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Miles City. Father Blaere has performed his spiritual duties well and wisely, securing the affectionate regard of his own parishioners and the cordial esteem of others.

GIDEON E. BLACKBURN, M. D.—The descendant of a long line of military heroes, himself a soldier in the Civil war, and bearing the marks of its burdens, Dr. Gideon E. Blackburn, of Butte, has engaged in the pursuits of peaceful production with the same energy, capacity and success that characterized his gallant military record. He was born on October 22, 1839, in Woodford county, Ky., the son of Anderson M. and Margaret (Hoxey) Blackburn, of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively, who were among the pioneer settlers of Virginia. The Doctor's great-grandfather Blackburn was an officer under Washington in the Revolution, and received many letters from his great commander which the Doctor cherishes as valuable relics of that heroic age. His grandfather was a trusted and valued subordinate of Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Seminole war, and was on intimate terms with that great soldier. His great-grandfather Hoxey was also a soldier in the Revolution and made a record for conspicuous gallantry. Gideon Blackburn, the Doctor's grandfather, who was born in Virginia, was a Presbyterian clergyman and the founder of Blackburn College at Carlinville, Ill.

Dr. Gideon E. Blackburn was educated at Yale College, and had nearly completed the course of study there when the Civil war broke out, and, true to the traditions of his ancestry, left college and enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was assigned to Gen. Grant's command and fought under him at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, and in numerous other important engagements, in two of which he was seriously wounded. Once when on a foraging expedition he was captured by guerrillas and tortured by them for a day, then sentenced to be put to death the next morning; but during the night he escaped and made his way to the Federal lines. At another time he was halted by thirty-five Confederates, but drawing his revolver he shot two of them, and by a swinging blow with the pistol severely wounded another, then giving rein to his horse he succeeded in reaching the Union forces although severely wounded by the shower of bullets that followed him. During his service in the army he was promoted five times, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, but toward the close of the war he became seriously ill and resigned his commission. In addition to his field service he was particularly useful in assisting the surgeons in their operations and in caring for sick and wounded comrades, he having studied medicine previous to entering the army. On recovering his health he went to Pine Bluff, Ark., and later to Camden, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1870, when he associated himself with Dr. W. E. Green, entered the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1871, being the valedictorian of his class. He practiced his profession at Shreveport, La., Galveston, Tex., and Evanston, Wyo., until 1891, when he located at Butte, Mont., which has since been his home. Here he has enjoyed a large and representative practice and grown in esteem and popularity with all classes of the community. In 1892 he opened the Blackburn Homeopathic Hospital, the only one of this school in the state. The Doctor has been enterprising and far-seeing in business and well as successful in his profession. Having faith in the future of Butte he invested largely in real estate and now enjoys the fruits of his good judgment in the ownership of about forty residence properties which yield good revenues. During the past few years he has been interested in an extensive addition to the city located on the Flats, which seems destined to become a choice residence section. He also owns a number of developed and undeveloped mines in the neighborhood of Butte, among them the Ophir and Arnold copper mines; is president of the Missoula Orchard and Improvement Company, and is interested in a largely capitalized company of Butte which is developing the Kintla Lake oil fields in Flathead county. He is prominent in Masonic circles and takes great interest in the affairs of the order.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat. In 1871 he was married, and has three children: Daisy Ida, Charles A. and Flora Emma. His second marriage occurred on January 27, 1893, his choice on this occasion being Miss Hannah Aiton, a native of Minnesota. They reside at the hospital.

FRANCIS W. BLACKFORD, JR.—The important profession of civil engineering has in Montana a worthy representative in F. W. Blackford, who is incumbent of the position of United States deputy mineral surveyor and who maintains his residence in Butte. He has been concerned in much important work in his profession, in which he is a recognized expert. Mr. Blackford was born near Columbus, Ohio, on December 16, 1859, the second of the four children of Francis W. and Jean (Dun) Blackford. The former was born in Washington, D. C., whence he removed to Ohio in 1854, devoting his attention to farming and to merchandising. He was in service during the Civil war, first organizing a company and then becoming commissioner of enrollment of the District of Columbia. His wife was born in Philadelphia, whence she accompanied her parents to Ohio, where they were pioneers and where she now resides.

The early educational training of Francis W. Blackford, Jr., was received in the public schools of Chillicothe, Ohio, where he completed a high school course, after which he continued his studies for a time in Marysville College, at Marysville, Tenn., then joined an engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and after an absence of a year he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and in 1882 he matriculated in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, where he took a course in civil engineering, completing it in 1883. He then entered the employ of the Union Pacific as an engineer in locating and constructing branch lines in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, having the direction of much important work. He came to Montana in 1887, and two years later he here engaged in the private practice of his profession, as a civil and mining engineer, first in Anaconda and later in Butte. He was city engineer of Anaconda in 1889-90 and had charge of the establishing of street grades and the installing of the sewer system. He took up his permanent residence in Butte in 1890, and in the fall of 1891 was appointed city engineer and held this incumbency until the spring of 1898. In his tenure of office he had charge of the extending of the sewer system, including the drainage system, and also of the establishing of grades and the putting in of street pavements. In 1898 he became chief engineer for the Butte electric railway, and here had control of the construction of the Centreville line, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the Union, and he also engineered the Walkerville and Columbia Gardens lines and others, his work meeting with approval and standing in evidence of his consummate skill.

He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1888 and is identified with the Montana Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1900. In politics Mr. Blackford maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures satisfactory to himself. He is a member of the Silver Bow Club, the leading social organization of Butte business men. In his profession he is a hard worker and has been retained as consulting engineer by many important mining and other corporations. On February 4, 1893, Mr. Blackford was united in marriage to Miss Mary Layton, born in Iowa, daughter of Joseph Barton and Jean (Erwin) Layton, natives of Massachusetts and Kentucky. Her father was a lawyer of fine ability at Keosauqua, Iowa, but both himself and his wife have done their life's work well and passed on to their reward.

ALEXANDER H. BLACK, a younger brother of J. H. Black, whose sketch will be found in another portion of "The Progressive Men of Montana," is a native of Knox county, Mo., born June 5, 1856. At present he resides on a large and valuable ranch of 994 acres, near Salesville, Gallatin county, which is one of the best improved properties in the district. Although the immediate ancestry of our subject is treated in the sketch devoted to his brother, it is a matter of note that the Blacks were for many generations members of the first families of Virginia. The wife of the Grandfather Black was a Miss Letcher, and aunt of Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, who served the commonwealth with distinction before the Civil war. The Letchers were of old Virginia stock, people of superior education and high integrity. Many of the members were, in the early days, prominent in legal and other professional circles. Later quite a number of the younger generation removed to Missouri. Although the mother of our subject, Nancy (Porter) Black, was a native of Crawford county, Ill., her father was a Pennsylvanian, in which state he was prominent for many years in business circles. In 1837 Samuel Black, grandfather of our subject, Alexander, removed from Virginia to Missouri, bringing with him his family and many slaves. He settled in Wayne county, where he followed the occupation of general farming and stockraising. At that period the father of our subject was seventeen years of age. He continued in the business of his father until January 25, 1890, when he was called from earth, leaving a family of seven sons and six daughters.

Following the close of the Civil war the father of Alexander H. Black removed from Knox to Saline county, Mo., and it was in the public schools of the latter county that Alexander received a thorough business education. Remaining on the Missouri homestead until 1882, he came to Montana and engaged in farming. To his homestead of 560 acres, purchased in 1886 from his brother, John H. Black, he has since added 434 acres, practically all under a high state of cultivation, well irrigated and provided with every convenience for the successful prosecution of agriculture. It is located two miles from the Cottonwood river, and of its principal crops, wheat, oats and barley, Mr. Black has harvested as high as 12,000 bushels annually.

His domestic life dates from December 24, 1885, when he was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Lovely, a native of Kansas, daughter of George Lovely, of Kentucky. The latter came to Montana and located on the Yellowstone, where he died April 10, 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born three children: Lorrain, Bessie and Bayard.

WM. T. BOARDMAN.—The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a good man whose energies have been passed in the service of his fellows, and who has seen the fruits of his labor ripening among them. This was the experience of William T. Boardman, of Butte, who surrendered his trust at the behest of the Great Disposer and laid down to rest on April 16, 1901, in the full vigor of his manly powers, but with a long record of accomplished results. He was the son of William T. Boardman, a wholesale merchant of New York, and Harriet E. (Harris) Boardman, both of whom died in that city, the latter in 1855 and the former in 1878. Mr. Boardman's life began in Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 27, 1848. His parents, while they lived, were devoted to his welfare, and saw that no educational advantage that was available to him was withheld. He attended the public schools until he finished the entire course therein, and then entered the State University near Bellefonte, Pa., for a full academic course. He was graduated therefrom with high honors in 1866 and for a year was in its faculty as assistant instructor in chemistry, the branch of physical science to which he naturally inclined, and to which he devoted the greater part of his life. In 1875 he went to Colorado as superintendent of a mine at Rosita. The next year he came to Montana and settled first in Helena, but later in Butte. For a number of years he was engaged in mining and other pursuits. Then tiring of them he turned his attention to insurance and real estate, in which he achieved a notable success. He always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of his community and state, and was ever willing to bear his share of the burdens of responsible citizenship. Impelled by this spirit, while Butte was yet in Deer Lodge county, he consented to represent her people in the state legislature for one term, to secure some specially desired legislation. He was also superintendent of the Montana exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

While his life as a student, business man and publicist was rounding out in good proportions, the domestic side of it was not neglected. He was happily married on April 29, 1882, to Miss Elva Hoskins, a native of Illinois, but then for some years a resident of Montana. She was the daughter of John A. Hoskins, who was born in Kentucky in 1825, but removed to Illinois as a young man and there became a prosperous farmer, and dying in 1897. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and saw much hard service in the war, but escaped without serious wounds or disability. Mrs. Boardman's mother was Sarah E. (Reeder) Hoskins, a daughter of Nathaniel M. Reeder, a prominent contractor, builder, carpenter and cabinet maker of Ohio, and Malvina Gunn, daughter of Jehu Gunn, a Virginia planter. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman had one son, Townsend Boardman, now a student at the Butte School of Mines, who gives promise of worthily filling his father's place in public esteem and mental calibre.

Mr. Boardman was an enthusiastic Freemason. He saw in the order all of its subtler and finer beauties and deeper meanings. It was to him truly a code of morals speaking through symbols, wherein every symbol has its voice of wisdom for the ear attuned to its interpretation. He loved the fraternity with the ardor of a neophyte and the discriminating devotion of a patriarch. In all its branches, symbolic, capitular, cryptic and templar, he was a bright and shining light; and he had also made advancement in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Moreover, he gave due attention and effort to the interests of the Eastern Star organization. His zeal and his intelligent contributions to their counsels soon gave him a leading position among his brothers. In grand lodge he rose rapidly and was successively junior and senior grand warden, and then, in 1890, was made grand master of the state, an office which he administered with dignity and with a wisdom and public spirit that made his name renowned among the craft. Mrs. Boardman, like her late husband, is an enthusiastic devotee of the mystic tie. She was initiated into the Order of the Eastern Star in 1880; became worthy matron of her lodge in 1893; treasurer of the grand lodge in 1892 and grand secretary in 1894, a position which she has held ever since. She dignifies and adorns every station which she occupies in the order, as she does every department of domestic and social life.

PATRICK BOYLE, of the stock firm of Hempstead & Boyle, of Pawell county, was born in County Meath, Ireland, on February 7, 1840, the son of Cornelius and Ann (Gogerty) Boyle, natives of the Emerald Isle, who emigrated to America in 1846, locating in New York on what is now 125th street, Harlem, where they resided for many years. Patrick was about six years old at the time of the family's emigration, and he was reared in New York city, receiving very limited educational advantages, as his parents were poor and he was compelled to assist in the support of the family from very early boyhood, by working in factories, etc. In 1856, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Boyle journeyed to San Francisco, by the isthmus of Panama, the trip occupying twenty-seven days. He was for two years employed in smelters in San Francisco, and in 1858 he went to British Columbia, at the time of the Fraser river gold excitement, in search of fortune, but returned to San Francisco the same winter, and was employed on Pacific coast steamboats. In the winter of 1858-9 he was in the mining districts on the Feather river, and later on the Yuba river, while in the spring of 1860 he located at Jamestown. In the following fall he went to the Big-oak Flat country, where he remained until the following spring, and then for a time was employed at Aurora, Nev., whence he proceeded to the Boise Basin mines in Idaho, and there worked during the summer of 1864, then after a trip to British Columbia, he went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1865 he was associated with John and Dick Pierce in taking a pack train of provisions through to British Columbia, where they disposed of the stock to good advantage. Mr. Boyle then came to Montana, arriving in Blackfoot City on June 15, this being at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Washington gulch. He devoted that summer to prospecting and locating claims with the Pierce brothers, and in the fall his partners went into McClellan gulch and located three claims, one each for themselves and one for Mr. Boyle. One of these proved very rich, from $200 to $500 being taken out a day, while the maximum yield for one day was $1,000.

In the winter of 1866-7 Mr. Boyle joined the stampede of miners to Leesburg, Idaho, where he purchased some claims, and was joined by his partners in the spring. This venture was a failure, and all three gentlemen found their finances at the lowest possible ebb. They afterwards were located at Bannack for a time, from whence Mr. Boyle went to Argenta, Beaverhead county, later returning to Leesburg, where he secured more mining grounds, from which he secured good returns, thus evening up old scores with that district. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Washington gulch, and mined during the winter, while in the following summer he prospected in the Blackfoot and Bigfoot districts and on the Boulder river, locating some very good properties on the Boulder. That winter he brought an adequate water supply to his claims and began operations in the spring of 1870. He continued placer mining here successfully until the spring of 1873. He then disposed of his claims and bought some mining property on Elk creek, which he worked until the summer of 1875, when he was joined by John Hempstead. They sold out in the fall and bought a ranch in Deer Lodge county, as is told in the sketch of Mr. Hempstead's life elsewhere in this work, and to which we refer the reader for a fuller description of their operations. They have been very successful in stockraising, and are numbered among the representative men of this section. Mr. Boyle is a man of energy and business sagacity, and the success which he has attained is the result of his own efforts, while his actions and bearing have been such as to win respect and esteem. In politics he was an unswerving Republican. On July 27, 1881, Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Annie Peterson, who was born in Utah, the daughter of Nels and Christina (Olson) Peterson, natives of Denmark, and a sister of Mrs. Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle have six children, John, Catherine, May, Ethel, James and Martha.

FREDERICK BOTTLER.—Meriting consideration as a pioneer of Montana whose knowledge of the mountain fastnesses and the excellent sport afforded in hunting in early days is particularly intimate, Frederick Bottler has served as guide and attained an enviable reputation as such and as a mighty hunter on many expeditions. He is today one of the representative stockgrowers of Park county, his well-improved ranch being located four miles south of Fridley, his postoffice address, while here he also raises large crops of hay and grain. Mr. Bottler is a native of Summit county, Ohio, born on April 10, 1843, the son of Ernst and Catherine Bottler, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They emigrated to America and to Summit county, Ohio, in 1838, where the father was a manufacturer of brick and tile. The family removed to Indiana in 1847, and thence in 1855 to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Bottler are now dead. Their family consisted of six sons and five daughters, three of the sons being heroic soldiers of the Civil war.

Frederick Bottler remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, receiving instruction in the schools of Indiana. On May 15, 1865, he started for Montana overland with horses and wagon, making the journey with the outfit of the Montana Quartz Mining Company. They were harassed seriously by Indians, four men being killed, but without further casualties they reached their destination in Alder gulch in September, 1865. Mr. Bottler soon proceeded to the Gallatin valley, where he followed ranching about two years then removed to Yellowstone valley, still continuing in the same enterprise. In 1872, as guide and hunter, Mr. Bottler was connected with the United States geological survey, the expedition starting from Bozeman, going up the Yellowstone and visiting the various lakes. In 1873 he accompanied Lord Dunraven's party on their trip through the Yellowstone National Park, his lordship manifesting a high appreciation of Mr. Bottler's services and companionship. For fifteen years hunting occupied his time almost exclusively. In 1868 he made a permanent location on his present ranch and settled down to a pastoral life in the sheep industry, and here in 1872 he kept the first store and postoffice on the Yellowstone. His ranch comprises 960 acres, 200 acres under effective irrigation, so that he secures fine yields of hay and grain. He has now 6,000 head of sheep and contemplates soon engaging extensively in the raising of cattle. Mr. Bottler erected a fine modern residence on his ranch in 1893, one of the few buildings erected in Montana in that year of financial depression. This house is supplied with an individual water system and other conveniences.

Mr. Bottler is identified with the Republican party and his particular eligibility and personal interest led to his being retained as a school trustee for a number of years. On October 26, 1880, Mr. Bottler married with Miss Josephine Shorthill, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., the daughter of David R. Shorthill, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. They have two children, Maud, who was finely educated at the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, and Floyd. The daughter has marked musical talent, is a fine pianist and also an effective artist in water colors, the family home showing many specimens of her artistic skill.

GEORGE W. BLACKMAN.—Among the noble pioneers who pushed forward to the western borders of the frontier that he might make a home for himself and his family was George W. Blackman, who stood "four-square to every wind that blows," and whose life was one of integrity and earnest endeavor. Such men merit enduring place on the pages of history, and none are more worthy of this than Mr. Blackman, who was long one of the representative citizens of Madison county. He was born on October 23, 1839, in Illinois, the son of James H. and Mary (Pardee) Blackman. His parents were pioneers of Illinois, whence they removed to Iowa, where they lived useful lives, died and were buried. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising and merchandising.

George W. Blackman attended the public schools of Iowa, and in 1857 located in Kansas, where he was identified with agriculture until 1859, when he made the overland journey to Colorado, where the gold excitement was then at its height. He remained there a few years and returned home for a visit and then, in 1864, accompanied by his wife, he started with horse teams on the overland journey to Montana. They made the journey from Colorado in the same train with Major Boyce and Charles Curtis, whose names are familiar to old timers. Locating in Nevada City, Mr. Blackman engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch, the great gold camp, until 1868, when he came to the vicinity of the present village of Silver Star, where he continued mining and took up a tract of land and engaged in general ranching. Devoting his attention to agriculture and stock growing and also engaging in merchandising, Mr. Blackman was actively employed until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1892. The place and business has since been in charge of his sons, who are enterprising and capable young men.

Mr. Blackman always took an intelligent interest in politics and gave an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally he held membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He commanded uniform respect and esteem and had the confidence and good will of the community where he made his home for nearly a quarter of a century. In Colorado, on April 28, 1864, Mr. Blackman was united in marriage with Mrs. Augusta (Stewart) Chase, who was born in Michigan and who survives him, as do also three of their four children: George C., engaged in ranching in this county and postmaster at Silver Star during Cleveland's second administration; Addie B., the wife of J. R. Cochran, of Silver Star, and Charles S., who remains on the old homestead.

WILLIAM J. BORTHWICK is one of the eminently successful ranch men of Madison county, and was born at Ottawa, Canada, on August 21, 1870, the son of James and Matilda (Marlin) Borthwick, both natives of Ottawa, Canada, where his father followed first blacksmithing and later successful merchandising. He met his death in 1896 by being thrown from a vehicle while the team was running at a high rate of speed. He was a brother of William Borthwick, mayor of Ottawa. His Scotch paternal grandparents, Thomas and Margaret (Templeton) Borthwick, natives of Edinburgh and Glasgow, emigrated to Ottawa where Thomas Borthwick built the first house in the city. Later he followed farming about six miles from Ottawa, and there discovered the celebrated Borthwick mineral springs. This water has had an extensive sale, and been shipped in large quantities to Europe. Thomas Borthwick died in 1895 aged ninety-five years and the business is being conducted by William Borthwick, his son.

William J. Borthwick received his education in the excellent public schools of Ottawa, and in 1885, at the age of fifteen, he became an assistant to his father in the store, but shortly afterwards the family removed to Butte, Mont. Here he was employed in a saw mill, and after a few months became a clerk for a short period, soon associating himself with his father in conducting a large restaurant. Six months later they disposed of this enterprise and opened a blacksmith shop, which for ten years was operated successfully. In 1898 Mr. Borthwick enlisted in Company G, First Montana Infantry, and went with his regiment to the Philippines, gallantly participating in all the engagements in which his regiment had part. At the battle of Caloocan, on February 10, 1899, he was wounded in the left arm, and was in the hospital until April 5, when he joined his regiment at San Tomas, continuing to take active part in all engagements and the arduous service in which his regiment participated until July 3, 1899, when they returned to Manila. One week later his company was ordered to Sapoty Bridge, where it did reconnoitering and again returned to Manila. On September 20, 1899, the regiment arrived at San Francisco and in October it was mustered out of service. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

Mr. Borthwick then returned to Butte, and for four months was engaged in the Lowland Mining Company, after which he entered the grocery business with his brother, Thomas G., which in July, 1900, they sold and purchased the Defiance ranch at South Boulder. Here they are profitably engaged in stock raising, having a most eligible location, and they are progressive and enterprising. Thomas G. Borthwick, the younger brother, was born on August 8, 1877. He joined his brother in Montana in 1886, and has since been associated with him in business enterprises, he continued the grocery business established by his father, and on his brother William's return from Manila he associated him as a partner with him in the great "Cash 333

Grocery" in Butte, and he is now also an equal partner with him in the ranching enterprise in Madison county, near Jefferson Island, the firm being Borthwick Brothers. The mother and a sister came to Montana in 1886 with Thomas G. Borthwick.

HON. WM. W. MORRIS.—The descendant of two old Kentucky families of distinguished ancestry, and long prominent in the civil, military and mercantile history of that state, Hon. William W. Morris, of Pony, Madison county, in force of character, masterful self reliance, breadth of culture, courtesy of manner and general good citizenship, well bears out the suggestions of his lineage and typifies the excellence of his family.

He was born in Clay county, Mo., April 19, 1840. His parents, John and Emily (Warder) Morris, were natives of Mason county, Ky., where his two grandfathers, David Morris and Walter Warder, were both prominent and influential men, the latter being a renowned Baptist preacher. His father married in Kentucky and removed to Missouri early in the 'thirties, locating on a farm three or four miles east of Liberty, in Clay county, and prospered according to the measure of agricultural success in those days. But, with the ambition which characterizes the men of his type, he was on the lookout for something better; and when the gold fever was started by the news from Col. Sutton's millrace near Coloma, in California, he became a "Forty-niner," crossing the plains as an argonaut in an expedition which occupied three years of his time and rewarded his quest with moderate success. Some years later he made another trip, but did not remain long, and soon after his return died in 1866, having survived his wife, who died in 1855. The family consisted of three sons and four daughters. Two of the sons offered up their lives on the altar of their country in the Civil war, one dying under the flag of the Confederacy at the battle of Wilson's creek (the first one fought in his native state), and the other soon after the close of the war, from the effects of a cold contracted in service under the flag of the Union.

William W. Morris, the only surviving son, passed his early days and secured his elementary education near Liberty, in his native county, finishing with an academic course at William Jewell College, after which he engaged in business in Kansas City, remaining and prospering for about three years, from 1859 to 1862. Then, being a pronounced southern sympathizer, he found the atmosphere of Kansas City unfavorable to his business and not conducive to his personal safety. On August 25, 1862, he left the place, with almost nothing but the clothes on his back, and went to Santa Fe, N. M., where, after a year, he became a traveling salesman for a St. Louis wholesale drug house. While in this service he sold a bill of goods to John D. Clayton, who was contemplating a removal to Montana. They talked the matter over and decided to make the trip together, coming overland from Nebraska with mule teams. Trains before and after them had trouble with the Indians, but they experienced none. They traveled by way of Forts Bridger and Laramie and the old California route, arriving in Virginia City June 18, 1864. Here they remained until 1888, starting first in the drug business by opening a drug store in the building in which Jack Gallagher, Boone Helm and the rest of the Plummer gang were hanged. Mr. Morris still owns the building and the beam from which the outlaws were suspended is still there and plainly visible. During these years Mr. Morris was always more or less interested in quartz mining, meeting with varying success. He had an interest in the Broadway mine, which he had acquired in the 'seventies, and was very profitable. He sold it in 1881, and the year following bought into the Strawberry, Willow creek and Ned mines, located a mile and a half north of Pony. Since that time he has given his attention almost exclusively to developing mines in and near Pony, some of which he owns in equal conjunction with the Elling estate. The properties extend three miles up the range, and include the Clipper and Tweed mines, which have been successfully worked for seven or eight years, and others in active operation.

Mr. Morris has been very active and useful in the development of the commercial, civil and social affairs of the county and state, and justly holds high rank among the leading citizens of the commonwealth. He was treasurer of Madison county for seven years, represented the county in the state senate three terms, has been school trustee for a long time, and in 1900 was one of the presidential electors for the state, and was deputized by the electoral college to take the vote to Washington. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of the order of Elks. He was married

Eng By Henry Taylor [illegible]

C W Morris

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Eng By Henry Taylor & Chicago

C W Warner

February 21, 1867, to Miss Adeline Winifred Chew, a native of Missouri, daughter of Dr. Joseph Chew, a Virginian, who removed from his native state when a young man and settled in Missouri, where he rose to eminence in his profession and in the affairs of the state, being several times chosen to the state legislature, and called to fill other important positions. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three children. Of the sons, W. C. was educated at William Jewell College, and C. E. at the Ogden Military School. Both are in business with their father, the latter is an assayer and mining engineer and is the assayer for the mines in which they are all interested. He was married February 24, 1897, to Miss Nina Aileen, daughter of R. B. and V. J. (Jordan) Wampler, of Pony, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The daughter, Mary Leah Morris, is a young lady of unusual promise and accomplishments. Throughout her life she has diligently improved her opportunities, and has thereby become a well informed and cultivated lady in scholastic and social lines, and has also acquired great skill in the graceful and dainty handicraft by which ladies make home attractive. Of all the children it is but fair to say that they are worthy followers of the parents who have trained them, and exemplify in their lives the fine old southern chivalry, as well as the enterprise, thrift and business acumen, for which their progenitors are so highly and so justly esteemed.

THOMAS D. BOYLE.—Since our race is not yet thoroughly harmonized in feeling, exalted in purpose or convergent in effort, and the robber, and the murderer, and the petty criminal still skulk and prowl among us, insulting the lone majesty of night by revealments of their hideous work, rendering the presence of numerous police and tipstaves necessary, no class of public servants is deserving of greater consideration than those engaged in the administration of its police system—the conservators of the peace and guardians of life and property. Among the men who exhibit in this department the most agreeable conjunction of qualities for its best results is Thomas D. Boyle, justice of the police court in Butte. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on April 13, 1847, both his parents, Martin M. and Catharine (Sause) Boyle, being natives of the same county. When he was a year old they emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. There his father engaged in mining until his death. They had eleven children, Judge Boyle being the tenth. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, and then enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went into active service in 1863.

His regiment was a part of the Ninth Army Corps in Burnside's command, and his first battle was that of Knoxville, Tenn. He was wounded at Shady Grove Church on June 3, 1864, and sent to the field hospital. But not considering the wound serious and eager to be in the midst of the fight, lame as he was, he hobbled to the front and joined his regiment in time to be deep in the deluge of death at Cold Harbor and to go through all the subsequent bloody struggles of that campaign. For, although wounded again in August in front of Petersburg, he continued with his regiment with only a week's intermission, and was in every campaign to the end of the war, being mustered out of the service on July 28, 1865, as a private and next to the youngest in the regiment. He then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged for ten years in mining. In 1876 he removed to Colorado, stopping first at San Juan county and after a few months going to Leadville. In 1880 he went to Arizona and mined and prospected for a while, later returning to Colorado, there joining the stampede to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he remained until 1884, when he changed his base of operations to Butte, which has become his permanent home. He was measurably successful in his mining, having owned some of the largest mines in Colorado.

In Butte he also engaged in mining with success, but in 1896 he accepted the position of city jailer, which he held until 1901, when he was elected judge of the police court of the city, and is now serving in that capacity. He was the candidate of the regular or straight Democracy and received a plurality of 462 votes over three opponents. It is almost needless to say that with his preparation for work by his varied and arduous experience and the naturally judicial turn of his mind, he is administering the duties of his office in a manner which is winning him the approbation of all the best elements of the community, and the respect as well as the righteous fear of all the worst. Off the bench he has all the geniality, ready wit and other social qualities of his race, and a great fund of entertaining and instructive information. Judge Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Call, a native of Pennsylvania, before he left that state. They have three daughters, Annie, born in 1872, now Mrs. Smith; she has four children; Mary, born in 1874, now Mrs. Bert Carr, and Katie, born in 1876, who abides with him and aids in making the parental home a pleasant one. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, zealously attentive to his church duties. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was at one time senior vice-commander of Lincoln Post No. 2, of Butte.

RT. REV. L. R. BREWER.—That "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people," has the sanction of Divine authority and long centuries of human experience. If the zeal and devotion of her missionaries and clergy, the spirit and vigor of her church organizations, the industry and earnestness of her congregations and the liberality and loyalty of her individual communicants of all denominations, be any gauge of the religious condition of a state, Montana, new, wild and undeveloped as she is, gives abundant proof of righteousness among her people. It is true that the graceful spire or lofty dome, the vaulted roof or storied window, the plain pediment or polished pillar, indicating the place of some sacred altar, does not confront them at every turn, as in older communities. "The sound of the church-going bell" is not always in their ears, as in those denser populations. For the field is large and, though it may be white with the harvest, the laborers are few in comparison with sections long settled and civilized. But the spirit of conquest and consecration is present, and the gratifying evidences of progress are everywhere manifest to the discerning eye. Of the evangelizing forces among her people, none is wiser in counsel, more assiduous in effort, more resolute in endurance or more prolific in good results than the Protestant Episcopal church, under the direction of Bishop Leigh Richmond Brewer, of Helena. This organization, while not the first on the ground nor the most voluminous in force, has nevertheless accomplished a work highly creditable to the agencies the church has been able to employ, and which has set in motion widening streams of benefaction throughout the commonwealth.

The first Episcopal service within the limits of Montana was held at Virginia City on July 18, 1867, by Bishop Tuttle, then just arrived from the east as missionary bishop of Montana, Utah and Idaho, assisted by Rev. E. N. Goddard. But before the anniversary of this date, St. Paul's church was built at a cost of about $3,500, and on May 24, 1868, it was first used for worship. Progress was necessarily slow, and many times those most interested almost lost heart. But that good seed was sown and that much of it fell on fruitful ground, can be shown by a comparison of conditions. During his first year Bishop Tuttle visited only two places in Montana, and in the fourth year the number was but twelve. His record for 1874 gives thirty-four baptisms, thirty-one confirmations, 116 communicants, seventeen Sunday-school teachers and 141 scholars. Three months were occupied in his visitation and services were held in twenty-eight places. For 1879 the record shows fifty-one confirmations, 368 communicants and 487 Sunday school scholars. Four and a half months were consumed in his visitation. This was his last report, for the next year, in compliance with his urgent and oft-repeated appeal, Montana was set apart as a separate missionary field. He chose Utah and Idaho as his part of the divided jurisdiction, and the Rev. Leigh Richmond Brewer was elected missionary bishop of Montana. He was consecrated in December and reached his field of labor two months later, in February, 1881.

Bishop Brewer was born at Berkshire, Vt., on January 20, 1839. His parents were Sykes and Laura (Crawton) Brewer, also natives of Vermont, where his father was a prosperous farmer. There were eight children in the family, of whom the future bishop was the fifth. He attended the public schools at Berkshire and Enosburg until he was sixteen years old, then at Canton Academy prepared for Hobart College where he was graduated in 1863. After leaving college he taught school two years, acting as a private tutor and studying theology at the same time. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1866, was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop H. Potter in the Church of the Annunciation, New York, on July 1, 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Coxe in Christ church, Oswego, N. Y., on June 16, 1867. He was the next six years in charge of Grace church at Carthage, and then became rector of Trinity church at Watertown, where he remained until elected missionary bishop of Montana. There he was consecrated in his own parish church on December 8, 1880, by Bishops Huntington, Tuttle, Bissell, B. H. Paddock and B. Victor Morris. In 1881 his alma mater, Hobart

College, conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. Since his arrival in Montana the Bishop has resided in Helena, and has given himself wholly to the work of his bishopric. The church has grown under his tireless and skillful ministrations with gratifying steadiness, if not always with desired rapidity. He has witnesssed its healthy development through the primary stages, first the blade, then the ear, and is now laboring, as earnestly, as sedulously, as conscientiously as ever, to bring forth the full corn in the ear. He found four church edifices and two rectories, worth in all about $23,000, belonging to the church when he came. Besides himself there were eight clergymen, reaching eighteen places with services, and the number of communicants was less than 400. In his first visitation he traveled more than 4,000 miles, only thirty of them by rail, held services in fifty-two places, and had forty-seven confirmations. During the year he paid off a debt of more than $2,000 on St. Peter's church at Helena, consecrated the church and purchased a rectory. He also built St. John's church in Butte, at a cost of $13,000, and began work in a new field in Beaverhead county under the ministrations of Rev. E. G. Prout.

Twenty years of toil always arduous, of struggle sometimes seemingly hopeless, of disappointments often keen and privations ever pressing, have passed since then, and they have registered a steady and substantial growth. The number of clergymen besides the bishop in Montana has increased to twenty-four, church buildings to twenty-nine, rectories to fourteen, communicants to more than 2,500 and the value of the church property to more than $300,000. There are four parishes and forty-three organized missions where regular services are held and more than twenty additional places reached by occasional ministrations. A bishop's house has been purchased and endowments for the future diocese, starting in 1883 with an offering of $12 and now amounting to about $20,000, have been secured. Moreover, a parish school and a hospital have been put in active operation and conducted with the best facilities available for their work. The hospital, St. Peter's in Helena, was erected in 1887 at a first cost of $30,000, and, after thirteen years of noble work in ameliorating human suffering and caring for the sick, it was destroyed by fire on March 16, 1901, thus laying the church and the friends of humanity under tribute for an additional sum of $5,000 for its restoration to usefulness. This has been provided and the hospital has been rebuilt. But both it and the parish schools are yet totally inadequate to the demands upon them, which grow in volume as the population increases. It is proposed to build a new hospital in the immediate future to cost the church more than the old one.

Throughout all the difficulties of his situation Bishop Brewer has preserved the mens aequa in arduis which characterizes men of heroic mold. Every detail of the work in all the vast scope of his territory has passed under his critical review. To the schools and the hospital he has given the closest and most constant personal attention. To his coadjutors in ministerial and parochial labor, he has applied with a judicious hand stimulus where zeal was flagging and restraint where prudence slept. To the body of the church he has communicated his own energy, enthusiasm and cheerful faith in ultimate results. To the liberal friends of the organization elsewhere he has appealed for aid with dignity, discretion and good returns. And to men of all classes, creeds and conditions around him he has been gracious, helpful, tolerant and obliging. He was married at Canton, N. Y., on July 10, 1866, to Miss Henrietta W. Foote, daughter of Henry and Amelia Foote, of that town, and has one daughter, Jennie E., now the wife of Richard Mead Atwater, a mining engineer living in Australia.

VIRGIL F. BLANKENBAKER.—The gentleman to whose career we now direct attention traces his lineage to stanch old southern stock and he is today one of the representative young stockgrowers of Choteau county, where he has extensive interests and is held in the highest estimation. Progressive and ambitious, he has discerned and taken advantage of the opportunities presenting, and has won success worthy the name. Mr. Blankenbaker is a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard county, on October 20, 1864. His father, Andrew S. Blankenbaker, was born in Madison county, Va., in October, 1832, and was but three years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, his father, Jonas Blankenbaker, being a pioneer of that state, where Andrew S. was reared and educated and where he has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Knox, is a native of South Carolina, where she was born in 1842, and she accompanied her parents to Missouri in her childhood.

Virgil F. Blankenbaker attended the public schools of Howard county, Mo., and completed his education in the Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, Mo. In March, 1886, he came to Montana, and for about three years was employed on the sheep ranch of his cousin, Robert Blankenbaker, near Great Falls. In the fall of 1889 he located Homestead and Desert claims on the Missouri river, near the present station of Big Sandy, on the Great Northern, the place being then known as Coalbank Landing. Here he now has a fine ranch property of 1,500 acres, in addition to which he has a large amount of excellent open range for grazing purposes, and gives his entire attention to the sheep business, handling a high grade. Success has attended his operations, which are constantly increasing in scope. He is also interested in the cattle business with the Blankenbaker Brothers and with R. L. Thompson & Co. The station of the Great Northern located on his ranch was named Virgelle, in honor of himself and his wife, from a combination of the first syllables of their first names. Mr. Blankenbaker takes an active interest in local affairs, and is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. In Howard county, Mo., on October 27, 1897, Mr. Blankenbaker wedded Miss Ella M. Chancellor, who was born in that county on December 8, 1866, the daughter of Brown M. Chancellor, a prominent farmer of that county and a native of Virginia.

JOHN BRADY is one of the most successful stockraisers of Jefferson county, Mont., where he resides near the town of Finn. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in August, 1824, the son of Philip and Mary (Rouke) Brady, both natives of Ireland, and farmers. John Brady remained with his parents in Ireland until he was twenty-one, receiving his education in the national schools. In 1845 he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans and soon going into the northwestern country, first stopping at Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until 1861. Great excitement then existed in reference to gold discoveries in the vicinity of Denver, Pike's Peak and California gulch, now Leadville. Mr. Brady made his way thither and remained two years, mining and prospecting with indifferent success.

In 1863 Mr. Brady came to Montana, locating at Alder gulch about the time of the richest discoveries at that famed Eldorado, and here he remained five years, diversifying his mining operations by conducting a hotel. In 1868 he located on the fine ranch near Finn, in Jefferson county, where he now resides, and here he has been very successful. In 1861 Mr. Brady was married to Miss Ann Gillick, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Nelson) Gillick, both natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have two children, Philip and Sarah Ann, now Mrs. D. D. Twohey, of Anaconda. Mr. Twohey is a railroad conductor, and also proprietor of a drug store and of a livery. They are the parents of two beautiful young twins.

F M. BRICKER, prominent as a rancher, and successful as a business man, was born in Jackson county, Ind., also the birthplace of his mother, on March 22, 1845. He is the son of Anthony and Melinda (Sullander) Bricker, the father a native of Ohio. They had four sons and six daughters, and the family removed to Iowa in 1850. F. M. Bricker, in 1864, at the age of nineteen years, enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment on garrison duty, at Helena, Ark., where he was honorably discharged in the fall of the same year. He then engaged in mining until 1866, and in that year started with an ox team for Montana, having joined a train escorted by Col. Black. The journey was monotonous, but not unpleasant or dangerous.

Mr. Bricker arrived in Virginia City on August 3, 1866, and engaged in mining and freighting, continuing so employed for ten years. He then removed to Madison county, and took up government land as a homestead near Jefferson Island, and began ranching on rather an extensive scale. Later he purchased 400 acres of land and two other ranches a few miles up South Boulder river. One of these he recently sold to the Borthwick Bros. Mr. Bricker usually winters 200 head of cattle and horses. His properties are in fine, eligible locations, supplied with substantial and modern improvements, and are in excellent condition for the carrying on of the business he so successfully conducts. He is highly esteemed in his community, enjoying the confidence of a large circle of business and personal associates.

DANIEL BRION.—Driven from the smiling green valleys and vine-clad hills of their native France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the Brions, a Huguenot family, belonging to that oppressed people who formed the most moral, industrious and intelligent part of the French population, immigrated to America, and settled among the peaceful and liberty-loving Quakers of Philadelphia. From that time forth they have been among the pioneers of the country, always ready to brave the dangers and hardships of frontier life in order that they might see the work of their hands growing into fruitfulness and beauty around them. George Brion, the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, took an active part in the war of the Revolution as a member of the Pennsylvania line which followed the great commander of the Colonial armies and shared his triumph at Trenton and on many other hard-fought fields. He was a tiller of the soil in times of peace, and extracted a good livelihood from the ground on which some of the most aristocratic residences and most pretentious business houses of Philadelphia stand today. His son, George, was a pioneer in Union county on the Upper Susquehanna, and his grandson, Jacob, father of our subject, was one in Tioga county, on the border of New York state. Here Daniel Brion was born, January 1, 1834, his mother being Hannah (Ranck) Brion, a native of Lancaster, Pa., where her family had lived from early times. The father lived to the age of eighty-eight, and then died in 1896 where he had spent all of his mature life, among the picturesque hills of Tioga county. He was a prominent man in the county and took a great interest in public affairs.

Daniel Brion spent his school days in this county, finishing his education at the academy at Wellsborough, the county seat, where he was graduated in 1853. He then taught school for some years, clerking in a store between the terms, always in his native county. This he continued until the Civil war was well under way, when he enlisted as a member of Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. Robert C. Cox. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg as sergeant of his company, and then marched to Bermuda Hundred, where his regiment was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. B. F. Butler. After two months' service in that corps they were transferred to the Ninth Corps, under Gen. Parke, and saw active service at Fort McConihe and the battle of Fort Steadman, in March, 1865. They were also in the fight near Blackwater, Va., and the terrible general assault on the intrenchments before Petersburg, which they carried at the point of the bayonet. They then followed Lee to Appomattox and were present at the famous surrender of his army to Gen. Grant. Soon after they were honorably discharged from the service at Alexandria, Va. After his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming for a time. He made a trip to Montana to see the country, and being pleased with it and its prospects, he returned home to close up his affairs so that he could settle in the northwest. He was detained there some four or five years, however, and in the meantime was appointed census enumerator in 1890. In 1892 he returned to Montana and engaged in farming, first on state land which he leased.

Mr. Brion was married January 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah Sechrist, a daughter of Christian Sechrist, who had come into Tioga county, Pa., as a pioneer from Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Brion have nine children, namely: Margaret Jane (now Mrs. Martin Rising), of Columbia Falls, Mont.; Morris L., mining at Arnot, Pa.; Daniel, Jr., and George O., mining in Gebo, Mont.; Sarah E. (now Mrs. Samuel Owens), of Gebo; Lucy (now Mrs. Charles L. Hughes), of Arkansas; Alice (now Mrs. James P. Kent), of Iowa; and Jacob J., who came to Montana in April, 1891, to engaged in farming and was joined by his father and family the next year. In 1894 they bought 480 acres of state land four miles from Bozeman, on the Fort Ellis reservation, which is all bench land and produces fine crops of spring and fall wheat, hay and oats. They usually have some fifty head of cattle and numbers of fine horses. In Pennsylvania Mr. Brion took an active part in public affairs, having been assessor, tax-collector, school trustee and director of the Liberty Mutual Home Fire Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since coming to Montana he has retired from active life and placed the management of his affairs largely in the hands of his son, who is caring for the property and profitably. All the family are highly and universally respected.

E. T. BROADWATER.—In a new country like our great northwest, where development follows fast on the foot of discovery and events crowd one another in a jostling procession which makes history rapidly, men often and quickly change their ambitions, their pursuits, their very natures; conditions surrender to the law of sequence between the rising and the setting sun; and even words vary from their long established import and take on new significance or shades of meaning. The term pioneer, for instance, has for generations in American thought, especially in the older states and cities of the country, implied something remote in time as well as distance. Here, however, it is foreshortened by the pace at which we move and loses, in a measure, its sense of age.. E. T. Broadwater, of Havre, the interesting subject of this sketch, has been less than twenty years a man, and yet he is properly accounted among the pioneers of Montana, the makers of Choteau county, the founders of the prosperous and promising little city of Havre. He was born at Memphis, Scotland county, Mo., November 22, 1861. His parents are Thomas and Martha A. (Smoot) Broadwater, both of whom are still living at the family homestead in Memphis, where the father was long prominent in business but is now retired. He is a native of Virginia, but removed to Memphis at the age of twenty-one, and has there lived ever since. He was an architect and builder by profession, and was also engaged in the stock business, furnishing the Diamond R Freighting Company with mules under contract. The mother was born in Scotland county, Mo., where she still resides.

Mr. Broadwater attended the schools of his native town until he was fifteen years old, and then entered a clothing store as clerk, remaining five years in the employ of the same firm. May 15, 1881, he went to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., where he was engaged for ten years as bookkeeper and cashier in the post-trader's store at Broadwater, McCulloh & Co. In 1891, in company with Simon Pepin, he inaugurated a general mercantile business at what is now the city of Havre. They conducted business in a tent for a time on the ground where the Great Northern Railway yards now are, but donated the ground to the railway company on condition that the point should be made a division headquarters; and this was the real start of the city. The firm then put up a substantial store building, and this and Mr. Broadwater's residence were the first buildings of the town. The firm has won the due meed of its nerve and enterprise. For ten years past, with its stores at Havre and Browning, it has ranked among the largest and most imposing mercantile concerns in the state; but its affairs have not absorbed all the energies or activities of either of its members. Mr. Broadwater, like his partner, Mr. Pepin, is extensively engaged in stockraising, they being jointly interested in ranches near Havre consisting of about 19,000 acres, he sharing with his brother William the ownership and products of another of about 1,000 acres near Pacific Junction.

In politics Mr. Broadwater is a consistent Democrat, and while he does not seek office, he is always deeply interested in the success of his party. In October, 1890, he was married at Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Miss Sadie Moon, a native of that place and daughter of Dr. Henry B. Moon, one of the prominent dentists of the city. Her brother, Maj. H. G. Moon, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, now recruiting officer at Philadelphia, Pa., was stationed at Fort Assinniboine several years. He was in active service in the Cuban war, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Santiago. Mr. and Mrs. Broadwater have two young children: Marian and Kathlyn. They are highly respected people and have hosts of friends.

LAFAYETTE S. BRIGGS.—One of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, Mr. Briggs was born in Clinton county, Mich., on August 24, 1846, the eldest of the three children of Artemus and Sarah (Tyler) Briggs, both of whom were born in New York. The father went to Michigan about 1840, becoming a pioneer of Clinton county, where he developed a fine farm. Now venerable in years, he is passing the evening of his life on the same place where he made his home more than half a century ago. His wife died in 1851.

In 1852 Mr. Briggs entered the Lansing Academy, in the capital city of Michigan, and there completed a three-years thorough course, and this attendance was supplemented by a year of study in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Briggs then became a teacher in his native state, where he taught successfully for several years. He was for three years superintendent of schools for Eagle township, Clinton county, and his interest in educational affairs has ever been intense. He was also identified with the farming interests of Michigan during his residence there. In 1882 Mr. Briggs disposed of his property in Michigan and came to Montana, locating on a tract of 1,000 acres in Madison county. This estate is now a part of his present valuable ranch property, which is located five miles northeast of the village of Ennis, his postoffice address. He controls about 3,000 acres of land and is one of the prominent sheep growers of the county, running an average of 10,000 head. He also raises cattle upon a moderate scale and keeps about seventy-five horses. He secures large crops of hay annually. He uses advanced methods in his industrial operations, employs scientific principles and labors to promote the best interests of the sheep husbandry of the state and he is now sheep inspector for Madison county. He is a Republican, and a public spirited and enterprising citizen and capable business man.

On the 9th of March, 1871, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Imes, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, her parents being pioneers of that state, while three of her brothers rendered valiant service as Union soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have one son, Arthur, who was born December 26, 1877, and who assists in the management of the homestead ranch, being one of the prominent and popular young men of this section of the state.

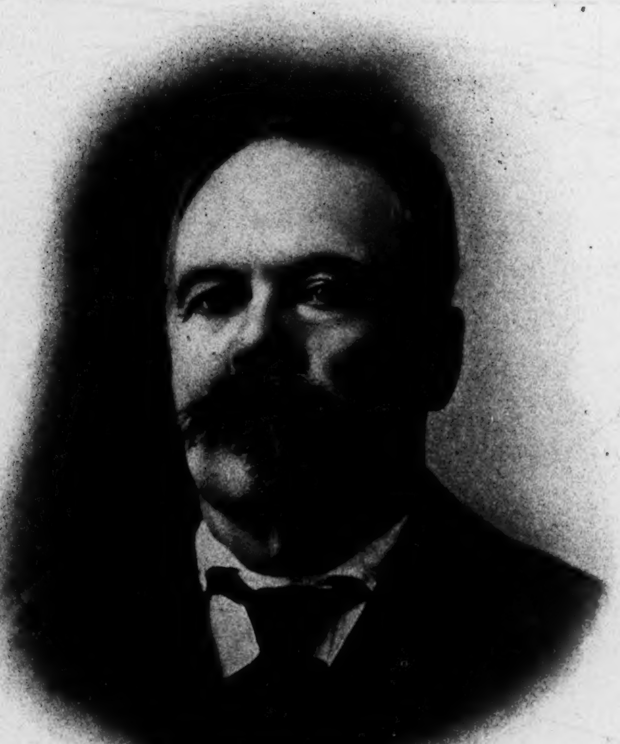
WALTER BROWN.—The land of "brown heather and shaggy wood," prolific in song and romance and in all that goes to make up sturdy manhood and noble womanhood—bonnie old Scotland—has furnished a valuable element in the complex social makeup of the great American republic. A Scotsman and a typical representative of his sterling race, Walter Brown has been successfully identified with the industrial and productive activities of Montana, and is well worthy to be classed among the progressive men of this new and vigorous commonwealth.

Mr. Brown was born in picturesque old Lanarkshire, Scotland, the date of his nativity being May 30, 1856. The family had been established in that section for many generations and there, in the year 1821, was born John Brown, the father of the subject of this sketch. There he passed his entire life, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits; and there, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, he passed to his reward in the year 1900. His ancestors were prominent in the history of Scotland for several hundred years, and the name is one untarnished by shadow of wrong. Ellen Brown, the mother of our subject, was born in 1820 at Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and her death occurred in 1899.

Walter Brown was afforded good educational advantages in his boyhood, pursuing his studies in the public schools of Stonehouse Lane, Scotland, until he reached the age of twelve years, and this discipline served as the foundation for the broad fund of knowledge and valuable information which came to him in later years through personal application and active association with men and affairs. He continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he reached the age of twenty-two years; when, in 1880, he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From New York he came westward to Minneapolis, Minn., where he worked at farming and carpentering until 1882. He assisted in the erection of the Union Depot at Minneapolis, the Hotel Lafayette, at Lake Minnetonka (destroyed by fire a few years ago and eventually rebuilt), and the fine building on the Minneapolis and St. Paul fair grounds. In 1882 Mr. Brown came to Montana, making Fort Benton his destination, and for a year he was employed on the sheep ranch of John Patterson. The following three years he was engaged in running sheep on Shonkin creek, and later was identified with the same industry on the Teton river. In 1889 he came to Box Elder and took up a claim of 320 acres on Big Box Elder creek, the ranch being located six miles distant from the line of the Great Northern Railroad. He has since made additions to his landed estate, having secured 160 acres on Duck Creek and 320 on Dry Fork, and is engaged in raising sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale, meeting with much success in this branch of industry. His property is supplied with adequate irrigation facilities and much of it is available for cultivation. He devotes about 100 acres to wheat and oats, securing excellent yields, while each year he harvests enormous crops of hay. He has made excellent improvements upon his property and is one of the substantial and highly honored ranchmen of the county, his home being located six miles southeast of the village of Box Elder, his postoffice address.

In politics Mr. Brown exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, but not seeking public office of any kind. Fraternally he is identified with Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Benton. In the city of Minneapolis, on May 15, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Ellen Gray, who, like himself, is a native of Scotland, her birth having occurred in Renfrewshire. Of their union six children have been born, namely: Belle, John, Nellie, William, Walter and James, all at the parental home.

JAMES C. ADAMS.—The dramatic story of the brave men and noble women who endured hardships innumerable, dangers ever insistent and privations now hard to realize, never loses its interest. Here lay Montana, a wilderness in the very heart of an unbroken wilderness, with savages on every side and savages in her every pass and valley. And so it was that among the first no man ever set foot here who was not in some sense a soldier—a veteran soldier who had mustered and marched, and battled, and bivouacked, endured hunger, cold and heat, and all that the bravest and most unselfish soldier endures. There is no story more dramatic and interesting than that of the Montana pioneer. James C. Adams is a pioneer of 1863, and lived up to the full tension of the events in incidents typical of that epoch. He is now recognized as one of the representative merchants, farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, and has won success by his industry and well directed effort, having large mercantile establishments at Sun River and Augusta. In the latter place his store buildings were burned in March, 1901, at a loss of nearly $20,000, but were immediately rebuilt. He has since sold the stock there, but still owns the real estate. Mr. Adams is a native of Morgan county, Ky., where he was born December 11, 1846. His parents were Lot and Rebecca Adams, born in the same state, the father being a millwright by trade. He removed with his family to Missouri in 1854, locating in Bates county, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in February, 1856, his widow surviving him only a short time, her death occurring in March of the succeeding year. They were the parents of seven children, of whom only one is living—James C., the immediate subject of this sketch. As James C. was but ten years old at the time of his father's death he was early thrown upon his own resources. Prior to this time his educational advantages had been such as were afforded by the common schools of Kentucky and Missouri. At the age of ten years he began to work on the farm, receiving $16 a month for his services, and was thus engaged until 1862. The Civil war being then in progress he was taken prisoner by the First Iowa Cavalry, under Col. Warren, and was held for a period of six weeks. In 1863 Mr. Adams secured employment in the freighting business, driving bull teams and freighting near the Platte river and to the various mining camps. The Missouri river boats often stopped at Fort Carroll and Fort Peck, but the desired destination was Fort Benton, a point which they were unable to reach at times, owing to low water; thus Mr. Adams was frequently compelled to meet the boats at points further down the river and thence transport the goods and supplies by means of the freighting teams. Food was plentiful the greater portion of the time; but there was constant menace from the Indians, and on one occasion they stole the horses of the freight train with which our subject was identified, the stampede occurring on Milk river, causing a lively skirmish in which he took part and in which a number of the redmen were incidentally hastened to the "happy hunting grounds," while one of the men in the freighting party was killed. Mr. Adams' life at this time was full of danger and vicissitudes, and he recalls the fact that he had to keep his rifle constantly at his side, as did all others who ventured away from the towns or camps. He was a fine shot, and held prestige as a "mighty hunter," taking great pleasure in hunting expeditions. While in the freighting business he handled ten teams in each train. On one occasion, in the roundup of cattle, out of 100 men only seven volunteered to assist in the work of assembling the stock owing to the hostility of the Indians, who were ever on the alert to attack the white men, and Mr. Adams was one of the seven, his spirit and experience having made him intrepid and ready to take the risk involved. From 1865 to 1875 he was connected with the firm of J. J. Roe & Co., of St. Louis, better known as the Diamond R Company. In the spring of 1866 he was promoted to the position of wagon boss, and was paid $150 a month for his services; and in 1868 his salary was increased to $200 a month. He continued to be identified with the freighting business until December, 1874, when he located at his present home, a mile and a half east of Sun River Crossing,



J. C. Adams

where he took up a homestead, pre-emption and desert claims to the amount of 520 acres, and to this original tract he has since added until he now has a valuable landed estate of 3,000 acres, 300 acres being well adapted for cultivation. Here he has been extensively engaged in stockraising, having given special attention to sheep growing from 1883 to 1888, when he found the business not sufficiently profitable to justify its continuance; accordingly he disposed of his stock and has since given his attention to the raising of cattle and horses with the most gratifying returns. Mr. Adams is a man of marked executive force and ability, and his judgment in regard to the most effective methods of ranching and stockgrowing is held to be practically authoritative, while his genial personality has gained for him a large circle of friends during the long years of his residence in Montana. For several years past he has successfully conducted a general merchandise business at Sun River and in Augusta, and is also interested in a quartz mining property which shows excellent prospects. His postoffice address is Sun River, Cascade county, and he makes his home on the ranch, maintaining a personal supervision of his other business interests. Upon his ranch he has a beautiful residence, and his solid stone barn is a model building of modern architectural design and equipped with the best conveniences. This attractive home is located only a mile and a half east of the village of Sun River.

In politics Mr. Adams is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Perhaps no man in this section has done more or better work in the development of the state, and none has a larger circle of valued friends. On the 5th day of January, 1875, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline Strong, a native of Illinois, the daughter of James and Orpha Strong, who came to Montana in the early days and now reside at Sun River, Mr. Strong always having devoted his attention to farming and stockraising. In politics he was a Republican, and a strong man in the community in many ways; and both he and his wife were long time members of the Methodist church. (See sketch of H. B. and M. L. Strong.)

Mr. and Mrs. Adams had five children, namely: James E., Richard E., Elmer C., Thomas F. and Alma Zay. Mrs. Adams died February 26, 1886, and on November 9, 1887, Mr. Adams consummated a second marriage, being then united with Miss Laura B. Morrow, who was born in Colorado, the daughter of Malcolm and Jeannette Morrow, natives of Scotland, whence they migrated to Canada and thence removed to Iowa, where they remained several years; and thereafter residents of Colorado for six years. From there they came to Montana, locating in Virginia City, where the father engaged in stockraising until his death, which occurred June 13, 1891, his wife having passed away in 1880. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their thirteen children five are deceased—John, Kennett, Mary, Agnes and one who died in infancy. Those living are Belle, Malcolm, Davis, William, Jeannette, Kate, Laura B. and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: James C., Barbara B., Prudence K. and Wesley H.

JOHN W. BROOK.—Among the pioneers of the great west who can recount many interesting tales concerning life on the frontier in the early days is Mr. Brook, who has been a resident of Montana since 1865. He was born on April 29, 1837, in DeKalb county, Ill., the son of Thomas and Hannah (Holenback) Brook, both of whom were born in Maryland, while their marriage occurred in Ohio, to which state Mr. Brook early removed, and thence to DeKalb county in 1832, where he was one of the pioneer farmers until his death. The maternal grandparents of John W. Brook were born in Wales, and emigrated to America in an early day. Thomas Brook was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in service as a private in the Black Hawk war, in Illinois. Of his nine children John W. was the youngest.

John W. Brook, after such education as the public schools could give, in October, 1852, left Illinois for Iowa, and, having learned the carpenter trade under the direction of his father, found employment at this trade and also did some farming in Iowa. He remained in Marshall county one year, in Appanoose county two years, and next passed a year in the pine woods of northern Wisconsin. While in Iowa his work had been in connection with bridge building on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and to that state he returned from Wisconsin, and, a year later, went to Missouri, where he again became a railroad carpenter, and for two years worked on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The Pacific Railroad had been built from Elwood, Kan., about twelve miles west and abandoned. In 1861 a locomotive was sent out this line to transport it across the Missouri river, and Mr. Brook, as one of 200 men, assisted in loading the engine on the ferry-boat and also in unloading it and placing it on the rails on the west side of the river. This was the first locomotive west of the Missouri. That spring Mr. Brook started for Pike's Peak, Colo., in company with three others, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo. They stopped at Box Elder, Utah, where Mr. Brook assisted in putting up hay for the Mossman pony express. He went on to Colorado, arriving in Denver in July. With his companions he went to the Blue River placer mines, where he remained until fall of the next year, when he returned to his old home in Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he again started for Colorado, his equipment consisting of four four-horse wagons, the freight being groceries, canned goods, flour, etc. The party started from Fort Scott, Kan., and when they had passed the Indiana ranch they were overtaken by a man who informed them of a massacre perpetrated by the Indians at that ranch, and they were ordered to either halt or push on and overtake a train, so that they might have protection. They decided to push forward, and overtook and joined a large train. Just outside of Denver they met soldiers who had found a man scalped and left with his wagon, and learned that a woman and her children had been killed on Plum creek. These events caused much excitement in Denver, and an attack by the Indians seemed imminent. The men were provided with arms, and one night great fear was caused by two drunken Mexicans who built a fire on the hills not far away and began singing loudly. The settlers supposed them to be Indians making ready to attack, but the danger was fortunately imaginary. Mr. Brook, in the spring of 1862, walked the long distance from Montgomery, Colo., to Breckenridge, packing his blankets on his back. He was accompanied by the late Nicholas Kessler, long one of the prominent citizens of Helena. In the spring of 1863, with three others, Mr. Brook started for the North Star quartz mine, above the timber line in the mountains. They placed their outfit on wagons used in hauling ore and started up the mountains. After passing the timber line they found the snow deep and heavily crusted, and, as they continued the difficult and hazardous climbing, one of the party slipped, and, sliding down the mountain side, only saved himself from falling over a precipice by catching hold of a small fir tree. They finally reached the mine at Silver Lake, and found the ore was taken out at a depth of 135 feet and was frozen. As they could not work in the mine they turned their attention to building a house. They selected a site, cut logs for two houses, and began to throw out snow to make the ground the foundation of their structures, they dug until they could no longer throw the snow to the surface, and then, running a ten-foot pole down in the snow below without striking ground, they abandoned the work. When spring came they found that their logs had been cut off the trees twenty-five feet above ground; this shows that the snow must have been over twenty feet deep.

The party returned to the Blue river, and there found snow from six to eight feet deep over their ditch. This ditch was six miles long and every six feet they dug holes down to it and then made a channel from one opening to another by pushing holes through, thus they succeeded in getting water from the creek to their placer grounds two months earlier than any other operator in the diggings. In going from the ditch to their camp they would slide down the mountain side on shovels, traversing the snow at the rate, as Mr. Brook says, of a "mile a minute," and one of his partners was severely injured while coasting in this unique way.

On October 24, 1864, Mr. Brook started for Montana, but was caught in a severe snow storm and compelled to pass the winter at Salt Lake City, Utah. Prior to leaving Granger for Salt Lake City he met parties coming from the mines, and to one of them sold a sack of flour for $210. The same night he visited their camp and was shown a sack of gold dust too heavy for one man to lift, many private pouches and one nugget worth several hundred dollars. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Brook and his party started for Montana, arriving in Nevada City on the 13th of April and here Mr. Brook joined the stampede to Silver Bow, where he engaged in placer mining and also had stock running on the hills that are now the site of Butte. In the winter of 1866 he joined the Sun river stampede, but returned to Silver Bow creek, and continued placer mining until August, 1867, when he sold out and went to freighting between

Fort Benton and Helena and Virginia City. Late in the fall he went to Utah returning in December with a stock of apples, eggs and vegetables, which he sold at phenomenal prices. Apples purchased for $2.25 a bushel sold for forty-five cents a pound. He purchased wheat at $1.00 per bushel, had it ground, and sold the flour for $9.00 for 100 pounds, and eggs, bought for twenty-five cents a dozen, sold at $1.50. In 1869, in Utah, Mr. Brook traded old wagons for live stock, with a view to engaging in ranching. He returned with the cattle, but soon sold them, and in 1870 purchased more, which he drove through to Montana, then taking up land on the Beaverhead river, in Madison county, where he now has two finely improved ranches comprising 720 acres. Here he has worked at diversified farming and stockraising. His home ranch is located eight miles southwest of Twin Bridges. He also owns a fine residence property in Twin Bridges, where the family lives during the winter. Mr. Brook also has some fine gold prospects in this locality, as yet undeveloped but of indubitable value. In politics he has been an active worker in the cause of Democracy. He is a member of the board of trustees of the state orphans' home, at Twin Bridges, having recently received an appointment for a second term. On March 12, 1884, Mr. Brook was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Brown, born in Illinois. They have two children—Thomas B., born April 15, 1890, and Gladys M., born March 20, 1892.

THOMAS BUGGY.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana and an able representative of a profession which has important bearing on the great industry which first gave prestige to this section of the Union, Mr. Buggy merits specific consideration. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Kilkenny in 1845, the fifth of the six children of John and Julia (Hickey) Buggy, both of them born in Ireland, where the father was engaged in agriculture until his death in 1870. Thomas Buggy, in the national schools of his native land, completed an academic course and left school in 1861 and was identified with farming in Ireland until 1863, when he determined to seek his fortunes in the United States and in 1864 he came to Montana, then on the frontier of civilization. He remained for a time in Virginia City and thence removed to Last Chance gulch, and engaged in placer mining in Lewis and Clarke and Deer Lodge counties for a number of years. In 1878 Mr. Buggy came to Butte, having devoted careful study to assaying, so as to make it a business.

In Butte he secured a position in the assaying department of the Silver Bow mill, the largest and oldest establishment of the sort in the camp, and there he was employed for two years, becoming an expert assayer through practical work. In 1886 Mr. Buggy established himself in an assay business, in which he continues, retaining a large and representative clientage. In one of the most eligible locations on Main street in Butte Mr. Buggy owns a fine three-story business block, built of granite and Omaha pressed brick, of modern architectural design and equipments. He has been successful in his efforts and holds the confidence and esteem of the community. He has never married. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, but he has never sought or desired public office.

CHARLES BROWN, familiarly and affectionately known as "Old Charlie Brown," was for nearly two score years identified with Montana history, being a pioneer of 1861, a man of sterling character, a keen judge of the springs of human action, charitable in his judgment of his fellow men, and one whose life was one of "ceaseless toil and endeavor." On the roll of the "old-timers" who now rest from their labors his name merits an enduring place. The data regarding his early years is meagre, but he was born in Germany, where he lived for nineteen years, when he came to America in company with Carl Schurz, the distinguished editor and statesman. Remaining for some time in the east, shortly after the memorable gold excitement of 1849 in California he went thither in the early 'fifties. Thence he went to Colorado, and in 1861 crossed the plains to Montana, then almost a terra incognita, on the outmost borders of civilization. He arrived there before the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, and was one of the first to work in its famous placer mines. Later he was one of the party which gave the suggestive title to Last Chance gulch, the site of the present capital city of the state, and was among the first prospectors in that gulch. He devoted years to prospecting and mining in the state and was a good type of the sturdy old-timers.

Mr. Brown finally returned to Sioux City, Iowa, where he married Mrs. J. Manderchien, and they afterward removed to Moorhead, Minn., where he was engaged in the livery business for six years, when, in 1876, Mr. Brown returned to Montana and became a wagon boss for the United States government. He was with Custer's trains, waiting to bring them up, at the time of the historic Custer massacre. In 1878 Mrs. Brown and their children joined him at Miles City, where he was engaged in business for many years, there rearing his family of four children, Flora, now the wife of George Ulmer, of Miles City; Laura, the widow of John I. Zook, now county superintendent of schools of Custer county; Emma, who is engaged in cattle raising in Custer county; Adolph, now in Valdes, Alaska. In 1898 Mr. Brown went on a prospecting tour to Valdes, Alaska, and there his death occurred on the 9th of October, 1900. He was survived by his wife and the four children above mentioned. His remains were brought home by his son and interred October 26, 1901, in the cemetery near Miles City.

JAMES BROWN.—Left without a father's care when but three years old, but from that time carefully nurtured by his devoted mother until he was twelve, when she too passed away, James Brown, of Butte, has exhibited in his useful life the qualities of self-reliance and resourcefulness engendered by his early dependence on himself and the correct, upright and progressive manliness developed by his training. He was born at Oroville, Butte county, Cal., on August 18, 1857. His father, William Brown, was born in England and came to America, locating in San Francisco, when he was a young man. He died on board a ship bound from San Francisco to the West Indies in the year 1860. His wife, Winifred May (Raney) Brown, was born in Ireland and died at Colfax, Cal., in 1877.

Mr. Brown was educated in the Colfax public schools and at the convent school in Grass valley, Cal., also at St. Mary's College and the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. At the age of twelve he accepted employment in the general store of R. S. Osborn, at Emigrant Gap, Cal., remaining twelve years. During that time he was also engaged in mining in Nevada county, and had a better knowledge of ores than any man in that state. In 1883 he came to Butte and worked in the mines for about five years, after which he was connected with the Butte daily newspapers as reporter, circulator, and in other capacities until 1894, when he, with Gen. Charles S. Warren, J. G. Courtney and W. G. Van Eman, together established The Basin Times, at Basin, Mont. In 1895 Mr. Brown purchased the interest of Mr. Van Eman and Mr. Courtney, and in 1896 that of Mr. Warren, and the same year he merged The Times into The Butte Times, which he has since published in Butte. The paper is independent in politics, and has been potential in many campaigns, giving its support to the cause and the candidates that were best approved by the judgment of its proprietor, without regard to political or personal considerations. Mr. Brown has prospered in his business in every line of effort, and owns valuable real estate in Butte, consisting of a number of residence properties and the office in which his paper is published. He also has interests in promising mines in different parts of the west. He stands well where he is known, having the confidence and esteem of the people, being always ready to render them efficient service in any good enterprise. He was secretary of the Butte Miners' Union and the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city for years. He also aided materially in organizing the Butte Workingmen's Union in 1892-3 and other labor organizations, being prominently identified with labor during these years. He was married at Boulder, Mont., in May, 1896, to Miss Anna Virena Page, a native of Oakland, Cal., where she was born. They have one child, Dudley James Murray Brown. In both his business career and his private life Mr. Brown has exemplified the best features of American citizenship, and has justly won the high place he holds in the regard and good opinion of his fellow men.

THOMAS BRYANT.—Born in Cornwall county, England, on September 22, 1863, and reared amid mining interests, going to work at mining early in his life himself, and following both inclination and necessity in seeking a knowledge of the subject in all its bearings, Thomas Bryant has come honestly by his expert knowledge of mines and mining, and his skill in manipulating mineral products and the men who bring them into marketable form. He is the youngest of seven children of Robert and Mary (Knight) Bryant, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of Cornwall. When he was two years old his parents removed from Cornwall to Wales, and five years later emigrated to the United States, settling in New York state, where they remained one year and then removed to West Fairlee, Vt. Thomas at nine years of age was compelled by the necessities of the family to go to work, which he did at concentrating ores. In 1872 he was transferred to the copper regions of Michigan, and there was allowed to go to school until he was sixteen years old, finishing at Bryant & Stratton Business College in Detroit where he was graduated in 1877. He was then employed as a bookkeeper for a mining company and in 1878 went to Leadville. He has been in the far west ever since. He passed some time in the San Juan country, Colo., and came from there to Butte in 1881, and after working there in the mines for fifteen months, went to Colorado, for two years and then returned to Butte. He worked in the mines again for two years, was then made foreman of the Neptune and later took charge of the Gambetta mine and the original. He was also superintendent of the Stewart mine for six or seven years, and in 1898 was made superintendent of all the Clark mineral properties in Butte, embracing the mines owned and those leased. Mr. Bryant was married in January, 1884, to Miss Ellen Driscoll, a native of Michigan. They have three sons and one daughter. In politics he is a firm and zealous Democrat, and in 1895 was elected alderman from the Second ward. He was the oldest member of the council and was chosen its president. In fraternal relations he is associated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Overland Club, of Butte. Mr. Bryant's high standing in the community is well deserved. He has superior technical knowledge of his business, all the characteristics of a good and useful citizen, and engaging social qualities which commend him to the residents of the city without regard to class or party.

DARWIN BUTLER.—Born and reared in the Empire state, the son of a carpenter and millwright, with his childish fancy quickened and his patriotism kindled by the stories of the deeds and sufferings of the Revolutionary ancestor who fought as a captain under Washington, contending for fortune's favors in a half dozen different states, winning success here and suffering failure there and turning his hand to various vocations, the career of Darwin Butler, of Avon, presents many attractive features. He was the son of Jonathan and Lavina (Schermerhorn) Butler, of Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., was born December 19, 1832, and where his parents, after long and useful lives, were laid away to rest. He attended the public schools of his native town, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old, when, catching the gold fever which discoveries in California had made epidemic throughout the older states, he started for the distant Eldorado in 1854, going by way of Panama and up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, arriving there in April of that year. He gave his entire time and energy to the work he had come to do—mining for about eleven years, but with indifferent success. At the end of that time he crossed the mountains to Colorado, arriving at Denver in 1865, then a mere hamlet. He remained there but a short time, and then renewed his journey, going to Missouri. On reaching Fort Kearney, Neb., the prospects being favorable, he remained there over winter. In the spring he accepted employment on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which kept him employed for four years, although he spent a portion of the time on a ranch near Grand Island. In December, 1869, he returned to San Francisco by rail, making the trip in a week. He did not linger in San Francisco, but went to San Diego with the hope of securing employment on the Southern Pacific Railroad, then being built. Being disappointed he returned to San Francisco, and the following year went to Utah, anticipating work on a railroad bridge outfit, but failing to get the job he went to Corinne and chartered a four-horse outfit, and in company with seven others started for Montana, where he arrived in March, 1870. The party suffered terribly on the trip. The weather was very cold most of the way, and they sometimes almost despaired of their lives. In fact, at one point on the route, they found a number of Chinamen frozen to death. But the end of their trials and hardships came at last. They reached Deer Lodge on April 3, where they found permanent shelter and employment. Mr. Butler went to work on a ditch in process of construction under Col. Thornton, near race track, although the snow was four feet deep. He worked on this ditch until

July 4, 1871, when again he began prospecting, and kept at it until near the close of the year. Not succeeding to his satisfaction, he went to work in a saw-mill at Dog Creek gulch for Albert and Reinold Kleinsmith, now leading merchants of Helena. In July, 1872, he purchased a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, about two and a half miles from Avon, remained thereon for five years, and then rented it and went to Butte, but in 1882 he returned to the ranch. He now owns about 500 acres of land and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. Mr. Butler was married on May 10, 1893, to Isabella Hartz, a native of Scotland, but for twenty years a resident of Montana. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has been since the birth of the party. He was one of its organizers in California, and voted with enthusiasm for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont.

MARTIN BUCKLEY.—Among those intimately identified with that great productive industry which gave Montana prestige and through which her magnificent development has been conserved—her mining enterprises—is Martin Buckley, now in charge of the Kenwood mine, located in the attractive suburb of the capital city from which the mine derives its title. Mr. Buckley claims the grand old Empire state as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Essex county, N. Y., on March 6, 1860, the third of the seven children of John and Mary (Russell) Buckley, natives respectively of Ireland and the state of New York. John Buckley accompanied his parents to America about the year 1820, settling in the state of New York. He was a miner by occupation for many years and was employed as mine superintendent, but during the later years of his life he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Martin Buckley was educated in the public schools of his native state and early became identified with the mining industry, securing employment at the iron mines at Palmer Hill, in Essex county, N. Y. In 1871 he removed to the Lake Superior mining district in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he remained several years in the copper mines, removing thence to Leadville, Colo., and was there identified with mining for some years. He has followed mining almost continually from his boyhood days. Mr. Buckley was located in Utah, then at Salmon City, Idaho, where he held the position of superintendent of the Blackbird group of mines, and from that place went to Butte in 1899, maintaining his residence in the Montana metropolis for a number of years, within which time he was superintendent, foreman and shift boss at many different mines. Under his direction the first set of timbers were installed in the shaft of the Green Mountain mine; while in the employ of the Anaconda Company he had charge of a larger corps of workmen than any other superintendent ever retained by that corporation. Later he became identified with the Clark and Heinze interests. From 1893 until 1896 he had charge of the Hope mine, at Basin, Jefferson county, and in December, 1900, he moved to Helena to assume the superintendency of the Kenwood mine, with which he is now identified. Mr. Buckley has devoted his life to mining, and is thoroughly familiar with all practical details of this industry. He has shown himself an able executive and has ever had the confidence and esteem of those by whom he has been employed and the respect of the men working under his direction.

In politics he is ever active in the cause of the Democratic party, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, but always independent in thought and action. In 1897 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the lower house of the legislature, of which body he was an active and valuable working member. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, or the "best people on earth," as the initials have been generally interpreted by some appreciative member of the order, and while a resident of Butte was a member of the Parnell Rifles. He finds his chief diversion in athletic sports and frequent excursions with rod and gun, being an enthusiastic sportsman and a man of unfailing geniality, his personality being such as to win the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way. In 1882, Mr. Buckley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mangan, who was born in Michigan, and of their seven children three are living, namely: James H. Buckley, Leo M. Buckley and Olive B. Buckley.

ABRAHAM BUOL.—The free air of the mountains has always been considered an inspiration to the soul of liberty, and if it be so Abraham Buol, the subject of this review, has been under that inspiration during almost the entire term of his life. He was born in Switzerland July 8, 1849, the son of Caspar and Margaret Buol, also Swiss by nativity, and the parents of fourteen children, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth. He attended the public or national schools until he was sixteen years old, and was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. In 1870 he immigrated to the United States, spent a year in Iowa, two in Chicago, and one in San Francisco, coming thence to Montana in 1875 and locating at Butte where he was employed in doing carpenter work for the mines, and in this way spending twelve years in the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He has been industrious and thrifty; has invested his earnings with excellent judgment, owning now some of the best business property in Butte and a handsome residence on West Quartz street. In 1897 Mr. Buol purchased a fine ranch in the Bitter Root valley, containing 160 acres, now improved with a comfortable and commodious dwelling house, furnished with all modern conveniences and decorated with superior taste. The farm contains a large and fruitful orchard and all the necessary buildings and appliances for its complete equipment. Here he and his family spend their summers, living in Butte during the winters.

In politics Mr. Buol is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Butte in 1883 to Miss Tillie Wiebel, of Iowa. Of the two children which have blessed their union, but one, Miss Emma, is living. She enlivens their home with the sunshine of her presence and her entertaining and cheerful companionship, and aids in making it attractive to their numerous cordial and admiring friends, who find it a center of refined and pleasing hospitality. Mr. Buol has been very successful in business and is a gentleman of affluence and of influence. He is an ornament to the community, and a fine example of the better class of American citizens.

THOMAS F. BURNS.—The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day in what is now the beautiful, picturesque and highly improved Fairmount Park, of Philadelphia, Pa., a portion of which was at the time a dairy farm belonging to his parents, William and Catherine (Whalen) Burns, natives of Philadelphia. Mr. Burns was born May 16, 1865, and was educated in the public primary and grammar schools of Malvern, in his native state, but was obliged to leave school at the age of fifteen and assist his father with his duties on the farm during the next two years. At the age of seventeen he went to Florida and followed the carpenter's trade for a year and a half. He then spent a year at home and in 1884 went to Mexico and later to San Francisco, Cal., being engaged in various occupations in these places for about four years. In 1888 he came to Montana, and located at Butte, where he worked in the mines for a year, and in 1889 took up a homestead in Milk river valley fourteen miles from Havre. Some time after he took up a desert claim of forty acres, bought 160 on Clear creek, and the two, with a homestead of 160 acres taken up by his wife, make a ranch of 520 acres, all of which is devoted to raising high grade thoroughbred sheep and cattle, and fine crops of grain and hay, he being very successful in the business. Mr. Burns was married at Chinook, March 24, 1894, to Miss Hattie Luce, a native of Iowa, where she was born in 1863. They have two interesting children, Harry and Russell, and are held in high esteem by all who know them for their sterling qualities of head and heart.

WILLIAM B. BURKET.—It is a pleasure to enter record in this work concerning young men who have through their own efforts attained success in life and worked their own way to positions of public trust and responsibility. We now turn attention to the life history of the popular postmaster and representative citizen of Bozeman, William B. Burket. He was born on October 12, 1866, in Iowa, the son of David and Eliza J. (Goff) Burket, the former a native of Ohio, while the mother was born in Tennessee on August 25, 1828. The father, born March 4, 1823, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, where he made his home in an early day, later removing to Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life. He died on February 27, 1891, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, while on a visit to a son who resided there, and was then sixty-eight years of age. His home at that time was in the northwestern part of Iowa, and there he had been engaged in farming until he retired in 1883. His wife passed away on the old Iowa homestead, at the age of about forty-four years, when her son William was a child of six years.

William B. Burket was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and aided in the cultivation of the Iowa homestead until he was eighteen. His scholastic advantages to this time had been only those of the district schools, but he desired an education of higher order, and determined to supplement his acquired knowledge as soon as he could do this. In 1884 he came to Montana, where his brother Charles R. had preceded him and was proprietor of the Pipe Stone Hot Springs, in Jefferson county. After six months passed in the employ of his brother, William matriculated in the college at Deer Lodge, where he completed a thorough classical course, graduating in the class of 1891. This short statement gives but little idea of the struggle and the vicissitudes encountered by Mr. Burket in obtaining his collegiate course. He met the expenses by his personal endeavor, and that his self-denial, assiduous application and determinate courage did not waver is indicated by the fact that he did not graduate until the end of seven years, having to devote intervals of time to such individual efforts as would yield him funds to continue his college work. After leaving college Mr. Burket engaged in business in Deer Lodge in a general store and also conducted the college boarding department. He remained there until 1894, when, selling out, he removed to Bozeman and opened a book store, being the managing partner in the enterprise. After he later disposed of his interests here he became agent for Prof. W. W. Wylie's tourist transportation business in the Yellowstone National Park. (See sketch of the life of Prof. Wylie on another page of this work.)

In 1897, while thus employed, Mr. Burket received from President McKinley the appointment to the office of postmaster at Bozeman, and he has since been the incumbent of this important position, having done much to improve the service and having the good will and endorsement of the people by reason of his efficient administration and his unfailing courtesy. He has shown marked business and executive ability, and his popularity in Bozeman is unmistakable. He gives unwavering support to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Harrison in 1892, the first presidential election after the admission of Montana to statehood. While in college Mr. Burket met Miss Mary A. Roe, the lady who became his wife. Their marriage was solemnized at Dillon, Mont., on July 22, 1891, the year of his graduation. Mrs. Burket was born in Bannack, the first territorial capital of Montana, and she is a daughter of that prominent pioneer and banker, the late Isaac Roe, of Bannack, of whom individual memoir is entered elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Burket have had two children. One died in infancy, the survivor being Alonzo D., who was born in Dillon, on August 29, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Burket are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a deacon in the church at Bozeman. They are prominent and active in the best social life of Bozeman, and their home is one in which refined courtesy is ever in evidence.

THOMAS E. BRADY, a prominent attorney of Great Falls, numbers among his clentage many of the largest business firms in the state. His aspiration seems to be to rank with the highest in his profession. Perhaps it is to this loyalty that he owes so much of the undoubted success which he has achieved. His birthplace is the parish of St. Antoine, County Huntingdon, province of Quebec, where he was born on July 31, 1857. His father, Philip Brady, born in Ireland in 1819, at the age of sixteen came to Canada and located in Huntington county, where he married Miss Mary Murphy, a native of Canada and of Irish parentage. Philip Brady then settled on a farm, annually added to its improvements and there reared a family of eleven children, of whom Thomas E. was the seventh. Two of the number have died. On April 11, 1892, was celebrated the golden wedding of the honored parents, and they are still living lives that have been characterized by honest industry and devotion to the Catholic church.

Reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools and St. Theresa College, Mr. Brady graduated from the latter with the class of 1880. Under the instruction of the firm of Palmer, Weed & Smith, of Plattsburg, N. Y., young Brady began the study of law in the year of his graduation. He was an industrious as well as a most capable student, enthusiastic in his love for his chosen profession, and in due time was admitted to the bar and began practice. He remained in Plattsburg until November, 1886, when he came to Helena, Mont. He remained in that city six months, removing to Great Falls on May 16, 1887. His professional career has been one of continued success, for with his legal ability Mr. Brady combines rare business judgment, and his various in-

Yours truly
Thos E. Brady

vestments have proved almost uniformly profitable. Mining and sheepraising have proven very lucrative under his touch. At one time he with his associates had over 12,000 head of sheep. His early life on a farm inspired him with a keen love for horses of superior breeds and he has indulged his fancy for fine horses and has some of the Belmont trotting stock of which he may be justly proud. At the time of Mr. Brady's first location in Great Falls he made a number of judicious investments in real estate. This land has greatly advanced in value. He erected the residence in town which he and his wife now occupy and here they are surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life. In the year 1889 at Plattsburg, N. Y., Mr. Brady was married to Miss M. E. Chauvin, daughter of E. Chauvin, of that city. They have three children, Lillian M., William T. C. and C. Lucile, all born in Great Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady are active members of the Catholic church. Though in no sense of the word a professional politician Mr. Brady is a pronounced Democrat and has served as chairman of the Democratic city committee. Yet notwithstanding his strong political convictions he declined at all times nominations tendered him, content to remain a leader in the legal profession that he loves so well. He is the oldest attorney in years of practice in Cascade county. Mr. Brady was associated with Mr. Freeman in 1897-98 in the practice of law. At present he is the general solicitor for the Great Falls & Canada Railway, the Galt Coal Company and other corporations. He is a prominent stockholder and promoter of the Neihart Water Company, which owns and operates the electric lighting system which was started in 1892. He is also secretary of the company. Of this his brother William and himself obtained the franchise for the water works and constructed the entire system. He is also largely interested in the land and irrigating plant at Ashfield, in Valley county. It is the largest one in the state and will have a storage reservoir covering 8,609 acres, forty-three miles in circumference, and which will irrigate 26,250 acres. This is a private company, composed of Jacob Switzer, of Helena, David W. Bateman, of Great Falls, and Mr. Brady. They also own several thousand acres of land upon which they are starting a large cattle ranch. Some of the mines in which Mr. Brady is at present interested are producers. He has large interests in Teton county in the line of cattle ranches, also in several coal mines in the state.

ROCCO CAMPANA.—A native of the glorious little republic of the Alps, the land of Winkelried and William Tell, whose people draw in the spirit of liberty with the very air they breathe, Rocco Campana, late of Butte, whose untimely death at the full maturity of his powers, left a void in the circle of his acquaintances which will not soon be filled, brought to the land of his adoption a heart well attuned to the atmosphere of freedom and the genius of productive labor which characterize it. He was born in Switzerland on May 21, 1852, the son of Philip and Johanna Campana, also natives of Switzerland. His father was a skillful tinner, and a man of standing, being mayor of his town and occupying other positions of authority. Rocco was graduated at the public schools and attended the college at Lugano. At the age of sixteen he came to San Francisco, working first in a tinner's shop, having partially learned the trade with his father. Later he worked at Salt Lake City for about a year, then returned to San Francisco and engaged in business for himself. Two or three years later he removed to Reno, Nev., in 1877, and there conducted a hotel. From Reno he went in 1878 to Eureka and carried on a saloon for four years. After this he was engaged in various kinds of business at different places until 1885, when he came to Butte, Mont., and opened a saloon. Two years later he sold the saloon and started a grocery, which he conducted until a short time prior to his death, which occurred on February 13, 1898, since which time it has been carried on vigorously and successfully by his widow.

Mr. Campana was a much esteemed member of several of the secret fraternities. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political affiliations he was a Republican, took an active interest in its welfare, but was not an office seeker. He was married in 1875 to Miss Pellegrina Pescia, a native of Italy. They had twelve children, of whom Lizzie, William and Elizabeth V., are deceased, and Clara, Walter R., Eugene, Lena, Sylvia, Rocco, Jr., Frank, Philip and Clementine are living. Mrs. Campana has proven herself to be a courageous and resourceful woman, not pining over her bereavement and the difficulties of her situation, but taking firm hold of the business left by her husband and the duty of raising her large family properly and has put into each enough energy, common sense and heroic endeavor to win marked success and the approbation of her friends and neighbors.

FELIX CALLANTINE.—The son of a martial family, a native of Grant county, Ind., where he was born December 14, 1861, Felix Callantine had his childhood and its home darkened by the dense shadow of the Civil war, wherein his father and three uncles were battling in defense of the Union. His parents were David and Martha Ann (Girton) Callantine, both natives of Ohio, where his grandfather was also born, removing to Grant county, Ind., in the spring of 1848, and there engaging in farming during the remainder of his life. The father of our subject, at the beginning of the war, enlisted in the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteers and served actively until the siege of Vicksburg. He was then taken sick, but after a suitable furlough returned to his regiment and took part in all its subsequent engagements, at the end being honorably discharged. His eldest brother, Henry J., served in the Fortieth Indiana, under Col. Blake, enlisting in 1864 and was honorably discharged in 1865. Evan, the third brother, volunteered and served throughout the war, being in Gen. Burnside's command. William, the youngest brother, was in the Eighth Indiana, under Col. Shunk, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester. At the close of the war our subject's father removed with his family to Iowa, where Felix received his elementary education, finishing at the Pleasantville, Iowa, high school, after which he went to farming and continued at the business until 1880, when he came to Montana and secured employment in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1882 he quit the service of the railroad and began freighting and farming, which he followed until 1888. In that year he bought another person's right, homesteaded the claim, and thus laid the foundation for his present extensive ranch of 1,640 acres, and has a water right by means of which he irrigates his meadows, gardens, etc., and with which he could supply the necessary water to a large tract of country. The Pass creek runs directly through his land, whereon he has made many improvements, including shade trees planted according to a systematic plan, a comfortable residence, good barns and other outbuildings.

Mr. Callantine was married August 10, 1885, to Miss May Coffman, a native of Missouri and daughter of Henry Coffman, who came to Montana with his family in 1880, locating on Pass creek. Their children are David Henry, Blanche May, Felix Earl, Dewey Miles and Dorothy Marie. Mr. Callantine is a progressive, representative man, with a fine home, a fine ancestry, a fine family and an unblemished record for integrity. He has served for years as school trustee, and been a leading man in his neighborhood. His principal crop on his farm is fall wheat; but he usually has from 100 to 300 head of well-bred Durham cattle.

ANGUS CAMERON.—As the full patronymic of our subject indicates, he comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, and possesses those sterling traits of character which have made the Scottish race a prominent factor in the march of civilization, and it is not difficult to recall many of the deeds related in song and story touching the clan of Cameron in the land of brown heather and shaggy wood. Mr. Cameron is one of the representative and influential ranchmen of Deer Lodge county, and has been conspicuously identified with mining in different localities and at different intervals. He is a native of Stormouth, province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 10th of May, 1836, being the son of Hugh and Catherine (McIntyre) Cameron, both of whom were born in Scotland. The father came to Canada when a young man, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1889. His marriage to Miss McIntyre was solemnized in Canada, where she still maintains her home.

Angus Cameron was reared and educated in Canada, whence he came to the "states" in 1868, remaining for a time in Minnesota; thence making the long journey across the plains to Montana in company with a large party of emigrants who had made the city of St. Paul their rendezvous. The trip was made in the year 1869, and was enlivened by many adventures and incidents peculiar to such expeditions in the pioneer days. Mr. Cameron made his headquarters in Helena for some time, and at varying intervals for a number of years he devoted his attentions to mining operations, being well known as a successful miner in various sections of the state. In 1888 he began farming and stockraising in Lincoln valley, Deer Lodge county, where he now has a finely improved and very arable tract of 800 acres, his ranch being located six miles southwest of Lincoln postoffice. He has brought to bear the most progressive methods in his ranching operations and his efforts have been attended with success. He is one of the most popular citizens of this section of the state, his genial personality and sterling character having made him friends equal in number to his acquaintances. He is unmarried, but at his ranch home a most cheery hospitality is extended, and there is usually someone there to enjoy the same, as Mr. Cameron finds much pleasure in entertaining his friends. His brother, Alexander, is a neighbor also engaged in ranching, and among his friends bears the Scotch cognomen of "Sandy," evidencing his popularity in the community. In politics Mr. Cameron supports the Republican party and has served as notary public.

JACOB CAROLUS.—This successful, progressive ranchman and farmer, and up-to-date, wide-awake citizen, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born March 20, 1856, the son of John P. Carolus, and of an excellent mother whom he lost by death when he was eight years old. His father removed to America in 1864, and located at St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained four years working at his trade of shoemaking. He then removed to Montana, coming by steamer up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and from there overland to Helena, where he again began working at his trade; but after a short time changed his residence to Radersburg. Here he opened a shop and did good business until about 1880, for three years of the time being also postmaster of the town. In 1880 he determined to use the profits of his business in some other enterprise, which had accumulated to a good sum. Accordingly he engaged in stock-raising, making his headquarters at Horseshoe, near Magpie, where he had a hay ranch, barns, corrals and other necessary appliances for the purpose. He continued in the cattle business until 1899, often having on his ranch at one time more than 500 head. In that year he sold out, and since then has not pursued the business actively himself, leaving it to his son. He has, however, been adding to his possessions, having bought, in 1900, the Aldrid ranch, four miles from Bozeman, also the Radford place in the same district. He now owns 320 acres of upland, on which the principal crop is winter wheat, that is produced in great abundance.

Jacob Carolus, the subject of this narrative, spent his school days at St. Joseph, Mo., and on leaving school engaged in farming until the spring of 1870, when he and his brother came to Montana by boat and joined their father at Radersburg. Some time after arriving there he learned the blacksmith's trade, and started to work at it in Helena, remaining there some three or four years. In 1876 he joined an expedition to the Black Hills, but his health began to fail and he remained but four months, returning to Minnesota, where he resided two years. August 21, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Strong, a native of New York state, of German parentage. They have five children: George, Charles, John and Rose and Alice, twins. Another daughter, Barbara, died in infancy. By a second marriage to Miss Marie Specht, of Minnesota, which occurred February 12, 1898, he has two children: Arta Marie and William H. In 1880 Mr. Carolus returned from Minnesota to Montana and joined his father in the cattle business, taking up a ranch of his own on the Flathead, which he worked until 1894, then sold it and located on the Fort Ellis reservation, also purchasing state land, having now 200 acres in wheat. In addition he cultivates his father's land, and has 100 acres of that in wheat.

Mr. Carolus belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the American Yeomen. He is a man of energy, intelligence and progressive methods, has a fine property, improved with first rate buildings and equipped with all the necessary machinery and appurtenances of a well ordered farm, and is doing his part in all respects to make it productive and profitable. He also gives due attention to all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and is regarded by his fellow citizens as a good, substantial and enterprising man, worthy of high and cordial esteem.

EDWARD CARDWELL.—A Canadian by nativity, and showing in his career the productive and progressive traits of the thrifty people of his country, Edward Cardwell has proven to be one of the useful and enterprising citizens to whom Montana owes so much of her past progress and present prosperity. He was born near Peterborough, Ontario, February 18, 1850, the son of William and Catherine (Wilson) Cardwell, natives of Ireland, who came to Canada when young. There the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1897, at Mt. Forrest, Ontario, where the mother is still living. He attended school at the village of Drew, near Mt. Forrest, remaining at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty years old; and then, in 1871, crossing into the United States, locating at Lapeer, Mich., where he passed one winter working in the lumber camps, after which he came to Montana, making his way across the plains by driving the loose stock of Simon Pepin, a Montana pioneer now living at Havre. From his arrival in Montana in the spring of 1872 until 1874 he worked on the ranch of his uncle, Edward Cardwell, at the mouth of Boulder river, and from there he went to Alder gulch, and passed his summers in mining and his winters in the cattle business for six years. In the meantime, in 1878, he placed 300 head of his cattle at Sweet Grass, Gallatin county, near Big Timber, moved them in 1879 to White Beaver, and in 1880 to Countryman's Bottom, near Merrill, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, forty-nine miles from Billings. Here he located a homestead, and has since purchased surrounding land until he now has a magnificent ranch of 20,000 acres devoted to raising high grade sheep and cattle, he being one of the largest stock producers in this section of the state. He also has 700 acres four miles west of Billings, on which he raises hay and grain for his stock. His residence is in Billings, where he has a pleasant home that is a center of generous hospitality.

In politics Mr. Cardwell is a Republican, and has done yeoman service in behalf of his party. He has not sought office, but served as county commissioner of Yellowstone county from 1893 to 1897. He was united in marriage with Sarah Conolly, a native of Harrison, Ontario, where the marriage was solemnized in 1884. They have two children living: Edna, aged fifteen, and Zella, aged five. Another daughter, Martha, died at her birth in 1886.

GEORGE W. CARTER.—The progressive, wide-awake and enterprising citizen and ranchman of Gallatin county whose name inaugurates this sketch is a native of Sullivan county, Mo., where he was born April 20, 1858, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Mathews) Carter, the former a native of Clinton, Ohio, and the latter of Ontario, Canada. His father as a young man removed from his native state to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was married and remained some six or seven years, going from there to Sullivan county, Mo., remaining some years, working at the trade of carriage making which he had learned in Ohio. In 1860 he gathered his family and effects together and made the long trip across the plains to Colorado, locating about thirty-five miles from Denver. For ten years he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and mining, and at the end of that time returned to his old home in Missouri. In 1876 he started overland, by means of a mule team, to Montana. The Indians were fighting ninety miles north of his route but gave him no trouble. He came direct to the Gallatin valley, and located on a farm four miles west of Bozeman, having first spent some time in sawmilling. He remained on the farm four years and then sold out, again engaging in mining and prospecting, first on Red Bluff and later at Butte. Here he was very successful after some eight months, striking the Ground Squirrel copper lode, in which he and a partner had a half interest which they disposed of for $75,000. He then went to Casper, Wy., and spent the summer searching for a mine which he had discovered some years before, but although finding, after considerable difficulty, the cabin he had previously occupied, he was unable to find any trace of the lead. He is now engaged in expert work for prospectors and miners in the neighborhood of North Yakima, Wash., for which he receives a large salary, being recognized as an authority on matters of mining property.

George W. Carter, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Colorado and Missouri. In 1878 he started in business for himself, taking a contract to furnish charcoal for a smelter at Glendale in this state, but only held the job a short time owing to an accident which destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. After this he spent four years in freighting in different parts of the country with good profit; one year in running a threshing outfit near San Diego, Cal., and one at lumbering in Humboldt county, Cal. At this time he returned to Montana, and engaged in running a threshing outfit for the next three years, then sold out and went to farming, locating first on a ranch of 480 acres on the west side of the West Gallatin, which he sold in 1896; rented for a year and, at the end of that period, leased the Dawes ranch of 320 acres near Salesville, on which he is still living, prosperous in securing the rewards of his skillful labor and intelligent husbandry in large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay.

In 1888 he was married to Miss Mary C. Todd, a native of Missouri, but descended from distinguished old Tennessee stock: They have one son, Arnold B., born November 14, 1889. Her uncle, Jerry Mitchell, was in a party which crossed the plains in 1863 to Virginia City, of which a tragic occurrence is related. One man in the party declared he would kill the first Indian squaw he saw. The others paid but little attention to the threat, but he carried it out. Then the Indians came to the train in force and demanded his surrender, and although his father and brothers were in the train they were obliged to give him up. The Indians took him a short distance from the train and skinned him alive, then brought the quivering body back to his friends. He was still alive and lived long enough to tell them that the skinning about the finger nails was the most painful part of the operation. He died a few minutes later and was buried on Rawhide creek in Wyoming.

Mr. Carter belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the American Yeomen. He has taken a lively interest in local affairs and is serving at this time as a school trustee. He is a very progressive citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Recently he has purchased the Gaskell farm, three miles west of Salesville, which he is improving for the purpose of stockraising. He usually keeps 100 head, shorthorns being his favorites in cattle and Hambletonians in horses.

DONALD CAMPBELL, M. D., of Butte, one of the most eminent and extensive practitioners in the Butte country, was born in Inverness county, Nova Scotia, on November 1, 1862, the son of Hugh E. and Catherine (McDonald) Campbell, natives of the shires of Inverness and Southerland, Scotland, and brought to Nova Scotia in infancy, where they were reared, educated and married. The father is a farmer, still living on the homestead. The mother died in February, 1894. The Doctor was the sixth of ten children. He grew to manhood in his native place, working on the farm in summer and attending the nearby district schools in winter. When he was twenty-one years old, he longed for something different from life on the farm and set out to find it, armed only with his limited education, stout heart and resourceful mind. He went to Massachusetts and secured employment in the hospitals for the insane at Worcester and Danvers. Being engaged in this work for six years and seeing many distressing phases of suffering humanity, he determined to devote his life to the relief of that suffering, and in 1888 entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Vermont.

He was graduated in 1891 with a better preparation for his work than have most young physicians because of his extensive hospital experience. Even during his attendance at the university he passed his vacations working in the hospitals of Boston. When the doors of his alma mater closed behind him, and the wide world spread out before him with its multitude of places wherein to locate he made choice of the great new state of Montana and purchasing a second-class ticket, which almost exhausted his slender means, he arrived in Butte in the spring of 1892, with good health, good spirits and high hopes, but with no money. Passing a creditable examination before the state medical board, he entered at once upon active medical practice. He was truly educated for his work. He knew how to do, what to do and when to do, and stood ready with a hearty will to do whatever came his way in the line of duty. The result was that he was soon established as one of the largely useful, not to say indispensable, factors of the community, growing into popular favor and a fair share of its rewards. He is assiduous in devotion to his professional work in his rapidly increasing practice, not only giving all the time necessary to its daily details, but expending much of the residue in study and research.

He has always been an earnest believer in frequent communication among the members of any craft, comparison of views, relation of experiences and interchange of thought. And therefore he has welcomed everything in the way of a serviceable organization of the medical fraternity, both local and general. He is a prominent member of the American and Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Associations, having been recording secretary for the year 1900 in the latter, and delegate representing the state in the former for the last four years. He is also a charter member of the Silver Bow County Medical Association, of which he is the vice-president. During the last four years he has been the local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York and of the Brotherhood of International Railway Surgeons. He is also medical examiner for the Equitable and the Mutual Life Companies of New York, and for the Massachusetts Mutual. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He affiliates politically with the Republican party. Dr. Campbell was married March 15, 1893, at Bozeman, Mont., to Miss Jessie F. Jeffrey, a native of Nova Scotia, reared and educated at Hartford, Conn. They have an adopted son, Edward (Lyman) Campbell.

JOHN A. CANNON.—The annalist with a spark of imagination in his soul never tires of recounting the story of the redemption of America's primeval wilderness and its reduction to fruitfulness under the vigorous hand of the hardy pioneer. Westward, always westward, moved the army of axemen, and still before them bowed the century-crowned monarchs of the forest and still receded the unreturning tide of Red Men. At first the untrodden fields of Ohio were the far frontier; then the Mississippi stopped the onward course for a day. But now all lands between the mighty oceans have been laid under tribute to man's necessity, and all are yielding generously at his command. James and Mary (Trimble) Cannon, the parents of John Alexander Cannon, were children of two of the early settlers in Harrison county, Ohio, and were born and reared on adjoining farms. The Cannons were emigrants from Maryland, and the Trimbles from Pennsylvania, being of Scotch descent. The farms on which they settled were held sacredly in the families for generations, there being only one transfer of the Cannon farm prior to its coming into that name and none for a long time afterward. James Cannon was a farmer all of his mature life. He was a member of the state militia at the beginning of the Civil war, he went with his company into active service in defense of the Union; but serious illness brought his early discharge. Three of his brothers served with credit throughout the war. He died on the old homestead on February 13, 1899, where his widow is still living.

On this old homestead J. A. Cannon was born and reared. He first saw the light of day there on September 2, 1853. The public schools furnished his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course at Franklin College, an institution of great local celebrity, located at New Athens in his native county of Harrison. In April, 1877, he started for Yreka, Cal., going by rail as far as Omaha, and there taking an emigrant train, reaching his destination after ten days of monotonous journeying. After remaining there only a month, he started overland with cattle, sheep and horses for Montana, having a small interest in the herd. He arrived at Bannock on his birthday, September 2, and remained there about a year, caring for the stock. When the Utah Northern, the first railroad in Montana, was under construction, he moved a building from Watson, at the mouth of the canyon, to the present site of Dillon. This was in August, 1880, and his was the first house on the town site, and was put there before the railroad reached the place. He stayed there about a year, very profitably furnishing meat for the men employed on the railroad. In July, 1881, he removed to Butte and began contracting and building, frequently employing as many as thirty-five men. In this business he was very successful, and accumulated a snug sum of money. But in the winter of 1883-4 he joined the disastrous stampede to Couer d'Alene. He got back to Butte on Easter Sunday, in April, 1884, having lost all his money but counting himself fortunate in having saved his life. And, as if fate were trying him by a series of misfortunes, on the 4th of July following, at the grand stand on the race track, he fell and broke one of his legs, incapacitating him for any great activity or manual labor.

The next year he started a real estate business which he has since followed with close attention and devotion, and has been rewarded therefor with large returns. Property has come to him apparently as a matter of course, but in reality as the result of careful business methods and judicious investments. He has always had an abounding faith in the future greatness of Butte and in its steady progress toward that end, and has recommended it as a good place to others. He made his faith good by putting his money into its development, and has helped more people to homes by selling out additions to the city than any other man. Silver Bow Park, Mayflower, South Park and South Park No. 2, are among the additions he has made to the area of the city. He still has interests in all of them, and in the last he owns the greater part. It is within two miles of the center of the city, has street car facilities and other improvements in progress. He owns an interest in 2,200 lots there, but does not expect to hold them long, as the location is in the vicinity of new mines which are rapidly developing. His business covers a very large number of transfers, but there has never yet been found a flaw in any deed, it being his unvarying rule to so conduct his transactions as to leave no room for complaint or criticism. He is also largely interested in mining operations, having more than 100 acres of quartz lands patented to him in different localities.

In politics Mr. Cannon is an ardent and active Republican. He is always connected with the management of his party and always giving its affairs earnest and intelligent attention. In the hot fight for the location of the state capital he was chairman of the committee at Butte which had charge of the Helena interests, and the good work he accomplished in that contest can be inferred from the result. He also consented in 1887 and 1888 to forego the urgent demands of his business in a measure and serve his people as treasurer of the city. He administered the affairs of the office in a way which met the approval of citizens without regard to political or other affiliations. He is a member of the Order of Elks, and a thirty-second-degree Mason, being also a noble of the Mystic Shrine of Algeria temple at Helena. All the social, charitable, educational and mercantile interests of Butte have Mr. Cannon's zealous and helpful support. His citizenship is of the kind which carries a dual blessing. It builds and it adorns, it is productive and elevating.

JOHN V. CARROLL, M. D., of Fort Benton, holds prestige not only as one of the leading physicians and representative citizens of Choteau county, but is also so prominently identified with the material and industrial interests of this section of the state. Dr. Carroll is a native son of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city, on February 14, 1854, the son of James and Mary B. (Welch) Carroll, natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they emigrated in 1846, and located in New York city, where they passed the residue of their lives.

John V. Carroll received his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native city after which he continued his studies for one year in St. Francis Xavier's College, and later matriculated in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he continued his literary educational work for one year. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his vocation in life he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1886; in the meanwhile attending the clinical lectures at Bellevue Hospital for four years. Thus thoroughly prepared for the practical work of his profession, Dr. Carroll entered upon his professional career under conditions not usually attending the young practitioner. From 1879 until 1888 he was in the employ of the government as physician and surgeon at Fort Assinniboine; but later, on July 18, 1888, he assumed a position in the Indian service at Fort Belknap Indian reservation, where he engaged in the work of his profession until September, 1894, when he resigned and returned to New York. There he completed a post-graduate course in New York University and University of Michigan. In 1895 he returned to Montana and located at Fort Benton and again entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged, being recognized as one of the most thorough and skillful physicians and surgeons in the state and retaining a fine and lucrative practice. The year in which he located at Fort Benton the Doctor was elected vice-president of the Stockman's National Bank, of which he is one of the principal stockholders and at the present time is president of the Fort Benton Sheep Company, which is engaged in growing sheep upon a most extensive scale. The Doctor is also individually engaged in the raising of cattle, while his real estate interests in the county are of wide scope. He owns much valuable realty in the village of Chinook, being one of the purchasers of property in that town at the time of its foundation.

The Doctor served three years as county physician; in 1899 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of county clerk and in 1900 was prominently mentioned as a candidate for state treasurer. He gives an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and has contributed materially to the promotion of its cause in a local way; he being prominent in its councils, not only in Choteau county but also in the state. In religion Dr. Carroll holds to the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was reared and of which he is a communicant, and is actively engaged in the work of St. Clare's Hospital, at Fort Benton, conducted under the auspices and direction of the Providence Sisters. The Doctor is a man of fine intellectual and executive powers, is a thorough devotee of his profession, which he has honored by his able and worthy services, and as a business man his alert and progressive ideas have conserved the success of every enterprise with which he has identified himself. On September 25, 1882, Dr. Carroll was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Simpson, daughter of Simon and Mary I. Simpson, of St. Paul, Minn., and they are the parents of four children: John V., Jr., Charles S., James M. and Grace M.

HON. TIMOTHY W. BROSNAN was for many years one of the prominent residents and business men of Great Falls. He was the son of John and Kate (Neehily) Brosnan, and was born at Athens, Ohio, on December 13, 1854, natives of Ireland. John Brosnan was born in the picturesque and classic Killarney, and in 1852 came to the United States, and was employed on the Hocking Valley Railroad during its construction, and for many years thereafter he was a pioneer contractor in the railroad operations of the middle west and in Minnesota. His death occurred March 31, 1899.

Timothy W. Brosnan was an only child and his mother died when he was four years old. He attained manhood in its different stages in Tennessee, Massachusetts and southern and eastern states. In 1881 he came to Leadville, Colo., but shortly afterwards came to Helena, and was at first employed on a ranch in Prickly Pear valley. In 1882 he went to Chicago and remained three years, engaged in the shoe trade. In 1885 he removed to Minneapolis, where he was in the same business until 1889, and then came to Great Falls, which was just emerging from the rural conditions of an embryotic western town. Here he opened a retail clothing house, popularly known as the "Hub," under the firm name of Thisted & Brosnan, and successfully conducted this profitable enterprise until his death on August 13, 1897. He was also interested in mining properties in the vicinity of Barker, and he also owned a valuable ranch on the Missouri, seven miles from Great Falls.

Mr. Brosnan was a Populist, and on that ticket he was elected to the Fourth Montana legislature as senator from Cascade county in 1894, and he was re-elected in 1896. Although one of the "merchant class," Mr. Brosnan was always an active leader in labor circles, was a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, and for three years he was master workman for Minnesota. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and also a devout Catholic. On November 3, 1897, Mr. Brosnan was united in marriage to Miss Mina Beushleim, of Minnesota. Her parents were Andrew and Margaret (Trump) Beushleim, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1852. They at first settled in Iowa but in 1855 removed to Minneapolis, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brosnan had three children, Florence E., Katherine and Gerald. The most important and successful portion of the career of Mr. Brosnan occurred in Montana. He came to the state with a total wealth of $500, and by industry, his business ability, economy, and the action of those sterling qualities of manhood which he possessed in the highest to a measure, he accumulated a handsome fortune. In his home city of Great Falls Mr. Brosnan possessed the esteem and confidence of the community, and in the municipal welfare of that city he ever took the liveliest interest.

COL. OLIVER P. CHISHOLM, an honored citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont., is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Hazel Green, Grant county, on September 18, 1843. His father, Robert B. Chisholm, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and during his entire business life was prominently identified with mining operations, having been one of the first to engage in the mining of lead in Wisconsin, where he had removed in 1838. In 1852 he drove a wagon from Wisconsin to Minnesota, locating on a tract of government land in the vicinity of the present town of Oronoco, Olmstead county, and within one and a half miles from his place he discovered the first gold ever brought to light in Minnesota. In 1863 he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Elgin, Ill., removing thereto, but eventually selling the land as the site for the state insane asylum. Prior to this, in 1850, Robert B. Chisholm crossed the plains from Benton, Wis., to California, and at Salt Lake City he met Brigham Young, and remained in the city of Latter-day Saints until early in 1851, when he continued his journey to the Golden state, returning to his home the same fall. Again, in 1860 or in 1861, did he make the trip to California, returning home in 1863, and then removing with his family to Winona, Minn., where our subject and his brother, William W., learned the printer's trade, the former in the office of the old Winona

T. W. Brosnan

Republican, and the latter in the Argus office. In 1864 the family established themselves in a permanent home in Elgin, Ill., which the father soon left for the purpose of making another trip to the west. On this expedition he located the celebrated Emma mine, known to mining men of all countries. His identification with mining thus caused Robert B. Chisholm to frequently pass back and forth between his home and the scenes of his mining operations. In the centennial year he located, and became the principal owner of the Centennial Eureka mine in Utah, which was placed in charge of his son, William W., now president of the Bank of Commerce, Salt Lake City. William W. Chisholm really discovered the body of ore which made the Emma mine famous, since he, in company with a Swede minehelper, was engaged in drilling in the bottom of the shaft, and when the drill had passed through to a depth of about two feet it suddenly passed through and out of sight. This unexpected result led to the breaking away of the rock for the purpose of investigation, and they thus discovered the vast body of ore, from which the first silver ore was sent to Swansea, England, resulting in the sale of the mine by our subject's father for over $350,000. Later the property was purchased by an English syndicate, paying therefor several million dollars, this transaction leading to much litigation. The other great mine, the Centennial Eureka, paid $2,956,000 in dividends before it was sold, and at the present time negotiations are in progress for the sale of the property in England for a consideration of $5,000,000. It may be said without reservation that Robert B. Chisholm and his two sons, William W. and Oliver P., have owned and developed mines from Mexico to the Cape Nome district in Alaska, where the brothers now have valuable claims. Not long ago Col. O. P. Chisholm was in British Columbia, and there encountered a man who had gone into Canada from California in company with his father, Robert B. Chisholm, in 1865. One of his latest mining enterprises is an investment in a great deposit of corundum and aluminum on the shore of Lake Superior. He and Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, are associated together with others in the Minnesota Abrasive Company, owning this property. Mr. Chisholm has photographs showing the immense ore beds in sight. One of them is 1,100 feet wide, one mile long and several hundred feet high. It is estimated that there are 150,000,000 tons of ore above the surface of the ground. This deposit contains twenty-four per cent. metallic aluminum. It is without question the greatest deposit of mineral in the world.

The mother of Col. Chisholm died at the home in Elgin, Ills., April 26, 1878, at the age of fifty-nine years, and after the loss of his cherished and devoted companion the father disposed of the fine home and removed to California, purchasing a valuable place at Oakland, which continued to be his home until his death, June 30, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years, his remains being taken back to Elgin, Ill., where they were laid to rest beside those of the wife and mother, who had been to him a devoted companion and true helpmeet. The maiden name of the mother of Col. Chisholm was Sarah Van Valkenburg, a native of Canada, being one of thirteen children. Her brothers were men of herculean proportions, all above six feet in height, and were considered veritable giants, so great was their strength. To Robert B. and Sarah (Van Valkenburg) Chisholm seven children were born, and of the number only two are deceased. Tracing the genealogy of our subject, we find that his grandparents in the agnatic line were William and Frances O. (Cowan) Chisholm, natives of New York, whence they eventually removed to Canada, and passed the remainder of their lives. To mark their last resting place, their only son, Robert B., erected to their memory an elaborate granite and marble monument at a cost of over $25,000, being one of the finest monuments in the entire Dominion of Canada. The great-grandfather of the Colonel was Kenneth Chisholm, who came from Scotland to New York, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in Delaware county. He was reputed to be a legal heir to the great Chisholm estates in Scotland, the same amounting to millions; but being amply successful in his business he seemingly never cared to urge his claim to a share in the Scottish estates. His descendants have also been equally fortunate in the accumulation of wealth, and have not cared to seek the favors of inheritance, great though they might prove. The will of Kenneth Chisholm, bearing date of December 6, 1791, gave to his son William, the grandfather of our subject, one-half his estate, the Colonel having a copy of this interesting and aged document. Records extant also show that Kenneth Chisholm had a fortune in gold and silver plate, the same having been burned and lost during the war of 1812. Kenneth Chisholm married a daughter of Lord Frazier, and thus were combined two of the great estates of two notable families in Scotland.

The maternal grandparents of Col. Chisholm were Cornelius and (Davis) Van Valkenburg, the name being ancient and historic, while its representatives in the various generations have been notable for longevity. The maternal grandmother of our subject died at the age of ninety-three. She had two sisters who attained the ages of 103 and 105 respectively, so that it is evident that the Davis family were likewise long lived.

From the foregoing paragraphs it may be inferred that Col. Oliver P. Chisholm received his educational discipline in the various cities and towns where the family were at different times located, his advantages being those afforded by the public schools. The Colonel relates that his first mining experience came to him at the early age of six years, when he went "picking mineral" in Wisconsin—this term implying that the youngsters would visit the old dumps, particularly after a rain, and there pick up mineral, which they would carry to the smelter and receive a few pennies for their pains. At the age of nineteen years, while a resident of Elgin, Ill., Col. Chisholm enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion, personally organizing a company. As the original captain, Edward C. Lovell, was superintendent of schools and could not give his attention to the duty, the Colonel absolutely affected the organization of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front as second lieutenant. Because of the absence of both the captain and first lieutenant, our subject was in actual command of the company during the entire period of service, drawing pay as commander, and when mustered out, September, 1865, it devolved upon him to make the final settlement with the government in behalf of his company. He was the youngest commanding officer in the regiment at the time of his enlistment and discharge. Returning to the parental roof, he resumed work at the printer's trade in Elgin and Chicago, Ill., after which he was a traveling salesman for one year in the line of farming machinery.

On the 20th of June, 1870, Col. Chisholm was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Bishop, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Dardanus and Saphronia J. (Steele) Bishop. Her maternal grandfather was Capt. Jonathan Steele, an officer in the war of 1812, who resided on the shores of Lake Champlain. Col. and Mrs. Chisholm became the parents of seven children, of whom three are deceased: Charles B. is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; Robert B. is studying music and taking a business and commercial course of study in the same city; Oliver P., Jr., is a student in the College of Mechanics and Arts, at Bozeman; and Sarah Alice is at the parental home. After their marriage Col. and Mrs. Chisholm removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He left the college before graduation on account of private business in settling the affairs of the Emma mine in New York city. January 7, 1876, he passed examination before the supreme court of Illinois and was admitted to practice in all courts in the state. In August, 1871, he visited their celebrated Emma mine, in Utah, and found that one of their foremen was the late Marcus Daly, then employed at a salary of $5.00 per day. To-day his name is known the world over, and his career shows how great may be the transitions in individual life within a comparatively short period of time. Here was a man laboring under ground at a nominal salary, and within thirty years, at the opening of the twentieth century, he passed away, known to the world as a multi-millionaire.

In 1884 Col. Chisholm settled in Bozeman, where he had been sent, under appointment by President Arthur, as register of the United States land office, and here he has continued to reside, being one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of the state. He was elected a member of the state legislature of Illinois at the general election which placed Gen. Garfield in the presidential chair. The Colonel gave his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party up to 1896, having cast his first presidential vote for President Lincoln, then nominated for a second term; but in the year mentioned he identified himself with the free-silver wing of the party, giving his support to William J. Bryan, following the same course in the election of 1900. Fraternally the Colonel is identified with and holds membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Bozeman, having been a member of a post in Elgin, Ill., prior to removing to Montana. While residing in the east he was also identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was chairman of the Republican state convention of Montana when the split in the party occurred on the free silver issue. Mrs. Chrisholm is a member of the Congregational church, and the family hold a prominent position in the social circles of their home city.

The subject of this sketch may thus be seen to have played an important part in the history of the mining developments of the great west. He is known not only as one of the representative and progressive men of the state, but his wide business relations make him a conspicuous and familiar figure in commercial centers throughout the country.

CHARLES CHARLTON.—The honored subject of this review acquired prominence in connection with the agricultural and stockgrowing industries of Madison county, where he maintained his home since 1864 until his death, October 27, 1901.

Mr. Charlton was born in Swardeston parish, county of Essex, England, on March 23, 1817, and accompanied his parents on their imigration to the United States when he was a boy. His father, Thomas Charlton, settled in Genesee county, N. Y., where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. Our subject received his early educational training in his native town in England, and after coming to America he not only gave his attention to agricultural pursuits but learned the butchering business, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years prior to coming to Montana. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, Colo., where he remained until 1863, when he made the overland trip to Montana and located in Bevin's gulch, Madison county, where he engaged in the butchering business, supplying meat to the various camps. He conducted business both at Virginia City and Bannack. In 1864 he took up a tract of land in the Beaverhead valley, and there he maintained his home for many years, his well improved ranch being located sixteen miles north of Dillon. From the early days he was more or less identified with mining operations, and was successful in some of his ventures.

Mr. Charlton was united in marriage to Miss Susan Pritchard, who was born at sea while her parents were enroute from England to the United States. During all the years when Mr. Charlton was in the mining districts of the western frontier his wife and children remained at Cleveland, Ohio, in order that the latter might have proper educational facilities. Mrs. Charlton died in the beautiful "Forest City" of Ohio in 1890, leaving three children—Jennie I., who is the wife of Benjamin Piegon, of Twin Bridges, Mont.; Thomas J., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Anna S., who is the wife of Oliver Pfoutz, one of the successful ranch men of Madison county. Mrs. Pfoutz was born in Cleveland, Ohio, where she received educational training in the public schools, after which she devoted special attention to the study of vocal and instrumental music under the best of instructors, pursuing her studies under Prof. Stuart and developing marked technique and grace of interpretation. Her services as a vocalist were in demand in leading choirs of Cleveland and in concert work. On March 12, 1873, she was united in marriage to Dr. John J. Galentin, of Cleveland, whose death occurred in 1881. Their one child, Gertrude, who was born May 30, 1877, is the wife of Fred C. Isitt, who is in business at Dawson City, Klondike. After the death of Dr. Galentin his widow determined to come to Montana and join her father, and in the spring of 1882 she purchased the first railroad ticket ever sold for passage from Cleveland, Ohio, to Dillon, Mont., paying $118 for the same. She has since made her home in Madison county, and here, on October 23, 1899, was solemnized her marriage to Oliver J. Pfoutz, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., June 1, 1863, and who has been engaged in ranching in Madison county since 1896, the year of his arrival in the state. After receiving a thorough common school education he learned the carpenter's trade, and then went to Aberdeen, Kan., where he followed that vocation for four years. In 1889 he went to Louisiana, where he was employed as a stationary engineer until 1892, and thereafter devoted his attention to rice culture until the time of his removal to Montana, in the year previously noted.

MALCOLM CLARK.—The history of Montana, full as it is of stories of daring, danger, high-souled manhood, strenuous life and tragical death, will hardly present to the pen of the biographer the story of a character more lofty and courageous, a life more useful or a death more sad and dramatic than that of Malcolm Clark. He was the oldest child of his parents and their only son, born July 22, 1817, at Fort Wayne, Ind., at which post his father, Lieut. Nathan Clark, Fifth United States Infantry, was then stationed. When two years old his father was ordered to Fort Snelling, a post in the unbroken wilderness, the home of the family for eight years. Malcolm grew to be a handsome, bright-eyed boy, brave and venturesome, high-toned and manly beyond his years, and soon began to develop a passionate taste for riding and hunting. In all his wild life as boy and man he never knew fear, and seemed incapable of doing a mean or dishonorable act. Mrs. Malcolm and her children were sent to Cincinnati to obtain the benefit of its excellent schools, and there Malcolm attended a classical school taught by Alexander Kinmont, a Scotchman of wide celebrity as an educator of boys. While at this school he developed forensic talent, and was considered the best speaker in the academy. All through life his gift of eloquence gave him power over those with whom he mingled. At seventeen he was entered as a cadet at West Point, where, owing to his early military associations and training, he soon took high rank as a capable, well-drilled soldier, and was placed in command of a company. In this position he acquitted himself in such a way as to win the approval of his superior officers and the confidence of his fellow cadets. Being dismissed from the academy for thrashing a cowardly cadet whom he had challenged to a duel for a gross insult, and who instead of accepting the challenge, took it to the commandant, he started for Texas to aid in her struggle for independence. On the voyage from New Orleans to Galveston the captain of the ship refused to keep his agreement with regard to furnishing ice and other necessaries for his passengers, thereby making their situation almost unendurable. After unsuccessful efforts to bring the captain to reason, young Clark took command of the ship, placed the captain heavily ironed, in close confinement, and ran the ship to Galveston. There he released his prisoner and went immediately to Gen. Sam Houston's quarters to give himself up for mutiny upon the high seas. The old veteran considered his action justifiable, and dismissed him with high compliments on his courageous behavior, and the populace bore him on their shoulders in triumph to his hotel. He soon received a commission in the Texan army, served faithfully until the troubles were over and then returned to the home of his widowed mother in Cincinnati. Not finding in that city business to his taste he obtained through his father's lifelong friend, Capt. John Culbertson, an appointment with the American Fur Company, and went to one of their stations on the upper Missouri. At this time he was just twenty-four years old. At the time of his death he was fifty-two. So that more than half of his life was passed in the Indian country.

"The story of his life in the far west is well known. How he traded successfully among the Indians, in all cases studying their best interests; how he came to be looked upon as a great and powerful chief; how he identified himself with them by marrying among them; how his deeds of daring, his many miraculous escapes, his rare prowess and skill and his wonderful personal influence over them, he obtained the dignity of a 'medicine man,' in whom they professed implicit faith and confidence; and how, when the eager, grasping whites encroached upon their territory, seeing before them the fate that had befallen all other tribes among whom the white men had settled, they feared that this man whose hair had whitened among them would, in the coming struggle for mastery, take part with his own people against them, and made a foul conspiracy against his life, treacherously stilling the heart that had beat with kindness and affection for them—are facts well known in his beloved Montana and need not be enlarged upon here. Above all his errors and mistakes rises the memory of his unswerving integrity; his fidelity to his friends; his high sense of honor between man and man; his almost womanly tenderness toward those whom he loved; his rare culture and refinement; his affable, genial and courteous manners; his hospitality and large-heartedness—all entitling him richly to

'Bear without abuse, the grand old name of gentleman.'"

WILLIAM ALEXANDER CLARK.—Passing nearly all his years in Montana, Mr. Clark was born in the then small mining camp of Denver, Colo., on December 16, 1862. His father, George H. Clark, a native of Ohio, came to Colorado in 1860, the gold excitement then being at its height. A carpenter and builder, he worked in Colorado until 1864, when he located at Virginia City, Mont., and continued his trade in this state until his death in 1883. In 1862 he married Miss Catherine E. Daly, who was born in Ireland, and they had two children, William A. and Ella E., who died when sixteen. The mother is now residing in Virginia City. William A. Clark was but two years old when his parents took up their residence in Montana. He attained manhood in the frontier period and is a thorough Montanian. The first school established in the state was in Virginia City, and Mr. Clark was one of its students until 1881, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Here he was graduated with the class of 1887, though he was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1886. After graduation Mr. Clark returned to Montana, and was admitted to the bar of the territory the same year and in 1893 he was admitted to the Federal courts. He established himself in practice in Virginia City in 1887 and has gained popularity in his profession and retains a large and representative clientage, being acknowledged an able advocate and a safe and conservative counsel. His practice is general in character, but he prefers the handling of civil cases and never presents a cause to court or jury without careful preparation. He is retained as attorney for many of the large corporations of Madison county and conducts their legal affairs with ability. He is also attorney for the Elling estate, one of the largest properties in Montana.

Mr. Clark is a strong supporter of the Democratic party and an able exponent of its doctrines. In 1888 he was elected county attorney of Madison county, and by consecutive re-election held the office until January, 1895. He was city attorney of Virginia City from 1891 until 1900. In November, 1896, Mr. Clark was the candidate of his party for representative, was elected by a gratifying majority and was an active and valuable member of the lower house. In 1898 he was elected to represent Madison county in the state senate, and in this dignified body he made an enviable record. Mr. Clark accomplishes a large amount of labor in a short time. His power of application and his rapid handling of manifold details are rarely to be met with, even in the greatest masters of finance. He is president of the Red Lodge Bank, at Red Lodge, vice-president of the Elling State Bank, of Virginia City, and a director in the Union Bank & Trust Company, of Helena. Mr. Clark is a prominent Freemason, belongs to Montana Lodge No. 2, in Virginia City, has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a noble of the Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

VICTOR E. CLINE.—There are inherent qualities in some men that insure success in almost any undertaking, and this genius of adaptability has been well demonstrated in the career of the honored Montana pioneer whose name heads this review. A master of expedients, in his long and intimate association with the history of Montana he has not failed to make the most of opportunities presented, and is today one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county, the scene of his well-directed efforts for many years. Mr. Cline is a native of the beautiful Peninsula state of Michigan. He was born on a farm in Branch county, November 12, 1840, one of the eight children of Ephraim and Mary (Sheek) Cline, the former a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and the latter of Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized June 3, 1834. The father of our subject passed away March 2, 1872, his widow surviving until April 22, 1876, when she, too, was summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." They were of sterling worth and signally true in all relations of life and commanded the esteem of those who knew them. Ephraim Cline was one of the pioneers of Michigan, having joined an uncle there in 1832, his father having died in 1828. Mr. Cline eventually became a representative and influential farmer of St. Joseph county, owning a fine farm of 320 acres, located near the village of Nottawa. Mr. Cline was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, and his educational advantages were such as pertained to the district schools of the vicinity. He continued his studies in what was known as the State Academy, one of the early educational institutions of Michigan, located in the village of Colon, which lies between two beautiful little lakes. On leaving school he returned to the homestead farm and assisted in the work pertaining thereto until 1864. On April 15, of that year, Mr. Cline bade adieu to the scenes of his childhood and started for the territory of Idaho, of which Montana was then a part. He set forth in company with eight others, their equipment consisting of three wagons and horse teams. After leaving Omaha they were joined by others at the lower Platte bridge, and the typical overland train was duly organized, an experienced mountaineer and plainsman, named Hulbert, being chosen as captain, while a Frenchman who was familiar with the overland routes was appointed as guide. The long and weary journey across the plains was made by way of the Bozeman cutoff, the party having met Mr. Bozeman at the place where the organization was effected and learning through him of the new route which he had thus established. They started in advance of Bozeman's party, and their train was thus the first to traverse the new route. On arriving at the Big Horn the party were delayed a few days on account of high water, and they awaited the arrival of Bozeman and his party, found a fording place and continued their journey to the Yellowstone river, where the two companies separated. Mr. Cline arrived in Virginia City in August and there conducted a general merchandise business for about two months, when his stock was practically exhausted. He then started with a few wagons for Salt Lake City, where he secured a stock of provisions, returning to Virginia City, where he arrived on the 12th of December and there passed the winter. On March 7, 1865, he started for Last Chance gulch, the site of the present capital city of Montana, and there passed the summer, being incapacitated for business by reason of a severe attack of mountain fever. In the spring he came to the Gallatin valley, turning his attention to farming, with occasional placer mining on Crow creek. Taking up a tract of land on Cherry creek, he remained during the ensuing winter and continued in agricultural pursuits for a ,period of two years, but finally disposed of his ranch and again moved to Gallatin valley, taking up a homestead claim, the same being a portion of his present fine ranch property, eligibly located three miles west of the city of Bozeman, county seat of Gallatin county. Mr. Cline's brother, Benjamin F., had also taken up an adjoining homestead claim, eventually purchased by our subject; also taking up desert land to an extent that increased his holding to 480 acres, the entire tract being supplied with adequate irrigation and all available for cultivation. He raises large quantities of oats, wheat, barley and hay. He also devotes considerable attention to the raising of high grade cattle and horses, keeping an average herd of about 100 head of shorthorn cattle and some fine specimens of the Clydesdale and Norman types of horses. For a period of four years he conducted an extensive dairy business, finally abandoning the same in order to give the regular farm work his undivided attention. Discriminating and progressive in his methods, he has gained high standing as a business man and representative citizen of Gallatin county, where he is well known and where he commands uniform confidence and esteem by reason of his straightforward course and inflexible integrity of purpose. His ranch has the best of permanent improvements, and is managed with marked business ability.

In the matter of politics Mr. Cline supports the Republican party and its principles, and takes a public spirited interest in all measures and enterprises which make for the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state of which he is a pioneer. He has rendered efficient service as a member of the board of school trustees, being the present clerk of that body. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Cline holds membership in the order's auxiliary organization, the Daughters of Rebekah. He is also a prominent member of the Pioneer Society of the county, having been vice-president of the same in 1900. It may also be noted that he was one of the early prospectors in what is now the Yellowstone National Park; is thoroughly familiar with Montana and its history, and one of the stanchest admirers of the great commonwealth with which he became identified when it was the frontier of civilization.

October 23, 1884, Mr. Cline was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Webster, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Alden Webster, who came to Montana in the spring of 1884, taking up his residence in Bozeman. Mrs. Cline is a woman of gentle refinement and marked accomplishments. She is an artist of ability, as is shown in the attractive paintings that greatly adorn their beautiful home, which is a center of gracious hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are the parents of three children: Eva, Victor and Mildred.

JAMES R. COCHRAN.—Among those who have made their own way in the world from early childhood, who have surmounted innumerable obstacles, and ever had a deep respect for the dignity of honest toil and endeavor and been unflagging in industry is Mr. Cochran. His success is not of gigantic or sensational character, but it shows integrity of purpose and true manhood. He is known and is honored as an able and enterprising business man of Silver Star. James Roland Cochran was born on January 4, 1869, in Delaware, Ind., the son of John J. and Rachel (Brammer) Cochran, both of whom were likewise born in Indiana. Of their five children, Mr. Cochran was the fourth. The father was a farmer, and both he and his wife died when James R. was a mere child.

Deprived of their fostering care he was early compelled to depend upon his own resources, and his education in schools was very limited. He began working on a farm when eleven, and when fourteen went to Labette county, Kan., where he was employed at farm work for one year, then went to Kansas City, and worked on a farm in Missouri for eighteen months, and in 1886 he set forth for Montana, arriving in Butte on the 24th of July, in a city of strangers and with his means at the lowest possible point. Relying upon his own powers, Mr. Cochran soon found a position on a ranch, assisting in haying. He continued on the ranch a year and secured a position with the Colorado Smelting Company, working on the flume. In the spring of 1889 he went to the Judith Basin with a team, but soon removed to Townsend, where he opened a photograph gallery, and thereafter traveled about the state as a traveling photographer. He returned to Butte, and after a time showed that he is a man of expedients, for he engaged in carpenter work. In this occupation he lost the sight of his left eye, which was penetrated by a flying nail.

This injury incapacitated him from September until the following spring, when he engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks, disposing of the business, however, at the end of one month. He then came to Silver Star, his cash capital being fifty cents at the time of his arrival. He secured a position as a stage driver, later was engaged in mining, and finally became a clerk in the general store which he now owns, which he purchased after one year's clerkship. He controls a good trade and is popular. In politics Mr. Cochran is an ardent Republican and in 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Silver Star, and is still in office. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On December 6, 1894, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage to Miss Addie B. Blackman, who was born in Silver Star, the daughter of the late George W. Blackman, of whom a memoir appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have one child, Hazel, born on August 24, 1896.

ASA CORNFORTH.—One of the men who came to Montana in the early pioneer epoch and who has ever since been identified with her history, Asa Cornforth is now engaged in merchandising at Rochester, Madison county. and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide acquaintance throughout the state. He was born at Waterville, Me., on April 9, 1830, the fourth of the five children of Robinson Cornforth and wife, both natives of Maine. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Cornforth emigrated from England, and Robinson Cornforth was the first of the family born in America. He was for many years a merchant, and his death as well as his birth occurred in Maine. His wife, whose maiden name was Young, died when Asa was a child, and of her five children three are now living.

Asa Cornforth attended the district school winters and the rest of the time assisted in the work of the parental farm. When fourteen years old he accompanied his father on his removal to Penobscot county, and remained on the farm in that locality until he had attained his legal majority, when he became the owner of a shingle mill and continued operations in the lumbering line until 1862, when he made the long journey to the Pacific coast, by way of the isthmus of Panama, and located in California until the spring of 1864, which year stands as the date of his advent in Montana. He located at Bannack, and engaged in placer mining. His positive nature and love of justice soon caused him to become a member of the memorable vigilance committee, which meted out summary justice to the odious malefactors whose actions constitute practically the only blot on the fair escutcheon of Montana.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Cornforth removed to Silver Bow county, located a placer claim in German gulch, on which he worked for a short time, and then took up his abode in Blackford City. Here he continued placer mining with good success, and was associated with three other miners in the construction of the bedrock ditch in Snowshoe gulch. Selling his claims he passed the winter of 1865-6 in Helena, working in the placer mines. In the spring he joined the stampede to Sun river, returning to the Dearborn river shortly afterward and was there compelled to stay five days on account of severe snow storms. Upon again reaching Helena Mr. Cornforth resumed placer mining until May, when he worked at the head of Nelson gulch, until fall, then sold his claim and took up carpentering, and worked on a quartz mill. Later at Unionville he got out timber for the miners, who used the material in the construction of flumes and cabins. In 1869 he engaged in freighting between Helena and Fort Benton and continued at this employment until 1871, passing the winter in Boulder and coming to Jefferson valley, Madison county, in the spring of 1872. Here he located on a ranch near Iron Rod and followed ranching and stockraising until 1888, when he removed to the village of Deer Lodge, where he resided for three years. He next conducted a meat market in Sheridan for two years, and then, in November, 1891, he opened his present general merchandise store in Rochester, where he has since continued to reside and trade.

He has a large and representative patronage, and carries a well-selected stock. In politics Mr. Cornforth has ever been a supporter of Republican principles, and was formerly an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment. He has, however, maintained an interest in the welfare of his village, county and state, and for more than fifteen years has been a school trustee. Mr. Cornforth has been twice married. In 1852 he was united with Miss Mary Trask, a native of Maine. She died in 1854, leaving two children—Mary E., the wife of Capt. Henry Geyer, now living in South America, and William A., who resides near Iron Rod, Mont. In 1856 Mr. Cornforth married Miss Louisa Spaulding, also born in Maine. Of their two children, Cynthia is deceased and Alma is the wife of J. E. Dickey, of Rochester, Madison county.

CHARLES W. COOK.—In a really distinctive sense there are few men in Montana to whom it is more appropriate to render a tribute in a work of this nature than to Mr. Cook, and his associate David E. Folsom, since to them attaches the distinction of having been the first to make a definite exploration of the upper Yellowstone river, thus leading to government ownership of that mystic wonderland of the world, the Yellowstone National Park, whose natural marvels have excited the fervent admiration of thousands of people from this and other lands. On other pages of this work will be found a personal sketch concerning Mr. Folsom, and so intimately associated were the two gentlemen in this great work of revelation that one can not but suggest in the perusal of either sketch recourse be forthwith had to a reading of the other, though a detailed description of their expedition is naturally laid outside the province of a publication of this character. To them must due credit be given, however, in every work touching the history of the state of Montana and that of the National Park. Mr. Cook is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Waldo county, Me., February 24, 1839, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth T. (Hussey) Cook, natives of Maine, where they passed their entire lives, the former having been a carpenter and builder by vocation and also conducted a farm. The paternal grandfather married a Miss Pope, likewise a native of Maine and representative of fine old Colonial stock. The original ancestors in both lines came from England, and both families were represented in the war of 1812.

Charles W. Cook received his early education in the schools of Kennebec, Me., and later continued his studies in the city of Providence, R. I., where he chanced to see Col. Fisk's report in regard to Montana, which induced him to start for the far western frontier. On reaching St. Joseph, Mo., he took a steamer, going as far as Omaha. From that point he proceeded overland to Denver, Colo., and thence drove a band of 125 Cherokee cattle through to Virginia City, Mont. There being only eight in the party, the danger from Indian attack was particularly great. They had six wagons and had made their way as far as Green river, near Fort Bridger in Wyoming, where they were stopped by a large band of Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, who finally held a council and decided that if the party would give them an ox they would allow them to proceed on their way. Mr. Cook accepted the terms of this proposition with utmost alacrity and promptly presented the red men with the desired steer. No serious trouble was encountered thereafter, and they arrived in Virginia City on September 22, 1864, having been nearly four months in making the trip from Denver. He remained in Virginia City until March, 1865, when he went to Last Chance gulch, the site of the present beautiful little capital city of the state, but a month later he went into Confederate gulch, where he was engaged in placer mining until 1870, also being in charge of the affairs of the ditch company which supplied water to the placer mines. In the year last mentioned Mr. Cook was appointed receiver of the Gallatin mill, and held the position for one year. He then went to California and thence to Oregon from whence he drove a band of sheep through to Montana, arriving in October, 1871, the third band to be brought within the boundaries of the present state. In 1869 was made the Folsom-Cook exploration of the upper Yellowstone, the third member of the intrepid and ventur-

C. W. Cook

some little party being William Peterson, now of Idaho. This expedition led to a later and more extended one, a member of which was Nathaniel P. Langford, the first collector of internal revenue in the territory of Montana. Of the first expedition Mr. Langford has written as follows:

"Nature seemingly delights in surrounding her grandeur and magnificence with difficulty and danger. Her wonders are hidden away from the busy haunts of man, are discovered at long intervals of time and only attain notoriety by constant warfare with incredulity and unbelief. The wonders of the Yellowstone National Park were first brought to the knowledge of the people of Montana by David E. Folsom and Charles W. Cook. Mr. Folsom had often heard vague and uncertain rumors of the strange phenomena to be seen near the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Fire Hole rivers. He was told by occasional trappers that the Indians, taking counsel of their superstitious fears, believed that region to be the abode of evil spirits, and in their nomadic journeyings they carefully avoided all near approach to it. This story so wrought upon his curiosity that in September, 1869, he and Mr. Cook made a partial exploration of the region to solve their doubts. Bewildered and astounded by the marvels they beheld, they were, on their return, unwilling to risk their reputations by a full recital concerning them to a small company whom their friends had assembled to hear the account of their explorations. Mr. Folsom, however, published a careful account of his expedition in the Chicago Western Monthly for July, 1870, and this, with such information as could be gleaned from him, led to the organization of the Washburn exploring expedition, of which I was a member."

Suffice it to say that Messrs. Cook, Folsom and Peterson were absent thirty-six days, a period so much longer than had been originally contemplated that their friends were considering the project of organizing a searching party, thinking they might have been overtaken by disaster. Thus for all time will be ascribed a debt of gratitude to these hardy explorers whose was the privilege to first inaugurate the investigations which led to the establishment of our great national park, in which the entire country must take perpetual pride.

Returning in October from this notable expedition, Mr. Cook passed the winter in Gallatin valley, and in the spring of 1872 he located on his present fine ranch property, which is situated ten miles west of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, on what is known as the Townsend road. He here devoted his attention to the raising of sheep for some twelve years, when he disposed of the same and engaged in the cattle business. At the expiration of three years he resumed the sheep-raising enterprise, which now constitutes his chief branch of industry, and has had as high as 15,000 head. His ranch is a valuable one, comprising 10,000 acres, equipped with good improvements, including a fine residence, large barns and other necessary outbuildings, while a considerable portion of the land is available for cultivation. He is thoroughly progressive in his methods and commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican, party, and has been called upon to serve as county commissioner and in other offices of a minor nature. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitular degrees. On the 6th of June, 1880, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Abbie W. Kennicott, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of James M. and Abigail (Wells) Kennicott, natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut, respectively. John B. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Cook, was the author of the original work entitled "Every Man His Own Lawyer." Her eldest sister has a letter written by James Wells, her grandfather, to his father, on September 5, 1776, and penned while he was in camp as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, both the Kennicott and Wells families being of stanch old Colonial stock in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of three children: Mary Elizabeth, Alice Josephine and Donald Hunter.

THOMAS L. COLBERN.—Descended from a sterling ancestry which came originally from Germany to the United States, Mr. Colbern is one of the most representative and enterprising ranchmen of the Gallatin valley. He unites in his immediate parentage two old families of the South, his grandfathers being natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina, who settled in Missouri in the early days of its history.

In Macon county, Mo., Mr. Colbern's life began in the month of September, 1873. His parents, Leonard P. and Catherine (Lydia) Colbern, were both Missourians by birth, and were engaged in farming. In 1874 they removed with their family to Oregon, making the trip overland, escaping trouble from the Indians, although at the time some of the tribes were on the warpath and were engaged in combats with the troops along the line. The train to which the Colberns were attached, by advice of the soldiers, took the Bitter Water route, and arrived in the Gallatin valley in safety. After a residence of six years in Oregon, they came to Montana, traveling again by teams overland. Soon after their arrival they bought the ranch which they now occupy, located about two miles south of Salesville, containing 560 acres, in addition to which Mr. Colbern has a one-half interest in some 720 acres more, which adjoins the homestead. Practically all of the land is under irrigation, and is fruitful in large annual yields of wheat, oats and barley.

Mr. Colbern, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Montana, being only seven years old when the family arrived in the state. His older brother, Charles A., has a valuable stock ranch on Spanish creek, but he has remained on the homestead, and now has charge of it, his father having died there August 26, 1897, after a life of usefulness.

Mr. Colbern was married January 15, 1895, to Miss Etta M. Henderson, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and daughter of S. J. V. Henderson, of Indiana. They have had two children, namely: Thomas H., now deceased, and Leonard J. In politics he is a Democrat, and in fraternal circles is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is in all respects a good, serviceable and highly esteemed citizen, a progressive and far-seeing business man, and a general favorite socially. His ranch is well located, highly improved, very productive, and has a high market value.

HON. TIMOTHY E. COLLINS, ex-state treasurer, first came to the territory of Montana in 1864, and has since become widely known and closely identified with the best interests of the commonwealth. He is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born April 25, 1844, of ancient Irish ancestry. He is a son of John and Julia (Holland) Collins, to whom were born two sons, Timothy and Jeremiah, now residents of Helena. In 1852 the family came to the United States and settled at Wabash, Ind. Here the father engaged in railroading, which he continued until his death in 1863, surviving his wife for some years. Young Collins received his education in the public schools of Wabash, graduating from its high school in 1859, and later in that neighborhood he taught school for four years. In 1864, Mr. Collins made the long journey to Montana across the plains with oxen. There were twenty men and twelve wagons in the party. The Indians were then quite hostile and their train was several times attacked. They were repulsed on each occasion, but so persistent were their assaults and so troublesome did they become that the course of the train was deflected and it went to Denver, Colo. Mr. Collins was prospecting for two months, but in the fall he came through to Bannack and from there to Virginia City, Mont. Here he commenced a miner's life with moderate success. Finally, after examining and working in a number of other placer mines, he came to Last Chance gulch, and worked for the scarcely living wages of $6 per day. Subsequently he went to Confederate gulch, and was one of the first to discover rich leads in the upper district, where he took up several claims and secured considerable gold. This was one of the richest mining districts in Montana, not less than $10,000,000 in gold having been taken out within a radius of half a mile.

Here Mr. Collins engaged in mining developments, and with others put in a flume at the lower end of the gulch. By this proving a failure, he lost much that he had acquired. About this time he had his first experience in Montana politics. In 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, and in 1872 he was elected to the council and then re-elected. During the three years in which he had thus served his pioneer constituency, he had demonstrated that he was a man on whom they could rely at all times and in all places. He had won the confidence of the rough but honest miners; and so, when he was admitted to the bar in 1872, he soon found himself in possession of a lucrative practice. Following this he was elected clerk of Meagher county for four successive terms. He was chosen probate judge in 1876, and continued in this office until 1880, still holding his legal practice. Resigning the probate judgeship in 1880, with Aaron and L. H. Hirshfield and Charles E. Duer, he organized the Bank of North Montana at Fort Benton, and in 1889 this was made a national bank. While a resident of Fort Benton Mr. Collins was elected to the legislative council, and also a member of the first constitutional convention of 1884. A roster of the conventions of 1884 and 1889 would show a long list of the most distinguished names of Montana's history, and by no means the least of these would be Timothy E. Collins. In the founding of the prosperous city of Great Falls Mr. Collins was a prominent factor. In company with Mr. Wall he erected the first building on Center avenue and also the first brick block of the city. From the first he has been closely identified with its commercial prosperity, since 1887 has been a resident of the place and is a heavy holder of real estate in that vicinity. The First National Bank of Great Falls was organized by Mr. Collins, Col. C. A. Broadwater, L. G. Phelps, A. E. Dickerman, C. M. Webster and others. Col. Broadwater, the first president, was succeeded by Mr. Collins, who held the position from 1887 to 1893, and he is now interested in the bank. He is also vice-president of the Great Falls & Canada Railroad; and vice-president of the Galt Coal Company, of Great Falls.

While in the territorial legislature he was one of the factors in organizing Cascade county, of which Great Falls is the county seat. It was not, however, without great opposition that the measure was passed, but the ability and sagacity of Mr. Collins and other friends of the bill overcame all opposition and the organization was perfected. While serving in the two constitutional conventions Mr. Collins was chairman of the committee on finance, on revenue and taxation, and in the deliberations of these bodies he was active, energetic and efficient. His long experience in the affairs of the territory afforded him opportunities to give wise council to other members, and to see many of its wisest provisions embodied in the most admirable constitution which was adopted. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Collins are with the Democratic party, and in 1892 he was nominated for governor and was defeated by a very small plurality.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Lovina A. Higgins, daughter of Jonas Higgins, a prosperous pioneer merchant of Diamond City, and one of the locators of White Sulphur Springs. She is a native of Wisconsin, and came to Montana in 1873. They have four children: Mabel H., Lottie H., Walter E. and Timothy E., Jr. The artistic residence of Mr. and Mrs. Collins is on a commanding and eligible site on the west side, overlooking the city and its beautiful environments. Fraternally Mr. Collins is a Mason and an Elk. In 1896 he was elected state treasurer and served in this responsible position with credit to the financial interests involved. He was president of the First National Bank of Neihart up to 1894, and of the bank of Sand Coulee up to 1897. He has continued his mining interests in the state and owns and is developing mines at Neihart and Barker. In past years Mr. Collins has been largely interested in stock, especially sheep. He was among the first to engage in the sheep industry in the territory. He amply demonstrated Montana's possibilities in this direction and for a number of years connected with the Severance Sheep Company, owning large flocks of sheep. From 1892 until 1896 he was a member of the state board of education. During his long residence in Montana Mr. Collins has won hosts of friends, by whom he is highly esteemed for his manly qualities, superior business judgment, kindliness of disposition and high integrity of character.

JOHN R. COMFORT.—A son of the old Keystone state and born in Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, on April 2, 1844, John R. Comfort has been a resident of Montana from early pioneer days. His father, James Comfort, was born in the same county, whither his parents emigrated from Orange county, N. Y., his father having served in the war of 1812. James Comfort devoted his life to farming and lumbering, and was a devout Methodist. He married Mary A. McKune, born in the same county, and of their thirteen children John R. was the eighth. He received his education in the public schools and in his youth assisted his father in his farming and lumbering operations. At the age of eighteen years, in the fall of 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a private in Company B, One Hundred Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, which was with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it went to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and later accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Comfort was with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 18, 1865, as first sergeant.

Mr. Comfort, again a civilian, returned to Pennsylvania, and turned his attention to farming and lumbering and also became an expert blacksmith.

In 1879 he came to Montana and located at Twin Bridges, Madison county, where he has since made his home. At that time there was there one store, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, and three families. Mr. Comfort has conducted blacksmithing since his arrival in Montana with most gratifying success, and, like Tubal Cain, he has dignified the trade. In politics he has been an unflagging Republican, and has been called upon to serve in various offices. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1888, the last territorial assembly of Montana, and he has served a number of terms as justice of the peace. He was chosen one of the trustees of the state orphans' home in Twin Bridges at the time of its establishment, is now serving his third term in that office, and is the secretary of the board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fraternally Mr. Comfort is identified with Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Twin Bridges, of which he was master for twelve years, and also with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He keeps vital interest in his old comrades in arms, and is now commander of Custer Post No. 5, G. A. R. He formerly belonged to the Good Templars, and was grand chief templar of Montana in 1888. On September 25, 1866, in Pennsylvania, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Comfort and Miss Frances May Watrous, the daughter of John B. Watrous, a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Comfort have had five children, of whom three are living, Lynn, now postmaster of Twin Bridges; Ada Katherine, the wife of J. M. Nye, a successful stockgrower of Centennial Valley, Mont., and Phœbe A., wife of L. J. Williams, of Dillon.

JOHN CONLEY.—Born at Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1854, and educated in the public schools in the vicinity of that characteristic American city, working through half a dozen different states, farming quietly in the east and middle west, rafting on the great Father of Waters, fighting desperately under Custer and Crooks and Miles against the Indians, dealing officially, as sheriff and deputy sheriff, with the lawless elements of several counties, and having many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes in the discharge of his duties, the life story of John Conley would furnish food for a recital as exciting and apparently as overdrawn as any of Nick Carter's detective stories.

His father, Patrick Conley, and his mother, Mary (McGann) Conley, were natives of Ireland, who, like so many of the natives of that unfortunate land, came to America to enjoy greater freedom and opportunity. The father was a farmer in the old country, but after his arrival in the United States became a cattle merchant, buying the cattle and selling them to butchers in and around Baltimore, where he was located, and about twenty-five miles from which he died in 1869. John was the third of seven children, of whom five are still living. He quit school in 1871, and worked on a farm near his home for one year. The next year he tried his hand at farming in Wisconsin, and the next at rafting on the Mississippi river. In 1873 he went back east as far as Pennsylvania, and remained a year, returning west the next and locating in Iowa, where he worked as fireman on a locomotive for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for a year and a half. In January, 1876, he removed to Cheyenne, and there went to work for the United States government, working in pack train with Gen. Crook's command, with which he reached the Custer battle field. He was soon after transferred to Gen. Miles' command and placed in charge of pack train No. 78, which he continued to run until 1882. He saw very active service in the Lame Deer fight with the Nez Perces in 1877—again against the Bannacks in 1878—and still another time in the running fight against Sitting Bull, in 1879. In the summer of 1880 he was with the Northern Pacific surveyors with soldiers in charge of a pack train in the Bad Lands. New Year's morning he was with Maj. Elges when he captured the Sioux tribe of Indians. The thermometer that morning was 60 degrees below zero, and the suffering from cold was intense. This expedition started December 4, 1880, and did not return until the following March. In 1882 he was serving the public as deputy sheriff in Miles City. The next year he worked at Livingston in the same capacity, and the next in Dawson county. In the spring of 1885 he was employed at the smelting works in Anaconda, and continued there until 1892, when he was appointed one of the guards at the state penitentiary at Deer Lodge. In 1893 and 1894 he was deputy sheriff of Deer Lodge county, and again in 1895 and 1896. The next two years he was elected constable in that county, and in the fall of 1898 was elected sheriff of the county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1900, this time on the Independent Democratic ticket, the only sheriff in the state elected on that ticket. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has never been defeated for an office which he sought.

Mr. Conley is much esteemed for his social qualities as well as for his sterling manhood and faithful discharge of every duty. He is a member of the Order of Elks in which he takes great interest. He has been married twice. His first wife was a Miss Hardman, who died in 1891, leaving two children surviving her. His second marriage was to Miss Isabel McDonald, of Minneapolis, and was solemnized at Deer Lodge May 20, 1893.

HON. J. M. CONROW, who represents Park county in the senate chamber of the Montana legislature, is one of the prominent business men and leading stockraisers of the state. He was born in Burlington, N. J., on October 21, 1845, the son of Mark and Kizzia (Hilliard) Conrow, also natives of Burlington. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Hilliard, was a captain of militia and took active part in the war of 1812. For several generations the Hilliard family were residents of New Jersey, the emigrant ancestors coming from Wales. The paternal grandfather, John Conrow, was born in New Jersey, and his ancestors came from the north of Ireland. Mark Conrow was a carpenter and builder during all the years of his life's activity and continued this labor in New Jersey until his death.

J. M. Conrow received his primary education in the schools of Burlington county. He was a patriotic youth, and school could not keep him from serving his country. At the early age of seventeen he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry, and he was mustered into the service at Mount Holly. The company was sent to Virginia and incorporated with the First Brigade of the historic Sixth Army Corps, Gen. Sedgwick commanding. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and then the regiment was mustered out. In 1864 Mr. Conrow again enlisted, this time in Company C, New Jersey Cavalry, under Col. Janeway. He participated in all the heavy engagements of the Army of the Potomac from Petersburg to Appomattox, and he was on the line of battle when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. After this the regiment went to Washington, where Mr. Conrow was honorably discharged on June 7, 1865. He had done gallant service for his country and been spared for future usefulness. He passed the next winter at his home in New Jersey, and in April, 1866, started for Montana, going by ox team from St. Joseph, Mo. The journey was not perilous, although there was ever an anxiety concerning the possible aggressions of the Indians, who were by no means friendly.

On August 10, 1866, Mr. Conrow arrived at Virginia City, Mont., and two months later he journeyed to Salt Lake City and the San Pique valley, Utah, where he remained until the spring of 1867, then driving a herd of cattle to Virginia City. Engaging in placer mining until the spring of 1868, he removed to Radersburg, then in Jefferson county. Here he passed two summers, wintering at Last Chance gulch. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Conrow removed to North Boulder, where for eighteen months he was ranching for other parties, and there he engaged in the business for himself, and quite profitably too, until the fall of 1874. Thereafter he went to the Gallatin valley and directed his attention to general farming, selling out in 1877 and removing to the Yellowstone valley, his present home. He at first took up a homestead, and he has added to this until his ranch now contains 1,200 acres of fine pasturage. He has also extensively engaged in dairying, and owns a large number of Holstein cows. In the stock industry he is largely interested, usually wintering 500 head of cattle. Mr. Conrow's ranch is supplied with commodious buildings, and is well-equipped in every respect. On March 29, 1874, Mr. Conrow was married to Miss Frances Gasskill, a native of Burlington, N. J., born on August 18, 1856. She is a daughter of Franklyn Gasskill, a native of that state. Their eleven children are: Mark, Samuel B., in charge of the ranch; Charles Price Blakely, Phineas, Roscoe, John J. R., Joseph, David B., Frank, Helena and Frances.

Mark Conrow received his early education at Livingston, and continued this with a thorough course at that excellent institution, the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and he was graduated from the law department in 1900, synchronously being admitted to the bar of Minnesota. On his return to Montana he was admitted to practice and has established himself in a representative legal practice at Kalispell. He is highly respected and gives promise of becoming one of the legal lights of the commonwealth. In 1892 J. M. Conrow was elected sheriff of Park county, as a Democrat, and in 1898 an appreciative constituency sent him to the state legislature, where he was one of the most distinguished members. The fact that he was in 1900 elected as state senator from a county strongly opposed to him politically, strengthens the statement just made. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Freemasons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has ever taken an active part in educational matters, and for many years has been a school trustee. The story of Mr. Conrow's life is the history of one of the most progressive and intelligent men in the state.

HUBERT COTY.—The scion of an old and well established family of Canada, with an estate of considerable value, entailed for the benefit of those who remained on it and thus be handed down from generation to generation, as it has been, with a widely known and honorable name attached to it, Hubert Coty, the subject of this narrative, cheerfully surrendered his right to all interest in the patrimony for the freedom and independence of making his own way in the world; and although practically penniless at the time, left home at the age of fifteen and sought employment on a farm for the purpose of supporting himself until he could do better. He was born on the homestead near Montreal, June 14, 1842, one of the seven children of Gabriel Coty, and, having lost his mother when he was six years old, did not get much of the attention boys of his age required, and received no schooling worthy the name, except what he got from the severe school of experience. In 1877 he left his native land and went to Fall River, Mass., and tried working in a cotton factory there for two years, but finding the work ruinous to his health, he was obliged to give up the job and seek more favorable if not more remunerative employment elsewhere. In the meantime he had married and had a family of children growing up around him. The hour was dark and unpromising, but he was a man of fortitude and his family shared his spirit. Amid the gloom which surrounded him, he heard the voice of the great northwest calling for volunteers in her army of industrial progress, and with a faith in himself which seemed almost audacity, he determined to answer the call, although he had scarcely the means necessary to pay the expenses of the trip to the new field of labor, to say nothing of provision for the family he was obliged to leave behind him. In 1879 he started for Montana, traveling by rail to Omaha, Neb., and thence by an emigrant wagon train to Helena, arriving in May, after being fourteen days on the plains. He soon found work in the Prickly Pear valley, farming and burning coal, and after two years of industry and thrift he was able to send for his family. They joined him in the fall of 1881. He then rented a ranch, opened a boarding house, and worked to such good purpose with the assistance of his wife and the older children that in two years he was able to locate on a part of his present home, the only habitation being a small cabin, in which they huddled as best they could, with no great comfort, but with light hearts and high hopes. The mountain air and outdoor life had brought back strength and suppleness to his muscles and a good fresh color to his cheeks; so that surrounded by his family, who were ready to aid in any work there might be to do, with health in his body and courage in his heart, he felt able to challenge Fate herself into the lists and meet her on almost equal terms. He now owns more than 1,000 acres of excellent land, as good as any in the state; has it well improved with a comfortable and commodious residence and all necessary outbuildings, and brought to a high state of cultivation by assiduous attention to its needs and skillful farming. Along with his general agricultural products, he raises numbers of fine cattle and horses which have a high reputation in the market and are much sought after. He is a self-made man essentially, and one of the most substantial and prosperous in the county. He is a model of thrift and wisdom in agriculture, and his farm is a silent but most effective preacher of the benefit of forecast, calculation, thorough knowledge and faithful application.

Mr. Coty was married January 6, 1868, to Mrs. Huphrosine Arnold, nee Sanciar, also a native of Canada, where she was born September 22, 1829, a daughter of George Sanciar. They have five children: Alice, now the wife of Albert McGowan; Hector, Henry, Lewis and Albertus, who married Ethel Scott. Mrs. Coty was the widow of Joseph Arnold, a native of Canada and a farmer by occupation. By that marriage she became the mother of three children: Valieria, deceased, became the wife of Dennis Lendri; Victoria married Frank Mareeus, and Ellen is the wife of Felix Herbert. Mr. Coty and his family are devoted members of the Catholic church. The sons are all grown, but, contrary to the usual rule, are still at home, contributing their best efforts to the welfare of the entire family, the improvements of the property and the comfort of their parents and one another. All of them are superior marksmen, one in particular being a great hunter. In politics both father and sons are independent, but lean to the Democratic faith. No family in their vicinity stands higher or enjoys a more general respect and esteem among the people where they are known.

REV. A. R. COOPMAN.—"Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi. Puritanism gave New England its worship and its schools; the Roman church created for Canada its altars, its hospitals and its seminaries."

The story of that "conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes and exploration of the Mississippi" is an oft-told tale. It sparkles in Bancroft's brilliant pages, is the very theme of Parkman's luminous narratives, and runs like a thread of gold through the works of other chroniclers. And yet it grows not stale or threadbare. It strikes the fancy of each new writer with as much force and kindles his imagination with as much fervor, as if he were the first to touch it with his pen. And in truth it is a wonderful story. From the eventful morning when, in the persons of Joliet and the meek Marquett, France and Christianity first stood in the valley of the Mississippi, to this dawn of the twentieth century, when what was to them a boundless wilderness given up to the buffalo and the savage, is the home of a civilized, prosperous and happy people, and alive with the hum of their mighty industries, every period is replete with thrilling and dramatic interest. And the achievement is in its inception wholly, and in its accomplishment largely, the work of the Roman Catholic church. Nor is it too much to say that the new regions which the faith and zeal of her missionaries, triumphing over the most appalling obstacles that man and nature could present, combined with science and the spirit of adventure, laid open in the heart of this vast continent, are still a part of her vast dominion; and that she is caring for them with the same assiduous fidelity that she exhibited in wresting them from savage wildness. She is supplying her altars with priests as devout, as zealous, as resolute, as were her missionaries in the early day, although their functions are not so arduous and do not require so much sacrifice of personal comfort. On the long list of her faithful servants of this era, few are worthy of higher or more general commendation than the Rev. A. R. Coopman, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church at Anaconda, who at the age of twenty-two determined to devote his life to this work, and made especial preparation for its requirements. He was born in Belgium April 21, 1863, the third of the five sons and one daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Delbar) Coopman, natives of Flanders. The father was a well educated man, in good circumstances for his location, owning his own home and filling it with an atmosphere of culture and refinement. He finished his earthly labors some years ago and was laid to rest. The mother still lives in Belgium.

Father Coopman had superior educational advantages. After careful preparation in excellent private schools, he pursued a full academic course of instruction at St. Louis College, in Menin, near the French border, following this with a course at Roulers Seminary as a preparation for the university. He was graduated from Roulers with high honors in 1885, and at once entered the American College at Louvain with the intention of fitting himself specially for the work of the priesthood in the remote western American states, and bent all his efforts to this end during the three years of his stay at this college. In August, 1888, after being ordained, he bade adieu to the land of his birth and started for faraway Montana, where he arrived September 13, following. He spent the first year at Helena, living in the episcopal residence and giving his attention to the outside parishes of the diocese, preaching regularly at Bozeman, Livingston, Great Falls, and other places. It was a busy year and brought him business cares as well as religious duties. The diocese was greatly in need of church buildings, parochial residences, cemeteries and other properties, and without sufficient means to secure them. His most important tangible achievement during the year was laying the foundation for the present fine church at Great Falls. In 1889 he was transferred to Bozeman, where he remained a year and a half, finishing a house for the priest which had been begun there, and securing a cemetery for the parish. He also built a church edifice at White Sulphur Springs. The next year he spent six months at Miles City, with Park, Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson counties in his parish. From there he was sent to Livingston, where a portion of the foundation for a church had been built. He completed the church at a cost of $10,000, all of which he collected and paid out, and also built a priest's house. During the same time he built a church at Red Lodge in Carbon county, and paid off a large debt on one at Billings. In January, 1899, he was put in charge of St. Peter's church at Anaconda, which at that time was unfinished and had a debt of over $4,000. He has paid the debt, finished the church and procured for it the finest bell in the state. The congregation of St. Peter's is increasing rapidly in numbers, maintaining constantly a high degree of enthusiasm, providing liberally for needed charities, reaching out eagerly for additional improvements—in short, giving every evidence of a vigorous, vigilant, healthy and loyal vitality. The indomitable spirit of the pastor has been communicated to the church. In August, 1901, he was transferred to St. Paul's church in Anaconda.

This sketch is occupied mainly with the business side of Father Coopman's work. It should record also that his spiritual ministrations have been active, helpful and fruitful, just as his building and financial achievements have been numerous and substantial; and that while his constructive genius is remarkable, his scholastic and ecclesiastical attainments are no less so. He is obliged to use four languages in his church work at Anaconda, and he speaks them all fluently.

In 1897-8 he made an extended tour of Europe, in the course of which he visited Rome and had while there the great favor of a special audience with the Holy Father.

Father Coopman's labors are highly appreciated by their beneficiaries and by the authorities of the church. He is greatly beloved by his own flock, and by his liberality of opinion, courtesy of manner and genial disposition has endeared himself to all classes in Anaconda without regard to sect or creed.

WILLIAM E. CLOWES.—Among the progressive business men of Montana who have been essentially the architects of their own fortunes, this well known citizen of Butte may be given a postition of prominence and it is but fitting that he be given representation in this work, whose province is defined most clearly in its title, "Progressive Men of Montana." William Edward Clowes is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born on March 27, 1852, the only child of Edward and Caroline (Humphreys) Clowes, natives of Canada, where the father died in the year 1871. He was a man of fine intellectuality and devoted his life to the legal profession, in which he attained high prestige and a position of prominence. His widow now makes her home with her son, the subject of this review. The paternal grandfather was Theodore Van Wyck Clowes, who was born in the state of New York, of sturdy and distinguished Holland ancestry. In his youth he removed to Canada, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he passed the residue of his life.

The early educational privileges afforded Willliam E. Clowes were somewhat limited, but in the private schools of his native province he laid the foundations for that broad and exact fund of knowledge which has since come to him through wide reading, personal application and active association with men and affairs. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, devoting three years to this work and becoming a skillful artisan. He then removed to Boston, Mass., where he was engaged in the work of his trade for several years, and then made his way westward by degrees, working as a journeyman in various localities. He was for some time in North Dakota, and thence he came to Montana in 1884, locating in Butte, where he found his services as a carpenter in ready demand, finally engaging in contracting and building on his own account and constantly expanding the scope of his operations, which have been attended with most gratifying success and through which he has gained a competence. He has invested in real estate and made improvements upon the same, building houses and placing the property on the market. At the present time he is the owner of twenty houses, while he is ever alert to take advantage of opportunities afforded for the acquirement of eligible properties and adding to their value by improvements of the character noted. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of Montana's metropolis and as a business man of distinct sagacity and executive ability, having materi-

W. E. Clowes

ally contributed to the upbuilding of the city, in whose advancement he maintains a public spirited interest.

In politics Mr. Clowes exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party; socially he affiliates with the National Union and the Fraternal Union. The year 1883 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Clowes to Miss Cora G. Miles, who was born in Canada, as were also her parents, Thomas, O. and Nancy (Perley) Miles, the former being a successful farmer. Mrs. Clowes was summoned into eternal rest on April 9, 1891, leaving three children: Mabel, Theodorus and Edna, the two daughters being at the attractive home in Butte, while the son is pursuing a course of study in the law department of that celebrated institution, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

THOMAS F. COURTNEY.—In the death of Senator Thomas F. Courtney, on March 4, 1901, the state of Montana sustained the loss of a public-spirited citizen and a man of sterling integrity of character; one who had impressed himself upon the public life of the commonwealth and had brought to bear a strong individuality, a fine mental equipment and a signal honesty of purpose in the various positions of trust to which he had been called. Mr. Courtney was a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the city of Pottsville, Pa., on April 4, 1856, being the eighth in order of birth of the nine children of Dennis and Margaret (Griffin) Courtney, of Irish lineage. Dennis Courtney was born in the Emerald Isle, where he was reared and educated, being a member of a representative family and having excellent advantages in his youth. He was unfortunate in his financial affairs in Ireland, and lost practically his entire patrimony prior to his immigration to America in 1849. He located in Pennsylvania, where he was identified with mining until his death. His wife likewise was born in Ireland, coming of a prominent and well-to-do family. She also died in Pennsylvania.

To the public schools of his native state was Thomas F. Courtney indebted for his early educational privileges, and there laid the foundation for that broad fund of knowledge which he subsequently gained in the practical affairs of life. He possessed alertness of mentality, and his powers of absorption and assimilation enabled him to profit to a greater degree than in the case of the average individual. His initiation into the practical duties of life was with the mining industry in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1880 when he came to Montana, located in Helena and was engaged in mining for a brief interval and then removed to Butte, where he was identified with mining interests until 1883. He then established himself in the grocery business and continued in the same until the time of his death, building up a successful trade and gaining a distinct local popularity. Mr. Courtney had a strong hold on the hearts, as well as the confidence, of the laboring classes, and he ever showed the deepest appreciation for the dignity of honest toil and an abiding sympathy for those who contributed in any capacity to the industrial activities of the state and the nation. Naught of assumption or ostentation characterized his course at any time or in any position; and as a true-hearted, broad-gauged man he well merited the esteem in which he was uniformly held in private and in public life. Not only did Senator Courtney manifest the courage of his convictions, but he was able to defend them and to give a reason for the faith within him. Early becoming a supporter of the Democratic party, his study of its principles and of the questions and issues of the day resulted in his unbending allegiance to the cause, from which he was never deflected. It was but a natural sequence that such a man should come forward in connection with public affairs in the community in which he lived; and thus, in 1888, we find Mr. Courtney a candidate from Silver Bow county for representative in the territorial legislature, then on the eve of securing the dignity of statehood. He was defeated but not destined to pass from public view, since we find him a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, by which was framed the present constitution of the state; and was also a member of nearly every state convention of his party thereafter until death closed his labors. He was chairman of the Democratic convention of Silver Bow county in the first county campaign after the admission of Montana to statehood, and was nominated for the lower house of the legislature. His election was among those contingent upon the count of the ballot in precinct 34, and through this he failed to secure his seat. Higher political honors were to his portion, however, for in 1898 he was elected to the state senate by an overwhelming plurality for the full term of four years, which he did not live to complete. Of his services in the senate the records of that body indicate the able part he took in its deliberations and work, and his labors have become an integral portion of the history of the state in whose progress and material prosperity he ever took so deep an interest. He introduced and championed many important bills, and the spirit of his every action was born of his interest in the welfare of the people of the state. He introduced the bill which grants to veterans of the nation's wars the privilege of peddling in the state without license, pushing this bill through to enactment, and in many other ways showing his deep concern in the cause of those dependent upon their own efforts in the struggle of life. On the last day in which he occupied his seat in the senate Mr. Courtney made an eloquent and convincing speech in regard to the retail liquor law, and recited with effectiveness Jeremiah M. Vinton's beautiful poem, "If I Should Die To-night," the same making a profound impression, which was intensified among the individual members and others who heard the effort when, only a day or two later, his eyes were closed in the tranquil sleep which knows no waking. Senator Courtney never married, nor held membership in secret organizations. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. Senator Courtney, after only a few days' illness, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on March 4, 1901, his death occurring in St. John's hospital in the capital city, just prior to the final adjournment of the legislature in which he had served with signal fidelity and ability. On the occasion of his death the Montana Daily Record, of Helena, spoke of him as follows: "Courtney had been a universal favorite. He was a man of positive views, but one whose position was never misunderstood. He had many warm friends, and those who opposed him politically admired his methods. He was open and above-board; a man to be implicitly trusted anywhere." He was an earnest supporter of Hon. H. L. Frank, of Butte, in the memorable senatorial contest which resulted in the election of Hon. Paris Gibson to the senate of the United States, in March, 1901, and Mr. Frank, as his long-time friend and admirer, paid the following spontaneous tribute to the man: "He was honest, and loyal, and true-hearted. No one can say too much for him. The world is poorer that he is gone." Mr. Courtney entered into eternal rest on Monday, and his funeral occurred from St. Patrick's church, in Butte, on the following Friday, being attended by a large majority of his confreres in the senate and the house of representatives, and by a large assembly of devoted friends who could not but feel a sense of personal bereavement. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in the city where he had so long maintained his home, and where none knew him but to honor and admire. What more need be said in regard to the life and labors of Thomas F. Courtney? He was a good man and true; and now he "rests from his labors," and the sting of death is robbed of all virulence. He left three brothers and two sisters to mourn his untimely death.

ANDREW J. COWAN.—Residing in Montana for nearly thirty years and numbered among the progressive farmers and stock-growers of Park county, his position as a citizen and his ability in business will entitle Andrew J. Cowan to representation here. He was born in Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., on May 1, 1855, the son of John D. and Nancy (Newell) Cowan, both born in Kentucky and the parents of five sons and two daughters, the father being a farmer. The grandfather was John Cowan, who belonged to an old Virginia family.

Andrew J. Cowan, after an education in the public schools of his native town, in 1872 started for Montana with a carload of horses, disembarking them at Corinne, Utah, whence he drove them to the Gallatin valley in Montana, where he delivered them to his uncle, Louis P. Cowan, who had located there in 1866. He remained here about eighteen months and passed a winter in hunting on the Yellowstone river, after which he worked one year for his uncle and then engaged in freighting for one season. His uncle died in 1875, and Mr. Cowan took control of his interests in the Gallatin valley, purchasing a band of horses and engaging in raising this line of stock. Three years later he purchased the Cockrell tollbridge across the Gallatin river and the store and hotel connected therewith and conducted the triune enterprise until 1882 when he engaged in farming and cattle raising on the Gallatin river, selling everything in the fall, and then passed a year in Arizona, again returned to the Gallatin valley where he purchased a farm and there continued in farming and stockraising until

1898 when he sold his cattle and entered into partnership with his brother in the sheep business, this association continuing until 1900, when Mr. Cowan disposed of his interests in ranch and business and came to the Shields river district of Park county, and purchased the J. H. Martin ranch of 4,000 acres, where he is now extensively engaged in sheep raising, having about 5,000 head and conducting operations with ability.

Mr. Cowan gives his support to the Democratic party, and served for a number of years as school trustee; fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen. On January 26, 1882, Mr. Cowan married Miss Laura McCreary, born in Kansas, the daughter of Thomas J. and Angelina (Rea) McCreary, both natives of Pennsylvania, their offspring being two sons and four daughters. Both the paternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Cowan were Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have four children, Jefferson, a student in the State University at Bozeman; Minnie, attending Bozeman high school; Rea and Lora. Walter Cowan, a brother of Andrew J., was born in Somerset, Ky., in 1852, and was there reared and educated. He came to Montana in 1876 and located in the Gallatin valley, where he still resides, an active farmer and stock grower. In 1891 he married Miss Fannie McCreary, a sister of Mrs. Andrew J. Cowan, and they have four children, Harry, Edwin, Mattie and Helen.

DAVID COWAN.—As one of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county and as a representative and progressive business man of the thriving village of Box Elder, Mr. Cowan is well worthy the high esteem in which he is held in the community as a man among men. Mr. Cowan is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in county Norfolk, province of Ontario, on February 5, 1850. His father, William Cowan, of stanch old Scotch lineage, was born in the same county in 1826, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a long term of years, but is now retired from active business, maintaining his home near Langton, full of years and esteemed as one of the sterling pioneers of the dominion. In his declining years he is not denied the companionship of his cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Priscilla Fink, and who was born in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Hamilton, Canada, in 1827.

David Cowan had such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native county, and continued his studies until attaining the age of eighteen years, after which he assisted in the cultivation and management of the old homestead farm until he was thirty years of age, ever according his parents the deepest filial solicitude. In 1880 Mr. Cowan removed to Winnipeg, Canada, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business for a period of about six years. In 1886 he removed to Battleford, Northwest Territory, where he conducted a general merchandise store until 1888, when he came to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., where he remained for a year and then took up homestead and desert claims in Choteau county, on Box Elder creek and adjoining the present town of Box Elder. His original ranch comprised 410 acres, but as prosperity has attended his efforts and with increasing appreciation of the great advantages afforded for personal advancement through industrial enterprise, he has added to his holdings, and in addition to the original ranch now owns another fine farm of 2,500 acres on Big Sandy and Sage creeks. Mr. Cowan is largely engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, and his success is the result of close application and choice selection of grades of stock. His ranch property is supplied with an effective system of irrigation, the water being supplied from a reservoir covering a tract of 200 acres and deriving water from Big Sandy and Sage creeks. Thus he has not only excellent grazing land, but a large tract is also rendered available for cultivation and from which he secures fine yields of hay and grain. He has made the best of improvements on his property, and his energy and enterprise have placed him among the leading farmers and stockgrowers of northern Montana. In the village of Box Elder Mr. Cowan conducts an extensive general merchandise business, having a large and well equipped establishment which derives its support from an extended territory tributary to the village. In this business he is associated with his son, William, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of D. Cowan & Son, the same dating its inception back to 1889, so that it figures as one of the pioneer business institutions of the county. In the store is located the postoffice of the town.

In politics Mr. Cowan gives his support to the Republican party, in whose cause he takes a lively interest, though not an active partisan nor an aspirant for official preferment. In Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, on November 27, 1872, Mr. Cowan wedded Miss Jane McKim, who was born in the same county in 1848, a member of one of the representative families of that section. Of this union five children have been born, namely: William, who is a capable young business man and is associated with his father as a member of the mercantile firm of D. Cowan & Co.; Minnie is the wife of Albert Thompson, who is engaged in the livery business at Glasgow, Valley county, Mont.; and Grace, who is at the parental home; two are deceased. The family are prominently identified with the social life of the community and their friends are to be found throughout the county.

EDMUND A. CRAIN, M. D.—Among the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in Missoula is Dr. Crain, who was one of the first physicians examined for admission to practice in the new state. He has been a close and zealous student, has achieved success as the result of his own efforts and well merits the prestige which he has gained as a physician and as a man among men. Edmund Augustus Crain was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, on February 23, 1853. His father, Orville S. Crain, is a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of that sterling stock called Pennsylvania Dutch. He was taken to the Western Reserve of Ohio by his parents when a mere child, and was reared with and was a lifelong family friend of Gen. James A. Garfield. He was engaged in the hardware business at Auburn and other Ohio towns, and was later with D. H. Row & Co., of Chicago, in the same line of enterprise. He is now living in retirement at Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of eighty-one years. His father, John Crain, was likewise a native of the old Keystone state, and he died at Chesterfield, Ill., at the venerable age of ninety-three, the family being notable for longevity. The mother of Dr. Crain bore the maiden name of Hulda A. Wood, and she was born near Tiffin, Ohio, her death occurring in May, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years, her maternal grandfather having been ninety-four years of age at the time of his demise.

Dr. Crain, while still a mere lad, entered the commercial department of Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, of which President Garfield was at the time principal, and was graduated therefrom at the age of sixteen years. He had determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, but was compelled to depend upon his own resources, defraying his expenses by teaching schools at various places in Ohio, steadily prosecuting his technical studies as opportunity presented, first under the preceptorship of Dr. R. W. Walters, of Chagrin Falls, while later he attended lectures at the Homeopathetic Hospital Medical College, of Cleveland, part of one session. He then decided that it was expedient to change from the homeopathic to the regular school of practice, and he continued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. E. W. Hawley, of Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, engaging in pedagogic work during the greater portion of this time. He eventually attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Wooster University at Cleveland, and, through this means and his private study and investigation, eventually fortified himself amply for the work of his chosen profession, and in recognition of his ability as a writer on medical topics Dr. Crain has received an honorary certificate, appointing him a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons at St. Luke's Hospital in Niles, Mich. The Doctor began active medical practice at Butler, Branch county, Mich., where he remained for three years, when he located in Antigo, Wis., where he was located for three and one-half years and then came to Montana, establishing himself in Missoula on November 16, 1888. As has been previously stated, he was one of the first physicians to be examined and to secure a certificate entitling him to practice in Montana after her admission to statehood, passing the examination with a grade of ninety-six. He has been very successful in Missoula practice and controls a large and representative business, while his personal popularity is of unmistakable and unequivocal character.

Doctor Crain has ever manifested a lively interest in political affairs, and until the past year has been prominently concerned in Montana politics, having been a delegate to every state Republican convention. He was coroner of Missoula county in 1894. He has always labored zealously for the promotion of the Republican cause, and his influence in the political field has been significant. He is at present giving most of his attention to surgical diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Doctor Crain has been twice married, his first union having been consummated in 1872, when he wedded Miss Myra Hadden, a native of Lake county, Ohio, two children being born of this union: Grace E., who resides in Butte, and Frederick O., a clerk and law student in the office of Teller & Dorsey, a prominent law firm of Denver. In 1897 Dr. Crain was united in marriage to Mrs. S. Mary Deane, nee Clark, who has one son by her previous marriage: Harry Edmund Deane.

SAMUEL N. COWAN.—A native of Kentucky, born December 1, 1841, in Pulaski county, where his family had flourished for generations, Samuel N. Cowan, of Bozeman, Mont., has been life and studied men in various places and under a great variety of circumstances. His parents were James D. (always known to his friends as "Daisy") and Nancy (Newell) Cowan, who were both of the same nativity as himself. His father, who was born in 1810, lived in Kentucky, engaged in farming until 1882 when he came to Montana, where he lived retired from active business until his death on January 23, 1890. In his native state he was a man of consequence with high social connections and political influence. He had a potential voice in local affairs, and served as sheriff of his county. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Of the seven children Samuel was the first born. He received preparatory training in the public schools, and just as he was about to take a full classical course of instruction the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in Capt. Roberts' company of the Confederate army, afterward Company H, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, in Gen. John H. Morgan's command. He was taken prisoner on July 20, 1863, in the great Ohio raid made by this command, and was held in captivity until June 12, 1865, covering in his imprisonment all the territory between Lake Erie and the Savannah river. After his discharge he returned to Kentucky and located at Mill Springs, Wayne county, where he taught school for a time; then got married and engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1882 he came with his family to Montana and located in Gallatin valley, where he renewed his farming and stockraising operations. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county assessor of Gallatin county, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1897, and has since made his home in Bozeman.

In politics he is a stanch Democrat and takes an active interest in the party's success. In Kentucky, on December 11, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Lanier, of that state, daughter of Lloyd A. and Amanda (Brown) Lanier, the former a native of Alabama who removed to Kentucky when he was a young man and there engaged in business as a farmer and wholesale merchant. His wife was a native of Wayne county, Ky. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Cowan was the second in order of birth. She was educated at Huntsville College, Alabama, and Nazareth College, Kentucky. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are: Addie L., now Mrs. John Murphy, of Bozeman; Lulu Lee, now Mrs. Frank Nelson, of Bozeman, and William F., Luke Allen and Julian Lanier, all at home. In war Mr. Cowan followed his convictions at the risk of his life; and in peace he has been serviceable to his community and state at the cost of his personal comfort and interests on more than one occasion. He is a man of firm convictions and resolute courage in maintaining them.

R M. CRALLE, county surveyor of Jefferson county, and deputy United States mineral surveyor, is one of the prominent residents of Boulder. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., on December 11, 1846, the son of R. K. and Elizabeth (Morris) Cralle. The father was a talented lawyer and at one time private secretary for the eminent John C. Calhoun. The mother also descended from distinguished ancestry, and was a daughter of Judge Morris, of Hanover, Va. R. M. Cralle remained in the cultured parental home, receiving there and in the subscription schools a thorough preparation for the classical studies of Hampton-Sidney College, which he entered in 1860, not long to enjoy its advantages, however, for patriotism overcame the desire to early complete his education, and, in 1861, on the call for state troops, he enlisted in the first company organized in his state, the Henrico Light Dragoons. He served through the war, and was mustered out in 1865, at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

Mr. Cralle then remained one year at the old home with his mother, his father having died in 1864, and was engaged as a civil engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in which vocation he continued until 1870. He was then attached to the United States engineers' department for the improvement of the Tennessee river until 1876, when he moved to Kentucky and was chief engineer of the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pond Gap Railroad. In 1877 he went to Colorado, and took part in the surveys of the Union Pacific Railroad through Colorado and Utah. He was next resident engineer of the Northern Pacific, his field of operations lying between Terry's Landing and Billings. In 1882 he was placed in charge of track building and bridges on the Northern Pacific, and in 1884 he went to the Coeur d'Alene mines, Idaho, and engaged in mining and the grocery business in Thompson Falls, Mont.

In 1886 Mr. Cralle came to Boulder and assumed charge of the Helena & Boulder Valley Railroad as engineer. This position he resigned in 1888, and took up his residence in Boulder. He was appointed county surveyor of Jefferson county in 1898, and in 1900 was elected to succeed himself. This position he now fills with superior ability and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Thompson Falls, and for a number of years he has been deputy United States mineral surveyor. During a year in 1895 and 1896 he had charge of building the flume and mill at the Quigley mine in Granite county. On April 2, 1883, Mr. Cralle was married to Miss Mary Wall, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Dudley) Wall, of Kentucky. Mrs. Wall was the daughter of James Wall, of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Cralle have been born three children, Richard M., Elizabeth Wall and an infant deceased. For a number of years Mr. Wall was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr Cralle has been successful in official and social relations, and is an example of the best elements of American citizenship, while his home is a center of attraction to numerous friends.

ALVIN A. CROSSMAN.—The vitality which so unmistakably marks the west springs from the infusion of young blood into its industrial, political and social life, and the young man is a distinctive factor in nearly every community. This is notably true in the virile young state of Montana, and in this publication, whose province is consideration of the progressive men of the state and its founders and builders, will be found mention of many young men who are conspicuously identified with its industrial, political and official affairs. Alvin A. Crossman classifies under this category, as he is incumbent of the office of auditor of Silver Bow county, and is administering the duties of the position with ability and discrimination. He was born on March 30, 1862, in Keokuk county, Iowa, the youngest of the four children of Joel and Cynthia (Marsh) Crossman, both of whom were born, reared and educated in the Empire state, and whence the father removed to Iowa in 1849, becoming one of its pioneers, and developing and cultivating a farm. He was prominent in public affairs as a Republican. For thirty-seven years he served there as county surveyor. He came to Montana in the early 'eighties, and here he resided until his death, which occurred in Butte on February 21, 1901. His active business life was devoted to farming and civil engineering, and he served at one time as a member of the board of commissioners of Silver Bow county. His wife died in Iowa on April 1, 1862.

Alvin A. Crossman was educated in the public schools of Iowa, supplementing this tuition by a course of study in the high school at Sigourney, the capital of Keokuk county, where he was graduated with the class of 1882. Soon after this he accompanied his father to Montana, and soon afterward became identified with the great mining enterprises in Butte, with which he was connected for nine years, when he was engaged in the grocery business for eight years. During this time he formed a wide acquaintanceship and gained a distinctive personal popularity, which had bearing on the support accorded him at the polls when he was chosen auditor of the most populous county in the state. In November, 1900, Mr. Crossman's name appeared in connection with the candidacy for this office. His political belief is Republican, but at this election elements of expediency and policy swept away partisan lines, and Mr. Crossman's endorsement of the eight-hour movement as a Republican candidate procured his nomination on a Fusion ticket, and he received a majority of 364 over two other candidates for the office. He is giving a most satisfactory administration, he being thorough and discriminating and having marked executive ability. He is a member of the Butte Clerks' Protective Union and the United Artisans, and his religious predilections are in favor of Christian Science, of which he has made a careful study. On November 26, 1891, Mr. Crossman was united in marriage to Miss Eva L. Denny, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, the daughter of Francis and Priscilla Denny, a prominent farmer and contractor of Iowa. They have three children, Clyde Edgar, Eva L. and Alvin L.

WM. L. CROWLEY.—While the general use of the typewriter in the rush and hurry of our business life, has in a large measure depoetized penmanship and thrust it from its once proud place as "queen of the arts," there is always something peculiarly attractive about the beautiful accomplishment and it can always find a ready market. William L. Crowley, of Butte, was highly favored by nature with the agreeable conjunction of faculties—the power to conceive correct ideals and the skill to produce them—so necessary to superiority in this species of handiwork. But the gift, although he has turned it to good account for revenue on occasions, is only one of the ornamental features of a mind which has strength for the sterner claims of business in abundance. He was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., on May 1, 1865, the sixth child of Peter and Ellen (Keif) Crowley, natives of Ireland, who came to America in early life. The father first located in New York, and later settled in Bradford county, where he married and followed farming until he died in 1879, his wife surviving him but four years.

Mr. Crowley attended the public schools at Rome, Pa., until he was seventeen or eighteen years old, then entered Susquehanna College at Towanda, and after pursuing for a time the prescribed course of study, was engaged as teacher of penmanship in the institution, occupying this position for two years. He then worked on the home farm until 1884, when he concluded to try his fortune in the far west and made his way to Denver, Colo., and there was employed as a bookkeeper and clerk until he was ready to go into business for himself, which he did a few months later by opening a commission house. But as the business was not to his taste he quit it at the end of a year and went to Ogden, Utah., where he was two years in the service of the California Powder Company, then after a short stay in Sacramento he was engaged in contracting and building at Redding, Cal. About 1887 he removed to Butte, and while he was awaiting business opportunities he conducted a confectionery store. In 1888 Mr. Crowley began the successful career in mining wherein he has acquired large mining interests in Montana, and also in Arizona adjoining the United Verda property of United States Senator Clark. He is also interested very largely in oil properties in Wyoming. In 1891, having put his mining and oil interests in such shape that they did not require all of his personal presence, he again began operations as a confectioner on North Main street and has ever since been engaged in it, supplying to a growing and appreciative body of patrons the beautiful and toothsome creations of his art, which not only tickle the palate, but contribute to a decided improvement in the artistic taste of the community. In political relations, Mr. Crowley is a Republican of unyielding convictions and of zealous activity in behalf of his party, but he does not allow political affairs to interfere in any way with his business or with his personal friendships.

JOHN H. CURTIS, of the firm of Curtis & Majors, was born in the village of Tyrone, about eighteen miles from the city of Cork, Ireland, on October 26, 1839. At the age of ten years he, with parents, came to America and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he attended the Christian Brothers' College for many years. Before leaving school young Curtis was offered by Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, the opportunity to study for the priesthood, which he declined, preferring a business life. At the age of sixteen years he was compelled to make his own living, and secured a place in a store at $8.00 per month, working hard all day. His education being limited he felt the necessity of a good business course and secured a scholarship in Jones' Commercial College at St. Louis, attending the night sessions until he graduated. After that it was comparatively easy for Mr. Curtis to obtain employment in almost any kind of business. Young Curtis is the third of five children. In 1860 he began the study of law, and after completing a course he was denied admission to the bar for his refusal, after examination, to take the iron-clad oath of allegiance, believing as he did and sympathizing with the cause of the Southern Confederacy, then being a member of the Missouri Cadets, a school organization, and in which he had been well drilled.

On May 10, 1861, he was captured at Camp Jackson and paroled under oath not to take up arms against the United States government. But believing there was no United States he gave his aid to the south until the close of the war. In 1866 the Montana fever seized him and he took passage on the steamer Waverly and landed at Fort Benton in May, 1866. Coming to Helena with but $5.00 in his pocket, he secured a clerkship in a grocery house and worked six months for his board until a vacancy occurred, and finally succeeded to the position of bookkeeper at a salary of $250 per month and board. He remained with the house until his savings enabled him to engage in the business for himself in the fall of 1868. By close application to business he was very successful, and increased his facilities to meet the growing demand. In 1873 he visited his old Missouri home and there captured Miss Mattie Fant, of Fulton, one of the fairest daughters of Calloway county. They are the parents of four children: William H., George D., Sophie M. and John H., Jr. Willie and Sophie died in early life, while George D. and John H. are able assistants to their parents. In 1878 Mr. Curtis retired from business in Helena, and with his family visited Old Mexico, owing to his wife's declining health. On her recovery he returned to Montana and settled in Butte in 1880, where he engaged in real estate and insurance with Green Majors, a son of the well-known Alexander Majors, long engaged as a freighter for the government. In the early days Mr. Curtis had several encounters with the road agents and Indians, but always managed to protect himself. His success in the city of Butte, where he has been engaged in the business for twenty-one years, is an assured fact, and he enjoys the confidence of numerous friends and a large patronage. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and was one of the first to help build the Catholic church at Helena, of which he is a member. He is a sound Democrat, and an active worker for any enterprise that promises well for the prosperity of the city.

The Standard of April, 1901, says: "Hon. John H. Curtis, who is being urged by the business men of this city to be a candidate for mayor, is one of the city's oldest residents and is the city's heaviest taxpayer, and has put up a greater number of blocks in the city than any other citizen. If elected he would make a splendid and admirable administration."

WOLCOTT CURTIS.—It is eminently consistent that in this work be entered a memoir of this honored representative of one of the pioneer families of Gallatin county, for here he lived and labored to goodly ends. By industry and good management he accumulated a fine property in Gallatin county, and thus not only left his family well provided for in a temporal way, but also that best of all heritages, an unblemished name. Wolcott Curtis was born in Ruthland county, Vt., on September 21, 1838, a son of Joseph W. and Abigail (Hayward) Curtis, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. His father became one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, whither he removed in 1848 and where he was a farmer until 1863, when he once more turned his face westward and in coming to Montana gained title also as a pioneer of this now great and prosperous commonwealth. He made the journey across the plains with his three sons, Wolcott, Robert C., and William W., the last mentioned having an individual sketch on another page. The tedious and perilous journey hither was made with horse teams, and, though parties preceding and following had serious trouble with Indians, the train of which Mr. Curtis and his sons were members escaped molestation. The father and three sons were among the first to make permanent settlement in Gallatin county, and here the father was engaged in farming and stockraising for three years, when he returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Wolcott Curtis took up a tract of land in the Gallatin valley, now a portion of the present fine homestead, located about one mile west of Central Park and three miles from Manhattan, which is the postoffice address. The ranch now comprises 480 acres, all practically under irrigation and it is one of the most eligibly located and valuable places in this beautiful valley. Mr. Curtis made the best of improvements on the ranch, including an attractive residence, and here devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing until his death, which occurred on December 10, 1886, since which time his widow has maintained her home here and continued the enterprise inaugurated by her husband. The place is devoted principally to the raising of hay and oats, of which large yields are secured. Mr. Curtis was a man of noble characteristics, was thoroughly public spirited and held in the highest esteem as one of the prominent representative citizens. His political belief was that of the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he was a Methodist. It may be noted here that his wife's brother, Ralph L. Palmer, was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted on the first call for volunteers for three months' service, and thereafter re-enlisting for three years. He was first a member of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and during his second term was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, from which he received his honorable discharge as second lieutenant.

Mr. Curtis returned to Wisconsin in 1869, and there, on August 31 of that year, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carrie A. Palmer, who was born near Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of John W. and Henrietta (Boies) Palmer, natives of New Hampshire and New York, the latter being a sister of ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Curtis were Warren and Rose (King) Palmer, natives of England, whence they early came to America, the former first engaging in farming in New Hampshire and later in New York, in which state both passed the residue of their lives. John W. Palmer removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1850, and was one of the pioneers of that state, where he was engaged in farming until his death. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Curtis made their residence on the present homestead, which is hallowed by the associations and companionship of years. Here Mrs. Curtis still maintains her home and is held in deep affection and esteem by her wide circle of friends. Of their children we enter brief record: Jessie A. is the wife of Herbert Baker, of Mantan, this county; Paul W. is a resident of Dillon; Lillian E. is the wife of Williard Halbert, of Fergus county; Bishop Tuttle, named in honor of the pioneer bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Montana, is deceased; J. W. has the management of the homestead ranch; Sadie M. is at the old home; while Wolcott, Jr., is deceased.

CHARLES J. CUTLER.—As the American republic stands to-day pre-eminent among the nations of the globe in its capacity for conducting affairs of great breadth and scope, so does the magnificent enterprise of the New York Life Insurance Company stand as a conspicuous example of the truth of this statement. The character and extent of this undertaking is to be comprehended only by the noting of its extraordinary business, successful management, accumulated assets and large surplus. Charles J. Cutler is general agent for this great insurance company, in which connection he has built up a large and profitable business. He maintains his headquarters in Butte, and is known as an able executive and a progressive business man, while he has made a reputation not confined to state boundaries as one of the most successful of underwriters.

Mr. Cutler was born in Chelsea, Mass., on August 15, 1861, the son of Nathan and Margaret (McGinnis) Cutler, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in Massachusetts, where their marriage was solemnized. The father followed a seafaring life, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the United States navy, and was thus engaged when occurred his death, in 1865. Thus deprived of a father's care while a mere infant, Mr. Cutler was reared under the solicitious direction of his mother until nine years of age, when his mother died. He was then removed to Bay City, Mich., while he was still a child and was reared by another branch of the Cutler family on the father's side until about seventeen years of age, when, after a common school education, he was for two years employed on a farm, then engaged in selling goods in the farming districts of Michigan a number of years; finally extending his operations into other states and far-off sections of the Union. In 1881 Mr. Cutler went to Colorado, and was engaged for a time in prospecting in that state, as well as in Idaho and Montana.

Mr. Cutler became identified with the insurance business in 1884 with the firm of Mantle & Warren, of Butte, and he has devoted much study and thought to this profession, carefully considering the various plans and methods involved and becoming an authority on life insurance. From 1890 until 1892 he was located in Chicago, in the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and in 1893 he again located in Butte, as the representative of the New York Life, for which company he is now general agent. Mr. Cutler is interested in several promising mining ventures in the state, and in his political allegiance he supports the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Montana Commandery No. 3, K. T., and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was formerly a member of Company G of the Montana National Guards. Mr. Cutler holds the honor of being vice-president of the largest life insurance club in the world, the "$200,000 Club of New York," which title and honor was won by his having written the largest personal business for the New York Life Insurance Company in the year ending July 1, 1901, of any man west of the middle states. On June 5, 1894, Mr. Cutler was united in marriage to Miss Madiline Chatelle, who was born in Montreal, Canada, a representative of one of the prominent old French families of the Dominion, and they have two children, Rhea Madeline, born April 1, 1895, and Margaret, born June 9, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CURTIS.—Although born in the far distant Green Mountain state, Mr. Curtis has been identified with the interests of Montana since his early manhood and the pioneer epoch and has shown himself possessed of those sturdy qualities which characterized the majority of those who solidly laid the foundations of the present prosperity of this great state, of which he may be classed as one of the founders and builders. The family has been one of prominence in Gallatin county, and on other pages of this work will be found mention of his brother, the late Wolcott Curtis, one of the honored pioneers and prominent citizens of the county, where his death occurred.

Mr. Curtis was born in Mendon, Rutland county, Vt., on March 23, 1841, the son of Joseph W. and Abigail (Hayward) Curtis, the former born in Rutland county, while the latter was a native of New Hampshire, both being representatives of old New England stock. The father of Mr. Curtis was engaged in agriculture in Vermont until 1848, when he removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he was one of the pioneer farmers. There his wife died, and in 1863, in company with his three sons, he started with horse teams on the long and then dangerous journey across the plains to Montana. The company had no serious encounters with the Indians, though they met several war parties and were only one day's journey in the rear of an emigrant train which was attacked with disastrous results. The father and sons came directly to Gallatin county, being the first to make permanent settlement in the Hamilton district, and here they turned their attention to farming and stockraising, both of which lines of industrial activity were then in embryonic state in Montana. Three years later the father returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1885. He was a man of strong individuality and utmost probity, and his name is worthy of being inscribed on the roll of Montana's honored pioneers. William W. Curtis made the trip east with his father and after a short visit in Wisconsin returned to Montana and took up a homestead in the Gallatin valley, an integral portion of his present fine ranch property, which comprises 840 acres and is located four miles northwest of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. In this favored section of the state he has one of the favored places, the land requiring little irrigation and producing large crops of hay, while he has also engaged extensively in the raising of highgrade cattle, his average herd numbering about 500. The permanent improvements include a substantial and commodious residence and barns, with other suitable outbuildings, and by his progressive methods Mr. Curtis has gained a due measure of success and is held in high esteem as one of the representative men of this county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party, and during his long residence in Montana he has shown an abiding interest in all measures and projects bearing upon the material and social progress of the county and state, and is essentially public spirited in his attitude. On November 22, 1882, Mr. Curtis led to the hymeneal altar Miss Annie B. Cole, born in Carroll county, Mo., the daughter of Alfred Cole, a native of Ohio, who came to Montana in 1880, remaining here for a few years, after which he made a trip to Indian Territory, eventually returning to Montana, where his death occurred in 1897. The maiden name of Mrs. Curtis' mother was Mary Freeman. She was born in Pennsylvania and is now residing in Park county, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have an interesting family of four daughters and two sons, Irene, Queen, Laura C., Ouida, Thomas and Ernest C.

FRANCIS E. CURTIS, late of Butte, who ended a useful and productive life in that city on October 23, 1900, was born at DeRuyter, N. Y., on January 25, 1833. While he was yet an infant, the family removed to Fayetteville, in Onondaga county, and there he received his eduation in the public schools and academy. He learned the trade of carriage making, and, in 1855, having served his full apprenticeship, started for the west, stopping first at Kalamazoo, Mich., and going from there to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for one dollar per day. From Chicago he went to St. Paul and worked on a contract making cutters and light sleighs until he had $200 in the hands of the firm for which he was working. Then the firm failed and he lost his savings after which he started with a party for Pembina on the Red river of the North, where he remained for two years and then returned to St. Paul. In the spring of 1862 he joined an outfit of ox teams, with seventy-two men and a boy in the party, and made the trip overland from St. Paul to Montana, hiring halfbreed Indians to guide them across the country by Devil's lake and through northern Montana to Warm Springs in Deer Lodge valley, where the party disbanded and went to their several destinations. This was actually the first train to cross the country by the northern route, although the Capt. Fiske train, which was about a month behind them and followed their trail most of the way, escorted by United States soldiers, has always claimed to be the first.

At the separation in Deer Lodge valley, Mr. Curtis and a small party, among whom was Philip Lovell, now a resident of Beaverhead county, went to what is now Bannack City, then in eastern Idaho, and located. This was in the latter part of September, 1862, after which time Mr. Curtis resided continuously in Montana until he died. In 1866 he engaged in the stock business on Beaverhead, and in 1870 changed his operations in this line to Jefferson valley. In 1883 he removed to Butte and engaged in the grocery business, continuing that and his stock and ranching enterprises until his lamented and untimely death. At Bannack, on October 8, 1864, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Emma Whitcomb, better known as Emma Zoller. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George G. Smith, the first ordained Presbyterian minister of Montana.

Mrs. Curtis was the daughter of Vitruvous and Mary Ann (Terfery) Whitcomb, natives of England, where she also was born. Her mother died while she was yet a child, and soon after, in 1845, her father emigrated to America, locating at Brooklyn, where he continued the fur business in which he had been engaged in England, and also conducted a profitable crockery business until 1863, when he enlisted as a member of a New York regiment, playing the snare drum in the regimental band during the greater part of his service in the Civil war. After the war he returned to Brooklyn and engaged in the coffee business. During the later years of his life he was employed by his brother-in-law, Charles George, in a manufactory. The mother of Mrs. Curtis having died in England soon after her arrival in America she was adopted by Henry Zoller, with whose family she lived until her marriage. She is a lady of energy and public spirit, conducting her business affairs with industry and success, and in addition taking part in the proceedings of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Good Templars, and in the latter she has served as vice-grand templar of the state. In 1896, four years before the death of her husband, she suffered a serious bereavement in the death by typhoid fever of her youngest daughter, Bertie May Curtis, a very attractive young lady of great popularity. This leaves only three of her nine children surviving to comfort her declining years.

JOHN W. DALE.—One of the leading educators of Montana, active and serviceable in several of her public schools as principal and forceful in her school councils as an enlightening and stimulating factor, John W. Dale, principal of the Garfield school in Butte, brought to the discharge of his important and delicate duties the fruits of a long and exhaustive course of preparation and the power of a well ripened judgment. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, October 14, 1855, the son of Matthew and Mary (Dodsworth) Dale, the former a native of Toronto and the latter of York, England. They are now living retired at Toronto after a successful career at farming. Mr. Dale received a thorough education, attending the public schools of Toronto, which he followed with a full course in the academic department of Collingwood Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1877. The next year he was graduated from the New Market Model School, and in 1881 from the Teachers' Normal School of Toronto. Thereafter. until 1886, he was a teacher in the Ontario public schools. He then removed to Pontiac, Mich., and later to Leonard, Mich., where he served as principal of the public schools for seven years. In 1893 he came to Montana and, settling at Forsyth, was principal of the schools for eight months, at the end of which he removed to Elkhorn and there held the same position for a year, and after that held it for two years at Boulder. In 1897 he took up his residence at Butte and became principal of the Meaderville school, but two months later was made principal of the Garfield school, a position he has since continuously filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the patrons of the school.

In politics Mr. Dale is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of the party. Fraternally he belongs to Pontiac Tent No. 47, K. O. T. M. He has also been closely and potentially connected with the labor organizations of the city and state, and was president of the Workingmen's Union five consecutive terms, the oldest labor organization in the city, and from it is formed the Trades Assembly. Mr. Dale is secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and for a number of years has been a delegate from the Workingmen's Union to the State Central Council. He was married at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1882, to Miss Mary Ashbury, a native of that city, where she was born in 1862. For twelve years she was a teacher in the schools of Michigan and Montana. They have two children: Harry, aged eighteen, and Lily, aged sixteen.

WILLIAM H. DAVEY.—Recognized as an able and discriminating executive and as one of the leading business men of Butte, it is certainly incumbent that specific mention should be made of Mr. Davey. He was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on August 1, 1862, the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Davey. Thomas Davey, likewise a New Yorker, descended from ancestors resident of the state for over a century. An active man of affairs, he followed various vocations and was successively a hotel keeper, a merchant and a farmer. Both Thomas and Elizabeth Davey died in New York, where she was also born and where her father located shortly after the close of the Revolution.

William H. Davey, after receiving a good education in the public schools, engaged in teaching. He started westward in 1881, and passed two years in the Michigan lumbering districts, then went to Wisconsin, locating at Washburn in the confectionery and restaurant business, continuing in this employment in that state until 1889, when he went to the Pacific coast, locating at Spokane for a time and coming to Butte in 1890. Here he established a restaurant business in which he has continued, having now one of the most attractive resorts in the city, catering to a representative patronage, the enterprise having grown to be one of the most important of the city. Mr. Davey enjoys a distinctive personal popularity, palpable evidence of this was given at his election as mayor, when he received the support of the citizens almost irrespective of political affiliations. He is a stanch Democrat, and in 1896-7 he represented the Sixth ward of Butte on the board of aldermen, and has ever shown interest in the progress and material prosperity of the city. At the municipal election in 1901 he was chosen mayor by a signally flattering majority, carrying every ward. This is the first instance of the kind in the annals of Butte, and it is worthy of note that the Seventh, normally one of the strongest Republican wards in the city, favored him with a majority of over 100. Mr. Davey has already shown himself a most capable executive, handling the reins of government with much discretion and in a way to insure the best interests of the city.

Mr. Davey has given thought and care to the sanitary conditions of the city and to insuring cleanliness in all sections, thus increasing the attractiveness of Butte as a place of residence. The anti-expectoration ordinance met with his hearty endorsement and approval, and under his regime the city hall is being remodeled and improved, the offices being now located on the ground floor, while the headquarters of the fire department are elsewhere established, the change increasing the efficiency of the latter and its facilities for proper service. A strong effort is being made to refund the public debt of the city and to place its financial affairs upon a cash basis with lower rate of interest. The course of the mayor shows him to possess marked executive force and keen business acumen, and his evident intention is to place the municipal affairs upon a strictly business basis, insuring progress in every legitimate way but discouraging lavish and indiscriminate expenditure of the public funds. Fraternally Mayor Davey is prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On November 13, 1893, Mr. Davey was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Kogler, who was born in Germany, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States in her early infancy.

GEORGE W. DANA, proprietor of one of the most extensive dairies near Deer Lodge, Powell county, was born at New South Wales, Australia, March 8, 1860, a son of Loren and Jane (Sullivan) Dana, the former a native of New York and the latter of Australia. Loren Dana was among those who went to California in 1849, at the time of the first discovery of gold, and later sailed for Australia, where he successfully continued mining operations. On his return to the United States in 1863, he came to Montana; passed the winter of 1863 in Gallatin valley, going thence to Idaho, British Columbia and California. In 1882 he returned to this state and settled on a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, where he continued to reside until his death, January 13, 1888. His first wife, mother of our subject, died in California in 1886.

At the age of three years George W. Dana was brought to the United States by his mother, his father having preceded them. He was reared and educated in Shasta county, Cal., and, his father being a citizen of the United States, it was unnecessary for him to be naturalized. In 1882, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Montana and located on a ranch in Little Blackfoot valley, Deer Lodge county, seven miles below Avon. At the last session of the Montana legislature the county was divided, and the property is now in Powell county. It comprises 1,240 acres, on which is a fine residence and all conveniences for the maintenance of the lucrative business he now controls. Beginning with but eleven cows, he now has twenty-nine fine Holsteins and Jerseys, and one of the latest improved cream separators finds a place in his dairy. Mr. Dana finds a good market at Deer Lodge for his product, which amounts to more than 5,000 pounds of butter per year, and a considerable quantity of cream. He has recently completed a new barn, the interior of which is very systematically arranged, and erected an elegant residence. One hundred acres of land of the ranch is thoroughly ditched, sixty acres of which is devoted to hay, of which he annually cuts 112 tons.

Mr. Dana was married May 6, 1882, to Miss Glaphry C. Morris, a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Robinson) Morris, both of Kentucky. In early days they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Morris died. His widow and the mother of Mrs. Dana is now residing in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Dana have been born eight children: Clara J., is deceased; the living are Lewis E., Charles O., Paul R., George W., Loren L., Ruth G. and Edwin M. Mr. Dana and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly esteemed in a large circle of acquaintances.

T. C. DAVIDSON.—Farmer, soldier, emigrant across the plains, miner, ranchman, politician, capitalist—the career of T. C. Davidson, of Anaconda, illustrates forcibly, as do thousands of others, the possibilities which lie before American farmers' sons if they have but the thrift and energy to take advantage of them. His life opened without unusual incident or promise on St. Patrick's Day, 1843, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Joseph Davidson, also a native of Ohio, but the son of a Pennsylvania farmer of Scotch descent, who had "gone west" into Madison county, Ohio, when a young man. His mother was Lucinda Bond, who was born and raised at Harper's Ferry, Va., but came to Ohio when a young lady to visit an uncle, and while there met her fate and married. She was of Revolutionary stock.

Of their six children Mr. Davidson was the second. He had the usual experience of country boys in that day, working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter until he grew up. Just at the dawn of his manhood, when hope was beckoning him to a career of usefulness and profit in the productive walks of life, the cloud of civil war descended on our unhappy country, and he answered the call to duty by enlisting, in 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment of thirty-day volunteers. At the end of his term he re-enlisted in the Fifth Independent Cavalry Regiment of Ohio, in which he served one year, and was then transferred to the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio, raised for 100 days service. While in the cavalry he was in active service in Kentucky following Morgan after his famous raid, and while in the One Hundred and Thirty-third he was engaged in front of Petersburg during the awful struggle known as the "Seven Days' Fight." He was mustered out of service in October, 1865, and returned to his Ohio home. A year later he removed to southwestern Missouri, and engaged in farming. After remaining there thirteen years and carrying on his business with substantial and gratifying success, failing health impelled him to seek a change in climate and occupation. For the same reason, the improvement of his health, instead of traveling by rail he came to Montana overland in a train of eight wagons, of which two with mule teams were his. He arrived at Butte in July, 1879, and at once went to freighting and hauling ore. After one year of this vigorous occupation in and around Butte, he changed the base of his operations to Deer Lodge county. He located near Anaconda and started in business as a cattle dealer. He next turned his attention to gardening, and in 1882 raised a good crop of potatoes where the main street of Anaconda now is. Soon after he purchased a ranch east of the town, and after conducting it successfully for a period of twelve years, he sold it to the Anaconda Copper Company, and moved into the city of Anaconda to live. Here he took an active interest in municipal affairs, and served the community for two terms as a member of the city council. Then broadening the sweep of his public usefulness, he consented to stand for the office of county commissioner, was elected by a good vote, and is now (1901) in the midst of his term, administering the office without fear or favor, with an eye single to the good of the whole people whose interests he has in charge.

Mr. Davidson cherishes the recollections of his army service, and the relations growing out of it, with cordial and tender regard. He has a never failing interest in the great post-bellum organization of veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, and has given it his time, attention and best efforts whenever necessary for its benefit. He has been commander of the local post in Anaconda a number of times, and in 1898 was department commander for the entire state. In church affiliations he is a Methodist. In the councils of the church he has been a trustee and an active worker for many years. His domestic life has been happy and fruitful. He was married in the fall of 1869 to Miss Margaret Whitely, of Missouri, the daughter of an Ohio family which had settled in the further western state in 1868. She has shared his joys and sorrows, borne her portions of the burdens of their life and taken her portion of its comforts. They have ten children. The oldest son, Clarence M., is a lawyer in active practice in Butte. He was graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor University in the class of 1899. Two daughters are married, and Roy and another son are in the mining business.

Mr. Davidson is in the prime of life and has no idea of retiring from business and cutting short his active usefulness. He is interested, with others, in placer mining in French gulch, where he has a dredge boat vigorously at work. He also has some quartz mines which are silver properties, and are just now (1901) idle. In the city of Anaconda he has extensive holdings of business and residence properties, notably the Davidson block, 50x140 feet in dimensions, corner of Park avenue and Cherry streets. In all the relations of life he has so borne himself as to win and hold the good will and sincere esteem of all who know him.

ARTHUR DAVIS, clerk of the district court, of Park county, Mont., is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen of Livingston. He was born at Sauk Center, Minn., on November 29, 1871, the son of A. C. and Sarah (Mary) Davis, natives of New Hampshire, who had emigrated to Minnesota, and conducted farming in Stearns county, near Sauk Center, until 1878, when their son Arthur was seven years of age, then removing to the territory of Dakota, several years before its division. They located at Bismarck, where they remained five years, the father engaged in general farming. In 1883 they came to Montana, settling at Livingston, where A. C. Davis still has his home. The elementary education of Arthur Davis was acquired in the Dakota schools and those of Livingston, his present residence. This education was greatly reinforced by attendance at the college in Valparaiso, Ind., from which he was duly graduated. His first business activity was that of bookkeeper, and next that of a clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained seven years and acquired much valuable experience. At the termination of this clerkship he was, in the fall of 1900, elected clerk of the district court, which position he still holds, and in which he has given unqualified satisfaction.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Stevenson, of Ohio, a daughter of John Stevenson. They have one child, Virgil S. Mr. Davis is a member of and also one of the managers of the local branch of the Woodmen of the World, and he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in all the various campaigns. In connection with his brother, A. A. Davis, he is heavily engaged in ranching and stockraising, and the successful enterprise has been conducted as a firm since 1894. In that year they took up desert land, later purchasing 640 acres from the Northern Pacific, and still another half section, making in all 960 acres, located ten miles northwest of Livingston. The brothers usually winter from one to two hundred head of cattle. The partnership existing between the two Davis brothers is a most harmonious one, A. A. Davis being the manager of the ranch. A. A. Davis married with Mary Craig, a native of Scotland, who came to Montana with her parents. Her father, Thomas Craig, made the family home ten miles west of Livingston, where he was engaged in ranching at the time of his death.

GEORGE H. DECKER.—This genial, cultivated gentleman, hustling business man and generally esteemed citizen of Butte, was born at Chicago, Ill., on November 3, 1858. His parents were Gerard J. and Helena (D'Orpinghaus) Decker, the former a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born in 1817, and the latter of Austria, a descendant of the royal house of the Hapsburg. They came to America early in the 'fifties and settled at Chicago, where the father died in 1898 and the mother in 1899.

Mr. Decker received his early education in the Chicago public schools, after which he pursued a three-years course of instruction in a Jesuit college, "Stella Matutiua" at Vorallberg, Tyrol, Switzerland. On his return to Chicago after the great fire in 1870 he entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Sibley, Dudley & Co., as a clerk, and remained with the firm twelve years, rising by rapid promotion to the position of manager of the business. After their failure in 1883, he followed his adopted vocation of expert accountant. While residing in Chicago he became acquainted with the late Marcus Daly, and at his solicitation came to Butte, Mont., in 1886, where he has since been connected with the Washoe Copper Company. He is a member of the Royal League, holding membership in the organization at Chicago. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Sierra Nevada Streator, a member of the well-known Streator family of Illinois, prominent in public affairs, both state and national, for generations. Her father, Allen D. Streator, was a noted surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., while on duty there in 1863. He was a native of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have a pleasant home where they dispense an agreeable hospitality to their hosts of friends.

AUGUST DESSEL.—In an enumeration of those men who have been identified with the pioneer history of Montana, familiar with the scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, it is fitting that reference be made to August Dessel, who has done his share in the founding of a great state. He is now a resident of Choteau county, his valuable ranch property being contiguous to the town site of the thriving little city of Havre, which was laid out on a portion of his original claim. Mr. Dessel is a native of St. Juda, in the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on August 28, 1848, the son of Joseph and Mattie Dessel, both natives of Canada, where they passed their lives. The father was born in Vienna in 1811, and his death occurred in 1891. His wife, who was born about 1809, passed away in 1874. August Dessel was reared on the old homestead farm in the province of Quebec, and his educational advantages in his youth were notable only by their absence. When eighteen years of age he went to Holyoke, Mass., and was employed in a woolen mill and a paper factory for two years. In 1868 he came west in search of fortune, passed one year in the Sweetwater mines in Wyoming, after which he came to Helena, Mont., and was engaged in freighting and mining for about five years. He passed the greater portion of 1876 prospecting in the Black Hills.

Mr. Dessel returned to Montana in March, 1877, making Miles City his headquarters and for four years he devoted his attention to prospecting and to serving as scout and guide, he being familiar with the country to an extent equalled by but few even of the old-timers. The following two years Mr. Dessel was engaged in mining in Alder gulch, in the Little Rockies, and in 1883 he went to Gold Butte, in the Sweetgrass hills, where he was very successful in placer mining. With the modest fortune which he had accumulated, Mr. Dessel came to Choteau county in 1888 and took up a ranch on Bull Hook creek, securing a squatter's claim in which was included the land on which the city of Havre is located. About the time the government survey was made the Havre Townsite Company was organized which secured forty acres of Mr. Dessel's claim as the site for the town. He retained the remainder of his claim for a homestead, and here he has since been engaged in raising horses and in horticulture, finding a ready market for his garden products. He has erected an attractive residence just outside the limits of the city and has platted five acres in town lots, as an addition to the village. This property is now on the market and will soon become a part of the town. In politics Mr. Dessel gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he has been active in the promotion of its cause, ever maintaining a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his county and the state of which he is an honored pioneer. At Fort Assinniboine, on May 22, 1892, Mr. Dessel was united in marriage to Miss Alice Geiting, who was born near Chicago, Ill., in 1849.

FIELDING L. GRAVES.—More than thirty years have passed since Mr. Graves became identified with the varied interests of the old city of Bannack, the original capital of Montana, and during that period he has been known as one of its most reliable and enterprising business men. Time has but brightened his reputation in business circles and among the representative men of the city has given him marked prestige. His interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare has made him a most valued citizen, and not to know him is to argue one's self unknown in Beaverhead county. The history of the county, therefore, would be incomplete without the record of his life, for his name is engraved high on the roll of those whose efforts, energy and directing power have advanced the intellectual and material interests of the community. Mr. Graves is a native of Kentucky, having been born in the vicinity of Lexington, Fayette county, on July 19, 1833, being the second in a family of seven children. His father, George W. Graves, was born in the same state, and was there reared and educated, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits and becoming a man of prominence in the community. He was a stalwart Democrat, and served as judge of the county court. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church. His father, John Graves, removed to Kentucky from Virginia, where the family was established in colonial days. He was an active participant in the war of 1812. The mother of Fielding L. bore break of the Civil war. His sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the south, and, in having been Robinson. She was the sister of James F. Robinson, the war governor of Kentucky. The Daugherty family came from Ireland to America at an early epoch in our national history.

Fielding L. Graves received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and thereafter entered Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., where he graduated with the class of 1853, after which he assisted in the conducting of the homestead farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. His sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the south, and, in 1861, he volunteered for service in Gen. Price's army, with whom he served in Missouri. Mr. Graves was taken prisoner in 1863, was held captive in St. Louis for several months and then paroled. In 1865 he left Lexington, Mo., and started for Montana. Reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he worked his way through by driving a mule team, there being fifty men in the party. W. H. Childs, who later became one of the leading lawyers of Bannack, was a partner of our subject in making this journey. They started from Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of March and arrived in Virginia City, Mont., June 22, 1865. Soon afterward Mr. Graves removed to Helena, where he entered the employ of John T. Murphy, still a representative citizen of the capital city, with whom he remained until 1869. He removed to Bannack in June and established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has continued to the present time, being distinctively one of the pioneer merchants of the state. He was also identified with placer mining in this section, and in connection with his store he purchased gold dust and transacted a banking business, having the necessary equipment and facilities characteristic of the time and place. His present mercantile business, which is one of the most important in the city, is carried on in the oldest building in Bannack, the same having been utilized as a dancing hall in the pioneer days and is now one of the landmarks of the frontier mining town. Mr. Graves is financially interested in the Gold Dredging Company, at Bannack; is president of the State Bank of Dillon, and formerly owned valuable ranch properties in this section of the state, but disposed of his interests in this line some few years ago. In politics Mr. Graves has ever been arrayed in the ranks of the Democracy and been an active supporter of the party cause. In 1871 he was first elected treasurer of Beaverhead county, and his consecutive tenure of office extended over a period of eight years. He has ever shown a deep interest in all that conserves the advancement of the state, and has withheld his influence and sup-

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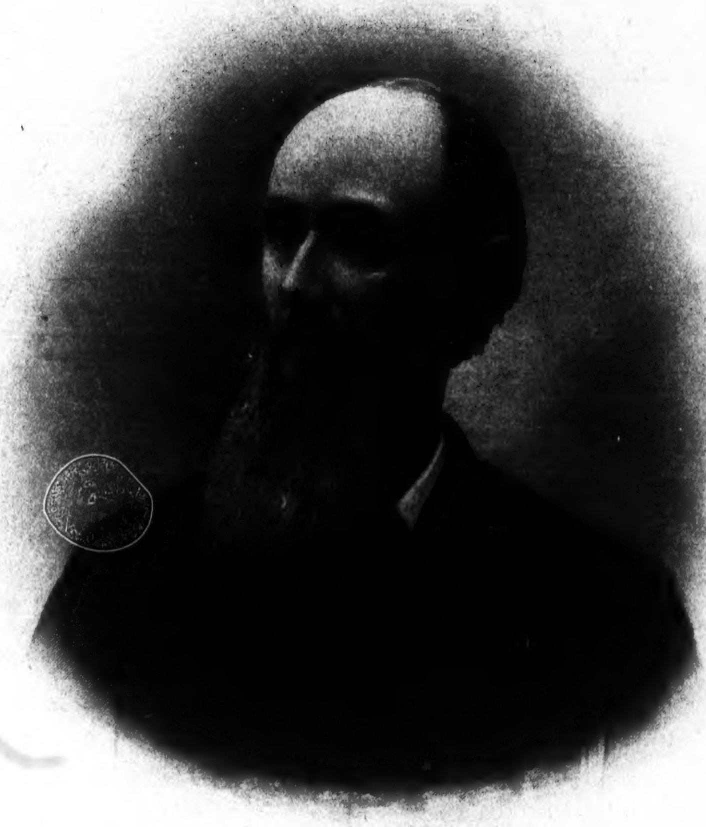

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port from no measure or movement which he believed to be projected for the public good. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889, in whose work and deliberations he took an active part. Fraternally he is identified with Bannack Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. For almost a third of a century Mr. Graves has been identified with the business activities of Bannack, and has been a prime factor in the promotion of those enterprises that have been the means of building up the town and advancing its prosperity. His business methods have ever conformed to the strictest ethics of commercial life, and he is held in the highest esteem by all classes, being stanch in his friendships and just and charitable in his judgment of his fellow men.

On February 18, 1877, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Leotie Ney, who was born in Wyoming, the daughter of A. J. Ney, one of the sturdy pioneers of the northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of two sons and three daughters: Georgia, born March 31, 1878, is the wife of Dr. R. H. Ryburne, of Bannack; Fielding L., Jr., born March 3, 1880, is associated with his father in the store; Edith, born February 22, 1882, is attending school at Salt Lake City, and Harry C., born in 1886, and Lelah, born in 1890, are students in the public schools of Bannack.

DR. C. DENBOW, one of the most successful professional nurses in the northwest, resides at Boulder. He was born in Knox county, Ill., on October 13, 1851, the son of William and Elizabeth (Tate) Denbow. The father was a successful physician and surgeon. In 1853 the family removed to Iowa, where the children received the benefit of the public schools, and in 1869 the son entered the Lutheran College, Iowa, attending it for two years and then studied medicine with his father, and later practiced his profession in Iowa. In 1880 he came to Montana, and settled at Jefferson City, continuing medical practice in that city and in Elkhorn until 1887, when he removed to Wickes, Jefferson county, and retired from the duties of a physician to serve successfully as a professional nurse. In January, 1901, he changed his residence to Boulder, where he now resides.

On June 14, 1872, Dr. Denbow was married to Miss Ella Scott, daughter of J. W. and Nellie (Wescott) Scott. Mr. Scott was a cabinetmaker of Marshalltown, Iowa. In 1886 Mr. Denbow wedded with his present wife, Miss Jennie Virginia Lapierre, daughter of William Lapierre. Dr. Denbow was at one time constable of Jefferson City, and also coroner for Jefferson county. He was a member of the school board for many years and was county commissioner of Marshall county, Iowa, in 1874. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows (lodge and encampment), and holds membership in the Freemasons at Boulder. Dr. Denbow numbers many warm personal friends in his home town, and they are also numerously scattered in the state.

JONATHAN DAVIS.—One of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers in the vicinity of Potomac, Missoula county, the genial nature and straightforward business methods of Mr. Davis have won him a large circle of friends in this section of the state. He was born on August 27, 1854, in the city of Waukesha, Wis., the son of John and Mary (Humphrey) Davis. The former was born in Wales, whence he came to the United States in 1848, stopping for a short period in Milwaukee and thence removing to his present home, six miles east of Waukesha, being one of the pioneers. He has here been a farmer for more than half a century, honored as one of the patriarchs of the county. His wife, who was likewise born in Wales, died at the old home in Wisconsin, in 1890.

Jonathan Davis secured the educational advantages of the public schools of his native state, and after attaining maturity he went to Chicago, and engaged in the livery business about a year, and then turned his face westward, first stopping in South Dakota for a short period, then coming to Helena, Mont., from which city he proceeded to the Wickes tunnel on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he secured a contract on the tunnel. In 1888 he came to Missoula county and located on Camas prairie, four miles west of Potomac, where he now has a well improved and valuable ranch of 160 acres, devoted to farming and the raising of cattle, in both of which departments of industry Mr. Davis has been very successful, being wide-awake and enterprising and recognized as a representative ranchman. He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and he is now a member of the board of school trustees of his district. He maintains a lively interest in the progress and material prosperity of his county, and is ever ready to lend co-operation to any worthy cause. At Missoula, on May 29, 1894, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Clara McDonald, who was born in Illinois, and they are the parents of three children: Hazel, Ethel and Pearl.

BENJAMIN F. DODGE.—There are many elements of interest entering into the life record of this prosperous and influential stockgrower of Madison county. He traces his lineage to old colonial stock. He gave his country a soldier's service during the Civil war, and he was also one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Dodge was born in Burnham, Waldo county, Me., on February 16, 1836. His father, Israel W. Dodge, was born in the same town, the son of Nicholas Dodge, a native of Vermont, whose father emigrated from England with two brothers, he settling in Vermont, one brother in New York and one in Ohio. During the Revolution Nicholas Dodge was superintendent of blacksmithing in Gen. Washington's division of the Continental army and was frequently sent out on scouting duty during his service. Israel W. Dodge, who was a farmer, married Miss Martha McAllister, a native of Montville, Me., and the daughter of Archibald McAllister, whose father came from the north of Ireland.

Benjamin F. Dodge had the invigorating discipline of the Maine farm, and the schooling of her schools, and at the age of eighteen secured employment in the sawmills at Oldtown until he attained his legal majority, when he removed to Ohio, a town in Bureau county, Ill., where he was a farmer until 1866, excepting the time he served in the Civil war, two of his brotners also participating in that great conflict. In 1864 Mr. Dodge enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, participating, among other historic engagements, in the battle of Nashville, in which he was stationed on the outside breastworks. He then went with his regiment to Morehead City, N. C., and thence to Newberne, where, after a month, he started for Kingstown, N. C., having been transferred to the Twenty-third Massachusetts under Col. Raymond, there taking part in an engagement in the Gum swamps near Kingston, where they encountered Gen. Johnston's army, 30,000 strong, while the Union forces numbered only 8,000 men. The unequal conflict waged in favor of the Confederates until Gen. Schofield arrived with 15,000 men, turning the tide of battle and effectually routing the rebels. His regiment now marched to Kingston and thence started for and captured Goldsborough, Gen. Sherman arriving about three weeks later. Two weeks after this the combined forces started for Raleigh, but, hearing of the surrender of Johnston, they went to Richmond and on to Washington, D. C., participating in the grand review, and thence going to Louisville, Ky., where they were mustered out and, on July 27, 1865, Mr. Dodge received his honorable discharge in Chicago, Ill.

In 1866 Mr. Dodge came to Montana with mule teams, by the Bozeman cutoff, arriving in Helena on the 4th of July. He engaged in prospecting and mining until September with meagre success and then went to Highlands, in the Red Mountain district, where he tarried until the fall of 1870. In that year Mr. Dodge took up land at South Boulder and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has successfully continued, having a valuable property, his ranch comprising 160 acres, the most of which can be effectively cultivated, while he has excellent grazing facilities. Mr. Dodge supports the Republican party, but has never sought office, though his interest in education led to his election as school trustee, as which he served several years. His efforts have been well directed and he has gained public confidence and respect.

On April 16, 1861, Mr. Dodge wedded Miss Abigail Winslow, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., a daughter of Rufus Winslow, a Pennsylvanian, who removed to Illinois and engaged in farming until his death. The family has numbered six children: Sarah, deceased; Walter, a rancher in Summit valley; Charles, Frederick, Warren and Albert.

JAMES DAVIDSON.—In the life story of this prominent citizen of Butte the pioneer days of Montana and the early mining experiences of her people are vividly recalled; and names of places that have passed into history as among the most remarkable mining camps in the northwest frequently occur in the tales told of his wanderings. He was born in Roxborough, Canada, November 11, 1844, the son of Donald and Jeannette (Spraul) Davidson, natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1806 and the latter in 1810. The father immigrated to Canada when he was twenty-one, and locating in County Stormont, Ontario, engaged in farming. A short time after he was elected township clerk and treasurer, and continued to hold the office for twenty-eight consecutive years. He died in 1877 in Roxborough, Ontario, where his widow is still living. Mr. Davidson was educated at the public schools of Roxborough, and worked on the home farm until he reached his legal majority. On April 3, 1865, he went west and arrived at Virginia City, Mont., the following June. After visiting the present sites of Butte and Deer Lodge, he went to Washington gulch and mined until fall, then removed to Last Chance gulch, where he mined during 1866-7. In the spring of 1868 he changed his base of operations to Henderson gulch and remained there for a year engaged in mining. He then opened a store at that place and conducted it until 1871, when he sold out and bought the Fisher & French store at Pioneer, which he carried on until 1876, removing the spring of that year to Butte, which has since been his home. He has been uniformly successful in mining and mining speculations, having productive properties at Butte and at Basin in Jefferson county. In addition to his mining enterprises he has for years made judicious investments in real estate, thus becoming owner of a large amount of valuable property in the city of Butte.

In politics Mr. Davidson is a Republican, and has been active in all state, county and city campaigns since coming to Montana. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Deer Lodge. He was married in Roxborough, Canada, on March 5, 1874, to Miss Mary A. McIntyre, who was born in Ontario in 1852. Their living children are Donald W. and J. Maud. Those deceased are James Arthur, Mary Alice and Frank Monroe.

REV. PETER DESIERE.—In giving even a cursory review of the history of the west, one must recognize the powerful and beneficent influence which the Catholic church has here wielded. Montana owes a debt of gratitude and honor to the early emissaries of the church who planted the seed which has found fruition in maximum good. Not less have the devoted workers of that great church been a power for good in the latter-day continuation of the work inaugurated so many years ago, when tne Father could minister only to the spiritual needs of the Indians. Father DeSiere, the pastor of St. Patrick's parish, in Butte, has been a devoted and successful religious worker in Montana for the past fourteen years, and in the various parishes to which he has been assigned he has labored incessantly and with marked self-abnegation for the uplifting of his fellowmen, both spiritually and in temporal affairs. He is a native of Belgium, as is also the bishop of this diocese, born on April 7, 1843. His parents were Peter and Mary (Vienne) DeSiere, both natives of Belgium. Peter DeSiere was a merchant and a man of influence in his community. Of his eight children Rev. Peter DeSiere was the secona, and one of two to enter the Catholic priesthood.

Rev. Peter DeSiere received his collegiate education in the college at Furnes, West Flanders. He was a student in this institution for six years and was graduated therefrom in 1862. He then matriculated at the theological seminary in the old Catholic city of Bruges, where he passed one year in the study of philosophy and three years in his theological course, and was there graduated in 1867. He thereafter served as a professor at Dixmude for a period of twelve years, doing efficient work and arranging an excellent curriculum for the study of languages and mathematics, his original and practical ideas receiving the endorsement of the faculty and proving of benefit to the students. Father DeSiere was ordained to the priesthood in 1867 by Bishop Faict, and giving up pedagogic work he was installed as assistant pastor of a church at Roulers, where he remained four years, after which he was for an equal length of time in charge of a parish in the west end, where he remained until he immigrated to America. One notable work which he effected while residing in Roulers was that of the direction and the establishment upon a permanent basis of a home for working girls. In 1887 Father DeSiere came to the United States and to Montana. He located in Deer Lodge, and while there held no regular charge, but for fourteen months ministered to various parishes in the state, during this time devoting careful attention to learning the English language. In June, 1888, Father DeSiere was appointed assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Butte. He retained this incumbency four months and was assigned to the pastorate of St. Paul's church, Anaconda. In this important field he labored for five years and was eminently successful, bringing the parish affairs into flourishing condition. He gave inception to his work there by holding the services of the church in a skating rink; later he utilized the opera house and finally, through his zealous labors, a church edifice was erected. He originally planned a small building, but as it became evident that the city would largely increase in population and importance he abandoned this plan and arranged for and completed the erection of a more pretentious edifice. In addition to the church a residence for the priest was also built. The indebtedness of the parish was entirely discharged within eighteen months from the completion of the buildings. The energy and executive ability of Father DeSiere was in marked evidence during this work. In 1893 Father DeSiere was assigned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's church and he found that here was another opportunity for definite labor in advancing the temporal welfare of the church, as well as ministering to its spiritual needs. The parish was encumbered by an indebtedness of $45,000, largely incurred in the erection of the parish school buildings. Within three years this indebtedness was entirely paid, his energetic labors to this end receiving hearty co-operation from his people. In other lines the parish had become impaired. Under Father DeSiere's strong guidance St. Patrick's is now one of the leading parishes of Montana and its affairs are in the best condition. During the incumbency of Father DeSiere the capacity of the church edifice, and the attendance also, has been fully doubled. An attractive parochial residence has also been erected. The parochial school is now the largest in the Pacific northwest, the number of its pupils having increased from 300 to 700, and in this branch of the parish work $3,500 has been expended in improvements. Father DeSiere is a great favorite with the children, is held in deep affection by his parishioners, and his genial personality and broad tolerance have gained him the respect of all classes, irrespective of religious affiliations. He is a man of fine scholarship, and his influence in all departments of church work is notable. In 1900 Father DeSiere visited Europe, and while in Rome was granted a special audience with the venerable head of the church, Pope Leo, one of the grandest characters of the age.

OZRO P. DAVIS.—Left an orphan by the death of his father before he arrived at years of maturity, and with the care of the family laid heavily on his young shoulders, Ozro P. Davis, now a prominent rancher and cattle dealer of near Salesville, Gallatin county, met his responsibilities with manly courage, and through his very difficulties developed a force of character, a breadth of view and a readiness for emergencies which have served him well and made possible the creditable career he now enjoys. His father was Oliver Davis, a native of Ohio, who removed in his young manhood to Miami county, Ind., where the subject of this sketch was born, September 23, 1865. His mother was Maria (Gaffres) Davis, descended from a New York family long resident in that state. His father's father was James Davis, one of the early settlers of Ohio, who later removed to Indiana and passed the rest of his life there. His mother's father was also a Davis, Joseph J., a gentleman of consequence and prominence in his locality. The father of our subject was a plasterer by trade, and followed that business until a few years before he died, when he became a farmer. After his death, which occurred in Indiana, the mother removed with the family to Montana, going by rail to Corinne, Utah, and from there overland by wagons to Bozeman, where they arrived June 17, 1872. They remained in Bozeman but a few months, then located on the East Gallatin river for one season, moving the next season to the West Gallatin river, where they remained until 1890, when they bought the present home of 160 acres, situated about one mile and a half from Salesville. It is a fine ranch, all under irrigation, and productive of large crops of wheat, oats and barley, which never fail. From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Davis was in Wyoming, engaged in the cattle business and attending a large practice as a veterinary surgeon. Since his return he has resided continuously on his ranch, dealing considerably in cattle but never keeping many on hand. He is a shrewd and progressive business man, with a keen eye for opportunities and a ready responsiveness when they come. He is earnestly interested in whatever pertains to the good of the community, and bears his share of the burden of public enterprises of every kind. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and full of a proper enthusiasm for the order. His mother has retired from active life to a pleasant home in Bozeman, where she dispenses a modest hospitality, seasoned with interesting narratives of her varied experiences and adventures.

HON. JOSEPH M. DIXON.—Few states of equal age in the galaxy which constitutes the great American republic can claim more honor and prestige for their bench and bar than Montana, for hither have been attracted some of the most brilliant legal minds and jurists and legists who would honor any commonwealth or any nation. Among the distinguished members of the bar of Missoula county is Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, and it is but compatible with the province of this work that he be here accorded recognition. Mr. Dixon was born at Snow Camp, Alamance county, N. C., on July 31, 1861. His parents, Hugh W. and Flora A. (Murchison) Dixon, were likewise natives of the same southern commonwealth, the former being of Quaker ancestry, the original American representatives of the name having come from England with William Penn. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Dixon, was born in North Carolina, where he established an extensive iron foundry, which became the property of his son, the father of Joseph M. The maternal ancestral line traces back to Scottish origin, the name being prominent among the sturdy highland clans of fair Albion. The family was established in America as early as 1750. During the Civil war, Hugh W. Dixon, who is a stanch Republican in politics, although a Union man, was compelled to manufacture arms for the Confederate army, his foundry being utilized for this purpose. He is still living at a venerable age, while his devoted wife ceased her earthly activities in 1900. They became the parents of one son and three daughters.

Joseph M. Dixon received his preliminary educational training in the common schools, after which he entered the college maintained by the Society of Friends in the good Quaker city of Richmond, Ind., where he pursued his studies for some time and then matriculated in Guilford College, in his native state, where he graduated in the class of 1889. In 1891 Mr. Dixon came to Missoula, Mont., and entered the law office of Woody & Webster, with whom he continued his reading of the law until he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1892, upon examination before the supreme court. He then formed a professional association with I. G. Denny in Missoula, and entered upon the active practice of law; his novitiate being of short duration, since he soon proved his capacity as an able attorney and safe and conservative counselor, being thoroughly well read in the literature of the law, having a strong grasp upon the science of jurisprudence and proving an able advocate before judge or jury. He served as deputy county attorney in 1893-4, and at the fall election in 1894 was chosen county attorney, retaining this important office until January, 1897, when he resumed the individual practice of his profession, his partnership having been dissolved on his election as county attorney.

In the fall of 1900 he was one of the Republican candidates for representative of Missoula county in the lower house of the state legislature, and his election was secured by a satisfactory majority. In the legislature he was assigned to membership on several important committees, among them being the judiciary committee and those on education, insurance and irrigation. His services in this capacity have shown his excellent judgment and zealous interest in promoting the best interests of the state. In politics Mr. Dixon has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, whose cause he has effectively advocated on the stump in various campaigns in the state, and he has served ably as chairman of the Republican central committee of his county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, enjoying a marked popularity in all the relations of life. On March 12, 1896, Mr. Dixon wedded Miss Carrie Worden, daughter of Hon. Frank Worden, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, and they are the parents of two interesting daughters: Virginia and Florence.

COL. P. R. DOLMAN was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1833. While yet a boy he removed to Missouri and located in Chariton county. Here he was educated and admitted to the bar as an attorney, and here also he held the office of city clerk of Brunswick. At the outbreak of the Civil war he organized a Union company, notwithstanding this was the county of Gen. Sterling Price, the celebrated Confederate commander. After several minor engagements, Capt. Dolman found himself in command at the left of Prentiss' division at the battle of Shiloh, all other general officers being disabled, and was in the position known as the "Hornet's Nest" nearly all day. It was directly in front of this that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate commander, was killed and most of the Confederate losses were incurred. Towards evening Capt. Dolman was captured with the remainder of Prentiss' command, and passed six months in southern prisons, among them Libby. After being exchanged he was made provost marshal at Chewalla, Tenn., and continued to act as such until he joined Sherman's movement against Atlanta, and during the most of its operations was in command of the Eighteenth Missouri. He participated in all the battles of the march, notably the desperate struggle before Atlanta on July 22, 1864, when he had a large part in the stand which checked Hood's advance. After the capture of Atlanta this valiant soldier, who had risen by merit to the rank of colonel, was assigned to a command in Missouri and served there during the rest of the war. In 1881 he came to Montana and since that time has been engaged chiefly in mining operations, and has served for a number of years as president of the board of directors of the Soldiers' Home. During his residence in Missouri between the close of the war and his removal to Montana, he was prominent in business and political circles, being a member of the state legislature for a number of years. His mining operations have been conducted principally in the vicinity of Butte and in the Snake river country, Idaho. In the latter he has extensive placer claims, and in and around Butte, in addition to his mining enterprises, he is largely interested in real estate. He was a member of the First state legislature of Montana in 1889, and has been a member of the city council of Butte and has taken an active part in public affairs on the Republican side in party politics. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was the first commander for the department of Montana, and with the Masonic fraternity in which he holds a conspicuous place. He is also prominent and much esteemed in social circles in Butte. His wife, nee Helen Carroll, was born at Louisiana, Mo., in 1861, and was married to Col. Dolman in Pike county in that state in 1873. She was the daughter of Hon. Thomas M. Carroll, a prominent politician and public man in Missouri. In Montana Mrs. Dolman was prominent for many years in philanthropic work. Along with other services of the kind she was a leader in the long continued preliminary arrangements for establishing the great public library at Butte. She died in that city in 1895, and in 1901 Col. Dolman was married to her cousin, Miss Effie Carroll, of Louisiana, Mo.

Of the three children by the first marriage, Carroll Dolman was the oldest, and was born in Pike county, Mo., March 1, 1875. He was graduated from the Butte high school in 1892 and from the Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy in 1895. He then entered Harvard College, taking second-year honors the next year and was graduated therefrom cum laude in 1898. The next year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Montana and has ever since been active in professional work in Butte. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and is secretary of the University Club of Montana. He is highly esteemed in social and professional circles, and has a useful influence in public affairs. The second child, Martha Dolman, several years younger than her brother, received a thorough education at Radcliffe College, the woman's annex of Harvard College. The youngest son, Thomas Bryson Dolman, is at Cambridge, Mass., preparing to enter Harvard.

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS has won success on his valuable and finely equipped ranch in Jefferson county near Boulder. He was born in Franklin county, N. Y., March 7, 1831, the son of Augustus and Sophia (Sylvester), Douglas, and the father was a farmer. On the homestead farm, and receiving instruction in the public schools, George A. Douglas passed his boyhood youth and in 1854, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Madison, Wis. There he at first engaged as a fireman on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and within a year he removed to Nebraska, where he was employed at carpenter work and then he interested himself in farming. But it soon became evident that he was not far enough west to reap the benefits available to an enterprising young man, and in 1864 he made the journey to Montana. Contrary to the course of the vast majority of the pilgrims of that day Mr. Douglas engaged in farming and as all kinds of produce were bringing high prices, he did well and later located near the Little Boulder stage station, and engaged in stockraising and general farming.

In 1861 Mr. Douglas was married to Miss Calista Allen, daughter of James F. Allen. They have seven living children and have buried two. The survivors are: Mary E., now Mrs. Frank Cook, of Como; Clara M., now Mrs. Temple Grady, of Hamilton; Elma A., now at Galop, Mont.; Arthur W., telegrapher on the Great Northern, now in Iowa; George A., Jr., now mining at Republic, Wash.; John F. and Pearl. For a number of years Mr. Douglas has been a school trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are veterans in temperance work and are probably the oldest Good Templars residing in Montana. They have been very active workers in this order, having filled nearly all the offices in their lodges and been sent several times as representatives to the grand lodge. For two years Mr. Douglas was grand chief templar. They are now affiliated with Star Lodge No. 1. In the community in which they reside they are highly esteemed, and the hospitality of their house is as wide and free as the unbounded western plains. In 1892 Mr. Douglas and his two sons cast their first presidential votes in Montana for Benjamin Harrison, the territory having been admitted as a state in 1889.

DENNIS DRISCOLL, one of the leading merchants of Basin, Jefferson county, Mont., was born in County Cork, Ireland, in April, 1839. He is the son of Patrick and Mary Driscoll, the father being a prosperous farmer in County Cork. Dennis remained at home, assisting his father on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and received a good education in the public schools. In 1854 he came from Ireland to the United States and located at first in Newark, N. J., where he was for some time engaged at work in a malleable iron foundry. In 1861 he went to San Francisco, and he was employed in mining in California until 1863, when he came to Boise City, Idaho, and continued in the occupation of a miner until 1866, in which year he came to Montana, locating in Silver Bow county, near Butte. For awhile he continued placer mining, but in 1876 he returned to New York, where for some time he was in the grocery business. In 1877 he came back to Montana, settling at Walkerville, Silver Bow county, where he again went into trade.

Mr. Driscoll opened the first store in Walkerville and in 1885 started a store in Basin and in 1898 he removed to that place to give this business his personal attention, having previously disposed of the store at Walkerville, and he is firmly established as one of the enterprising, successful and highly respected citizens. In 1877 Mr. Driscoll was married to Miss Mary Taaff, daughter of John Taaff, a florist of Newark, N. J. Their children are: Anna, Ellen, Mamie, Margaret, Dennis, Jr., and John. Mr. Driscoll is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was for four years treasurer of the lodge in Walkerville. Financially and socially he has been successful during his residence in Montana, and he is a popular member of Basin's highest circles of society.

FRANK J. DUNBAR.—In the early days when Pike's Peak, Colo., stood as the destination of the throng of goldseeking emigrants coming to the great west, Mr. Dunbar was attracted thither and, like many others who there met with disappointment or thence started forth in search of further adventure, he came from Colorado to Montana at a period which entitled him to the distinction of being one of its pioneers. Here he made a permanent location, and is now one of the honored citizens and successful stock growers of Gallatin county. He has been identified with the industrial life of Montana for more than a quarter of a century and his success has been worthily achieved. Frank J. Dunbar was born in Bricksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on April 24, 1837, the son of John and Lucy (Bliss) Dunbar, both natives of Boston, Mass., and representatives of old New England families. The father was among the pioneer farmers and 'stockraisers of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he took up his residence in the early 'thirties. In 1856 he removed with his family to Wisconsin for a few years, then returned to Ohio, where he and his estimable wife both died.

Frank J. Dunbar received his education in the public schools of his native county and there made his home until 1855, when he went to Beloit, Wis., where in his three-years stay he learned the trade of plastering. He then removed to Monana county, Iowa, and resided until 1860, when he traveled to Pike's Peak. He was there engaged in mining with fair success until 1862, when he went to Denver, and outfitted for the trip to Montana. He came with ox teams and was accompanied by his brother, Thomas M., who was his companion on the trip to Pike's Peak. They had no trouble with the Indians, but parties preceding and following theirs were not so fortunate. They arrived at Bannack in August, 1862, and there tarried until November, when they removed to the then supposed head of navigation on the Missouri river and founded the old city of Gallatin, erecting the first house in that locality. Shortly afterward Mr. Dunbar moved across the river to his present location, and here was associated with his brother in cattle raising until the early 'seventies, when, by his brother's removal to California, the partnership was dissolved. T. M. Dunbar thereafter made several trips back and forth, and now makes his home at Plattsmouth, Neb., Frank having retained the ranch property in Gallatin county, where he now owns about 1,000 acres.

In later years Mr. Dunbar has made a specialty of raising high grade shorthorn cattle, having had on his place as many as 500 head at one time. He is now giving more attention to the raising of fine sheep and will operate extensively in this line. He has been very successful and has one of the valuable ranch properties of the state. His residence and yards for the stock are surrounded by trees, and thus much protection is afforded the cattle and sheep during the winters. Mr. Dunbar puts up hay for winter feeding, but for fourteen years the stock did not require artificial assistance, securing sufficient provender from the natural range grass. The Gallatin river traverses the ranch, adding materially to its value. Mr. Dunbar gives an unwavering support to the Republican party, and he creditably served one term in the important position of county commissioner. On February 25, 1867, Mr. Dunbar was united in marriage to Miss Anna Campbell, who, born in Illinois, was the daughter of James B. Campbell, one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Campbell came from Missouri to Montana in 1863, arriving here in the fall and locating in Virginia City. Later he resided in old Gallatin City, thence moved across the Gallatin river to a ranch where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have six children, Fannie, the wife of H. H. Everson, of Bozeman; Florence, who is at the parental home: Mary, the wife of William D. Alexander, of Gallatin; and Herbert, Frank and Homer, young men of worth and ability.

LAWRENCE DUGGAN.—As a member of the board of aldermen of Butte and as one of the wide-awake young business men of Montana's metropolis, Lawrence Duggan should have due recognition. He was born in the city of Calumet, Houghton county, Mich., in the "upper peninsula," on January 8, 1875, the son of Patrick and Johanna (Burke) Duggan, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle of old Irish stock. Patrick Duggan accompanied his parents to the United States and to Michigan about 1820, and here he has since resided, retaining a notable mental and physical vigor at the truly patriarchal age of ninety years. His brother was prominently identified with the Fenian uprising in Ireland, and his wife, who is now living in Michigan, belongs to the eminent family of Burkes so renowned for their patriotism.

Lawrence Duggan was the eighth of nine children, of whom seven are yet living. After attending the public schools of Calumet he completed a two-years course in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. After leaving school he went to Chicago to take up the study of medicine, but this plan was abandoned for the undertaking business. Wishing to familiarize himself with the most modern and scientific methods, he completed a thorough course in embalming, under Professors Sullivan and Reinard of the United States School of Embalming and the Chicago School of Embalming and had private instruction from Prof. Honschue, receiving a diploma in 1894. Later he took a special course under Lieut. Hennessy, United States army, who had charge of military embalming in Manila. Mr. Duggan came to Butte in 1894, soon after receiving his diploma as a scientific embalmer, and was retained by the Montana Undertaking Company for eight months, when the company sold their business and Mr. Duggan opened the undertaking business for himself in September, 1895, his finely equipped establishment being located at No. 322 North Main street.

Ever a friend of the laboring man, Mr. Duggan gives his political support to the Labor party, taking an active interest in its cause, and in the municipal election of 1901 he was elected on the Labor ticket to represent the First ward in the board of aldermen. This is normally a strong Democratic ward, and the fact that he received a majority of 319 votes indicated his great personal popularity and the high esteem in which he is held. He is a member of the fire and water committee, chairman of the library committee and also of the important committee on ways and means. He has deep interest in the city library, and as chairman of the library committee he is giving his personal efforts to make the institution one of the best in the west. The armory is to be utilized as a reading room, a new heating plant is to be installed and a number of books is to be largely augmented, and these and other improvements will have been effected by the time this work is published. Mr. Duggan was formerly an active and popular member of Company G, National Guard of Michigan, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the United Moderns, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Working Men's Union, of which last he held the office of master in 1896. He has filled various official positions in other of the organizations mentioned, and in January, 1901, he was elected a member of the board of managers of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is very fond of athletic sports, and an enthusiastic devotee of the "national game," and played second base in the college club at Ypsilanti for two years.

JOHN F. DULLEA.—Recognized as one of the prominent business men of Madison county, where he is an important factor in the field of politics, Mr. Dullea comes of good old Irish stock, and is himself a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was born on December 15, 1850, the son of John and Katherine (O'Donovan) Dullea, who emigrated to the United States from the Emerald Isle in 1847, taking up their residence in St. Lawrence county, where the father devoted the residue of his life to farming. Bartholomew O'Donovan, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Dullea, was a farmer and a manufacturer of linen in Ireland, having a well equipped manufacturing plant. John Dullea, the father, was a collector for Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, in Ireland, and his wife was of the O'Donovan-Rossa family. John F. Dullea, the fifth of the nine children of his parents, continued his studies in the public schools of St. Lawrence county until he was sixteen years old, when, in 1866, he left school, and, after devoting a little time to farm work, went to New York city, learned the carpenter trade, and worked on the Rockaway Beach hotel, one of the largest caravansaries in the Union. In 1880 he left New York for the west. Coming to Virginia City, Mont., he was engaged in placer mining for six months, after which he devoted an equal time to conducting the Half-way House, a hotel located eighteen miles south of Butte mountain. On March 8, 1881, he located in Silver Star, Madison county, and engaged in the hotel and livery business until 1897. He also opened a general store here in 1891, and conducted this until January, 1899, when he erected a fine business block, a substantial brick structure, 24x75 feet in size and two stories in height, at Twin Bridges, and here he has since conducted a very profitable general merchandising. Mr. Dullea's realty and business interests are of extended scope, since he owns the hotel and stables, a store building and stock of goods, and a residence property at Silver Star, together with his holdings at Twin Bridges and a fine ranch in the vicinity of Silver Star. The hotel is rented and the store at Silver Star is in charge of his son. The ranch is devoted to the raising of hay and cattle, for which is found a ready sale in the local market. He has also been interested in many mining properties and is known as a broad-gauged and public-spirited citizen, of sterling character and genial personality.

Mr. Dullea has ever rendered allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in the local political field, and the recognized leader of his party in this section of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Twin Bridges Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., in which he has "passed the chairs." His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. On October 22, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dullea to Miss Mary Hallahan, who was likewise born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Her parents emigrated from Ireland in the same year as did those of Mr. Dullea, the two families locating on farms about a mile apart. Mr. and Mrs. Dullea have four children—Katherine, born November 8, 1876; John R., October 22, 1878; Nellie J., September 23, 1880; and Clarence, February 25, 1891. Katherine completed her education in St. Mary's Academy, in Salt Lake City, where she passed two years, taking the academic and commercial courses as well as devoting attention to the study of the piano and violin. She now assists her father in his business. John R., who received his preliminary education in the public schools of Silver Star, supplemented this by a commercial course in All Hallows College, in Salt Lake City, where he passed two years, and where he also followed the same musical studies as his sister. He is now in charge of his father's store at Silver Star, and is a capable business man.

B SCOTT DUNCAN.—In the blood of B. Scott Duncan, of Gallop, Mont., the gallantry of Kentucky and of South Carolina commingle; while he is essentially a man of peace himself, he has the stern, enduring and self-reliant traits of character which are indigenous to the two states, and which were emphasized in the career of his father, Theodore Duncan, a native of Kentucky, and are still prominent in the make-up of his mother, born Henrietta Johnson, of South Carolina, who is yet living in Missouri after a long struggle with adversity in various ways. Mr. Duncan is a native of Clay county, Mo., where he was born April 16, 1856. His grandfather was a prominent participant in the Black Hawk war, and his son, the father of our subject, removed as a child to Missouri, where he remained until 1849, and then joined in the eager rush to California, making the trip by the isthmus route. He was successful in his search for the yellow metal, and only remained on the Pacific slope a year, returning to Missouri and settling down to quiet life on a farm, where he engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock in addition to his agricultural pursuits. In 1861, when the Civil war broke out, hearkening to the trumpet call for troops from his section of our distracted land, he raised a company at Smithville and Liberty, Mo., for service in the Confederate army, and as their captain led them to the field. In June of that year he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and the same day was killed at the battle of Blue Mills.

Mr. Duncan, our subject, spent his school days in Missouri, and remained on the homestead until 1863, when that having been practically destroyed and rendered uninhabitable, his mother removed the family to a farm belonging to her brother in Platt county, about five miles from her own home. Here she lived until 1872, when her son Scott, having rented a place not far distant, they all moved to it and spent the next ten years there, the farming operations being conducted by him. In 1882, having placed his mother and sister in a comfortable home in Smithville, Mo., he started for Butte, Mont., where he arrived without incident worthy of note; but after spending a few days there he removed to Deer Lodge valley and engaged in ranching for a year. He then took a trip through the Judith Basin looking for a location, and rented in various places until 1888, when he homesteaded and pre-empted his present location on the West Flathead, about fourteen miles northeast of Belgrade, where he now has a ranch of 800 acres, a part of which is under good irrigation and yields excellent crops of fall wheat.

Mr. Duncan was married May 2, 1889, to Miss Della S. Parsons, of Gallatin valley, a daughter of Wm. B. Parsons, a native of Massachusetts, and Mary (Street) Parsons, a sister of Thornton A. Street, of Belgrade, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have four children: Ray Theodore, born September 15, 1891; Hazel Lucille, April 30, 1894; Henrietta, born February 23, 1897, and Scotta Marie, July 10, 1900. Mr. Duncan is progressive and highly respected. He has a fine ranch which contains, with other improvements, a very promising young orchard, just coming into fruitfulness. He is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, one of the influential forces in the school board, and a gentleman of commanding position in the regard of his fellow citizens.

ASA L. DUNCAN.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, must we revert in tracing the lineage of this able and representative member of the bar of Missoula county. In the agnatic line his ancestry traces to Scottish origin, the Duncans having figured conspicuously in the history of bonnie Scotland. Mr. Duncan was born at Haleford, Franklin county, Va., on September 10, 1861, his parents being William E. and Sarah E. (Holland) Duncan, both natives of Virginia. For many years the father was a prominent factor in the educational field, receiving his education in Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and thereafter establishing an academy at Duncan Ford, where he still maintains his home, although retired from active labors by advanced age. His ancestors located in Virginia prior to the Revolution, in which members of the family were active participants. Prof. William E. and Sarah E. Duncan were parents of seven children, Asa L. being the only son living and the only representative of the family in Montana.

Asa L. Duncan was reared and educated in Virginia, eventually being graduated as a member of the class of 1883 in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and remaining there until 1885 as instructor in military tactics and French and mathematics. Determining to adopt the legal profession he entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1886 and the same year was admitted to the Virginia bar. Mr. Duncan entered upon the work of his profession at Danville, Va., later going to Rocky Mount, Franklin county, where he remained until 1891, when he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and completed a post-graduate course in law. In 1892 Mr. Duncan came to Montana, locating at Missoula, where he associated himself in legal practice with Charles M. Crutchfield for one and one-half years.

The inherent loyalty of Mr. Duncan was quickened into responsive action when it became evident that there must be a conflict of arms between the United States and Spain, the result being that on May 11, 1898, he enlisted as captain of Company L, First Montana Volunteers, and was in service until October, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The First Montana was sent to Manila, and with it Capt. Duncan participated in thirteen different engagements with the insurgent forces, and was promoted to be major of his regiment on July 17, 1899, at Cavite, and as major he was mustered out.

After valiant service in his country's cause Maj. Duncan returned to Missoula, and resumed his interrupted legal work. He has gained a clientage of high order, and is concerned in much of the important litigation of Missoula county. He has a thoroughly legal mind, is well read in the literature of the law, and is conscientious in the handling of interests placed in his hands. He was elected county attorney in 1896, resigning this office to enter the military service. Mr. Duncan is also interested quite largely in real estate in the county, controlling some valuable properties. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat and for his party he has stumped the county of Missoula in various campaigns. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

On July 16, 1900, in Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude M. Hathaway, who was born at Frederickton, N. B., and they enjoy a marked popularity in the leading social circles of the county.

ELMER P. DUNGAN, D. D. S.—Dentistry is both a science and an art, and those who would attain success and prominence in the profession must have careful preliminary discipline in a technical way and thereafter exercise a nicety of judgment which is demanded in few other vocations. Dr. Dungan stands among the able representatives of this important profession in Montana. Elmer Preston Dungan was born on December 2, 1858, in Indiana, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Bayles) Dungan, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Josiah Dungan was a cabinetmaker who took up his residence in Indiana about 1857, and engaged in farming. About 1860 he removed to Ohio, but eventually returned to the Hoosier state, where his death occurred in 1879. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, extant records showing that his ancestors were Scotchmen who settled in the north of Ireland. The mother of Dr. Dungan was of English ancestry, and her death occurred when he was less than three years of age. After attending the public schools of Ohio and eventually the normal school at Lebanon, where he completed the scientific course, in 1879 Dr. Dungan removed to California, and during 1879 and 1880 devoted his attention to the study of dentistry in the University of California for some time, and later he entered an office there, thoroughly fortifying himself for the work of his profession. He began the active practice of dentistry at Susanville, Cal., and thereafter was located six months in Oregon, at Lake View.

Dr. Dungan then returned to California, where he remained a few months and then, in 1888, came to Montana, establishing himself as a dentist at Dillon, where he was located for twelve years, retaining a representative support. On July 1, 1900, he came to Missoula, where he opened an office, and here he has gained marked precedence, by his high professional talent and his pleasing personality. He has built up an excellent practice, having well equipped offices and standing thoroughly abreast in his knowledge and practical application of the improved methods brought to bear in this important branch of surgery and mechanics. Fraternally Dr. Dungan is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, retaining membership in Dillon Lodge No. 30. In the city of Butte, Mont., on April 16, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Dungan and Miss Florence E. Brown, who was born in the state of New York. Their two children are named Gladys Elizabeth and Harold Preston.

JAMES DUNCAN.—Among the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county is Mr. Duncan, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, where he has passed the major portion of his life, as he came to the western frontier in company with his parents when a lad of fifteen years. He is of old Scottish lineage, and a native of the land of "brown heather and shaggy wood," having been born near Glasgow, on January 20, 1849. His father, Hugh Duncan, came with his family to America about 1856, locating in Maryland, where he resided until 1860, when he located in Kansas, where was the family home until 1864, though during this time Mr. Duncan passed three summers in Colorado. He brought his family across the plains to Montana on the Bridger route, arriving in Virginia City on the 21st of July. He at once engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch, and continued in the quest of gold for several years. He was then ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the pioneer clergymen of his denomination in the Rocky Mountain section. He held services in Butte and other towns and was a presiding elder for one term. He preached the first sermon in the town of Sheridan. In addition to his ministerial work he owned a good ranch on Ruby creek, and there engaged in farming and stockraising. He died in the Ruby valley home in 1887, in the fullness of years, revered by all who knew him. He was a prominent Freemason, and was grand master of the grand lodge of Montana in 1883-4. He was survived by his wife, formerly Christina Young, who likewise was born in Scotland, and died in Montana in 1895. Of their twelve children four are living, James Duncan being the second in order of birth.

James Duncan received his early education in the schools of Kansas, and after coming to Montana he attended school in Junction for one-half day. The teacher had looked too often "on the wine when it was red," and left his school in charge of Mr. Duncan while he went out in search of more exhilarating occupation, and thus the young man's scholastic training ended. Mr. Duncan was identified with placer mining for twenty years, and he also did something in quartz mining. In 1872 he located on his present ranch, three and one-half miles southwest of Sheridan, his post-office town, and here he has 400 acres of arable land, and raises hay and grain and cattle and horses of high grade, giving special attention to Norman horses. Mr. Duncan is strongly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party, but he never held office, save in connection with educational affairs. He is ever alive to the best interests of his county and state, and is recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He affiliates with Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master and an enthusiastic member. On November 1, 1871, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Gemmell, who was born in Utah, the daughter of James Gemmell, and of this union ten children have been born, Christina, Hugh, deceased, Charles Ruby, Andrew, Thomas, James, Hazel, Orlin and George.

REV. HUGH DUNCAN.—A native of bonnie old Scotland and inheriting the characteristics of the sterling Scottish race, Rev. Hugh Duncan was born in Glasgow, on June 28, 1824, the son of Rev. James Duncan, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Hugh Duncan worked in the mines of Scotland, from early youth until his emigration to America. After a day of hard work in the mines he would con his lessons by the light of a candle, reading good literature, and studying ever with a definite end in view. In the light of his accomplishments in later years we cannot but feel that "the boy was father to the man," for the same independence in thought and action and the same perseverance characterized his life, and, as Tennyson has well said, "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these three lead life to sovereign power." In 1852 Mr. Duncan emigrated to the United States and secured work in the mines of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1857, then removed to Kansas, where he made his home during the exciting epoch just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana and located a claim on German Bar, in Alder gulch, and followed mining in that section until 1869. However, during this period he was not unmindful of the higher duties which devolved upon him. He was associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, labored in mines during the week and preached each Sunday. As he was the only clergyman in Alder gulch he was called upon to conduct all funeral ceremonies, and he organized the first Sunday school in the territory.

In 1869 he located on a farm of 160 acres in the Ruby valley, Madison county, where he engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred on September 16, 1887, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. He was uncompromising in his support of the principles of the Republican party, and was one of the foremost Freemasons in the state. He became a member of that fraternity while in Scotland, and was one of the nine Masons who organized the grand lodge of the territory of Montana, at Virginia City, in 1866. He was grand master of the grand lodge in 1883-4 and ever took a deep interest in the time-honored fraternity. He was also a Good Templar. In 1846, in Scotland, Mr. Duncan married with Miss Christina Young, daughter of a Scotch miner. They had nine children, five of whom were born in Scotland, two in Kansas and two in Alder gulch, Mont. Those now surviving are James, Thomas, Sarah E., wife of James Galusha, and Flora.

AMOS EASTMAN.—Classed with the sterling pioneers who have been eye-witnesses of the progress of this section of the Union, and one who has resided here for thirty-six years, Mr. Eastman has shown himself ever alive to the best interests of the state and has served honorably in positions of marked public trust and responsibility. He comes of the best New England stock, his ancestry tracing back to Colonial days. He was born in New Hampshire, on July 21, 1841, the fourth in a family of six children, of whom three survive. His parents, Thomas J. and Emeline (Wood) Eastman, were natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont. During his active life the father conducted one of the rugged hillside farms of New England, and both he and his wife passed their lives in their native state. The discipline of the old homestead farm caused Mr. Eastman to wax strong in physical vigor, in independence of spirit and in self-reliance. He worked on the farm in the summer months, and in winter trudged his way to the little school house of the district.

In 1863 Mr. Eastman started westward, and engaged in farm work for a few months in Michigan. On December 20, 1863, he set forth on the journey which was to entitle him to be numbered as a pioneer of Montana. Leaving Omaha in the spring of 1864 with a mule train, he earned his passage by driving a team. He passed the following winter in the Cache valley of Utah, and in the spring completed his journey, arriving in Nevada City, Mont., on May 14, 1865. He at once turned his attention to ranching, and with this industry he has ever since been connected. In 1869 he took up land near the present village of Twin Bridges, where he conducted operations until 1885, when he sold the place and bought his present fine ranch property, which comprises 520 acres and is located four miles south of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. The place is well improved, and a large portion is under effective cultivation, large yields of hay being secured. He also devotes attention to horticulture, producing fine garden products. He also raises horses and fine Hereford cattle. His long experience and progressive methods make him a representative ranchman of the county, and he is one of its most highly honored pioneer citizens.

The political allegiance of Mr. Eastman is given to the Democratic party and he has ever been able to give a reason for his faith. In 1881 he was a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature and an active working member. This legislature segregated the county of Silver Bow from Deer Lodge. Mr. Eastman, however, opposed the erection of the new county. In 1889 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Madison county and served in that important office four years, and was honored by being chosen chairman of the board. Fraternally Mr. Eastman is identified with the order of Freemasons, as a member of Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Twin Bridges, of which he is past master, and of Montana Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., at Virginia City. On November 23, 1879, Mr. Eastman was married with Miss Maria Christianson, who was born in Denmark. Their only child, Lillian, died at the age of fifteen years.

THOMAS J. EASTRIDGE.—Among the representatives of the great ranching industry in Montana is Thomas Jefferson Eastridge, whose well improved and finely equipped homestead is located three miles south of the Twin Bridges, Madison county. Mr. Eastridge is a native of Missouri, from which Montana has gained many of her best citizens. He was born in Atchison county, on March 17, 1855, the fifth of the eleven children of Madison and Sarah (York) Eastridge. His father was a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers in Missouri, where his death occurred, as did also that of his devoted wife, who was born in Illinois.

Thomas J. Eastridge early began to work in the cultivation of the farm and had such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. After leaving school he followed agriculture in his native state until 1883, when he decided to cast in his lot with the vigorous young territory of Montana. Mr. Eastridge came at once to Madison county, and soon afterward purchased his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres, and which he has brought to high cultivation, and he secures large yields of hay. He also devotes attention to the raising of grain and horses and cattle. He has a comfortable residence, and, in addition to his ranching business, he is the owner of very promising mining interests in Georgia gulch. Mr. Eastridge is an unwavering advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though he has never been an active worker nor an aspirant for political office. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias as a member of Boulder Lodge No. 19, at Boulder, and also with Whitehall Lodge No. 44, A. O. U. W., at Whitehall.

EVAN R. EDDINGTON.—A native of Ohio, where he was born February 2, 1834, the subject of this narrative has chased "Dame Fortune's winning smile" through many localities in many lines of activity, and has succeeded in getting a goodly share of her favors. He is the son of Wilson and Hannah Eddington, of Welch ancestry, who settled in Ohio in 1806, where both of our subject's parents were born. They removed to Indiana in the fall of 1850, located in Delaware county, and engaged in farming during the remainder of their lives, achieving a fair degree of success. The mother was a member of the German Baptist church, which the father also attended. He held allegiance to the Democratic party in politics, and gave a due share of his time and energy to the advancement of every good enterprise for the welfare of the community. They had eleven children, of whom eight are still living, namely: Phoebe, Evan R., Thomas, Amanda, Frank, Minerva, Clara and Margaret. The mother died in August, 1894, and the father in September, 1899, at the age of ninety-two.

Mr. Eddington received only such limited education as a few weeks attendance each winter at the country schools of his neighborhood could furnish, being obliged to aid his father in clearing the timber and other work on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1860 he left home and made his way to Pike's Peak, then the object of great attention everywhere on account of its gold boom. He made the trip overland, spending two months in the jaunt. On arriving at Hamilton he met some former friends from Indiana, and in company with Wm. Gregory and Wm. Carls began mining in the placer grounds at Houser gulch. He devoted the summer to this enterprise and succeeded in getting good returns from his labor. He wintered in New Mexico, and in the spring of 1861 was in the stampede to San Juan river. He followed mining at the head of this river, but did not meet with much success. The camp ran out of provisions and the company was obliged to pawn the wagons for fifty pounds of flour, after which they made pack saddles and used the cattle to transport their outfit to the Rio del Norte, at the mouth of which they camped on July 4. Near this point they found a beaver dam which contained many fish, and of these they made a feast. They traveled 160 miles, and returned to Colorado. In the latter part of the summers of 1861-2 Mr. Eddington was engaged in mining, but with very moderate success; so in the fall of 1862 he removed to Denver, and went to mining at Dry creek. In the spring of 1863 he came to Montana and, locating at Alder gulch, devoted his entire time from 1863 to 1876 to mining and prospecting with varying success. From 1876 to 1882 he gave his attention to prospecting for quartz, and in this effort was quite successful. In the spring of 1883 he located his present ranch, a homestead claim comprising 160 acres, and since then has given his attention to ranching and raising horses and cattle. Of his ranch 120 acres are fit for cultivation, and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. The ranch is located thirty miles northwest of Helena, and is well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances. In politics Mr. Eddington is a Republican, but is not an active party worker, finding plenty of congenial employment on his ranch. He is well esteemed throughout the county and wherever he is known.

JOHN C. ELDER.—We now have the privilege of entering brief record concerning the career of one of the progressive and representative young business men of Choteau county, Mr. Elder being secretary and treasurer, and also general manager of the Harlem Mercantile Company, whose well appointed establishment is located in the thriving little village of Harlem. Mr. Elder was born in the township of Wingham, province of Ontario, Canada, on October 8, 1874. His father, John Elder, was born in Quebec, in 1839, and there followed the miller's trade for many years, but is now living retired in Wingham. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Clark, was born at Battersea on Lake Ontario, near the beautiful city of Kingston, in 1853, and she died in 1896, at Eveleth, Minn.

To the public schools of his native town is John C. Elder indebted for his early education, and he was graduated from the Wingham high school with the class of 1890. He thereafter completed a thorough business course in the Central Business College, at Stratford, Ontario, and was there graduated in 1892. Mr. Elder then served two years' apprenticeship as a pharmacist in a drug store at Wingham. In July, 1893, he went to West Superior, Wis., where he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Express Company for one year, after which he was station agent at different points along the line of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad, being thus engaged for five years, and in the spring of 1897 he came to Harlem, Mont., as agent of the Great Northern Railroad, retaining this incumbency three months, and then being identified with the ranching industry for a short interval in this vicinity.

In 1898 he entered the employ of the Harlem Mercantile Company, and after a clerkship of about eighteen months' duration he purchased a half interest in the business, of which he has since been manager and to whose interests he has given his best energies, with a resultant success which is unmistakable. He is straightforward in his methods, alert and enterprising in his attitude, and has a genial personality which has gained to him the friendship and confidence of the public. In politics Mr. Elder pins his faith to the Democratic party, taking a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, and was a delegate to the county convention of his party at Havre, in the fall of 1900. He is one of the trustees of school district No. 12. Fraternally Mr. Elder is identified with the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Eveleth, Minn., the organization of Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Great Falls, and the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Harlem. In the village of Chinook, Choteau county, on Christmas day, 1899, Mr. Elder was united in marriage to Miss Lenore Sipple, who was born at Winterset, Iowa, in 1875, the daughter of Frank Sipple, now deceased. To them two sons have been born, John J., the date of whose birth was November 4, 1900, and Kenneth F., born October 30, 1901.

LILBURN C. EDWARDS.—A representative of prominent old families of Virginia, where the original American ancestors in both the agnatic and maternal lines located long before the Revolution, Lilburn C. Edwards was born in Carroll county, Va., on July 12, 1866, the fifth of the nine children of Jefferson and Elizabeth (Bird) Edwards. Jefferson Edwards was of English and his wife of Scotch extraction. John Edwards, the grandfather of L. C. Edwards, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a valiant soldier in the American Revolution. Jefferson Edwards and wife now reside on the old homestead in Virginia.

Mr. Edwards resided in Virginia until he was eighteen years old, and he was educated in its public schools. Then his ambition led him to the new west, and in 1884 he became a resident of Montana, first locating in Virginia City, and then devoting four years to ranch work, after which he was for a year identified with mining at Virginia City and Sheridan. In 1896 he engaged in the hotel and livery business in Sheridan, and has since continued successfully in these lines of enterprise. He also gives special attention to buying and selling horses. He has purchased large numbers of horses for the government, and has given satisfaction in his selection of the animals. Mr. Edwards is progressive in his methods, straightforward in all his dealings and enjoys marked popularity in the county and village where he makes his home. He owns valuable realty in Sheridan and is also interested in neighboring placer mines.

A stanch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Edwards has been an active local worker in the cause, and in 1899-1900 served as a member of the village council of Sheridan. Fraternally he is a popular member of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Ora Plata Lodge No. 390, B. P. O. E., at Virginia City. On April 3, 1890, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Ellison, born in Columbus, Ohio, the daughter of William Ellison, who is residing near New Castle, Neb. Mr. Edwards has one son, Fay, born April 11, 1897.

EDWIN B. LAMME.—The subject of this review was born in De Kalb county, Mo., May 15, 1857, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives and whom he has served in many civil capacities. He is a son of Achilles and Elizabeth Jane (Oliver) Lamme, the former a native of Warren county, Mo., where he was born July 15, 1822, and the latter of Batesville, Albemarle county, Va., where her life began November 28, 1828. The great-grandfather of our subject, Robert Lamme, was a native of Bourbon county, Ky., of French descent. His eldest son, William T., was also born in Bourbon county, but removed to Warren county, Mo., in 1803. He was first lieutenant in Nathan Boon's company of rangers, and colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812. He married Frances Callaway, daughter of Flanders Callaway, and granddaughter of Daniel Boone, by whom he had ten children. Achilles Lamme, father of our subject, was the ninth child of Wm. T. and Frances Lamme. He was educated for the medical profession at the St. Louis Medical College; but about the time of his graduation gold was discovered in California, and in 1849, instead of entering on the practice of his profession, he made his way to the land of promise by way of New York and the Isthmus. Returning to Missouri, he was united in marriage October 18, 1852, with Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Oliver Harlowe, daughter of William Nicholas and Mary L. (Bates) Oliver. After his marriage he located at St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in his profession and merchandising until the spring of 1865, when he started with his family for Montana, taking a stock of goods and embarking on the steamer E. O. Stanard. The boat was wrecked a few miles above Omaha, and he lost his entire stock of goods. The passengers were transferred first to the steamer Hattie May, and soon after, as the water was low, to the Deer Lodge. This brought them to Cow Island, from which place they came by teams to Gallatin valley, Dr. Lamme purchasing a farm twelve miles north of Bozeman. His partner, L. M. Howell, returned to St. Louis, and in the fall of 1866 returned to Montana, bringing a stock of goods. They built a store house on the farm and opened for business, which was continued until 1869. Dr. Lamme then bought Mr. Howell's interest and moved the buildings and merchandise to Bozeman, where he became associated with John S. Mendenhall. While thus engaged in merchandising he did not wish to practice medicine, and would not accept a fee for his services; but there being no other physician in the valley he attended the sick from motives of humanity and his well known kindness of heart, frequently driving thirty or forty miles on a trip. He continued merchandising until his death, which occurred December 22, 1888. In politics Dr. Lamme was a lifelong Democrat, but eschewed public office. He was obliged, however, to serve

A. Lamme

his people in several positions of trust, being a member of the territorial legislature one term, a member of the first city council of Bozeman, and held other offices from time to time. He was a high toned gentleman of culture, and his friends were numerous and in evidence. His death was looked upon as a general calamity, and he was universally mourned throughout the valley. His widow is still living in Bozeman. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living, namely: Florence, the wife of Wm. B. McAdow; Edwin B.; Lora, wife of Francis K. Armstrong; Frances and Georgia.

Edwin B. Lamme, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Bozeman, supplementing their instruction with a commercial course in San Francisco. After leaving school he was associated in business with his father until 1882, after which he became connected with the Raleigh-Lamme Company and the Gallatin Valley Mercantile Company, remaining with them until 1895, but continued the business in his own name until 1901. He became a stockholder in the Bozeman Milling Company in 1895, and soon after was elected secretary and general manager, a position which he still occupies. In politics Mr. Lamme is a stanch Democrat, and has been the choice of his party for several positions of importance and responsibility. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners from 1886 to 1890; a member of the city council from 1898 to 1900; a member of the Bozeman school board for seven years; and in February, 1901, was appointed by Gov. Toole a member of the executive board of the State Agricultural College, located at Bozeman. Mr. Lamme was married on October 12, 1880, to Miss Susie L. Welch, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and daughter of William and Harriet (Booge) Welch, the former a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and the latter of Pittsford, Vt. They now reside in Bozeman, Mr. Welch having come to Montana in 1864, locating one of the first claims in Alder gulch. His wife and daughter followed him in 1871, and they all removed to Gallatin valley in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lamme are the parents of two children: Maurice Allison, born in Bozeman, September 5, 1881, and Clinton Edwin, born December 20, 1883. They and their mother are members of the Episcopal church of Bozeman. Mr. Lamme is a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P., and of Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E.

THOMAS B. ELLIS.—While geographically we shall always have a frontier, the term in its old application is a thing of the past, for the old order of things has given place to the new, and where once the Indian roamed the plains and tented by the side of the mountain streams; where later the typical cowboy rode the open range, and where life was free and primitive, now all is changed, and progress and advancement and development are on every hand. Many of the old-timers sometimes sigh for the days that are gone and for the scenes which marked life on the veritable frontier, but they cannot but view with satisfaction the transition which they have witnessed and to so large an extent have brought about. Among the honored pioneers of Montana, whose memory recalls many stirring incidents and personal experiences of the early days, is Mr. Ellis, now one of the prominent sheepgrowers of the state, his fine ranch property being located in Broadwater county at the veritable head of the great Missouri river.

Mr. Ellis was born in Platte county, Mo., on March 24, 1842, the son of Benedict and Edith (Vaughn) Ellis, natives of Missouri and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ellis, born in Wales, whence he emigrated to America and located in Clay county, Mo., where he was extensively engaged in farming until his death, accumulating a valuable property and becoming one of the influential men of the state. Benedict Ellis died about the time his son Thomas was born, and the latter was reared and educated in his native state until his twenty-first birthday, when he entered the employ of John T. Murphy, now one of the most prominent citizens of Montana's capital city, and represented by a portrait and sketch in this work, and engaged in freighting for the Overland Stage Company for nine months. He then returned to Missouri, passed the winter, and in the spring of 1864 set forth for Salt Lake City with a freighting outfit owned by Mr. Murphy. The train reached the Mormon city without interference of the Indians, and there Mr. Ellis took charge of two of Mr. Murphy's freighting teams, with which he came through to Virginia City, Mont., arriving about the 1st of July. He then engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, until fall, passing the winter forty miles south of Salt Lake City. In the spring he drove a team through to Alder gulch, and engaged in mining in the Summit district, securing claim 41 above discovery, this being the highest claim above that showed pay. He met with moderate success in this venture and then fruitlessly expended his money in prospecting further up the gulch.

In 1866 Mr. Ellis engaged with Hall & Southmayd, who had put in the first bed rock flume in Alder gulch, and he was in their employ until July of that year, when he came to Bozeman, Gallatin county, and entered the employ of Coover & McAdow, with whom he remained for three years, milling and freighting. He next engaged in ranching, two and one-half miles south of Bozeman, where he had a ranch of 240 acres and successfully continued operations until 1884, when he sold this property and engaged in the mercantile business in Bozeman for three years, when he disposed of his goods, retaining the real estate. The next year was passed in Castle, Meagher county, where Mr. Ellis was a partner in the Castle Mercantile Company. He then sold his interest and returned to Bozeman, where he repurchased his former business, which he conducted for eighteen months, and then located on his present ranch property at Three Forks, known as the "old Gallaher place," and on this property is found the absolute source of the Missouri river. The ranch is thus exceptionally well watered, while the location is most picturesque and attractive, the river flowing only a short distance from the family residence. The ranch comprises about 600 acres, is improved with excellent buildings, corrals, etc., and is devoted principally to the raising of fine sheep. Mr. Ellis has as a capable and progressive associate his stepson, W. D. Alexander, who married Miss Mary Dunbar, the daughter of Frank J. Dunbar, one of the prominent citizens of this county, who is individually mentioned in this work.

It may here be stated that in 1867 a number of men herding on Shields river were attacked by Indians, four being killed, while the savages carried off a few horses and the camp outfit. The four herders who escaped brought the report next day, and a company of soldiers from Fort Ellis and about thirty citizens, including Mr. Ellis, went to the scene of the tragedy. They found two of the murdered men and gave them proper burial. While the party were eating luncheon they were attacked by the Indians, and the battle continued intermittently all day, one Indian being killed and the horse of another. A man riding by the side of Mr. Ellis was wearing a fur cap, and a ball from the rifle of one of the Indians clipped a piece of fur from the cap and deposited it on Mr. Ellis's saddle. He laughed and remarked, "They are getting pretty close." The Indians were finally driven away and none of the white men were injured to any appreciable extent. Mr. Ellis is one of the most energetic and progressive of men and lends his influence and aid to all worthy enterprises and projects. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, No. 2, at Bozeman. In 1880 Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Mrs. Ada B. Alexander, the widow of S. Alexander. She was born in Missouri, the daughter of Dr. McAdow.

J. B. EMERSON, agent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Basin, is one of the most enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of that town. He was born in Maine, on November 2, 1844, the son of Moses and Mary M. (Sweetser) Emerson, both natives of the same state. The father was the superintendent of the Fairbanks Scale Company's works, and died at the early age of twenty-eight years. The mother was a daughter of Asa Sweetser, a soldier of the Revolution. Young Emerson remained at home, working at various employments and attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. In 1858 he entered the famous seminary at Kents Hill, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861. He then, at the age of seventeen, engaged in the drug business in Harvard Square, in classic old Cambridge, Mass., with A. S. Wiley. In 1862 he left Cambridge and removed to Chicago. There he was employed in the drug house of J. Parsons & Company, until 1866.

In 1866 also he came to Montana, settling at Virginia City, then Alder gulch. He remained there until he went down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Omaha with a fleet of mackinaws. Fifty miles below Miles City the fleet was attacked by 500 Indians, and one of the whites was killed and Mr. Emerson was wounded. The party killed nineteen Indians, and wounded thirty-five, according to the report given by a halfbreed government scout, who conveyed the news of the fight to Fort Berthold. Mr. Emerson then returned to Chicago, and was again associated with J. Parsons & Co. in the drug business for two years.

In 1869 he went back to Maine and conducted a drug business for himself at Oakland until 1882. In that year he returned to Montana, locating at Park City, where he engaged in ranching and, in connection with this business he also, in 1890, became agent for the Northern Pacific Railway. Subsequently he removed to Superior, Wis., as bill clerk and operator, and for two years was relief agent. In 1894 he came to Basin, Jefferson county, still as agent for the Northern Pacific, and has remained there faithfully discharging the duties of that office ever since. In 1873 Mr. Emerson was married to Miss Ella Boardman at Oakland, Me. Their son, Ralph Waldo, is assistant cashier in the First National Bank, of Oakland, Me. He is a very estimable young man, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Fraternally Mr. Emerson is a member of Lodge No. 37, Messalonkees, of Oakland, Me., in which order he has taken the third degree.

ABNER G. ENGLAND.—Honored and highly esteemed by all who know him, and standing not only as one of the pioneers of Montana, but as one of the first who began the search for gold in California, whither he made his way a number of years before the argonauts of 1849 had begun to extend their search for the precious metal into the far northwest, Mr. England is truly a pioneer of pioneers, and his experiences in the early days were varied and interesting. He is one of the self-made men of the state, and worthy of definite consideration in a compilation of this nature. He was born in Lawrence county, Ill., on November 1, 1830, the son of Joel W. and Jane (Seeds) England, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. The paternal grandfather was Thomas England, who likewise was born in the Keystone state, whence he early removed to Illinois, becoming a pioneer of that now populous commonwealth. He located in Lawrence county, and was identified with agriculture until his death at the age of eighty-five. He had seven sons and six daughters who attained maturity and established homes of their own, but all are now deceased. Joel W. England was also a farmer, and, after the death of his first wife, the mother of Abner G., of this review, he consummated a second union in Georgia, eventually returning to Illinois and thence removing to Howell county, Mo., where he died in 1888, aged eighty-four. Of the first marriage five children were born, and all are now deceased except Abner G. and Samuel N., who is a resident of Illinois. Of the second marriage four daughters still survive.

Abner G. England was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and in 1853 started on the long and then adventurous overland journey to California, with an ox team, being one of quite a large train of emigrants, who proceeded from St. Joseph, Mo., up the Platte river to Denver, or Cherry creek, the place then having no settlers. The party comprised twenty-six men and six teams, and they arrived at Placerville, Cal., on August 6, 1853, their only trouble with the Indians being that the redskins stole three of their horses, which they eventually recovered. In California they sold their teams and Mr. England went to Marysville, and conducted a livery stable for wages for two years. In 1855 he began mining, and devoted his attention to this in Uba county until 1858, when he made a trip to Virginia City, Nev., soon returning to California, where he remained until 1861, when he went to Boise City, Idaho, thence to Portland, Ore., and up the Columbia river, returning over the same route. In July, 1864, he came to Montana, making his first stop at the ranch of a Mr. Bills, four miles below the present home of Mr. England, who entered the employ of Mr. Bills, his first work being the cradling of sixteen acres of wheat. The next year he leased the farm of Mr. Bills, and cleared $4,000 the first year. In the meantime he had taken up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, a portion of his present farm, and to this he has added until he has a valuable estate of 540 acres, and those familiar with this section of the state will realize the worth of the demesne, which is located three miles west of Missoula. On this model ranch Mr. England has erected a commodious brick residence of modern design and equipment, while the various outbuildings and other improvements will compare favorably with the farms of the long-settled east.

In addition to his extensive orchards, of which he has more than 1,000 fruit trees, which yield excellent returns, Mr. England devotes particular attention to small fruits. It is gratifying to note the success which he has attained by industrious and well-directed effort, while he has gained public respect and confidence by his inflexible integrity. Mr. England was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Missoula, and is now its vice-president. While he has never taken an active part in politics nor sought public office, he has not failed to heed the duties of citizenship and supports the Republican party and its principles, while fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It may be mentioned also that during the troubles with the Nez Perce Indians, when Chief Joseph made his memorable flight across Montana, Mr. England served as a member of the home guard, all settlers being on the alert to repel the encroachments of the dusky warriors. On March 11, 1873, Mr. England wedded Miss Mary Cousins, who was born in Illinois, her father, Edward G. Cousins, having been a prosperous farmer of Crawford county, that state. Two children have been born to them, Ella M. and Orville G., the latter being now bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Missoula.

REV. W. T. EUSTER, one of the efficient and conscientious workers in the Montana pastorate of the Methodist Epispocal church, is the son of Christian and Anna (Kursteiner) Euster, both natives of Switzerland. The father, a gentleman of culture and refinement, came to the United States in 1841, and settled in New Jersey. During the Civil war he served patriotically two years in the Forty-first New York Cavalry. Anna Kursteiner, to whom Christian Euster was married in New York, was one of the Swiss National Association of Singers, and came to the United States with the association. She possessed rare musical powers.

Rev. W. T. Euster was born in Hoboken, N. J., in 1860, and was early a thoughtful and earnest student in the public schools of Hoboken and in the Lutheran church. He studied stenography and the commercial branches and law, and at the age of twenty-five years he was principal of a shorthand institution at Spokane, Wash., and was professor of German and French for two years in the Spokane University, from which institution he received the degrees of B. C. S. and M. A. In 1889 he attended a theological school, took the required examination of the conference and entered the ministerial service of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was first sent to Colfax, Wash., as pastor in 1891. His earnest labors freed the church from debt and after two years' efficient work, he was assigned to the Union Park and Jefferson Street church, Spokane. Here he remained three years, maintaining the same record of efficiency. In 1894 he made a tour of the National Park. In 1896 he came to Montana, being located at Anaconda. There he built a new church and parsonage, furnished it, and the benevolences of the church were increased from $205 to $690 the first year, and in the second to $1,470, while during the third year they rose to $2,405, and within three years the membership of the church received an addition of 502. In 1899 Rev. Euster was transferred to Great Falls. Over 200 members were added to the church during his pastorate and the benevolences largely increased, and a new church edifice was nicely placed under construction.

In 1900 Rev. Euster made a tour of six months to the Holy Land for needed rest and for an interval of object lesson studying. During this journey he visited England, Holland, Belgium, France, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, the Paris exposition, Ireland and Scotland, coming back through the southern route. Three months of his time in 1895 was devoted to evangelistic work, having held eight series of very successful meetings. In 1888 Rev. Euster was married in Iowa, to Miss Bertha Teran, a native of Germany. She came to the United States when she was eight years old. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Rev. Euster is a member of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Good Templars, holding office in all these orders.

SISTER EMILDA.—A Sister of Charity has no nation. Wherever men suffer, or are in need of physical, mental or spiritual help, there is her country. The story of her life is not concerned with the time or place of her birth, the length of her service or the measure of personal sacrifice involved. Results make up the only gauge of its ordinary valuation, although, in the eye of a true discernment, no jot or tittle of its merit can be lost or overlooked; the world's unthinking judgment is passed almost wholly upon visible and tangible evidence. Tried even by this severe standard, the services of Sister Emilda, principal of St. Vincent's Academy at Helena, are entitled to a high regard. Her first appearance as a teacher in the far west was at St. Mary's School at Leadville, Colo., where there were over 600 pupils. She remained there thirteen years and was transferred to Butte in 1896. In the school at that place she taught in all grades of both the primary and high school departments, and, by fidelity to duty and capacity for work, arose to the principalship, to which she attained in 1899. The school is a very large one, having 750 pupils in attendance, and the duties are arduous and exacting; for the standard is high, and the course of instruction, both in scope and methods, progressive, exhaustive and eminently serviceable, preparing its graduates for entrance to any college, and embracing, in addition to the ordinary curriculum of such institutions, the best instruction attainable in music, painting and other branches of art. Sixteen teachers are employed, and all are kept busily occupied. The excellence of and practical utility of the school as an educational force is attested by the amount of useful service its beneficiaries and graduates are rendering in various lines of useful labor. Many of them are teachers in the public schools of Butte and other places, and business circles cheerfully acknowledge their indebtedness to it for well-prepared and helpful clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers. It is one of those beneficent institutions which dispense their blessings so freely and so unostentatiously that their true value is never fully realized until some calamity sweeps them away or stops for a time their fruitful activity. The high standing of this school owes much of its value to the intellectual force of the cultured Sister Emilda. Her pre-eminent qualities as an organizer and head of such an educational institution caused her transfer in September, 1901, to St. Vincent's Academy in Helena, where she is now laboring with good results.

OWEN C. EVANS, M. D.—The homeopathic school of medicine has few practitioners more entitled to esteem or more esteemed, for skill and learning in professional matters, for courtesy and affability socially, for intelligent and active interest in current events, and for general acceptability in all the elements of good citizenship than Dr. Owen C. Evans, of Anaconda. His native town is Utica, N. Y., where he came into being December 4, 1869. His father, Owen Evans, was also a native of New York state, where he was educated in the public schools and at Whitestown Seminary, from which he was graduated after a full course of instruction. He came to Montana with his family in 1883, and until a recent date was engaged in merchandising in Helena, but has retired from active business. The mother was Emily J. (Church) Evans, also born in the Empire state, a daughter of Mrs. Emily (Makepeace) Church, whose father was Charles Plumb, a gallant soldier of the Revolution.

The Doctor is the oldest of five children. He began his elementary scholastic education in the public schools of Helena, and finished it at a higher institution at Cazenovia, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. He entered Chicago Homeopathic Medical College two years later, and after a full three-years course, was graduated with the degree of M. D. March 24, 1893. During the pursuit of his professional studies, he had a high rank in his classes, and was considered a leader among the students. He was president of the Quiz Society, and also of his class at the time of its graduation. Upon leaving college, he was appointed one of the resident physicians of the Baptist Hospital, and remained in the institution fifteen months, gaining valuable pathological and practical knowledge in all departments of his profession. He returned to Montana in 1894 and located at Elliston. In a short time he had attracted such attention in his practice that he was appointed surgeon at Ontario mine in Deer Lodge county, for the Summit Wood Company, and also for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1896 he located at Anaconda, where he has been practicing ever since, growing in popular esteem and enlarging his hold on the confidence and esteem of the community, and rising in the opinion of his professional brethren. In 1897 he was appointed on the state medical board for a term of seven years.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and has always in mind the best interests of his party. At the same time, he does not allow political considerations to enter into his professional relations in any way, or interfere with his private friendships, of which he has a large number. Sporting life of an innocent character has many attractions for him. He is fond of good base ball playing and fine horses, but is not carried away by them from the more serious concerns of life. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and at present (1901) is the city physician for Anaconda.

JOHN G. EVANS, of Butte, one of the leading mercantile factors in the makeup of the city, was born in Wales on December 23, 1852. His parents were David and Margaret (Griffiths) Evans, both belonging to old Welsh families. The father was a grocer, and his son John, the tenth of eleven children, also followed the same business after leaving the national schools at the age of sixteen, until May, 1875, when he emigrated to America, coming at once to Salt Lake City, where he worked in the grocery business of Walker Brothers for seven years. Removing to Butte he worked in the same line for Broughton, of Walkerville, for a few months, and after this was engaged in the forwarding business for a year, when he removed to Anaconda and opened a general store for David Cohen. There were no houses in the town, and he was obliged to eat in a restaurant kept in a tent. He did not find either the work or the place congenial, and after six months he returned to Butte and took charge of a stationery store for Robert Grix, in whose service he remained six years. On the first day of February, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Butte by President Harrison, and held the office until April 1, 1894. After giving up this office he started the large stationery business which he now conducts, in both wholesale and retail departments. It is one of the most extensive stationery stores in this section of the country, and has maintained a steady and healthy growth from the beginning, both in its volume and the character of its patrons, who find in the establishment a complete and up-to-date enterprise.

In addition to his stationery business Mr. Evans owns considerable real estate and has mining properties of value. All that he has accumulated is the result of his own thrift and industry and his superior business qualifications and he is entitled to full credit as the architect of his own fortune. He was married on Christmas day, 1885, to Miss Gussie Carty, a native of Nova Scotia. They have three children, Fulton, born in 1886; Vivian, born in January, 1890, and Roscoe, born in November, 1891. In politics Mr. Evans is an ardent Republican, but not a narrow partisan. He is interested in the welfare of his party, but concedes to all others the same right of thought and action which he claims for himself. He is a member of three fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the National Union. He has the rank of past supreme representative in the Knights of Pythias, and of past sachem in the Red Men. Among all classes of the people where he is known he is well esteemed, and is highly commended for good business characteristics, engaging social qualities, and generosity in public enterprises and private charities. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and his chief recreation is found in his home and with his family.

THOMAS M. EVERETT.—Choteau county has its due complement of young and progressive business men, and among the representative stockgrowers and public spirited citizens is Mr. Everett, whose home is in the immediate vicinity of the thriving little village of Harlem. He was born at Princeton, Mercer county, Mo., on Christmas day, 1865. His father, Hosea B. Everett, was born in Ohio, in 1832, and was there reared and educated. As a young man he removed to Missouri, where he devoted his attention to agriculture until 1881, when he removed to Kansas, there continuing in the same vocation until 1896, when he came to Montana, where he has since lived retired from active labors, making his home with his children in the vicinity of Harlem, and receiving from them a true filial solicitude, as does also his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Butcher and who was born in Illinois in 1836.

Thomas M. Everett attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of fourteen years, and later completed the sophomore course in Baker University at Baldwin City, Kan., in the public schools of which state he had fitted for college. After leaving the university Mr. Everett came west, passing the fall and winter of 1886 in California, whence he came to Helena, Mont., in the following spring. He there engaged in contracting and building for two years, and in the fall of 1888 he returned east, where he passed the winter at his old home. Upon returning to Montana, in the spring of 1889, he located at Harlem, Choteau county, the town having not yet an existence, and here he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, lying contiguous to the village. Later he secured two other tracts of 160 acres each on Milk river, two miles east of his homestead, and here he has since been extensively engaged in the raising of horses, and also securing good returns from the agricultural resources of his estate, much of the land being available for cultivation, but largely given to the raising of hay, of which he secures enormous yields. In politics Mr. Everett has been identified with the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and he has been prominently concerned in public affairs in Choteau county. For twelve years he was incumbent of the office of United States commissioner, appointed in 1889, he served as justice of the peace from 1892 until 1900, and since then has had the distinction of being chairman of the Republican county central committee, and a potent factor in advancing the party cause in this section of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Independent Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in his home town of Harlem.

Mr. Everett has been twice married. In 1892, in the capital city of the state, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Ianthe English, who met her death as the result of a pitiable accident, being killed by a Great Northern Railroad train near Harlem in 1895. She was born in Missouri in 1862, the daughter of Harvey English, one of Montana's sterling pioneers and a prominent citizen of Helena for many years, having long held the office of police magistrate in that city, where his death occurred in 1887. His daughter Ianthe was reared and educated in Helena, having been a mere child at the time of the family's removal to Montana. The second marriage of Mr. Everett was consummated on May 5, 1897, at Harlem, when he was united to Miss Addie Hemphill, born in Osceola, Iowa, in 1863, and reared and educated at Rock Springs, Wis., where her parents located during her early childhood. She came to Montana in 1892. Mr. Everett has one of the finest homes in northern Montana, which he erected himself in 1901 at a cost of $4,000. It is a favorite resort for their many friends.

THOMAS J. FARRELL.—For Thomas Joseph Farrell, of Missoula, life has been full of work and varied experiences, from the time when as an orphan boy he left his native land and with his grandmother dared the dangers of a thousand leagues of raging sea to seek a home and fortune in a new country. He landed at New York, and in a short time went to New Jersey, where he attended school intermittently for a few years, then worked for a month in St. Louis with an uncle, after which he passed some time at Earl, Ill., then, at the age of thirteen, went again to St. Louis for a year, when he went south to live with an uncle who was an overseer of a large plantation at Trinity, La., with whom he lived until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, in 1861, he returned to St. Louis. In May, 1864, Mr. Farrell crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, where he wintered. In the spring he started for Montana, but meeting some prospectors, he returned with them to Utah, and there remained until the next spring, when he again started for Montana, reaching Virginia City on April 14, 1865, and there kept a hotel, and invested $20,000 in silver mines in the Potosi valley, and to him, as to so many, the great slump in the silver market was disastrous.

Mr. Farrell had before this been dealing in horses on a large scale, putting out the first drove of mares ever turned on a range in Montana. He has also been extensively engaged in sheep and cattleraising, owning at one time the Farrellton ranch of 4,000 acres, which he sold in 1900. At times while he was dealing in live stock, Mr. Farrell had contracts to supply the United States government with animals, and the inspectors were in the habit of coming to his ranch to make their purchases, a course they never took in any other case. After disposing of his ranch in 1900, he removed to Missoula to secure good school facilities for his two boys, but is uncertain about his remaining there after their schooling is finished, for he has property and valuable interests in a number of places. He owns the Madison House and other real estate in Virginia City, and has a large livery and sale stable in Dickinson, N. D. Mr. Farrell was married in 1876 to Miss Margaret Brennan, also a native of Ireland, who came to America when she was young. They have three children, Bessie J., a graduate of the state normal school and now teaching in Missoula, and George T. and Thomas Joseph, who are students at the State University at Missoula. Their father is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, including the degree of honor.

Mr. Farrell has been a very useful citizen, always taking his place in the public service at the behest of his fellows and in every capacity rendering them a good return for their confidence. He was with the Virginia City company of volunteers in the Nez Perces war at Camas creek, as first lieutenant of the company, while later he was active in organizing the National Guard of Montana, and was first lieutenant of Company D, afterward being elected captain, and receiving his commission as such from Governor Leslie. Mr. Farrell has always been an active and zealous Democrat, and has rendered excellent service to his party. He was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1873 and has been school trustee, alderman of Virginia City, member of the state stock commission, and commissioner appointed to lay out the first road from Madison county to the Yellowstone National Park, which he did in 1873. He has been chairman of the county central committee of his party and a member of the state central committee a number of times, and has aided in organizing and winning many a victory for the cause he espoused. In all the relations of life he has shown himself an upright, straightforward, manly man, winning the esteem of new acquaintances, and never losing that of old ones. The history of the state shows no cleaner record or more creditable career than his.

HENRY J. FAUST.—Among the thrifty, enterprising and honest German-American citizens of Powell county, Mont., the subject of the following article, whose name forms its caption, is eminent. He is a merchant and general business man of Ovando, and was born in Minnesota in 1867. Although still a young man he has achieved commendable success in various enterprises. He is the son of Elias P. and Catherine (Johnston) Faust. The father was born in Germany, came to the United States at an early period and went direct to Minnesota. He thus became one of the first settlers of the St. Croix river country, and was by occupation a farmer. Subsequently he became a well-to-do and influential citizen of Chisago county, of which he was assessor for fifteen successive years, indicative of the confidence reposed in him by his friends and neighbors. He also held a number of other offices in the town of Chisago Lake. Politically he was a Republican, prominent and influential in all party affairs. He died at Chisago Lake in 1884. The mother of our subject was also born in Germany and is living a retired life in the village of Lindstrom, Minn. In 1887, at the age of twenty, young Faust left the old homestead in Minnesota and struck out for himself. He had gained a practical knowledge of mercantile business in a store in his native county, and thus equipped, came to Montana and located at Phillipsburg, where for a short period he officiated as clerk in a general store. From Phillipsburg, he went to Drummond, where he turned his attention to the railroad business and became check clerk at the Northern Pacific station. He then thoroughly learned the railway station business and later was promoted to be relief agent. Following this Mr. Faust returned to Minnesota to enjoy a visit of six months with his people, but in 1892 returned to Montana and entered into partnership with Mr. C. A. Jakways, under the name of Jakways & Faust. This is a most flourishing enterprise, doing a mercantile business of $30,000 a year. They freight their goods from Drummond, the nearest railroad point, forty miles distant. They are also engaged in the cattle business and have a ranch in the Cottonwood valley, ten miles northwest of Ovando, where they now have a fine property of 2,000 acres. In all these numerous and profitable lines Mr. Faust is an equal partner. In addition to his general business Mr. Faust has been postmaster at Ovando since November 1, 1898, and held a commission as notary for Powell county.

Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Zion Lodge No. 55, at Taylor's Falls, Minn. Mr. Faust's wife was Miss Cora A. Young, a native of Montana, having been born at McClelland gulch, Deer Lodge county, Mont., in 1877, a daughter of J. L. Young, a prominent stockman of Ovando. Mr. Faust is a quiet, yet earnest and forceful man, of excellent business judgment and is popular among a wide circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN is a descendant of a sturdy old Scotch family and exhibits the admirable traits which have carried that race to the front in every enterprise in which they have engaged. Moreover, he is well fitted by experience for the sheep industry, having been engaged in it from childhood. He was born July 15, 1870, in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, the son of William and Maggie (Godfrey) Fairbairn, all of the same nativity. Mr. Fairbairn passed his boyhood and youth in his native place and was well educated. After leaving school he gave a few years to the business of learning the sheep industry, working as a shepherd, and the experience thus acquired has been of inestimable benefit to him. In 1892 he started for America and, locating at Calgarry, Canada, passed a year there in the employ of a sheep outfit. He then came to Montana and engaged in the same vocation for a year, at the end of which he formed a partnership with Robert G. Shiel, and buying a band of sheep began feeding in Fergus county. They had 1,400 head doing well, but three months later the entire flock froze to death in a blizzard. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Fairbairn again went to work for others; but at the end of a year he made a visit to his old home in Scotland and remained eighteen months. When he returned to Montana he went to work in the sheep industry for George Perrie on Swimming Women creek. He remained in his employ two years, then, in partnership with John Mane, bought sheep and again went into business. They are still together and have under lease 7,000 acres adjoining the town site of Harlowton and fronting four miles on the Musselshell, from which they have abundance of water. The ranch also has the best natural protection. They winter from 8,000 to 10,000 sheep, Merino crossed with Cotswold being favorites. They have also under lease 1,280 acres under irrigation, on which they raise large crops of alfalfa, hay and other farm products. Mr. Fairbairn is a Freemason and a member of the Montana Sheep Growers' Association. He is regarded as one of the best-posted and most progressive sheep men in the state, and grows in strength and breadth from year to year, for he is a close and observing student, and a man of superior natural ability.

GEORGE F. FERRIS.—This gentleman was born at Galesburg, Ill., May 23, 1866. His father is Frederick H. Ferris, educated at Knox College, and a veteran of the Civil war, a Presbyterian in church affiliation and a Republican in politics; he is now engaged in ranching and insurance. He married Elizabeth Sherman, a daughter of Levi Sherman, of New York state, and his family consists of thirteen children, of whom George is the oldest.

George F. Ferris was educated in elementary and grammar schools and may almost be said to have been raised on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, so completely has his life, since leaving school, been given to railroading, and for the most part in the service of that road. He came to Montana in 1898, and has won and sustains the reputation of being one of the brightest railroad men in the state. In every department of the business which comes under his supervision he is au fait—familiar with all details, and ready at a glance to see and seize the strong point of the situation.

On June 18, 1889, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Carrie Allbaugh, a daughter of William Allbaugh, the nuptials being solemnized at Galesburg, Ill. They have three children, Grace, aged eleven years; Frank, ten, and Martha, three. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris descend from Revolutionary stock, that won distinction in that great struggle on many a hard-fought battle field. The Ferris family attains venerable ages as a rule, and is noted for remarkable inventive genius, an uncle of George being the inventor of the great Ferris wheel, so prominent a feature of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris possess social qualities which make their pleasant home a popular center and greatly endear them to their constantly expanding circle of friends.

SAMUEL L. FIELDER.—Arriving in Montana in 1885 with almost nothing in the way of worldly wealth, the subject of this review has, by a few years of industry, economy and good management, established himself in a fine home, with all the comforts of life about him and a competence which almost insures him against the reach of ill fortune. He was born December 14, 1852, in Pike county, Mo., the son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Fielder, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The father settled in Missouri when a young man and remained there until his death in 1887, engaged in farming. Two sons and eight daughters survive him.

Mr. Fielder, our immediate subject, spent his school days in Missouri, and remained on the homestead until April, 1885. In that year he came to Montana and locating at Bozeman, engaged in farming on his own account, leasing a small parcel of land for the purpose. Three years later he purchased of George Thompson 160 acres, with some slight improvements thereon, located three miles and a half north of Bozeman. To this he has added eighty acres by subsequent purchase. Part of the land is under irrigation, and brought to a high state of fruitfulness by his industry and skill. The land is near the mountains, and is well adapted to fall wheat, of which it produces good crops. He has recently erected a fine, large and convenient residence, which is elegantly furnished and made attractive by many evidences of taste and refinement on the part of its occupants. His farm is also improved with superior and well arranged barns, sheds and other necessary outbuildings, and provided with the latest and best appurtenances for the work to be done on it. Everything about the place suggests, even to the casual observer, that it is owned and conducted by a progressive, wide awake, up-to-date farmer, and man of superior intelligence and thrift. Mr. Fielder calls to mind the first New Year's dinner he enjoyed in Montana. It was in a little cabin about five miles above Red Bluff, with a man named Snow, an appropriate name, snow being plentiful and the temperature fifteen degrees below zero on that day.

Mr. Fielder was married February 5, 1880, to Miss Marietta Kincaid, a native of Marion county, Mo., born December 29, 1859, and daughter of Had. Kincaid, a wealthy farmer and stockraiser of that county, who still resides there. The mother passed away in June, 1886. Mrs. Fielder is a helpmeet for her husband in the true sense of the term, entering with spirit into all his plans and giving him active aid in carrying them out, both by her counsel and her more energetic personal assistance. They are highly respected and cordially esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. FLANDERS.—As long as history endures will the Americans acknowledge their indebtedness to the heroes who, between 1861 and 1865, fought for the preservation of the Union and the honors of the starry banner. Among those who wore the blue and rendered valiant and patriotic service during the Civil war is Mr. Flanders, who is one of the representative business men of Bozeman and one of the pioneers of Montana, where he has lived and labored to worthy ends. The ranks of those who served in the Civil war are fast being decimated by time, and the observer can not fail to see the evidences of age in the surviving veterans—the silvering hair, the enfeebled steps—and the younger generation can scarce fail to be moved by the spectacle and to bow in honor to those who served their country and perpetuated its integrity. The military record of Mr. Flanders is one which will ever stand to his honor. He was born in Orange county, Vt., on February 22, 1840, the son of Blaisdell and Mary (Newcombe) Flanders, natives of Vermont, where the former passed his life, passing away at the age of fifty years, while his widow lived to attain the extreme age of eighty-eight years, her death occurring in Boston, Mass., on September 11, 1899, at the home of one of her daughters. Of their six children only two are living. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and both father and mother were people of sterling character.

George W. Flanders was reared on the old Vermont farm and in the district schools he laid the foundation for the education and broad fund of information he has gained by intimate association with the practical affairs of life. Learning the carpenter trade, he worked at it until the dark cloud of civil war rose on the national horizon and made ready response to the higher duty which faced the sturdy yeomen of the country. In his eighteenth year he joined the Bradford Guards of the Vermont state militia, which were called out upon the first call for troops to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, and in May, 1861, Mr. Flanders was mustered into the United States service in Company D, First Vermont Regiment, under Capt. D. K. Andrews, for three months, thus being one of the very first soldiers to go to the front. In almost the first battle, that of Big Bethel, he was among the first to be wounded, where he received a bullet in the left shoulder, and the ball has never been extracted. Upon his recovery from this wound, on October 15, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company B, Sixth Vermont Infantry, for three years.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Mr. Flanders was shot through the top of the lungs and lay on the battlefield all night. The next day he was carried off the field to the improvised hospital by George Woods, and to this fraternal and noble act he undoubtedly owes his life. The two comrades never saw each other again until in 1895 at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Paul. A stranger approached Mr. Flanders, who wore a Montana badge, and enquired for the Montana headquarters, stating that he wished if possible to find an old soldier named George W. Flanders. Mr. Flanders answered: "Well, I'm the man." His interrogator could not be convinced that such was the case, but when Mr. Flanders inquired his name and asked if he recalled carrying him off the battlefield, the questioner went no farther, and the result of the identification may well be imagined. After receiving the wound in the lungs Mr. Flanders escaped farther injuries, though he had many close calls during his term of service. He was not ill after recovering from this wound, being able to report for duty each day. He took part in every battle and every skirmish in which his regiment was engaged except during the time he was incapacitated by the injuries mentioned. At the expiration of his three-years term he was at Fredericksburg, Va., and there he re-enlisted for "three years or until the close of the war," this being his third distinctive mark of loyalty to his country. He was promoted to second lieutenant and then to first, then transferred to the Sixth Army Corps and given command of a division ambulance corps, which position he retained until peace was declared, and was present at the surrender of Lee, after which he received his honorable discharge, at Montpelier, Vt. No truer patriot or more valiant soldier ever imperiled his life in the cause of his country.

Soon after his return to Vermont and early in 1866, Mr. Flanders started forth on a tour of the great west, in search for a place in which to settle and establish himself in life. He made the long trip across the plains and arrived in Helena, Mont., about July 10, of the same year. He became sufficiently impressed with that place, then a flourishing mining camp, to decide to there "drive his home stake." Here he worked at his trade and also prospected and mined, as did practically the entire population, and here he continued his residence until 1870, when he closed his business interests and went to Bozeman, Gallatin county, where he has made his home for more than thirty years, and has been conspicuously identified with its business and industrial interests, retaining the confidence and high esteem of the community in the latter days of progress and prosperity, even as he did when development had scarce commenced. At Bozeman he worked at his trade about six months, then built and operated a shingle mill and later a sawmill, being very successful in these from the start. Still later he erected a larger mill on Middle creek, about nine miles southeast of Bozeman, and equipped it with improved machinery. For fifteen years he was associated with a partner in the operation of the mill, and then they sold out. Within a year, however, Mr. Flanders re-purchased the property, and in 1892 opened a large lumber yard in Bozeman, and he has ever since continued the two enterprises, now having a manager for his city yards and personally supervising the mill.

Twice since becoming one of the pioneers of Montana has Mr. Flanders visited his old Green Mountain home, and there, on February 24, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Parks, born in that state on June 8, 1858, the daughter of John and Mary (Bacon) Parks, the former being born on July 4, 1820, and the latter on July 1, 1819. They are representatives of old New England families. The parents came to Montana in 1887 to pass their declining days with their daughter, who has ever accorded them the deepest filial solicitude. Here the mother died on November 20, 1899, at the age of eighty years, while the father of Mrs. Flanders still abides in her home (August, 1901), now having attained the venerable age of eighty-one. He ran away from home when a small boy and adopted a seafaring life, being taken on board a man of war, and continuing in the naval service until he had attained his legal majority. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders have three children: Clara M., Laura M. and George W., Jr. The family home in Bozeman is a spacious and attractive modern residence, which was erected in 1889. Here is dispensed a gracious hospitality to the many friends, and no family in the community has more. Mr. Flanders keeps constant his interest in his old comrades, retaining membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Bozeman, and it may be stated that when in the army he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, then a candidate for a second term. By locating in Montana he was denied the privilege of voting for another presidential candidate until Montana was admitted to statehood, and he then, in 1896, supported William McKinley, while he has steadily in state and local politics been a stanch Republican.

RICHARD FINLEY.—Coming to the United States as a child and to Montana when a youth, Mr. Finley is one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has maintained his home for long years. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 20, 1844, the eldest of the eight children born to John and Catherine (Cody) Finley, emigrants to the United States about 1851, where they located first in Virginia, and made their home until 1856. They then removed to Wisconsin, where the father was a farmer until his death in 1888. His widow resides in Wisconsin.

Richard Finley early became inured to the work of the farm, receiving a public school education, and followed this occupation until 1862, when he crossed the plains to Colorado and engaged in quartz mining at Central City until 1864, which stands as the year of his coming to Montana. He arrived in Virginia City on the 15th of July. He secured, and at once began operations, on placer claims in Alder gulch. He was in Virginia City in the days when the vigilance committees took the responsibility of ridding the country of its cutthroats and outlaws, and witnessed the hanging of Brady and Dolan and also the placing of fifty lashes upon the bared back of one Kelly, who was accused of being an accomplice of Brady and who was sent out of the camp after this punishment.

Mr. Finley's health became impaired, and he disposed of his mining claims, and in 1878 came to the Ruby valley and took up his present ranch, one mile north of Laurin, his postoffice town. He has 170 acres of fertile land, has made the best of improvements on his place and here devotes his attention to the raising of hay and grain and cattle, so directing his efforts as to have gained marked success. In politics he supports the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. On October 26, 1872, Mr. Finley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Cummings, who was born in Ireland, the daughter of John and Delia (Kenny) Cummings.

JOHN FLAHERTY.—One of the successful stockgrowers of Jefferson county, where his postoffice address is Cold Springs, John Flaherty has been a resident of the northwest since the early pioneer days, when life on the frontier had not lost its exciting characteristics. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on November 10, 1846, one of the five children of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Flaherty, representatives of fine old Irish stock, who emigrated to America in 1851, locating in VanBurensburg, Montgomery county, Ill., where the father followed his trade of shoemaking until his death. John Flaherty passed his youth in Illinois, securing his education in the public schools. In 1865 he started for the west, coming to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in teaming through the summer, returning to his home in the fall, where he remained during the winter ot 1865, his father passing away in the following spring. He then started again for the west, having Montana in mind as his destination.

He came by way of Salt Lake City with an ox team, had no trouble with Indians and arrived in Virginia City on October 22, 1866. He remained there until January 10, 1867, when he joined the stampede to the Salmon river district in Idaho, going by Bannack and reaching his destination on February 11. He was delayed ten days by storms, and then started for the diggings at Leesburg, Lemhi county, where he worked in the mines until August 15, when he started for Montana, coming by Salmon City, the north fork of the Salmon river and the headquarters of the Big Hole river, where, in company with fourteen others, he worked at placer mining in Homestake gulch. His efforts were attended with fair success and he remained about two months, and then started for Virginia City. The first day the party camped on the ground where Gen. Gibbons fought the Nez Perces. There they separated, and Mr. Flaherty started for Highland gulch, coming down the Big Hole river by French gulch, thence by the Mill creek wagon road, south of Anaconda and by Silver Bow creek to Highland, whence he made his way to Virginia City, where he arrived October 24, 1867. He went to work a few miles above that city in the Ore Cash mine, and two months later returned to Virginia City, after which he was employed about fourteen months on Cardwell's ranch at the mouth of North Boulder creek. There he joined his brother, who had been in this section from 1864. This was their first meeting here and both worked on this ranch until 1868.

In the spring of 1869 Mr. Flaherty purchased the Cottonwood ranch on North Boulder creek, where he has since been engaged in farming and general stockraising, successful in his efforts and wintering about 500 head of cattle and 100 horses. He is thoroughly progressive, using discriminaton in his methods, and holds and retains the respect and confidence of his friends. In politics Mr. Flaherty affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served eighteen years as road supervisor, and he has been on the board of school trustees of his county for even a longer period. In November, 1872, Mr. Flaherty was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Murray, who was born in Andrew county, Mo., the daughter of Robert B. and Rebecca (Yates) Murray, natives of Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty have had eight children, all of whom are living save one daughter. They are: Edward B., John T., Ida May (deceased), William A., Charles D., Richard M., George F. and James S. Flaherty.

SAMUEL H. FORNEY.—Existing ancient records designate a long and conspicuous identification of the ancestors of Mr. Forney with the annals of the American history. His great-grandfather, in agnatic line, was John Forney, who emigrated from France to America in early colonial days, taking up land in Pennsylvania and paying William Penn one dollar for executing the deed. The maternal ancestors likewise located in Pennsylvania in Penn's time, and became members of the Society of Friends. Although the Quakers always insist on peace and discourage warfare, yet John Forney did yeoman service as a soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution. From him the descent traces through his son Jacob Forney, born in Berks county, Pa., and married Sarah Kane of the same county. They were parents of Jacob K. Forney, the father of Samuel H. Jacob K. Forney married Elizabeth McNeil, also born in Berks county, and of their five sons and four daughters, Samuel H. was the fourth in order of birth.

Samuel H. Forney was two years old when his parents removed to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1857, and there he attended school and, as he waxed strong in years and physique, contributed cheerfully more and more to the work of the parental farmstead. In 1878 he made an expedition to the Black Hills, where he remained a short time, after which he came to Miles City, Mont., and assisted in building Fort Keogh and engaged in freighting the ensuing winter. He then located in Fort Buford, where he secured an outfit and went to Choteau county and assisted in building Fort Assinnaboine, after which he continued freighting until 1881, when he secured a ranch on Pine creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, later disposing of this property and purchasing his present ranch, located nine miles east of Fridley, his postoffice address. To his original purchase he has added until he now has 2,600 acres, and also utilizes a section of land which he leases.

Here he is engaged in the raising of a fine grade of horses and cattle, usually having from 100 to 150 head of cattle and from fifty to seventy-five horses. In cattle he gives special attention to the breeding of shorthorns, while in horses his favorite breed is imported Clydesdale, of which he has one of the finest specimens in the state. Mr. Forney is a man of mentality and marked force of character, and is impressing himself upon the industrial life of Park county, being held in high esteem and occupying an influential position. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 3, 1891, Mr. Forney was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie Chase, born in Tioga county, Pa., the daughter of Edwin and Mary E. (Palmer) Robbins, natives of New York, the Robbins family being of good old English stock, while the Palmers trace their ancestry to the Pilgrims, Wiliam Palmer being one of the historic passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Forney have four children, Claude, Bessie, Alforetta and Inez.

M J. FITZPATRICK.—Commonly called the father of Anaconda, Mr. Fitzpatrick was one of the first and has been one of the most active and fruitful promoters of the enterprising and attractive little city. For nearly twenty years he has added to its growth and prosperity by his farseeing and accurate business capacity. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 18, 1848, and was thoroughly educated in the excellent public schools of that city. Looking westward in his aspirations he left home in 1869, and, going to Iowa, passed two years there teaching school in Clinton county, after which he went to Colorado and there taught for some time, and afterward in Wyoming. Reaching Montana in 1880 he put in two years teaching in Warm Springs valley, where he also took up and improved a ranch. When Anaconda was started in 1883, he was one of the first business men on the ground, and has since been active and vigorous in pushing its development and progress. For a year he clerked in a store, and in 1884 opened the Anaconda Real Estate and Insurance Agency, which for nearly twenty years has been one of the leading business enterprises of the city. In addition to his business contributions to the enlargement and aggrandizement of the city, he has served its people in several important public offices. He was a justice of the peace for six years, from 1884 to 1890; was a city councilman from the Third ward, from 1892 to 1898; and has been president of the school board since 1900. In fraternal relations he is also prominent, being a charter member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and United Workmen of Anaconda, and has given to their interests the energetic service that characterizes his work in every public enterprise. In Clinton county, Iowa, in 1870, he married Miss Sophia Heller, who was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1857, and they have two children: Cornelia K., now the wife of G. S. E. Wisner, the city clerk of Anaconda and cashier in the real estate office of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Jesse S., who is married and living in Anaconda. They are well esteemed in social circles and dispense at the pleasant Fitzpatrick home a genial and graceful hospitality.

JAMES E. FOX.—Tracing his lineage through many generations of stanch Irish stock, and himself a native of the Emerald Isle, though he has passed practically his entire life in America, Mr. Fox is a successful ranchman and representative citizen of Choteau county, who has been prominent in the advocacy of the cause of the laboring man and in political affairs, and is known and honored for his inflexible integrity. He was born in County Kildare, Ireland, on August 17, 1843, the son of John J. and Rosa (Hughes) Fox, both natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America about 1849. For many years John J. Fox was a machinist in various cities of the eastern and middle states, finally locating in Chicago, where he conducted a grocery business for several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1876. His widow still resides in that city, which has been her home for many years and where she was living at the time of the great fire of 1871.

James E. Fox received his educational training in parochial schools at Bridgeport, Conn., and Rock Island, Ill. He began the active work of life in a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Rock Island, where he was employed for several years. In 1863 the family removed to Chicago, and here Mr. Fox had a position in a wholesale dry goods house for eighteen months, after which he held a clerkship in his father's grocery. In 1865 he returned to Ireland, from whose shores he had departed when a mere child. While in Dublin Mr. Fox was held as a guest of Queen Victoria for four months, being suspected of having a hand in the Fenian movement then in progress. After passing about two years in Ireland and England he returned to his home in Chicago, and in 1868 went south to Crawfordsville, Miss., where he was for a time concerned in the raising of cotton. In 1869 he located at Memphis, Tenn., where for thirteen years he was connected with the dry goods house of Lowenstein Bros., and he then entered into partnership with a member of that firm and conducted a coal business in that city for a year, and later was for two years there engaged in the furnishing-goods trade.

In 1881 Mr. Fox located in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was for four years a partner in the establishment of D. C. Lowenstein & Co. In the spring of 1886 he came to Helena, Mont., and held a clerkship in the IXL bazaar until 1889, when he removed to Harlem, Choteau county, and located his present ranch, which is most eligibly situated on the Milk river, and in 1890 he went to Great Falls and there held a position in the clothing house of Thisted, Brosnan & Co., for three years, while for the next three years, as salesman and buyer, he was in charge of the dry-goods department of the Anaconda Company's store at Belt. Then was on his ranch for a time and was thereafter employed for seven months in the mercantile establishment of L. Whitney & Co., at Carbonado. In 1899 he took up his permanent location on his ranch, which he has brought under excellent improvement and now which comprises 400 acres of exceptionally arable land and is devoted to the raising of hay and grain. The operations of his ranch now engage his entire time and attention, and from it he secures excellent returns. Mr. Fox has led a life of consecutive industry, his career has been varied in character and his success has been achieved by worthy means.

Mr. Fox takes an independent stand in politics, and, through occupying responsible positions, has had considerable influence in political affairs. While a resident of Memphis, Tenn., he was president of the local lodges of the Knights of Innisfail, the United Order of Workingmen, the Knights of the Red Branch and the Knights of Honor. He was president of the central committee of the Greenback party of Shelby county, Tenn., and secretary of the party organization of his ward in the city of Memphis. After coming to Montana he assisted in the organization of the Clerks' Union at Great Falls and was elected its first president in 1894. The following year he represented the union in its successful overtures to secure membership in the Trades Council of Cascade county, of which he was chosen vice-president, serving one term, and thereafter being elected and re-elected president. At Helena, in 1895, he was prominently concerned in the organization of the Trade and Labor Council of the state, being president of the preliminary organization. He has ever had the cause of the laboring man closely at heart, as is evident from even the data entered in this connection, and he has been an active and potent worker in the cause. In Memphis, Tenn., in the summer of 1875, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Cunningham, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children, Ella, Minnie, James E., Jr., and Susie.

ALONZO H. FOSTER.—In reviewing the characteristic scenes and incidents of life on the frontier, Mr. Foster may well figure as an effective source of information, for his pioneer experiences were many and varied, while he has marked power as a conversationalist. He has been postmaster of Boulder, Jefferson county, since 1897, enjoys a distinctive popularity in the county, and is known as an able business man and honored as a sterling pioneer, having come to Montana when a young man. He was born in McKean county, Pa., on September 27, 1835, the son of Daniel and Asha (Smith) Foster, natives of Camden, N. J., and the state of New York. The paternal American ancestors in the agnatic line were three brothers, who came from England on the second voyage of the Mayflower, and a genealogical record was kept from the early days until a short time ago, when it was lost through the death of a cousin, and no trace of it has as yet been found. Daniel Foster removed from New Jersey to Pennsylvania to look after certain of his father's interests in large tracts of land in the west part of the state. There was celebrated his marriage and there was the family home for the greater portion of his parents' lives. They resided in Ohio two years, for an equal time in Indiana, after which they returned to Pennsylvania, and lived in Clarion and Jefferson counties the residue of their days, honored and esteemed by all who knew them. The father followed carpenter and millwright work during the most of his active life.

Alonzo H. Foster received a public school education, and in 1854, being then nearly nineteen, he bought his time of his father, this action being taken voluntarily, as their relations were most cordial, and agreed to pay $250, to be paid by clearing twelve acres of heavily timbered land. Mr. Foster showed his executive ability by employing others to do the work while he found remunerative employment elsewhere to enable him to fully pay his father within one year. The next year Mr. Foster attended school, working nights and mornings for his board. For the ensuing three years he taught winters and in the summer continued his studies in an academy, until he was granted a "professional" certificate, this being the highest grade then issued to teachers in Pennsylvania. He then removed to Pana, Ill., where he was in pedagogic work for five months in the winter of 1859-60. In the spring he started for Colorado, following an ox team the entire distance and arriving at South Clear creek, where he engaged in mining until February, 1863, when he went to Denver, and joined four others in outfitting for the trip to Montana. They left Denver on the 21st of February with one mule team, coming by Fort Bridger and via Soda Springs to the Snake river. In the party, which was greatly augmented en route, were William Owsley, Dr. W. L. Steele, James Vivian and William Roe. Aside from exciting experiences while rafting and crossing streams, and on hunting and fishing trips indulged in, the trip was uneventful.

They arrived at Bannack on April 23, 1863, and Mr. Foster soon betook himself to the famous camp of Alder gulch, and that vicinity was his stamping ground for nearly a decade. Upon his arrival he purchased an interest in a mine, worked it a few months with fair success and sold it in November at a profit. He then returned east and the next spring again started for Montana. On this trip the party usually kept ahead of the Indians, but one day as they passed a point of interest an altercation between an Indian and a white man precipitated definite trouble, and the Indians forthwith went on the war path. They congregated in numbers where the trouble occurred and the following day hostilities were instituted in a most decided way, and emigrants and freighters from one to two days behind Mr. Foster's train were slaughtered indiscriminately, the fighting beginning at Morrow's trading place. Mr. Foster's horse was stolen, presumably by an Indian, and he was unable to recover it, although he made vigorous search. Mr. Foster was then engaged in the livery business at Virginia City for eight years. While living there, but absent from home, the Vigilantes organized for the protection of the cummunity, and on his return he was made a member of the local vigilance committee. One morning when starting from his lodging place he was confronted by the not unusual sight of two men hanging from fence poles, thus expiating their crimes and serving as examples to other malefactors. Heroic measures were necessary then, and by no other means could Montana have been cleared of the banditti that infested the territory.

Disposing of his livery business, Mr. Foster too merchandise on the road, selling it from a wagon, also taking orders for other supplies. He operated between Virginia City and Glendale and vicinity successfully in this enterprise for three years, when he located in Glendale and operated a stage line between Glendale and Melrose in Silver Bow county. He removed to Boulder in 1884 and with this place as headquarters ran a stage line from Wickes to Elkhorn and later freighted to Elkhorn, continuing this enterprise successfully until the advent of the railroad, when he turned his attention once more to mining, operating two iron mines, the Monarch and Montana Central, four miles above Elkhorn, of which he was manager and an owner. He was thus successfully engaged for two years, and in 1900 the mine was sold to the American Smelting & Refining Company for $15,000.

Mr. Foster is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has been active in promoting its local interests. In the early 'eighties he served as county commissioner of Jefferson county, and in 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Boulder, in which capacity he has since served with signal efficiency. Fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen, and the auxiliary, the Degree of Honor. On October 23, 1878, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Beard, born in Nebraska, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Miller) Beard, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, the father being among the pioneers of Montana, whither he came with his family in the early 'sixties. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had three children, Frank and Emma, who are deceased, and Alonzo H.

REV. LAWRENCE BENEDICT B. PALLADINO, S. J.—Not to a work of this nature is the privilege of entering more incidental record concerning the great and all pervading influence which the Catholic church has exerted in connection with the history of the great northwest from that early epoch when the sun kissed a thousand hills and valleys as yet untrod by the feet of white men and when only the beasts of the field disputed dominion with the stalwart Indian brave, and yet from no compilation which touches the generic history of this section of the Union can there be eliminated frequent and appreciative reference to those noble emissaries of the gracious mother church who have here lived and labored for the salvation of souls and the furtherance of the Master's cause. From the earliest period until the present time, when the majestic twentieth century swings into the cycle of the ages, there have been found within the borders of the present state of Montana priests of the church who have lived lives of high consecration and utmost usefulness, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer, distributing to the necessity of saints, given to hospitality," and with the utmost self-abnegation giving themselves and their lives to the work which stands for the only ultimate good in human life and accomplishment. The work of the early missionaries among the Indians was such as to merit a volume in record, for theirs it was to "condescend to men of low estate," "in weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness," ever holding to their mark of their high calling as servants in the vineyard of the Divine Master. Thus in this compilation will be found many references to the Catholic church and its zealous workers in Montana, and among the members of the priesthood in the diocese at the present time there is unmistakably none who has given more thought and study to the lives and labors of the early missionaries among the Indians, more careful consideration to the character and needs of these wards of the government in later years, and who is more of an authority in Indian history in the northwest than Father Palladino, whose ministrations in Montana have already been protracted over more than a third of a century and who is now in pastoral charge of St. Francis Xavier church and parish at Missoula. It is our pleasure and privilege to here enter a brief record concerning his life and labors.

Father Palladino is a native of Tilicto, a small

Rev. L. B. Palladino

village in the Apennines some thirty miles from the beautiful and historic old city of Genoa, Italy, where he was born on the 15th of August, 1837, being the son of Julius and Magdalene (Ricci) Palladino, both of whom were born in central Italy, where they passed their entire lives, the former having been engaged in mercantile pursuits. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, and two of the sons entered the priesthood, while two of the daughters consecrated their lives also to the service of the church, becoming members, one of a visitation order at Chambery, Savoy; the other of the Sisters of St. Dorothea. The subject of this sketch is the only representative of his family in America. Father Palladino received his early educational discipline in his native land and thereafter still further continued his studies in France. He completed his theological course in Monaco, and was ordained to the priesthood, at Nice, in May, 1863. He had become identified with the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, joining the order in 1855, at Massa, Duchy of Modena, Italy. Immediately after his ordination Father Palladino came to America, and his first location was in California, where he became vice-president of Santa Clara College, in the city of the same name. Later he was incumbent of the chair of Latin and Greek in Saint Ignatius College, at San Francisco. He continued his labors in California until 1867, when he came to western Montana, which was then under the spiritual jurisdiction of the archbishop of Oregon, and was here assigned to the church mission on the Jacko Indian reservation, where he remained until 1873, laboring with unwavering zeal and devotion for the betterment of the condition of the Indians and for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Under his administration the mission was greatly improved in its material equipment and its system. He instituted the boys' boarding school and other noteworthy improvements and spared no effort or self-denial in furthering the interests of those to whom he ministered. In connection with the work of the church in Montana Father Palladino has played an important part, and as one of the pioneer priests of the diocese his name is held in high honor by all classes of citizens, the writer of this article having listened to the most kindly and appreciative endorsements of the man, the priest and his work from many sources. In 1873 he came to Helena in charge of the work of a parish whose organization was scarcely more than nominal, and here he found ample scope for the exercise of his marked executive ability as well as his functions as a priest. During his regime the church edifice, which is now the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts in the capital city, was erected, while all branches of church work felt his invigorating influence. He remained in charge of the Helena parish until 1883, when the diocese of Helena was formed and Bishop Brondel was installed over it. Father Palladino was then recalled to and given charge of St. Ignatius mission and of St. Francis Xavier church and parish in Missoula, where he has since been located, with the exception of about four years, as will be duly noted. In 1867 he purchased the property in Missoula where the academy and hospital now stand, and this parish shows on every hand the result of his devoted and untiring efforts, while he holds the affection of his flock and the highest esteem of the entire community. In 1894 Father Palladino was called to the presidency of Gonzaga College, at Spokane, Wash., and this incumbency he retained for two years, after which he went to Seattle, where he was assistant priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception for one and one-half years, while his duties also demanded his visiting many other sections of Washington in a missionary capacity. In 1899 he returned to the diocese of Helena and was again assigned to the parish in Missoula, where he was welcomed with unalloyed affection and enthusiasm by his people, and here he has since maintained his field of labor.

Father Palladino is a close and analytical student and a man of high intellectual atttainments. As a writer and speaker he is vigorous and forceful, his diction being elegant and refined and his logic close and accurate. His personality is genial and unaffected, and he wins the good will and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact, at once impressing one with his earnestness of purpose and unreserved sympathy with his fellow men in all the walks of life, his sympathy and tolerance springing from an unfailing source.

Father Palladino has made a peculiarly careful study of the early history of the northwest, of Indian character and its springs of thought and action, and no man in the Union is better qualified to write accurately and entertainingly in regard to Indian history, in connection with which he is a recognized authority. In 1894 he published a signally valuable work entitled "Indian and White in the Northwest," which none can peruse without unfailing interest and appreciation, while it will ever stand as a classic in the line and as a valuable contribution to American history. In 1900 Father Palladino issued another work, a small volume, entitled "May Blossoms," a series of beautifully expressed sentiments derived from Bible suggestion and representing the labor of a score of years. Of radically different order from the work previously mentioned, it breathes of beautiful spirituality and exalted thought, and touches the appreciative reader with the gracious softness of a benediction. It has received most favorable comments from both the religious and secular press of the country. In the midst of his "ceaseless toil and endeavor" Father Palladino finds time to contribute occasional articles of note to religious publications, and his life is one prolific in good works and kindly deeds.

LOUIS L. FOWLER.—The German element of our national commonwealth has been one of the most important in furthering the substantial and normal development and advancement of the country. Mr. Fowler is one of the prosperous farmers of Madison county who has attained success by energy, industry and excellent judgment. Mr. Fowler was born in 1857 at Baltimore, Md., being the youngest of the three children of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Fowler, both of whom were Germans. John Fowler emigrated to America about 1840 and located in Maryland, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Louis L. Fowler attended the public schools of Maryland, secured a good English education, and learned the carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention for some time in his native state. In early manhood he came to Nevada, where he remained for two years, and then on to Montana, which state has since been his home and where success has attended his timely and effective efforts. Mr. Fowler did valiant service as a soldier while a member of Company I, First Cavalry, U. S. A., in the memorable Nez Perces war, under Gen. Howard, and received an honorable discharge on termination of his service. Upon locating in Madison county Mr. Fowler turned his attention to ranch work, and in 1881 he secured a tract of government land, which is a portion of his present fine ranch property, located one and one-half miles from his postoffice town, Cameron. He now controls 3,000 acres of land, raises excellent crops of hay and grain and also raises highgrade horses and cattle. He was never married. In politics Mr. Fowler exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM P. FOX.—Among the alert and popular young business men of the little city of Sheridan, Madison county, is William P. Fox, who was born on July 10, 1860, in New York city, the eldest of the eight children of Peter and Louise (Bethausen) Fox. The father, a merchant tailor, later removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he now resides. He was born in the state of New York and his wife in Cologne, Prussia. William was ten years old when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where, in Milwaukee, in 1873, he found employment in a mercantile establishment for six years, when he took a position in a large department store in the same city, having charge of the woolens and being the buyer for his department. In 1880 he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and, with the mercantile house of A. Dickson & Co., had general charge of all goods received. In 1883 he engaged with the great house of Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, and later entered the employ of Alms & Doepke, at Cincinnati, where he had charge of the shawl department for one year, and returned to Indianapolis and entered the employ of A. Dickson & Co.

After two years he made a radical change of occupation, going to a Texas sheep ranch owned by his brother. Later he was employed in a dry goods establishment at El Paso for one summer, and then was thirty months in the cloak department of Sanger Bros., at Dallas. In 1889 Mr. Fox went to St. Paul, Minn., and entered the employ of Mannheimer & Co. In the fall of 1889 he took charge of a store in Grand Forks, N. D., for one year, and was recalled to Wisconsin by the death of his father. In 1890 Mr. Fox came to Helena, Mont., and was in business one year for himself, then was employed in leading establishments in Butte and Phillipsburg. In 1893 he returned to Chicago, and in the spring of 1894 engaged as a traveling salesman of dry goods, shoes, etc. On December 22, 1894, he opened a general store at Sheridan and here he has since conducted a very satisfactory business. He is a close and discriminating buyer, is thoroughly familiar with the business and his establishment is a popular one. He also has mining interests in Bear gulch. In politics Mr. Fox gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

GEORGE B. FRANKS, a leading and enterprising merchant of Whitehall, Jefferson county, was born in Fayette county, Pa., on May 25, 1857. His parents were Phineas and Nancy (Buttermore) Franks, both natives of the above mentioned county. Phineas Franks died on October 28, 1901, from injuries received in an accident, at the age of seventy-eight years. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were John Franks and George Buttermore, and each was a native of Fayette county, Pa. There were eleven sons and five daughters, thirteen of whom are living. The ancestors of George B. Franks, on both the paternal and maternal sides, took an active part in the Revolution, on the side of the colonies, and before and after the war they were farmers, their property being not far from Connellsville, Pa.

In 1859 Phineas Franks removed from Pennsylvania and located in Wayne county, Ohio, and after seven years of farming there he located in Noble county, Ind., until 1872, and then went to Marion county, Iowa, for a short time, thence going to Missouri and settling in Vernon county, where was the family home until the death of the mother, on January 4, 1873. She left two sons and one daughter.

During the serious depression of that period it appeared to Mr. Franks that the west offered better inducements to a young man than did the east, so in 1873 he came to Montana, locating temporarily at Bozeman. He had come to Corinne by railroad, and on to Bozeman with a freight outfit, arriving March 7, 1873. Here he profitably engaged in freighting and cattle driving between Corinne and Bozeman and Fort McLeod, which he continued twelve years. He then took up a ranch on the North Boulder river, near that of the Hon. Edward Cardwell, and engaged quite extensively in the cattle business for six years, when he sold out and purchased the ranch on the South Boulder river where he now resides, and on which he winters about 200 head of cattle.

Mr. Franks engaged in the meat business in 1892, having a commodious store in Whitehall, conducting this for three years. He then sold it to Tinsley Brothers, and gave his undivided attention to the ranch until May 1, 1900, when he bought back the meat business. Since then he has done an extensive business in butchering and the establishment is well equipped with every necessary facility for the enterprise. On July 2, 1888, Mr. Franks was united in marriage to Miss Ada Randall, who was born near Sheridan, Mont., on January 28, 1870, and is a daughter of O. E. Randall, of South Boulder. They have three children, Gladys, Isa and Jean. For a number of years Mr. Franks has served as school trustee and for two terms he was registration agent. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His financial and social success is due to his strong personal traits of character and superior business ability. In the community in which he resides he is highly esteemed and he numbers many friends, even beyond the borders of the state.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.—Recognized as one of the successful and progressive stockraisers of Park county, where he has a valuable ranch of 480 acres, Mr. Francis is a native of Carroll county, Mo., born on February 20, 1846, son of James and Elizabeth (Cole) Francis, the former a native of Edgar county, Ill., and the latter of Carroll county, Mo. James Francis early moved to Missouri, and thence joined the argonauts who made their way across the plains to California in the gold excitement of 1849. He engaged in mining somewhat more than a year, with sufficient success to prompt him to locate permanently in that state and he returned to Missouri for his family, but died a short time after his arrival, the inexorable summons frustrating the ambitious plans he had formulated. The family consisted of one son and one daughter, and the mother survived until 1856.

William H. Francis was identified with agricultural pursuits in Missouri until 1879, when he came to Montana, and locating in the Gallatin valley, operated a ranch for four years, after which he removed to Shields river valley, and secured a homestead claim of 160 acres, about seven miles from the mouth of the river. To this he has added 320 acres of railroad land, which he purchased, and here he has since resided, devoting his attention principally to stockraising and making a specialty of the Angus and Hereford cattle, of which he always has a fine grade. He has done much to improve the livestock interests through his discriminating and progressive methods, and usually winters about 150 head of cattle, and his efforts have been attended with gratifying success. Though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Francis has for the past fourteen years held the office of school trustee in his county, maintaining a lively interest in the cause of education. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party, while fraternally he is identified with the American Yeomen. On December 15, 1866, Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Freeman, born in Missouri, the daughter of William and Ann Freeman, natives of Ohio. The family circle has contained six children, Charles, Thomas and Oscar, all successful ranchers in the Shields river valley; David, who remained at the paternal home; Mary, the wife of Guy Hunter, of Cottonwood, in the same valley, and Ethel, who is at home with her parents.

W. A. FREDERICKS.—Born in Hastings county, in the province of Ontario, in 1830, and dying at Willow creek, Gallatin county, Mont., in September, 1879, in the half century of his life, Wellington A. Fredericks, saw men and events in many places and took his part in productive labor in various capacities, always doing well. His parents were John and Johanna Fredericks, natives of Ontario, but moved to Wisconsin and located within the present limits of the city of Madison, of which they were the first settlers and founders. The father there secured a tract of land and built a flouring mill. He then laid out the residue in town lots and gave them away to persons who agreed to build homes and live on them. This was the beginning of the present capital city of Wisconsin. Later being sued for damage done to the city by the water of his mill dam backing up and injuring certain property, he tore down the mill and left the city, and having secured a large tract of land twenty miles distant, again erected mills and gave away lots, thereby founding the present town of Belleville, to which he gave the name of his native place in Canada. Here he remained until he died. Mr. Fredericks spent his school days at his home, remaining with the family until 1849, when he caught the "gold fever," then raging in all parts of the country, and traveled overland to California. On the way he was laid up with fever in Humboldt valley, and the outfit were obliged to leave him behind. They left with him, however, a supply of provisions, and in two or three weeks he was able to follow and overtake them. He spent ten years in California and Nevada, where he built sixteen mills, and also built the dance hall on the single stump of a great redwood tree. In all his ventures he was successful and prosperous. He had an interest in a quartz claim, however, which he traded on good prospects for town lots in San Francisco. But his title being defective he lost $10,000 in investments in addition to the time and money spent in litigation with a view to securing his rights. On his return trip in 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Gilbert, of Belleville, Canada, a daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Ross) Gilbert, and a granddaughter of Samuel Gilbert, one of the founders of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks had two children who died in infancy, and another who died later. One son, Hiram Don, is living and aids his mother in conducting the farm. After marrying they located at Belleville, Wis., where he took charge of his father's flouring mill, saw mill and woolen mills, remaining until April, 1864, when he moved overland by mule and ox trains to Fort Ellis, where he built a sawmill and equipped it with machinery which he had brought with him. He sold this soon afterward and built another on Dog creek in Deer Lodge county, which was also sold, Walker Brothers, of Helena, being the purchasers. He formed a partnership with John Grant in the same business, which he continued about a year. In 1866 he made a trip east and bought a large quantity of machinery which he sent up the river to Fort Benton, and with A. J. Davis erected a grist mill at old Gallatin City, which they were operating when Mrs. Fredericks arrived at that village by stage, she having remained at her home in Canada. They remained at Gallatin City until 1872, then removed to Helena, where they spent one year. From there they went to Willow creek, where Mrs. Fredericks and A. J. Davis as partners built and put into operation a grist mill. Mrs. Fredericks superintended the construction of the mill and managed her part of the business after it was finished. But she and Mr. Davis did not agree in the matter and had several lawsuits over their differences; and finally in 1875 she brought an action to have the business wound up. The case was in the courts until 1884, and she then got a decree which enabled her to sell out. In the meantime Mr. Fredericks died in 1879. In 1882 Mrs. Fredericks bought the ranch on which she now lives with a son, and together they have some 1,300 acres, about 600 of it being in the homestead, which is all under irrigation and produces fine crops of hay and alfalfa, and supports liberally their large herds of cattle which frequently number 400 head. It is a very desirable place, is well improved and is in capable hands for its full development, Mrs. Fredericks being a shrewd, clever and very energetic business woman. Her husband was a superior man, and when he died she took up the work and has pushed it forward with great energy ever since.

CHARLES D. FRENCH was born in Virginia City, Mont., on May 28, 1871, being the son of Oliver D. and Anna (Dow) French. In 1890 he became a resident of Butte and in 1892 and '93 he was deputy county clerk of Silver Bow county, and the next two years he passed in the law office of C. R. Leonard, following his service there with three years in the office of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. In 1895 he was assistant chief clerk of the state house of representatives and in 1899 he was appointed to the office of United States internal revenue collector, which he still holds, administering the affairs of the office with general satisfaction to its patrons and the government. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has always since he attained manhood taken an active part in the management and campaigns of his party, having frequently served as secretary of its city and county committees.

STEPHEN J. GAINAN.—No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than this vigorous and prosperous young commonwealth. Mr. Gainan is not only numbered in this brave company, but he has also followed the stars and stripes on many a southern battlefield. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., on December 15, 1834, and is of stanch old Celtic stock. His father, James Gainan, was born in County Limerick, Ireland. When a young man he emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming until his death, and there died also his devoted wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Burke, and who was likewise born in Ireland. They had seven children, of whom six are living, Mr. Gainan being the fourth of them in order of birth. Stephen J. Gainan was reared on the farm, and his education was given in the public schools. He remained at his father's home until he was twenty years old, when he was apprenticed to a stone cutter. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and worked at his trade for four months in the then embryo city. From Chicago he went to Iowa and there worked at his trade. Mr. Gainan enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and soon proceeded to the front. He was in Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, participating in many spirited engagements and remaining in active service until victory crowned the Union arms. He was mustered out in June, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and remained in Iowa until May, 1866, when he set forth for Montana, then a portion of Idaho.

He was a member of the "Pilgrim outfit," which came with teams and mules and horses and he stood guard often on the long weary trip, which was made by way of the Bozeman cutoff, and the party was ferried across the Yellowstone river by Capt. Bozeman himself. Mr. Gainan immediately secured employment at his trade on his arrival at Helena and received $7.00 a day for his services in laying stone. He remained in Helena only a short time, then went to Virginia City and began to work, "stripping" for placer mines in Alder gulch, the great mining camp. He later helped to build the first stone quartz mill built in Montana, and then erected a stone warehouse for Tootle, Leach & Co., and the building is still standing. He then built a stone mill at Summit and later erected one in Spring gulch. The following winter Mr. Gainan was employed in the mine, and in April, 1867, he joined the stampede to the Salmon river country, in Idaho. He purchased a wagon and two yoke of oxen, transported a party of miners to the new diggings, and then returned to Virginia City and as a stone layer helped in the erection of the Masonic building.

Later he was employed on other substantial buildings, including a fireproof warehouse for John Creighton, a pioneer business man of Montana and now an influential citizen of Omaha. He also worked on the government arsenal at Virginia City, and in the winter cut wood in the forests of this locality. The highest wages he received at his trade in Montana was $8.00 per day and board. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Gainan purchased placer mines in Brown's gulch, and has worked in them for more than a quarter of a century, and still retains their ownership. In 1875 he purchased a ranch of 160 acres, nine miles west of Virginia City, and here he resides and is successfully engaged in the raising of hay and live stock. Mr. Gainan has ever been a stalwart Republican, while fraternally he holds membership in Frank Blair Post No. 6, G. A. R., at Virginia City. On January 13, 1863, Mr. Gainan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McKernen, who was born in Ireland and accompanied him to Montana. She died June 4, 1899, after a life of noble womanhood, leaving many friends to mourn her departure. Mr. and Mrs. Gainan had four sons and two daughters, Edward J., Stephen J., Elizabeth, Joseph, deceased, Luella, Leo and Fay.

JAMES H. GALLOP.—Postmaster, justice of the peace, school clerk and general leading man in the community, James H. Gallop, of Gallop, the town being named in his honor, has the distinction of being one of the best known and most esteemed citizens of the county. He was born February 10, 1834, at Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., a son of Jonah and Hannah (Frye) Gallop, natives of England.

His father and two uncles came to the United States in September, 1833, and located in Cayuga county, N. Y., but in 1840 removed to Michigan, settling in Ionia county, where the father remained until his death in October, 1850. He spent his life in farming, and at his death left a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Gallop, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his school days in Michigan, remaining on the homestead until 1852, his mother dying there on Christmas day of that year. He then began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. He worked at it in various parts of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, engaged principally in bridge building. On February 25, 1862, he started for Montana by way of New York and the Isthmus to San Francisco, and from there to Portland, Ore., then up the Columbia river to Fort Wallula, from which point he crossed the country to Walla Walla and there, in partnership with Arad Chidester, bought a pack pony and started for Florence. They got as far as Mountain house, and from there were obliged to pack seventeen miles on their backs. After conveying his own goods in this way, he engaged in packing for other people, and in a little while was making $40 a day at the business. After he had accumulated several hundred dollars he started prospecting in and around Florence, and joined the Buffalo Hump stampede. Before he returned from this expedition he passed through the Ross Hole country, the Big Hole country, to the Bitter Root and down the river to Fort Owen. There he bought some provisions, flour at $1.25 and tobacco at $2.50 a pound, and then proceeded down the river to Susan Fork trail, going over the locality where Magruder and party were murdered, and finally reaching Elk City. He returned to Florence July 3, 1862, spending the summer butchering at that place. In October he was held up and shot through the shoulder by a road agent named Peter Riggs, the ball being easily felt at this time. Later Riggs was hanged at Boise City, and confessed that he was the assailant of Mr. Gallop, who was supposed at the time to be carrying a large sum of money, but he had put it into a pack saddle, and the assault occurred while he was looking for his pony. That winter, being unable to work on account of his wound, he spent the time with friends in Oregon, and in the spring of 1862 went to Clearwater, on the river of the same name, and engaged in mining during the summer. In the fall he worked on a big ditch, and again spent the winter in Oregon. The next summer he again mined on the Clearwater, and in the fall started to Oregon, but when he got about fifty miles from the camp he bought nine head of milch cows and a dairy outfit. In partnership with John T. Silverwood and A. B. Chidester the purchase of the Montana house, six miles from the Clearwater bridge, was effected, which they conducted during the winter with good profits. In the spring Mr. Gallop sold his interest in the property for $1,200 and went into the cattle business for Brown Odle. He put in the winter at Lewiston, making one trip to the mountains for stage horses, and experienced great hardship on the journey. In March he bought forty-five head of cattle, mostly cows, and brought them to Magpie, Mont., where he located and remained until 1876, having pre-empted 160 acres of land, and engaged in stockraising. During the ten years of his stay in that neighborhood he was buying and selling produce and merchandise, having in the summer of 1867 sold 200 pounds of butter to Maj. William Davenport for $500. In 1872 he opened a store at Gallatin, but not having experience in that line the venture was not a success, and in 1873 he sold out to old Gov. Harris.

Mr. Gallop was married July 6, 1873, to Mrs. Rachel C. Hutchinson, a native of Michigan and daughter of Nathan Chidester, of New York, who removed west about the same time as Mr. Gallop's father and settled in the same neighborhood. By her first marriage Mrs. Gallop had one son, Frank N. Hutchinson, who was born at Converse, Mich., July 1, 1866. He was a successful stockman, and very much respected by all who knew him, and especially by his step-father, with whom he was associated in business. He was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death on January 7, 1901, was universally deplored. In 1876, having his cattle at Magpie and looking up a location for a permanent residence, he selected his present ranch, twenty miles north from Belgrade and twenty-six northwest of Bozeman, the district and postoffice being named Gallop in his honor. In April, 1876, he removed to the ranch, homesteading 160 acres, taking up a desert claim of 200, and purchasing a half section of railroad land, having now 720 acres in one body and 320 four miles west and one mile south, still retaining his pre-emption at Magpie. On this land stockraising and farming has been his principal business. He has frequently raised as much as 10,000 bushels of grain and abundant crops of hay. In the matter of cattle the Durham is his favorite breed, and of these he has often had 1,000 head, among them some of the finest thoroughbreds to be found. He also breeds fine Norman horses, paying more attention to quality than numbers.

Mr. Gallop has been postmaster of the town for more than fourteen years. His public services are much appreciated by the people, and they insist upon his continuing them indefinitely, or as long as he will. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a heavy stockholder in the Bozeman Milling Company, and is connected with many other industrial enterprises. At present he is residing at Bozeman, having leased his ranches. An incident in his life which illustrates the dangers to which the early settlers were subjected, is worth recording. In July, 1869, he was summoned to court at Bozeman, and the high water in the rivers made it necessary for him to make his way across the mountains to Magpie. In the Nixon basin he was attacked by seven Indians, and one of their bullets grazed his horse's hip, making a flesh wound. His shot in return killed one of their horses. They chased him fourteen miles, and he finally got away by swimming the Missouri river. Again, while living at Magpie with Mr. Adelbert Hutchinson, they were attacked on the night of April 3, 1868, by fourteen Indians, who tried to get their horses, locked in the barn. The next morning they shot at a Mr. Davis, the ball cutting off his hat band. The stock was saved except one mule, killed by the redskins.

HARRY A. GALLWAY.—The accomplished and agreeable subject of this brief biographical notice, was born at Virginia City, Nev., in 1866. His father was Daniel Gallway, an Irishman who emigrated to America about 1842 and died in Nevada after a successful business career. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Hickey, was also of Irish birth. Mr. Gallway was the oldest of five children. He received a limited education in the public schools of Nevada, and then learned telegraphy, which he followed as an occupation for two years. He then engaged in stock brokerage and bookkeeping for a time, and in 1892 located at Butte, going at once into the mines as a practical laborer to get knowledge of the business through personal experience. After working a sufficient time to do this, he became a bookkeeper for Patrick Mullens, going to Delmar, Nev., in 1896, and taking charge of the company's office. Later he returned to Butte and went to work for the Anaconda company.

In May, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the Parrott properties in Butte, numbering some sixteen claims. He has mining interests of his own in Flathead county and is concerned in other enterprises of value. In fraternal relations he is conspicuously identified with the order of Elks, and in 1900 was elected exalted ruler of his lodge. During his residence in Virginia City, Nev., he was an officer in the Emmet Guards, part of the time being first lieutenant. In Montana he has taken an active and influential part in politics on the Democratic side. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1898, and in the session which followed was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and also of the one on public buildings and one other. He was one of the thirteen Democratic members who refused to vote for Hon. William A. Clark for United States senator. In Nevada also he was active in politics and was deputy clerk of Storey county for two years. Mr. Gallway was married in 1890 to Miss Georgia Brophy, a native of Virginia. She presides over his pleasant home and assists in dispensing its graceful hospitality.

JOHN GAMMON.—One mile south of Ovando, Powell county, Mont., is the handsome and profitable ranch of Mr. John Gammon. It is one of the best in the vicinity of the famous Blackfoot valley, and represents the accumulation of patience and industry, notable characteristics of its owner. He was born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1853, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Davies) Gammon. The father was a native of England, a coal miner by occupation, and died in 1867. Elizabeth Gammon, the mother, was born in Wales, and passed from earth in 1870. In 1882, at the age of twenty-nine years, John Gammon came from England to the United States and, having arrived at New York, pushed on directly westward for Montana. On his arrival here he immediately went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad —on the Mullen tunnel—and in this employment he continued for about fifteen months. Following that he went to Deer Lodge county and located in the Ovando valley, now in Powell county. He has since continued to reside in this community and has done well financially and socially.

Mr. Gammon married Miss Amelia Kiesling, a native of Germany, but raised and educated in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Gammon has one of the best ranches in the section of the country in which he resides. It embraces 160 acres and is devoted to a general stock business. Although Mr. Gammon was not one of the foremost of Montana pioneers, having never delved with pick and shovel in the numerous rich placer strikes of the earlier days, it is quite evident that he has found profit in the less exciting avocations of a ranchman and at the same time escaped many of the hardships and dangers of that early period.

THE GARDEN CITY BREWING COMPANY.—Among the enterprises which have contributed to the industrial precedence of the city of Missoula, that conducted by the company whose name initiates this sketch must be accorded a prominent place. It was organized and incorporated in December, 1899, with a capital stock of $75,000, and with this personnel of its official corps: P. H. Gerber, president; H. L. Shepard, secretary, and H. L. Redle, treasurer, these executive officers constituting the board of directors. The nucleus of the finely equipped plant of the company was erected in 1897, by Lang & Martin, but the original plant was very modest as compared with the present institution, as extensive additions and improvements have been made, fully doubling its output capacity and making possible the production of a superior article. Messrs. Lang & Martin conducted the enterprise until the organization of the present company, which purchased the plant and has continued operations upon a greatly enlarged scale. The greatest care is taken in the brewage of the beer of this brewery, none but the best material being employed in any of the various processes of manufacture, while ever detail is under effective and thoroughly skilled supervision. The present output of the brewery now reaches an annual aggregate of 12,000 barrels, and the products find a ready and ever cumulative market in Montana and Idaho, the excellent quality of the product and the correct business methods of the company insuring a steady expansion of the volume of trade controlled.

Paul H. Gerber, the president of the company, is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born in 1869, receiving excellent educational advantages in his youth and coming to the United States in 1884. He is thoroughly familiar with all details of the brewing business, and was for three years employed by the Anaconda Brewing Company, at Anaconda, Mont., where he located in 1893. In that connection his duties pertained to executive and office work and represented the outside interests of the concern. From Anaconda he came to Missoula, where he was for some time associated in business with Joseph Steiger, later entering into his present business connection. He is a progressive and capable young business man, and the present enterprise is sure to have its interests advanced through his executive ability. The other officials of the company are prominent business men of Missoula, Carl Greenwood being also one of the interested principals. Fraternally Mr. Gerber is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is distinctively popular, as he is in the business and social circles of the city.

JOHN E. GHARRETT.—A work of this nature exercises its maximum function when it enters memoir to one who lived as honorable and useful a life as did Mr. Gharrett, for many years one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county and a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life. During the war of the Rebellion he defended the old flag on many a southern battlefield, and he was ever known and honored for his fidelity of purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern all human existence. Such qualities won him exalted place in the esteem of his fellowmen and his career was unshadowed, being ever as an open scroll, challenging the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Gharrett was born in the village of Scipio, Jennings county, Ind., on May 27, 1837, the son of Henry and Nancy Gharrett, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, who, removing to Indiana in an early day, became pioneers of that state. They were the parents of three sons, and John E. of this memoir is the only one of the number who has passed from earth. His father died in Indiana when John was two years old and his mother soon remarried, removing to Illinois when he was eight years old. He was thrown upon his own resources for a living and education at about twelve years of age. He worked in the summer seasons at farming and such occupations as were at hand, and studied hard in the district schools during the winter seasons. As he grew older he became ambitious for a better education than he could thus acquire and by hard work and diligent application he obtained a fair collegiate education. It was very difficult in those days for a poor boy to accomplish this, by a truly strenuous life, working through vacations and boarding himself, also denying himself all luxuries and many of the necessaries of life, in fact everything he wanted but books, his steady courage and persistency accomplished his object. He then commenced agricultural operations on a farm in Stark county, Ill., and also conducted merchandising there for some years.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment he took part in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and numerous other notable battles and engagements, holding the rank of first sergeant. He resigned in 1864, to become first lieutenant of the First Regiment of Colored Heavy Artillery, with which he served until he was transferred to his old regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in the latter part of 1865. He returned to Illinois and later removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he was in trade in the grocery and implement business until 1880, when he went to Colorado, whence in 1881 he came to Montana and purchased a tract of land six miles southwest of the city of Missoula, and devoted his attention to agriculture and stockraising until his death on September 5, 1897. He was a man of excellent business ability, and his operations were attended with gratifying success. His landed estate at the time of his demise comprised 960 acres of fertile and well improved land, and the property is now managed by his two sons. Mr. Gharrett was one of the founders of the Farmers' Alliance in Montana, and at one time president of the organization. Fraternally he was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in politics he was originally a Republican, but eventually joined the Populist organization, ever having the courage of independent convictions and arriving at conclusions through careful thought and reasoning.

Mr. Gharrett was united in marriage in Illinois on April 4, 1860, to Miss Harriet Holgate, who was born in that state, the daughter of James and Sylvina Holgate, pioneers of that section, where the former was for many years engaged in farming and also held the office of county judge for a number of terms. Mrs. Gharrett survives her husband, as do their two sons, Scott and Shirley, who are natives of Iowa and Illinois and who are young men of marked business ability. Mr. Gharrett was well known to the people of Missoula county, and will long be remembered by those who knew him and had cognizance of his sterling character.

DELPHIS J. GIARD.—Canada has contributed many noble specimens of manhood and many leading business and professional men to the citizenship of the United States. A notable example is found in the person of Delphis J. Giard, of Butte, who, although born at Montreal March 2, 1872, is really to be classed as a native of the United States, for his parents, F. X. and Virginia (Goyette) Giard, came to Montana in 1864 and settled at Deer Lodge, being among the active pioneers who blazed the way and set the pace for the onward march of civilization in this region. He was a blacksmith and followed his trade for many years at Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Helena and other places in the state. He died September 18, 1901, at Montreal, where his widow is still living.

Delphis J. Giard, their son, was educated in the public schools at Butte, attending them until fourteen years old. He then took a four-years course at the Montreal Business College, of Montreal, being graduated in 1886. That year he began his successful business career by purchasing the interest of A. J. Marchand in the grocery establishment of A. J. Marchand & Co., on East Park street. This was an old and well known house in which his brother, F. X. Giard, had been a partner for years. Since D. J.'s connection with it the firm has been known as Giard Bros. In 1899 D. J. was appointed administrator of the estate of S. E. Hirbour, deceased, which represented property to the amount of half a million dollars, he having been Mr. Hirbour's business manager and representative for three years previous to his death. As representative of this estate, he erected in 1901-2 on the corner of Main street and Broadway, the highest building in Montana, a magnificent eight-story business block costing about $110,000.

In politics Mr. Giard is a Republican and is always active in behalf of his party, although he has declined to accept any office except that of school trustee, to which he was elected in 1898 and again in 1900. He is, however, recognized as one of the leading Republican workers in Silver Bow county. He belongs to Butte Lodge of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is also president of the Canadian Institute at Butte. He was married at Butte in 1895, to Miss Bertha Langlois, who was born in 1876, near Montreal. They have two children: Reuben, aged five; and Laura, aged three.

CHARLES E. GILBERT.—Entitled to especial consideration as a pioneer of Montana, where he has attained success in the industrial activities which have brought about its wonderful development, is Charles E. Gilbert, one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, where he has a fine ranch on the beautiful Camas prairie. Mr. Gilbert was born in Pennsylvania in 1854, the son of Louis and Lydia (Prindle) Gilbert, the former of English and the latter of German lineage. Louis Gilbert was born in Ohio, and thence removed to Pennsylvania early in the 'forties, becoming a farmer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Federal army, and in the fall of 1862 was compelled to return to his home by reason of wounds received in battle. Mrs. Lydia Prindle Gilbert died when her son Charles was a lad, so that he was doubly orphaned ere he had attained the age of ten years.

Charles E. Gilbert received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Michigan, to which latter state he came at the age of twelve, accompanying the family of a physician who had taken an interest in him and with whom he made his home for about four years. In 1870 he started in life on his own responsibility, locating in Henry county, Ill., where he remained two years, and then joined a party that traveled with team to Iowa, Dakota and northern Nebraska, where Mr. Gilbert retained his residence for four years, after which he was for two years identified with steamboating on the Missouri, on boats plying between Yankton and the head of navigation. In the spring of 1878 he located at Miles City, Mont., where he secured the contract to supply all the hay required by the United States army post at Fort McKeogh. In the summer of 1879 he located on a ranch twelve miles from Miles City, near Powder river, and there maintained his home for three years, within which time he learned to be an excellent cook. He disposed of his ranch and took charge of the boarding car service in connection with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Mandan, N. D., and the point where the last spike was driven in Montana.

After the completion of the line Mr. Gilbert engaged in the restaurant business at Garrison, Deer Lodge county, later conducted a boarding house at Rock creek in Hell Gate canyon, while in 1886 he located on a ranch near Lo Lo, in the Bitter Root valley for two years, and in 1888 he secured his present ranch on the beautiful and fertile Camas prairie in Missoula county, where he has now one of the finest places. His ranch comprises 400 acres, and lies one and one-half miles east of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Here gratifying success has attended his discriminating and well directed efforts. He has made the best of improvements upon his ranch, devoting attention to general farming and stockgrowing, and making a specialty of supplying butter, eggs and other farm produce to the mining camps in the vicinity.

Mr. Gilbert has shown marked business ability, and has ever been animated by that integrity which has gained to him the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. In politics Mr. Gilbert supports the Democratic party, and he maintains a lively interest in educational matters and all other causes which conserve the well-being of the community. In 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gilbert to Miss Rachel Morris, concerning whose genealogy detailed information is given in the sketch of her brother, H. W. Morris, elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have seven children: Henry A., William C., Nellie M., Franklin B., Bessie E., Hattie R. and Cora J. Mr. Gilbert has achieved success in life as the result of his own efforts and by worthy means, and he has been earnest, upright and indefatigable, and has merited the esteem which is accorded him.

HENRY B. HOFFMAN.—For more than three decades has the subject of this sketch been a resident of Montana and closely identified with her industrial activities. Like all the early pioneers, he views with much gratification the rapid strides the state is making, holding a prestige that might well be envied by many of the older commonwealths of the Union. He is one of the representative citizens and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Deer Lodge, Powell county, and, with other pioneers, his name will pass into history. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Clark county, Ohio, where he was born April 30, 1837, being the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Seibert) Hoffman, natives of Virginia, whence they removed to Ohio, being numbered among the early settlers of Clark county. The father devoted his attention to farming and blacksmithing, and continued his residence in Clark county until his death. His wife died in Lincoln, Ill., while there on a visit.

Henry B. Hoffman, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm in the Buckeye state, receiving a common school education. He was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, and he remained on the homestead until he had attained the age of eighteen. In February, 1855, he removed to Stark county, Ill., where he rented land and engaged in farming until March, 1859, when the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak led him to join the rush of gold-seekers to that section of country, to which the name of Colorado had not then been applied. He started out with ox team and wagon, crossing the Missouri at Plattsmouth, and thence proceeding with a company which had been gradually augmented until fifty wagons were in the train. When near Kearney, Neb., they met a returning train from Pike's Peak, and the reports received were so discouraging that all but five wagons turned back. He was one of those who pushed forward, determined to make California his destination instead of Pike's Peak. There were four in his party, and they arrived in Honey Lake valley, Cal., August 13, 1859. There they disposed of their team and wagon, and the four men separated, Mr. Hoffman going to Plumas county and engaging in placer mining on the east branch of Feather river. His success was indifferent, but he continued to be identified with mining operations in California until 1863, coming thence to the Boise Basin mining district, in Idaho, and engaged in mining until 1866, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., and remained about two years, working on the Ophir toll road for the greater portion of the time. In December, 1868, he started for Montana, arriving in Deer Lodge on the 7th of the following January. The following spring he began placer mining in Spring and Rocker gulches, in sight of his present ranch, being associated with Berthier Grove, with whom he continued to be in partnership for a number of years in mining, logging, teaming and other enterprises, and the alliance was not severed until 1880. Mr. Grove was one of Montana's early pioneers, and is well remembered by many of the old-timers. In 1870 Mr. Hoffman purchased the Fred Burr claim of 160 acres, and took up his residence in the little cabin which Mr. Burr had erected. The following year he erected a commodious and attractive dwelling, the same being the family home at the present time. He still preserves the little cabin as a reminiscence of its builder, who was the first sheriff of Deer Lodge county. To the original homestead Mr. Hoffman has since added until he now has a fine ranch of 320 acres, devoted to farming and the raising of stock, in which he has been successful through sound judgment and progressive methods. In politics he is one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party, and served for three years as county commissioner of Deer Lodge county, having been elected in 1895. In the fall of 1900 he was re-elected for a term of four years; but at the ensuing session of the state legislature Powell county was created from a portion of Deer Lodge, and Mr. Hoffman did not assume the duties of office.

In Stark county, Ill., in 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hoffman and Miss Elizabeth E. Wilson, born in Indiana, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morris) Wilson, natives of Tennessee. They removed from Indiana to Illinois, where Mrs. Hoffman was reared and educated. Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of one daughter, Pearl.

SOLOMON P. HEREN.—Among the leading stockgrowers of Park county whose labors have greatly contributed to the advancement and welfare of the community, is Solomon P. Heren. His life has been busy, useful, furnishing an example of honorable effort, steadfast purpose and fidelity to principle. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on April 6, 1842. His father, Robert Heren, belonged to one of the pioneer families of that county, where he likewise was born. He married Henrietta Denny, also born in Ohio, and they had six sons and four daughters, of whom Solomon was the tenth. In 1847 Robert Heren removed with his family to Andrew county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until his death, in the spring of 1872.

Solomon P. Heren received his educational training in Missouri, and his first business responsibility was that of clerk in a mercantile establishment. Under a call from the governor of Missouri, in 1861, he enlisted in the state militia, was commissioned lieutenant and was in active service for nearly three years, having almost daily skirmishes with "bushwhackers." In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and served as sergeant under Col. Harding, receiving his honorable discharge at St. Louis in July, 1865, having been mustered out in Mississippi, where his regiment was in service. After the coming of peace Mr. Heren for a time engaged in merchandising in Missouri, later conducting farming and stockraising until 1872, when he started for Montana, coming by rail to Ogden, Utah, and thence driving a team overland to the North Boulder river, where he followed dairying until 1878, when he located on the Shields river and engaged in stockraising. In 1882 he took up a claim of land in Park county, about seven miles from the mouth of this river, subsequently adding to its area by purchase until he now has in his home place 800 acres. In 1897, with his sons, Claud L. and Mark A., Mr. Heren purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad five sections of excellent grazing land in the vicinity of Glendive, Dawson county. To this place they removed their herds of cattle and winter from five to eight hundred head. Mark A. Heren has charge of this ranch, Claud L. having located in Chicago. Mr. Heren now keeps only a small amount of horses and cattle on the homestead ranch. In their stockgrowing Mr. Heren and his sons give preference to shorthorns.

On July 4, 1867, Mr. Heren wedded with Miss Maria L. Myers, born in Andrew county, Mo., and of distinguished ancestry. Her parents were Ephraim and Nancy (Williams) Myers, natives of Indiana and Virginia. Their family circle embraced five sons and five daughters. The original American ancestors of the Myers family came from Germany nearly 200 years ago. Robert Myers, grandfather of Mrs. Heren, was born in Maryland, and married Mrs. Katurah Paul, whose first husband was killed while a Continental soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Heren is a woman of gracious refinement, and the home is one of truly Montana hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Heren have ten children: Rolla Preston, now chief inspector of live stock for Montana at Chicago, Ill., is a graduate of the Northwestern Business Institute; Claude L., assistant inspector under his brother in Chicago, educated at Lexington, Ky.; Frank K. has the management of the home ranch; Mark A., in charge of the Glendive ranch; Maud, wife of M. W. Bacon, of Butte, finished her education at Zanesville, Ohio; Solomon E., attending college at Grand Island, Neb.; Nancy Anna, Edith, Ashley and Dorothy are at the parental home. The family occupies a prominent position in social circles.

JAMES W. GEIGER, treasurer of Sweet Grass county, is a young man of signal ability and is held in high esteem in his home county and town by reason of his sterling characteristics and genial personality. Mr. Geiger comes of stanch old German lineage, his great-grandfather having settled in America in the early days, and located in one of the northeastern states. His son David, grandfather of our subject, was numbered among the pioneers of Lancaster, Ohio, where was born Samuel M. Geiger, father of James W. Samuel M. Geiger married Miss Delilah Reddington, who was born in Indiana, and they became the parents of four sons and one daughter. In 1856 the father removed from Ohio to Adams county, Iowa, and there our subject was born March 4, 1871. His father was there engaged in farming until 1861, when the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter aroused his patriotism and loyalty. He enlisted in Company F, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. John W. Geiger passed his youth in his native state and was educated in the public schools, completing a course of study in the high school at Marion. In 1891, at the age of twenty years, he came to Montana and located in Big Timber, where he entered the employ of the Big Timber National Bank, remaining with that institution until January, 1898, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as deputy recorder of Sweet Grass county, having been appointed thereto the preceding December. This position Mr. Geiger retained until November, 1900, when he was elected county treasurer. He has administered the financial affairs of the county with much ability. In politics Mr. Geiger gives his support to the Republican party; fraternally he holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he holds the office of chancellor commander. On October 4, 1894, Mr. Geiger was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Conklin, daughter of Aaron Conklin, of Detroit, Mich., in which beautiful City of the Straits she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger have one son, Master Harold, who was born November 29, 1896.

WILLIAM ALLEN HENSLEY.—The son of Louis H. Hensley, a Methodist minister who removed to Kentucky from Virginia when a young man and was there married to Miss Clarissa Powell and became the father of nine children, it is not to be supposed that our subject, William Allen Hensley, the sixth of the nine, started in life with very brilliant financial prospects. He did, however, secure a good education, attending the public schools regularly, and afterward graduated from Williamstown College in 1854 when he was nineteen years old. He was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., April 30, 1835. On laying aside his text books Mr. Hensley began teaching school near his home; but after spending two years at the business he removed to Missouri and there engaged in merchandising with an uncle. After a time he again went to teaching, and became principal of the high school at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., for two years. At the end of that time he went into the southeastern part of the state and was successfully engaged in the stock commission business with Martin J. Clark until 1862. On account of the Civil war he sold his interests and came to Montana, making the trip across the plains and having a number of skirmishes with the Indians on the way, but escaping serious consequences. He was captain of the train, and landed it safely in Alder gulch in the fall of 1862. Mr. Hensley first began business as a grocer in Virginia City, but after a few months sold out and engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch. From there he went to Diamond City and followed the same business at that point; later at French gulch, and landed finally at German gulch in 1865, and there continued mining for four years. In 1869 he sold out and bought a large stock ranch in Deer Lodge valley, and gave his attention to the stock business until his death, which occurred January 2, 1893. While conducting the stock farm he also made investments in real estate in Butte and elsewhere throughout the state. He managed all his business with skill and diligence, giving close attention to all its details, and was very prosperous.

In political relations Mr. Hensley was a Democrat, and manifested a lively interest in the success of his party. He was married in Missouri November 10, 1868, to Miss Luvina J. Hancock, of that state, and they traveled through the southern states until the spring of 1869, when they came to Montana. Both were members of the Methodist church. They have seven children living, namely: Stephen Kavanaugh, William Caples, Claude Marvin, Thomas Hubert, Oleta Edmonia, now Mrs. William Maxey, of Bozeman; Edwin Emmett, and Rossie Evelyn; another son, George Emory, is deceased. The parents of Mrs. Hensley were Stephen K. and Ivy (Roberts) Hancock, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. They removed to Missouri in their early married life, where the father followed farming and stockraising until his death in 1891. They had nine children, of whom Mrs. Hensley was the sixth.

DANIEL J. HENNESSY.—However much there may be in circumstances or training in the making of a man's career, no thoughtful man would seek to set bounds to their sway; the germ of the spreading oak is in the acorn from which it springs. These truisms may well be applied to Daniel J. Hennessy of Butte, one of the most extensive, successful and enterprising merchants of the entire northwest. Mr. Hennessy was born in September, 1854, at Frederickton, New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and began his education at a collegiate school in that province. At the age of thirteen he left school and determined to begin the battle of life for himself, which he did by accepting employment in a grocery store for a time and then in a dry goods store, which was more to his taste and in which he remained until the western fever became epidemic throughout the land, and attacked him as it did thousands of others. In 1879 he came to Montana, arriving at Helena in April and remained a month, after which he visited Butte, where he secured a position of importance and responsibility with E. L. Bonner & Co., and soon demonstrated his capacity and business tact. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hennessy began business for himself by organizing the firm of D. J. Hennessy & Co., and starting an establishment on Main street, above Broadway, moving soon after to the corner of Main and Granite. In this enterprise he was entirely successful, the business expanding with such rapidity and regularity that in less than three years an enlargement of its scope and rearrangement of its status was required. In the summer of 1889 the firm was incorporated with a paid-up capital stock of $250,000 under the title of the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Company, and thus with enlarged facilities this new company started out with every indication of prosperity. But alas for human hopes! On Sunday, September 29, 1889, a disastrous fire which started at the corner of Granite and Utah streets in a few minutes consumed in its ravenous holocaust his entire building and stock of goods, valued at more than $125,000. He was able, however, to save his books, and they were in such excellent shape that the full insurance he carried was promptly paid by every company concerned without hesitation or quibble. Before the end of the year he had erected and completely stocked a fine new building on the site of the old one, and presented to his patrons a collection of commodities which for extent, richness, variety, quality and comprehensiveness, surpassed any shown in the state. His pluck and enterprise brought due reward in a business triumph which is one of the notable mercantile achievements of the section and the time, proving him to be in fact as he is in name, the Merchant Prince of Montana and the northwest.

In November of that year he was elected as a Democrat to the first state senate of Montana, and in the distribution of terms he drew the short one. The next year he was re-elected for a full term of four years, and gave his constituents good service for half the term, being chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and a member of the finance and other important committees in the body. After serving his party faithfully for a year or more he resigned his official position, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to his enormous business, which is enough to occupy the mind and reward the industry of any man. The corporation over which he presides, and of which he is the direct personal manager, completed a handsome new six-story building in October, 1898, retaining for storage purposes four stories and the basement. The building is 88x200 feet, and houses one of the most elaborate, systematic, comprehensive and satisfactory department stores in the western states. Its stock is valued at half a million dollars. The company has a branch store at Centreville and another large department store at Anaconda. Of all this gigantic business, with its wide and varied ramifications, Mr. Hennessy is the presiding genius, the real inspiration and vital breath; and the manner in which he conducts it all and the uniform success which attends his efforts are proofs, strong and impressive, of his wonderful endowment for mercantile affairs. He is, moreover, as highly esteemed in private life for his numerous manly virtues and social attractions as he is in commercial circles for his superior qualifications in the domain of business.

CHARLES S. HEFFERLIN. — In connection with the upbuilding and progress of the beautiful city of Livingston, there is no man more prominent and who has contributed in greater measure than Mr. Hefferlin. He was born on February 5, 1856, in Leavenworth county, Kan., the son of Martin and Louise Ann (Humphrey) Hefferlin, the former born in Loraine, France, now Germany, and the latter in Ohio. Martin Hefferlin, on his emigration, located in St. Louis, Mo., whence he removed to Weston, Mo., and thence to Wyandotte, Kan., practically a suburb of Kansas City, and here he was a merchant until his death. His widow passed away at Livingston, Mont., in March, 1901. Of their six sons and one daughter, Charles was the third son. He came to Montana in 1882, and the remainder of the family later located also in Livingston.

Charles S. Hefferlin passed his boyhood days in Wyandotte, Kan., where he graduated in the high school with the class of 1872. He then for three years held a responsible position in the local postoffice, and then was for three years more the chief clerk in the Wyandotte office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, after which he was promoted to a position at Ellis, Kan., where he continued three years, and then held a similar position in Denver, Colo., for an equal time, his efficient services having insured these consecutive promotions. He next became cashier in the freight office of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings, Mont., where he located in the summer of 1882, and was later agent of the road at Custer. In 1883 he came to Livingston in a similar capacity, holding the office for five years, and manifesting a lively interest in the development of the town, in whose future prominence he had such confidence that he made liberal investments in local realty. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Hefferlin opened the Merchants' Bank, as owner and cashier, which is one of the solid and popular banking institutions of the state.

In 1884 Mr. Hefferlin erected the Hefferlin Block, one of the city's finest business buildings, and in 1892 he erected the opera house, which is of modern design and equipments and has not lacked for appreciation from the local public. His enterprise in forwarding the substantial upbuilding of the city has had still farther ramifications, since he has, at different times, erected twelve stores on Main street, while in 1898 he built and equipped the Livingston flour mills, fitted with the most modern appliances and contributing in marked degree to the industrial activities of Livingston. He is honored as one of the representative men of the city and his popularity is due to his well directed efforts and upright life. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and for the past four years he has been a valued member of the city council, while he has rendered efficient service on the board of education for eight years. On August 13, 1887, Mr. Hefferlin married with Miss Florence M. Holliday, born in Winterset, Iowa, the daughter of Samuel L. Holliday, of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work, and this union has produced two children, Charles Holliday and Marie.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.—Among the popular and progressive young farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county is numbered Mr. Henderson, who has attained success in the productive industries of the state. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada and of Scottish origin. He was born in the county of Frontenac on March 2, 1867, the son of William Henderson, who was also born in the same county, where he made his home for the greater portion of his life. In 1886 he came to Montana, locating in the district of the Bear Paw mountains in Choteau county, and was here engaged in stockraising for about two years, later turning his attention to freighting in various sections of the Rock mountain region. He died in Flathead county in 1890. His wife, whose maiden name was Lovina Clixby, was likewise born in Frontenac county, Canada, and she died in the city of San Jose, Cal., in 1892.

Charles R. Henderson received educational discipline in the public schools of Leeds county, Ontario, Canada, where he remained until 1882, when he made his way into the northwest territory, where he was engaged in teaming until 1885, when he crossed the international boundary into North Dakota, and was employed in that state for two years, coming to Choteau county, Mont., on January 17, 1887. Within the following year he took up a tract of land at the head of Peoples creek, disposing of this in 1890 and removing to the town of Egan, Flathead county, where he was engaged in the hotel business for one year. For several years thereafter Mr. Henderson was engaged in stockraising on Black coulee on the southeast side of the Bear Paw mountains, and in 1895 he located on his present ranch, which is eligibly situated on Birch creek, near the little postoffice village of Warrick. Here he has made good improvements and is being duly prospered, giving his attention to the raising of cattle and also having a portion of his ranch under effective cultivation. He here owns 320 acres of land, and is known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited young men of his section. He is unwavering in his support of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. From 1895 until 1897, inclusive, Mr. Henderson was incumbent of the office of deputy surveyor of Choteau county.

HENRY BRUNDY.—While too much cannot be said in praise of the settled populations whose enterprise, energy and thrift build up new cities, communities and state in the wilderness, full faith and credit must be given to the pioneer pathfinders who go ahead and blaze the way. They are the advance guard—the scouts, so to speak —of civilization. They are men of courage, of resources, of good physique, of good sense, and of a sublime audacity of faith. To this class belongs the now venerable and highly esteemed Henry Brundy, of near Butte, who has borne his full share of the labor and service in the cause of developing the great northwest, and wears on his person many marks of the burden.

Mr. Brundy was born February 22, 1826, near St. Charles, Mo., a son of John H. and Mary (Stoub) Brundy, natives of Germany, who came to the United States early in the century, where the father established a large coopering business. Both died at East St. Louis, Mo., about the middle of the century. Our subject was educated in the public schools and the Catholic parochial school at St. Charles, and removed with his parents to Alton, Ill., and about four years later to Edwardsville, Ill., and there worked with his father at coopering. In 1843 they removed to East St. Louis, started the same business and conducted it on an extensive scale until they were washed out by the Mississippi flood of 1844. He then went down the river to New Orleans, and for two years worked at his trade as a journeyman, making barrels for the government, as it was during the time of the Mexican war and there was great demand for such articles; but in 1846 he returned to East St. Louis, and joined his father who had again started the business there. He remained with his father about a year, and then engaged in the grocery business with his brother-in-law for two years, but being burned out, he went to Peru, Ill., and opened a grocery store, continuing in the business until the gold excitement of 1848 set the whole country wild and even ruffled the financial and business waters of foreign lands. He joined the argonauts of 1849 by getting together an outfit and becoming a part of the Dixon train of forty-two wagons, being the second train leaving St. Joseph. They had many contests with the Indians and some narrow escapes from serious disaster, but reaching the land of gold in July, Mr. Brundy at once went to work at placer mining, at which he made considerable money. During the last two years of his stay in California he engaged in mercantile business on Weaver creek near Hangtown. He then sold out his business and returned to his former home at East St. Louis. There he started a hotel and livery business which proved to be so profitable that he determined to erect a hotel of his own, and did so at a cost of $140,000. This he conducted for two years, and in 1860 leased it and joined the Pike's Peak stampede. About two years later, however, the hotel burned, with little insurance. When he reached the Peak he began operations in mining and also in a mercantile enterprise, both of which he continued for two years, when he again returned to his old home. In the spring of 1862 he came up the Missouri on the first boat that ever came as far as Fort Benton, Mont., bought horses, proceeded to the Bitter Root valley, went down to Hell Gate canyon, on to Gold creek, then down to Missoula, across the river and up to old Fort Owens, where they stopped for awhile. From there he made his way by easy stages to within about eight miles of Hamilton, thence to Pioneer gulch, where he remained until early winter, and finally to Bannack, where he went to mining, and built the first house in the town—the house in which the First territorial legislature of Montana held its sessions. He was a member of the Vigilantes, and one of the leaders who took part in ridding the country of the notorious Plummer and his outlaw associates. While at Bannack he discovered some rich quartz mines, and returning to St. Louis he brought up the first quartz mill, consisting of a crusher and steam engine, and the first steam sawmill ever brought into the territory. With these he was enabled to carry on a very profitable business along two lines—

Eng by Henry Hoeck Chicago

Henry Brinsdy

cated on his present ranch, which is eligibly situated on Birch creek, near the little postoffice village of Warrick. Here he has made good improvements and is being duly prospered, giving his attention to the raising of cattle and also having a portion of his ranch under effective cultivation. He here owns 320 acres of land, and is known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited young men of his section. He is unwavering in his support of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. From 1895 until 1897, inclusive, Mr. Henderson was incumbent of the office of deputy surveyor of Choteau county.

HENRY BRUNDY.—While too much cannot be said in praise of the settled populations whose enterprise, energy and thrift build up new cities, communities and state in the wilderness, full faith and credit must be given to the pioneer pathfinders who go ahead and blaze the way. They are the advance guard—the scouts, so to speak—of civilization. They are men of courage, of resources, of good physique, of good sense, and of a sublime audacity of faith. To this class belongs the now venerable and highly esteemed Henry Brundy, of near Butte, who has borne his full share of the labor and service in the cause of developing the great northwest, and wears on his person many marks of the burden.

Mr. Brundy was born February 22, 1826, near St. Charles, Mo., a son of John H. and Mary (Stoub) Brundy, natives of Germany, who came to the United States early in the century, where the father established a large coopering business. Both died at East St. Louis, Mo., about the middle of the century. Our subject was educated in the public schools and the Catholic parochial school at St. Charles, and removed with his parents to Alton, Ill., and about four years later to Edwardsville, Ill., and there worked with his father at coopering. In 1843 they removed to East St. Louis, started the same business and conducted it on an extensive scale until they were washed out by the Mississippi flood of 1844. He then went down the river to New Orleans, and for two years worked at his trade as a journeyman, making barrels for the government, as it was during the time of the Mexican war and there was great demand for such articles; but in 1846 he returned to East St. Louis, and joined his father who had again started the business there. He remained with his father about a year, and then engaged in the grocery business with his brother-in-law for two years, but being burned out, he went to Peru, Ill., and opened a grocery store, continuing in the business until the gold excitement of '49 set the whole country wild and even ruffled the financial and business waters of foreign lands. He joined the argonauts of 1849 by getting together an outfit and becoming a part of the train of forty-two wagons, being the second train leaving St. Joseph. They had many contests with the Indians and some narrow escapes from serious disaster, but reaching the land of gold in Mr. Brundy at once went to work at placer mining, at which he made considerable money. During the last two years of his stay in California engaged in mercantile business on Weaver creek near Hangtown. He then sold out his business and returned to his former home at East St. Louis. There he started a hotel and livery business which proved to be so profitable that he determined to erect a hotel of his own, and did so at a cost of $140,000. This he conducted for years, and in 1860 leased it and joined the Pike's Peak stampede. About two years later, however, the hotel burned, with little insurance. When he reached the Peak he began operations in mining and also in a mercantile enterprise, both of which he continued for two years, when he again returned to his old home. In the spring of 1862 he came up the Missouri on the first boat that ever came as far as Fort Benton, Mont., bought horses, proceeded to the Bitter Root valley, went down Hell Gate canyon, on to Gold creek, then down to Missoula, across the river and up to old Fort Owens, where they stopped for awhile. From there he made his way by easy stages to within about eight miles of Hamilton, thence to gulch, where he remained until early winter, and finally to Bannack, where he went to mining, and built the first house in the town—the house in which the First territorial legislature of Montana held its sessions. He was a member of the Vigilantes, and one of the leaders who took part in ridding the country of the notorious Plummer and his outlaw associates. While at Bannack he discovered some rich quartz mines, and returning to St. Louis he brought up the first stamp mill, consisting of a crusher and steam engine, and the first steam sawmill ever brought into the territory. With these he was enabled to carry on a very profitable business along two lines

Eng by Henry Taylor & Chicago

Henry Benndy

quartz mining and lumbering. He furnished by means of his sawmill the lumber used in all the early houses built in Virginia City, and started the enduring industry of quartz mining, where it had been previously unknown, with the eight-stamp quartz mill that is still in operation at Burlington. Mr. Brundy also furnished the lumber for the first houses in Butte, all frame buildings in those days, his lumber yard being where Gans & Klein's store now stands on Main street, and in charge of Dr. Ford, who was Butte's first postmaster. He continued in the lumber business until about seven years ago, and since then has resided near the mouth of the canyon that leads to Columbia gardens, being still engaged in mining. He has been eminently successful in all his business ventures, but the reason is plain and obvious. Nature endowed him with a clear vision, a positive character, a defiant courage and excellent judgment, and he has not folded his talents in a napkin, but used them with skill and diligence. In the wide range of his movements and activities, he has, of course, been exposed to many dangers and perils from fire and flood, from storm and cold, from wild beasts and savage men; and he bears on his body many scars of his encounters with them all.

Mr. Brundy was married in 1884 to Miss Sarah Carver, a native of Virginia, and daughter of James and Amelia (Carter) Carver, also Virginians by birth. She was the third of their six children. In politics Mr. Brundy is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in public affairs, notwithstanding the numerous and exacting business cares which have occupied his mind through life. While in East St. Louis he was captain of a military company, and wherever he has lived he has shown himself to be a man of positive convictions and deeply interested in the welfare of his community. In this spirit, and as a matter of business thrift as well, he has extensive holdings and dealings in real estate in the city of Butte, notably in the Park City addition. Notwithstanding, and perhaps in consequence of, his very active and, it might be said, rugged, outdoor life, Mr. Brundy is still hale and vigorous, although the snows of seventy-five winters have whitened his hair, but the recollections of three-quarters of a century enrich his mind and enliven his entertaining conversation. He has borne the heat and burden of the day, and is now in the full enjoyment of the milder glories of its evening, serene in the consciousness of having spent an upright life and contributed his due portion to the welfare of his kind; and secure, also, in the high respect and cordial regard of all who have the pleasure and the benefit of an acquaintance with him.

GEORGE HENEAULT. — From his native home in Montreal, Canada, where he was born on July 4, 1837, to that of his present activity and usefulness at the Columbia Gardens at Butte, Mont., George Heneault has come through a varied and serviceable experience which prepared him well for the duties of life in almost any field. His parents were Sylvis and Olive Heneault, also natives of Montreal, from whence they removed to Oswego, N. Y., and later to St. Joseph, Mo., where the father is now living at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. Heneault was educated in the public schools of Oswego, N. Y., removing with his parents to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1861, and the next year going to Omaha, Neb., where he was employed in the construction department of the Union Pacific Railroad until 1866. In the spring of that year he came to Montana, and, locating at Alder gulch, year there in mining. In 1868 he was mining and freighting at Laramie, Wyo., and in 1869 was mining on Cedar creek, Missoula county, Mont. In 1872 he went to the Crow's Nest in the Coeur d'Alene county and built a store and remained there two years mining and merchandising. From 1874 to 1877 he carried the mail from Missoula to Forest City, and from 1877 to 1882 conducted a restaurant and hotel at Missoula. From 1882 to 1884 he had the contract for carrying the mail from Missoula to Cedar Creek and from Missoula to Horse Plains. In 1884 he removed to Butte, where he has since been interested in mines and mining, having some promising claims in the Highland district, in 1899 he was made deputy sheriff and stationed at the Columbia Gardens in the suburbs of Butte, and since then has had charge of that institution. He is a Republican in politics; in fraternal relations a Freemason, holding membership in the lodge at Missoula. He was married at Missoula in 1881 to Miss Ora Lee Reno, who was born in that city in 1857, and died there in 1884, leaving one child, George A. Heneault. Mr. Heneault in business and in private life has so demeaned himself as to win and hold the regard and esteem of his fellowmen and the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a faithful officer, and has been an energetic and conscientious worker in whatever line of industry that has engaged his attention, exhibiting the best traits of good and useful citizenship.

LUCIAN W. HEATH.—A resident for thirteen years among the people of Montana, Lucian Wells Heath, of the real estate and insurance firm of Piatt & Heath, doing business in the Pittsburg Block, may properly be regarded as a representative citizen. He was born at Jaffrey, Cheshire county, N. H., October 21, 1867. In his ancestry the blood of the Scotch Highlander is mingled with that of English origin. The family of his father, Eleazer Heath, were of the latter and that of his mother, Mary M. Gilmore, were of the former. Our subject's parents, however, were natives of New Hampshire, where they spent their lives; the mother there passing away February 1, 1899, and the father still a resident of the state, although retired from the active pursuits of life, and enjoying in its calm and mellow evening, at the age of seventy-four, the fruits of his long and successful labors.

Mr. Heath was reared among the granite hills of his native state, began his education in its excellent public schools, passing to the high schools at Andover and Chelmsford, Mass., and rounding it out by a special course at Cannon's Commercial College, Lawrence, Mass. On leaving school he determined to try his fortune in the great west, coming to Montana and locating at Helena, July 6, 1888. The first year was practically one of observation, prospecting for a business agreeable to his tastes and suited to his faculties. Having determined that real estate presented proper opportunity, he began business in that line with vigor and a manifest determination to succeed. In 1891 he formed a partnership with George H. Piatt in the real estate and insurance business, which has been agreeable, profitable and lasting, it being now in full activity, with a larger and more remunerative patronage than ever before. The firm represents eleven insurance companies and has more than 300 tenants in properties it has to rent. It conducts the leading business of the kind in the county, and is continually increasing its clientage.

While Mr. Heath has given to his business all necessary attention, permitting nothing to interfere with its demands, he has found time to take an active and useful interest in public affairs and contribute his share of effort and wisdom to the welfare of the community in general. In the spring of 1901 he was elected alderman from the Fifth ward to the city council. In that body he is chairman of the committee on streets and alleys, and as such lets no demand for improvement or claim for redress of a grievance go by without the most thorough investigation and intelligent action. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Helena Improvement Society, and secretary-treasurer of the Helena Business Men's Association. These positions give further scope to the energies of his progressive spirit, and aid him in rendering additional service to the people of the city and vicinity. Mr. Heath was married September, 1895, to Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of George and Emma (Collis) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have one son—Howard Wells Heath, who is five years old. They are members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Heath has long been a trustee.

JOSEPH HIRSHBERG.—One of the early pioneers of Montana, and prominent and eminently successful in several lines of mercantile and industrial activity, Mr. Hirshberg has borne his full share of the burdens and privations of frontier life, and has achieved a large measure of business distinction and prosperity. He was born in the province of Posen, Germany, January 28, 1847. His parents were also natives of Germany, and died in that country; his father was a prosperous merchant. There were six children in the family, Joseph being the first born. He attended the public schools of his native land until he was sixteen years old, when he came to America, landing in New York, where he remained only a short time. He went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in April, 1863, locating at La Porte, Sierra county, and was employed as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store. After a few months he began traveling through the country, selling dry goods, his main object being to get acquainted with the language and ways of the people. In 1864, in company with a friend, he started with a team for Salt Lake City, taking a stock of dry goods, which they sold along the way. His intention was to engage in business in the Salt Lake country, which they reached after months of hardship and danger, passing through the deserts of Nevada, and also through Virginia City, Austin and other places in that state. In the winter of 1864 he opened a general store at Smithfield, Cache valley, Utah, and conducted it for a year, but with indifferent success, and at the end of the year disposed of it to a Mormon institute doing business there. In 1866 he joined the Salmon river stampede, landing at Salmon City in the spring with a train of Utah produce and staple groceries, for which, however, he found no profitable market, as numbers of the people had no money. He disposed of his stock at a considerable loss, purchased with what capital he had left five six-mule teams for freighting purposes, and opened connection between Montana and Salt Lake City. Not liking the business he disposed of his teams at good profit in 1867, and opened a general store at Lincoln gulch, Mont., in partnership with Louie Caro. They continued this enterprise with success until the Coeur d'Alene stampede occurred, in 1870, when they removed their goods to Cedar creek, Missoula county, and there started a store. Remaining until 1874 they sold out and Mr. Hirshberg came to Helena, and was employed a short time as a clerk and bookkeeper in a dry goods store. In 1875 he went to Flathead Lake and engaged in the cattle and a mercantile business, which he continued until 1878, winning success although seriously handicapped by the low prices of cattle and the hard winters on the ranges. Not finding Flathead a good cattle country he disposed of his mercantile business and took his cattle and a lot of horses across the mountains into Canada, arriving there at the time the Dominion government was making a treaty with the Blackfeet Indians. He sold his horses to the Indians and his cattle to the settlers. He returned to Helena in 1878, and the same year took a trip to New York city, and while there met and married Miss Eva Davis, his present wife, who was born in Posen, Germany, April 1, 1857, which was also his birthplace, with whom he was united on January 5, 1879. During this trip he also formed a partnership with A. Nathan, now a prominent merchant at Great Falls, and together they purchased a large stock of goods, which they shipped by rail to Bismarck, N. D., and from there by steamer up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he arrived in May, 1879, accompanied by his wife and business partner. They opened a store on Front street in Fort Benton, and continued operations until 1887, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Nathan went into business in Butte, Mr. Hirshberg remaining at Fort Benton until 1889. During this period he purchased of Burd & Armstrong a general store at Choteau, now the county seat of Teton county, and after 1889 closed out his business at Fort Benton and removed the remnant of merchandise to Choteau, dividing his attention there between his mercantile interests and the sheep business, being unusually successful in both ventures. His brother Julius joined him in the store in 1889, and taking full charge of it in 1890, gave Mr. Hirshberg a better opportunity to devote his attention to the stock business. In 1894 they opened an additional store at Dupuyer, Teton county, in which their cousin, Carl Harris, also joined them and took the active management of the enterprise upon himself. In 1890 Mr. Hirshberg engaged in extensive sheepraising and woolgrowing, on what was known as the Belknap Indian reservation in the Bear Paw mountains. The government having opened this territory for settlement he has purchased, entered and leased considerable of it, and is running a large number of Rambouillet Merino sheep on the range. In 1890 Mr. Hirshberg bought and removed to his present beautiful home on Madison avenue, Helena, his principal reason being to secure good educational advantages for his four sons: Edward, born at Fort Benton, April 10, 1880; Sidney, born at Fort Benton, June 12, 1881; Mortimer, born at Fort Benton, June 27, 1883; and Frank, born at Fort Benton, April 1, 1889.

In politics Mr. Hirshberg is a Republican, but has never been an active partisan. Fraternally he belongs to King Solomon's Masonic Lodge, of Helena; and in religious affiliation is connected with Temple Emanu-El, of which his wife is also a member. He is still in vigorous health and has no idea of retiring from business for years to come. On the contrary, he is contemplating an enlargement of his enterprise by establishing a banking house at Choteau, in which he will be joined by his brother Julius. In fact, with the activity of mind, the fertility of resources, the fine executive ability, the accurate grasp of multitudinous details and the restless energy of spirit which have made him a merchant prince and given him such a commanding position throughout the business world, it would be impossible for him to be idle or even partially occupied, he being one of the creative agencies who must see their productions growing and thriving around them, and must be doing something to develop or improve the sphere in which they live. And as he has been successful and enterprising in business, so are he, his excellent wife and his cultivated sons popular and potential in social life, and influential for good in every industry which contributes to the welfare of the community and the elevation of their fellows. His life example is a force that can not die; but in its actual, tangible achievements, will endure in ever expanding usefulness when he shall have passed away.

JAMES HIGGINS.—Enlisted in the various departments of the great mining industry in Butte is an army of workmen, and among those placed in position of distinctive trust and responsibility is Mr. Higgins, superintendent of the Bell mine, who directs the labors of a large corps of employes. He was born in Worcestershire, England, on November 10, 1856, the youngest of the four children of James and Bridget (Griffin) Higgins, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence the father removed to England in 1848, being an ironworker. James Higgins attended the parochial schools in his native country until he was thirteen, when he obtained employment in a carpet factory for a time and then served an apprenticeship of about one year at the brick mason's trade.

In 1872 Mr. Higgins came to America, locating in Boston until 1874, when he went to Philadelphia, worked for a time as a longshoreman and was later a patrolman on the police force until the centennial year. In the fall of 1876 he came to Colorado and soon went to the Little Cottonwood mining district in Utah, where he was engaged in mining, and thereafter at Silver Reef, in southern Utah. He eventually returned to his former location and thence came to Montana in 1878, locating at Glendale, Beaverhead county, being employed in the old Alice mine for six months, then going to Wickes, he was in the Alta mine for six months also. From there he came to Butte and entered the employ of the late Marcus Daly, and was identified with the first work done in developing the Anaconda mine. He later was connected with the Bell mine, of which he became foreman in 1890, his services being so efficient that in 1894 he was made superintendent in which position he has since served, being recognized as an able executive and one particularly fitted for the office. Mr. Higgins has himself made a number of investments in mining properties, owning promising claims in Flathead and Jefferson counties. In political adherency he supports the Democratic party, and fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, under whose discipline he received his early educational training.

Mr. Higgins has been twice married, first in July, 1876, to Miss Kate Durkin, who was born in Ireland, and who died in 1883, leaving one son, James E. On January 6, 1892, Mr. Higgins was again married, the bride being Miss Mary Sullivan, born in Michigan, the daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, one of the pioneers of Montana. Mr. Higgins' only child, James E., is a young man of distinctive talent. He was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1877. He has been finely educated, first in the public and parochial schools, and All Hallows College, at Salt Lake City, taking also a year's course in St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's, Kansas. In 1898 he matriculated in the department of mining engineering at Columbia College, New York city, where he will graduate as a member of the class of 1902, after which he will become actively identified with the management of work in the smelter and mines. He had studied surveying and minor mechanical engineering before entering Columbia, so that he was well equipped for continuing his technical studies.

WILLIAM C. HICKEY.—For many generations the ancestors of Mr. Hickey lived in Ireland and contributed to its advancement and improvement. His parents, Thomas and Katherine Hickey, emigrated therefrom in 1828, settling in New York state, where our subject was born October 1, 1846. The father was a prosperous farmer, a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Catholic church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: William C., Thomas, Edward, Michael, Margaret and Johanna. The father died in 1875, and the mother in 1894.

Mr. Hickey's educational advantages were confined to what he could obtain from irregular attendance at the district school in his neighborhood at such times as he could escape the exactions of necessary toil. He assisted his parents in the arduous requirements of rearing the family until 1865, when he came west as far as Wisconsin, but returned to the east after a brief stay. In 1868 he came to Montana and located at Butte, where he devoted his time to placer mining until 1870, but has since confined his operations to quartz mining. Mr. Hickey's success in mining has been very gratifying to him and his friends, and he has pursued the calling with a singleness of purpose and a determined perseverance that would have won success in almost any line. He has also been largely interested in real estate operations that have also proved successful, seeming to have that rare combination of excellent judgment and prompt action which make a good business man.

On July 16, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda White, a native of England. They were the parents of three children: Nellie, Frances and Myrtle. Mrs. Hickey died September 28, 1884, after eight years of happy wedded life, and on August 22, 1888, Mr. Hickey contracted a second marriage, his choice being Miss Agnes Moran, a native of Montana and daughter of Patrick and Katharine Moran, natives of Ireland, who came to America in their early married life, locating first at Cincinnati but removing to Montana in 1863. The father was engaged in freighting and also conducted a hotel on the road to Bozeman and Gallatin. In both occupations he was fairly successful. Both parents were members of the Catholic church, and both have passed into eternal life—the father in 1888 and the mother in 1896. Mr. Hickey, by his second marriage, is the father of six children: William, Edward, Irene, Benetia, Flora and Zella. The parents are members of the Catholic church. They find Montana an agreeable place to live in, and are as well esteemed throughout their large circle of friends and the community in general, as they have been successful in business and useful to their city and county.

ANDREW JACKSON HUNTER, M. D.—This excellent physician, influential citizen, esteemed public official and enterprising business man, whose useful life closed at Bozeman April 19, 1894, at the age of seventy-eight, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., March 18, 1816, the son of John Hunter, who removed to Kentucky in 1818. His wife, the Doctor's mother, was Sarah Price, a first cousin of Gen. Price, conspicuous on the Confederate side in the Civil war. They owned large tracts of land in the Horseshoe bend of the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, and John Hunter died there early in the 'forties. The Doctor was the youngest of sixteen children, and after preliminary training in the public schools, entered the office of Dr. Rogers, of Louisville, Ky., where he remained four or five years and then took a thorough professional course at a good medical college. After completing this he went to Louisiana and passed five years in the practice of his profession. About 1850 he was engaged as company physician by the Illinois Central Railroad, having moved into Illinois prior to that time. He remained in the employ of this company until 1857. He then removed to Missouri and opened an office in Warsaw, where he remained a year, but returned to Illinois and settled at Georgetown, where he built up a very large practice. In 1861 he went back to Missouri and lived in the town of Mexico until 1864, when he started for Montana by way of Nebraska City, going up the North Platte and Wind rivers and down the Rosebud to the Yellowstone, then up the Yellowstone to what is now known as Hunter's Hot Springs, which he discovered in July, and which was named in his honor. At that time the country was so thickly peopled with Indians that he deemed it unsafe to remain in that neighborhood and removed to Bozeman and soon after to Virginia City. After a few months he changed his base of operations to Helena, where he remained nearly two years. During all this time he had been practicing medicine, but in 1866, being persuaded by the gold excitement then prevailing, he went to Diamond City, and there, in connection with his professional labors, he engaged in mining. While residing there he was appointed probate judge of Meagher county by Gov. Smith, and in 1869, upon removing to Bozeman, he was appointed to the same position in Gallatin county and filled it until 1871. At that time he resigned and removed to Hunter's Hot Springs, but, until 1875, was unable to remain there during the summer seasons on account of the Indians. In that year he removed his family to the Springs and continued to reside there until 1884, when he sold his interests, returned to Bozeman and there lived retired until his death, April 19, 1894.

In politics Dr. Hunter was an ardent Democrat, and although he never sought or desired official station he was obliged by circumstances to accept appointments from time to time. He was government physician at Fort Ellis in 1872, and in 1876 occupied the same position for the Crow agency at Rosebud. In religious affiliation he was a devoted member of the Christian church at Bozeman. In October, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Murray, a daughter of John Murray, of Ohio, who was a millwright and cabinetmaker, and removed to Missouri in 1844, where he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming. He was the first county treasurer of Richland county, Ohio, was a colonel in the state militia, and a prominent thirty-second-degree Mason. He died in Missouri in 1848, leaving a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. Hunter was the seventh in order of birth. Her mother was Elizabeth Urie, daughter of Solomon Urie, a native of Scotland who came to America before the Revolutionary war. He settled in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Ohio early in its history, and was killed there by the Indians in colonial times. Mrs. Hunter's grandfather, Patrick Murray, was born in Scotland in 1747. He came to America prior to the Revolution, fought in that war as a Pennsylvania soldier and afterward removed to Ohio, where he died in 1846 at the age of ninety-nine years and nine months. His wife, Mary (Beattie) Murray, who was born in Scotland in 1757, died the same year as her husband, aged eighty-nine.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunter had six children: Mary Lee, now Mrs. G. C. Doane; Davis Beauregard, a resident of Seattle; Lizzie Longstreet, now Mrs. Frank W. Rich, of Spokane; Stonewall Jackson, who was drowned in the Yellowstone river at the age of eleven, in 1874; Sallie Price, now Mrs. H. A. Janes, of Lewistown, Idaho; and Emma Sidley Johnston, who died at the age of four years.

Among the honored names of Montana's progressive citizens that of Dr. Hunter will always be revered. He was a representative man, and his contributions to the advancement of the state were substantial and of great value.

ARTHUR HUGILL, one of the pioneer miners and now a prosperous stockman, resides on his valuable ranch near Gold creek, Powell county. He was born in Toronto, Canada, July 22, 1834, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Brown) Hugill, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they were reared, educated and married. They came to Canada early in the year 1834, the father engaging in farming at Woodstock, near Toronto, for many years.

Arthur Hugill, one of a family of nine children, was reared on the Canadian homestead, but received limited educational advantages. Until he was twenty-seven years of age he worked on the farm, and in 1863 went to California via New York and the Isthmus of Panama. The trip to San Francisco occupied nearly a month, and he remained a year in the vicinity of that city employed on ranches and such other work as he could find to do. During the spring of 1864 he went to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining in "Warren's Diggings," coming to Montana in the fall of 1865. At that period there was considerable mining excitement at Beartown, Deer Lodge county, now a part of Granite county, and for the following three years Mr. Hugill mined and prospected in that vicinity, but with indifferent success. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Pioneer, where he was employed as foreman of the Rock Creek Ditch Company for a number of years. Subsequently, while in the service of Messrs. Clark & Rogers, he went into the Butte district to prospect, and while there he took out the first ore that was assayed from the Original mine. During the fall of 1886 Mr. Hugill purchased 420 acres of land in "Hell Gate" valley, two miles below Gold creek station, Powell county, and in the spring of 1887 located on the same. Since that time, with the exception of two years when he was engaged in mining in Washington and American gulches, he has resided there. The ranch is the oldest property of this description in the valley, having been originally owned by Nicholas Connolly. Mr. Hugill is principally engaged in stockraising, paying particular attention to cattle.

On January 27, 1885, our subject was married to Mrs. Anna (Secrest) Brady, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, daughter of Robert M. and Rachel (Epperson) Secrest, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, who were united in marriage at New Castle, Ind., where Mr. Secrest was engaged in the mercantile business. Later they removed to Iowa, where they died. Mr. Secrest organized the first Masonic lodge ever instituted in that state, and was a very enthusiastic worker in Masonic circles. He died two years after the close of the war. Mr. Hugill, while by no means an active partisan, is, politically, in sympathy with the Republican party.

J. D. HUFFINE.—The third generation of American citizenship and loyal, productive service to the county, the state and the nation, on the part of a family which has always borne an honorable place in the affairs of the country where it happened to be domiciled, is represented by J. D. Huffine, of near Bozeman, a prosperous, progressive and representative farmer, whose thrift and success is apparent in the condition of his property and is based on qualities of inherent strength and capacity, not on external help or particularly favorable circumstances. He was born in east Tennessee, June 30, 1849, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Moore) Huffine, natives of Tennessee, the latter being the daughter of a gentleman of local prominence and substantial prosperity. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Huffine, emigrated from Germany to America with his family, and settled in east Tennessee when it was a part of the western border of civilization in this country. He was a planter of extensive operations, and when he died his son Daniel, father of the subject of this review, succeeded to the homestead and its duties, carrying on the plantation successfully throughout the residue of his busy life. He was married three times and was the father of eighteen children.

Mr. Huffine spent his early days in his native state, was educated at good private schools, and remained at home until 1869, when he moved westward to Kansas, locating at Fort Scott, where he remained three years, engaged in farming. He then concluded to take another flight toward the setting sun, and started for Montana, traveling by rail to Corinne, Utah, thence by stage to Madison river where he engaged in mining, thence to Gallatin valley, in 1873, and homesteaded on his present location, later purchasing an additional 160 acres of state land which he afterward sold, retaining his homestead. This he has improved and reduced to great fertility, and by close and intelligent application of advanced methods of farming, made it one of the most desirable homes in the valley.

Mr. Huffine was married in 1871 to Miss Isabel McHugh, a native of Missouri, daughter of Griffin McHugh, an emigrant from Ohio to Missouri who, with his family, accompanied Mr. Huffine to Montana, locating in the Gallatin valley, and afterward removing to Lewistown in Fergus county. The children born to this union are: Marshall, a merchant at Lewistown, who enlisted in Company I, Montana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Kessler, for service in the Philippines, and who participated in every engagement his regiment was in, never losing a day by sickness or other calamity; Charles, located in Bozeman; Annie, now Mrs. Ferguson, wife of a successful farmer of the valley; Roe, clerking in a store in Bozeman; Floyd, John, Jesse and Ethel, still at home; and William and Ottie and two infants who are deceased.

The homestead on which Mr. Huffine [illegible] is in all essentials the product of his own skill, good taste and industry. The grounds which surround the comfortable residence are well laid out and beautifully shaded with shapely trees planted by the owner when he took up the claim. It was all a virgin wild when he took hold of it; now it smiles with its prolific harvests of golden grain, fragrant hay and blooming flowers, made vigorous by its silvery veins of sparkling water, and enlivened by its herds of contented cattle browsing on hillside and meadow.

THOMAS F. HICKEY, of Butte, is a brother of Michael A. Hickey, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He was born at St. Lawrence, N. Y., on December 12, 1844, the eighth child of Thomas and Catherine (Curran) Hickey, who emigrated from Ireland to New York prior to their marriage. The father was a well-to-do farmer of frugal habits and a high sense of duty, and the mother a woman of superior domestic and social qualities. Thomas began his scholastic training in the public schools, finishing it at Fort Covington Academy, where he was graduated in 1863. After leaving school he followed lumbering in the Michigan woods for two years. He then returned to New York and remained until 1880 engaged in farming. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating first at Butte, but soon removing to Helena and working in Lewis and Clarke county at quartz mining for two years, during which time he located and sold the Empire mine. He returned to Butte in 1882, and after a few months went back to New York and passed half a year with his mother, whom he brought back with him to Butte, where she remained until her death in 1896. Here Mr. Hickey has resided ever since, working at mining, carpentering and other occupations and dealing to some extent in real estate. He was at one time largely interested in the Lizzie Lode mine, but sold his interest some years ago.

Mr. Hickey was married on January 1, 1884, to Julia Finnegan, who was born in Maine in 1860, the daughter of Patrick Finnegan, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Maine and there became a prosperous farmer. She died in 1900, leaving four surviving children. Seven children were the fruit of their union: Julia, Frederick, Lillian, Arthur, Albert, Marie and Ambrose, of whom only Lillian, Arthur, Albert and Marie are living. Mr. Hickey is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, regular in its attendance and in the performance of his duties therein. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, taking great interest in its meetings and making valuable contributions of service to its advancement. Politically he is a Democrat, and while not a party worker in the ordinary sense, the organization feels the benefit of his counsel and his help in material ways. He stands well in his community and has the good opinion of all who have dealings or acquaintance with him.

OVANDO HOYT.—A residence of thirty-six years in the territory and state of Montana is certainly sufficient to entitle one to the designation of "pioneer," and such is the distinction that is justly accorded the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch. When to that fact is added the naming of his home town in his honor, the distinction becomes a dual one and is doubly appreciated.

Ovando Hoyt, Ovando, Powell county, is one of the prominent merchants and stockmen of Montana. He was born near the old historic town of Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., in 1844, the son of Azor and Minerva (DeWolf) Hoyt. Azor Hoyt, our subject's father, was also a Massachusetts Yankee of good old Puritan stock, and a miller by trade, and until he was fifty-four years old he continued to reside in that state. He then removed to Houston county, Minn., where he lived for twenty-one years, removing thence to Iowa, where he died nine years later. The widow and mother of our subject was also born at Deerfield, Mass., and survived her husband several years. She joined her son in Montana, passing to the great beyond in 1893. On gaining his majority Ovando Hoyt, who up to that period had continued to reside with his parents, gallantly struck out for Montana and, surrounded by the innumerable dangers and vicissitudes of such a trip at that early day, followed a six-mule team across the plains. His first objective point was Salt Lake City. From there he journeyed on to the Big Hole basin, arriving in Montana during the early part of 1865. Here he at once engaged in mining, freighting, merchandising and other lines of business more or less lucrative and peculiar to life in those days in the great and comparatively unknown west. Mr. Hoyt recalls to-day many exciting scenes and incidents of those pioneer times; Indian scares and actual massacres; fabulous gold strikes; road agent tragedies; lynching parties and other experiences of early life in the wild west. For fifteen years he resided in the Bitter Root valley, where, for the greater portion of the time, he ran a saw mill. In 1882 he first came to what is now Ovando, Powell county, where he has since continued to reside, enjoying life and the certain prosperity that follows energy and industry. For eight years he conducted a large stock ranch and is still largely identified with that industry. For sixteen years he was the postmaster of Ovando, so called in honor of his initial name. While serving his first year in that capacity he was in the enjoyment of a munificent salary of $2.25. In 1890 Mr. Hoyt established a general merchandise store which he has since very successfully conducted, having at present a large trade and a productive country to draw from. He has never married. Politically Mr. Hoyt is a stanch Republican, taking an active interest in the affairs of his party and exerting a wide and extended influence. He has been clerk of the local school board and is a most popular man, not only within the limits of the town to which he has devoted so much of his attention, but throughout the new county of Powell.

WILLIAM B. HUNDLEY, JR.—A native of Illinois, where he was born March 8, 1862, the son of John A. and Clara Hundley, the former a Kentuckian and the latter a Missourian by nativity, and compelled, for the most part, to make his own way in the world from his early years, Mr. Hundley has developed, through the experience he has had in the various pursuits he has followed, a readiness and resourcefulness in character and mental activity that have often stood him in good stead. His father is a farmer who has succeeded in making the business profitable. In 1901 he came to Montana and located in the Bitter Root valley. Both he and his wife are Methodists and he is a stanch Democrat. They were the parents of five children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are Mac, William B., Meckie and Kirkwood.

William B. Hundley, Jr., attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, and then taught school at Vermilion, S. D., for three years. In 1881 he entered the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Vermilion for six months, and then transferred his activities to the office of the Montana Central at Craig, Mont., where he served as station agent for seven years, after which he took charge of the office at Boulder which he still conducts. Mr. Hundley has become interested in ranching and stockraising two miles and a half southeast of Boulder, and in this line also he has been quite successful. He recently, however, disposed of both ranch and cattle. Fraternally Mr. Hundley is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a firm and zealous Democrat. He was married on April 10, 1890, to Miss Lottie M. Moore, a native of Montana, and daughter of William and Hattie Moore, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Iowa. Mrs. Hundley's parents came to Montana in their early days and settled in Lewis and Clarke county, where they were successfully engaged in farming until their deaths. They had five children, of whom three, Lottie M., Effie and Wilbur, are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hundley have had five children, of whom Le Roy, W. B., Clara and Marguerite are living and adding to the attractiveness of the home by their cheerful and entertaining presence. Mrs. Hundley is a member of the Methodist church.

H. H. HOUGHTON, postmaster of Whitehall, Jefferson county, and one of the most prominent citizens of that village, was born in Bolton, Mass., on August 26, 1840. He is the son of Cephas and Mary T. (Danforth) Houghton, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Vermont. Cephas Houghton was a wheelwright, and followed this trade in his early life, but later engaged in farming until his death. He was twice married, and left five sons and one daughter. At Bolton H. H. Houghton enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the public schools, graduating from the celebrated high school founded by Joseph Houghton. He then removed to Boston, and became a clerk in the employment of W. W. Ewing, with whom he remained two years, until the death of Mr. Ewing. He then became a clerk at Stoneham, Mass., for one of the customers of Mr. Ewing, with whom he remained there three years, then engaging with a shoe manufacturing company at Hudson, and later he was in Boston.

On April 16, 1866, at the age of twenty-six years, Mr. Houghton started for Montana. St. Louis was then the western terminus of railroad travel and from that city he took passage for Fort Benton on a steamboat, the trip taken up the Missouri occupying sixty-eight days. Aside from the monotony and the length of the journey the tour was pleasant. Going to Whitetail Deer creek, Mr. Houghton found employment on a milk ranch, where he remained some time, later becoming a partner with Horace G. Root in cattleraising. His interests he sold in 1880, to Mr. Root. He then purchased the Winslow ranch, on which he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses and in dairying. Before making his home on this ranch he resided several winters in Whitehall, for the purpose to give school facilities to his children, and in 1892 he there built a handsome residence, to which he removed his family, continuing also to occupy the ranch homestead.

Mr. Houghton was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Lydia Andrews, daughter of Amos and Hannah Andrews. The fruit of the union is six children: Albert L., deceased; Ivan S., now manager of the ranch; Shirley D., now an employe of the McKay-Carmichael Company; Frank E., with the Jefferson Valley Trading Company; Henry R., assistant postmaster, and Annie R., Mrs. E. R. McCall, of Whitehall. Mr. Houghton was appointed postmaster in 1898 and for many years he has been a school trustee, while in politics he is a Republican. All of the family are deeply and actively interested in temperance work in a broad and liberal minded spirit. The success achieved by Mr. Houghton in this new commonwealth is due to superior business ability and a strong, masterful domination of circumstances subject to his sway. He is widely and favorably known and highly esteemed, while the family stands in the front rank of social distinction.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—The establishment of a branch home of the well known and noble Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd at Helena was a great boon not only to the city but to the state at large. The sisters of this order devote their lives to the noble work of reclaiming and uplifting unfortunate and fallen women and leading them back to a life of virtue. At the invitation of Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel this community was established in Helena on February 5, 1889. Quarters were secured by the purchase of grounds and a brick residence at the corner of Ninth avenue and Holback street, where the sisters were installed on their arrival in the city. The premises soon became too small, and already their capacity has several times been extended. The first community was composed of six sisters, with the Rev. Mother Margaret at the head. Now it numbers nine sisters, with the Rev. Mother Rose of Lima as superior. Thirty girls are now under their care, and since its establishment the institution has received more than 200 inmates, the greater number of whom have been returned to their parents or guardians. Children are placed in this institution without publicity, and, when the parents are unable to provide, free of charge, but are supposed to assist in the general housework, cooking, plain sewing, fancy work or in the well equipped steam laundry. Those under fourteen years of age and older girls who have little education receive each day a few hours instruction. Lessons in both vocal and instrumental music are given to the deserving ones who evince a talent for music. The people of Helena have shown a keen appreciation of the great good being done by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and it is hoped that soon larger accommodations and better facilities will open a more extended field for their self-sacrificing labors.

The mother superior of the house, Sister Mary of St. Rose Hughes, is a native of Prince Edward Island, where she was born in 1861 of Irish parents who emigrated to Canada in their early life. Her father died on the island at the age of fifty-six, and her mother removed to Minnesota with her sons, who were secular priests, and died there at the age of sixty-eight. The Mother Superior's early life was passed at the academy of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal. After completing her studies in 1885 she joined her brother at Waseca, Minn., and the next year she entered the novitiate with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at St. Paul, and after passing two years there was sent to found a house of the order at Seattle. Eight years were devoted to the work there and the results were most satisfactory. In 1898 she was made superior of the Helena house of the Good Shepherd by appointment from France, the home of the head of the order. Her work is progressing finely and her usefulness is great.

LEONIDAS R. HOSS, private secretary of Gov. Toole, shows in his character much of the Spartan courage, endurance and generalship which the name suggests. He was born at Montgomery City, Mo., June 12, 1865, the son of Nathaniel K. and Caroline N. (Dryden) Hoss. The father was a native of Tennessee, followed farming and merchandising as an occupation, and died at the close of the Civil war. The mother was born in Missouri, and when left by the early death of her husband with a young family to rear and provide for, she did not waste time pining over her hard lot, but with the high courage and resolute decision of a true American woman at once set about performing the sacred duty thus unexpectedly thrust upon her. For a full quarter of a century thereafter she patiently endured the drudgery and nerve-wasting exactions of a public school teacher's life in order that she might have the means wherewith to feed and clothe and educate her offspring. Of these there were eight, three of whom died in infancy. Leonidas Hoss, the seventh child, attended the public schools at Clarksville, Pike county, until the family moved to Louisiana, in the same county, and there attended school until he was thirteen or fourteen years old. At that age he went to work at any respectable occupation he could get. For several months he served as advertising agent for Messrs. Worthington & Co., proprietors of several general stores in Missouri. But desiring some settled occupation or reliance through life, and realizing that a good trade is an estate out of which the most confiding cannot be swindled, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of printing under Capt. James C. Jamison, proprietor of the Louisiana Press. From that paper he went into the employ of his brother, A. D. Hoss, who was associated with O. A. Parsons, editor and proprietor of the Louisiana Journal. Its office was burnt out during his engagement there, and while the firm was refitting and preparing to resume operations he worked in a grocery store, returning to the office and his trade as soon as work upon the paper was begun. Soon afterward his mother, having secured a school at Marshall, Mo., removed to that town with the family, where he followed in a little while and accepted employment on the Saline County Democrat. After working on that paper as a compositor for nearly a year, he removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Montana in 1883, locating at Deer Lodge, where his mother taught school and his brother had a position as foreman in the office of the New Northwest, a bright and influential paper published by Capt. J. H. Mills. Mr. Hoss did not immediately get work at his trade, but followed other occupations for about a year and then went to Helena and took a position in the job printing rooms of George Boos, who some time later started the Helena Daily Journal. Mr. Hoss, however, did not remain long in Helena, but returned to Deer Lodge, and from there went to Butte to work on the Inter-Mountain, remaining with that paper until Hon. Lee Mantle came into possession of the Anaconda Review, when he took charge and conducted it until sold to L. O. Leonard, with whom he remained two years as foreman of the mechanical department. This was during the early history of Anaconda. About this time he and his brother, N. Y. Hoss, went to Stevensville and established the Stevensville Tribune. He remained there two or three years, then sold his interest to his brother and went back to work on the North West. Soon after his brother sold out, and together they went to Deer Lodge and established the Silver State, which is now conducted by his brother, A. D. Hoss. From Deer Lodge he went to Philipsburg and founded the Citizens Call. This was in March, 1893, just at the time of the great financial panic, but the paper prospered from the beginning and was continuously issued under Mr. Hoss's personal editorship and management until January, 1901, when he was appointed clerk of the state board of examiners. Later, when the death of the lamented Randolph Thompson made a vacancy in the office of private secretary to the governor, he was appointed to fill the vacancy and is still discharging the duties of that position at this writing (1901).

In politics Mr. Hoss has always been a firm and active Democrat, taking earnest and vigorous interest in the counsels and work of the party, and contributing zealously to the success of its campaigns. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Degree of Honor and the Wood Craft. He was married August 27, 1890, to Miss Georgia A. Kelley, daughter of the late R. S. and Mary L. Kelley, of Deer Lodge. Her father was United States marshal for Montana during President Cleveland's first administration, and was a gentleman highly esteemed throughout his whole section. Mr. and Mrs. Hoss have four children, namely: Qwynne Agnew, Frederick F., Robert D. and Mary L., who add much to the pleasure of their parents and the attractiveness of their home. Mr. Hoss is yet a young man, and the general esteem in which he is held, together with the excellent business and attractive social qualities which he possesses, indicate for him a career of great usefulness and credit.

JOHN J. HOLMES was born in Sweden on December 27, 1838, the son of Ohrn and Lotta (Haggland) Holmes, both of whom passed their lives in their native land, the father filling the distinguished position of chamberlain to King Oscar in Stockholm. In that beautiful capital John J. Holmes passed his early youth, though his education was principally attained in the excellent public schools of his native town of Esterbee. In Stockholm he was employed in a dry-goods establishment as a clerk, later becoming a member of the police force. He then was in the maritime service for a number of years, visiting the principal ports of China, Japan and other foreign countries, and finally New York and San Francisco. In the latter city he disembarked and abandoned the sea.

He remained in the Golden Gate city from 1864 to 1866 engaged in butchering, and thereafter conducted mining in California until 1868, with varying success. In 1868 also he came to Bannack, Mont. He made the trip of 1,500 miles on horseback, one of a party of six. In Deep Spring valley, Nev., they were surrounded by Indians, who kept with the party until night, when they made an attack, which was successfully repulsed. From Bannack Mr. Holmes soon removed to Jefferson county, where he was engaged in placer mining about six months, after which he was for a year in Deer Lodge county; then he followed the concentrating business for a number of years in Jefferson county, and commenced operations in quartz mining, in which he still continues. He was the discoverer of the Gray Eagle mine, in 1887, and in its operation he was associated with Henry Dahlman, the partnership being dissolved by the latter's death in 1899. The working of this mine has since continued, and it is called a particularly good property. Mr. Holmes also holds a number of promising prospects in the Comet mining district, not yet sufficiently developed to determine the absolute values. He is also engaged in stockraising, associated with Thomas A. Berkin, his brother-in-law. Their ranch is on Smith river, thirty miles below White Sulphur Springs, where they keep from 300 to 500 head of cattle, and have been very successful. Mr. Holmes has a pleasant home in Boulder.

Mr. Holmes was united in marriage on April 12, 1898, to Mrs. Hattie A. Sregam, who was born in Washington, Iowa, the daughter of George and Sarah L. (Harris) Stafford, natives of Ohio and Virginia. The paternal grandfather was Ralph Stafford, of Tennessee, who married Sarah Carson, of that state, and the maternal grandfather was Averell Harris, of Washington county, Ohio, who married Laura Ann Terrill, of Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Harris removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1847. Mrs. Holmes has one son by her first marriage, Maurice D., and by her union with Mr. Holmes is the mother of one daughter, Lotta L. In politics Mr. Holmes gives his support to the Republican party, and in its gift he has served as justice of the peace. He is a man of strong mentality and sterling integrity, and is highly esteemed.

A J. HOLLOWAY, clerk of the district court of Jefferson county, is a resident of Boulder, and a gentleman highly esteemed throughout a wide circle of acquaintances. He was born in Kirksville, Mo., on July 18, 1865, a son of Silas N. and Charlotte (Allread) Holloway. The father was a farmer and merchant and the paternal grandparent, John A. Holloway, was also a farmer. A. J. Holloway attended the public schools, and proving an apt student he entered the academy at Hurdland, Mo., where he completed the sophomore course in June, 1884. He then, when only nineteen, began teaching, and followed this profession in district schools until 1887, when he accepted a position in the freight office of the Q. O. & K. C. Railroad, where he remained until 1888, in which year he engaged in newspaper publishing. For nearly two years he ably and successfully conducted the Hurdland Gazette, and in 1889 leased the plant to a tenant and removed to Kentucky, where he completed a business course at the University of Kentucky, located at Lexington, and in 1890 he returned to Missouri.

Mr. Holloway remained but a few months in Missouri, coming to Miles City, Mont., in September, 1890. Impressed with the freedom and congeniality of the western atmosphere, he came to the conclusion that stage driving would prove an enjoyable, if not a lucrative occupation, and entered this employment, his route being from Pumpkin creek to the Wyoming line, and he carried the United States mails from Powder river to Ekalaka, Mont. Subsequently he diversified his occupation by removing to Miles City and entering the employ of Michael Kircher, in the dairy business. He remained in that service until September 1, 1891, and then taught the district school until 1892, passing the holidays with Mr. Kircher on the dairy farm. The next winter he taught the same school, and continued to teach it until the opening of the Montana Reform School in 1893, of which he was the first teacher. Not being satisfied with the manner in which the school was conducted he resigned the position after two months, returned to Mr. Kircher's and during the fall of 1895 and the succeeding winter he again taught school in that vicinity. In 1895 Mr. Holloway was elected principal of the public school at Belgrade, Gallatin county, where he successfully taught until 1896, passing his summer vacations at the summer normal school at Bozeman. In the fall of 1896 he was elected principal of the Whitehall school, remaining in its charge until January, 1899.

It was at this period that he assumed the duties of clerk of the district court of Jefferson county, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Rickards, who had been elected clerk of the supreme court of Montana. In November, 1900, Mr. Holloway was elected his own successor and is now filling the position with credit to himself and to the full satisfaction of the bench and bar of that judicial district. He is at present also president of the high school board by appointment from the county superintendent. On September 20, 1896, Mr. Holloway was united in marriage with Miss Effie Henderson, of Bozeman, Mont., daughter of A. G. and Clara C. (Hughes) Henderson. Mr. Henderson is engaged in farming and lumbering and operates a planing mill. Three children have brightened the attractive home, Jesse Leigh, Charlotte Clare and Lillian Hortense. Fraternally Mr. Holloway is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 4, K. of P., Whitehall K. O. T. M. No. 16, Whitehall, of which he was record and financial keeper for two years, and of M. W. of A., Camp Clark No. 6480, Boulder. Mr. Holloway is fitted by education and sterling qualities of head and heart to win his way to fortune, as he has already successfully won the confidence of the people.

MICHAEL A. HICKEY.—In writing the record of this intrepid soldier, hardy pioneer and vigilant miner one scarcely knows whether to give precedence to his deeds of valor in war, or the achievements of his industry in peace. He was born on March 11, 1836, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the fourth of nine children of Thomas and Catharine (Curran) Hickey, natives of Ireland, who sought the freedom and enlarged opportunities of the United States early in life. The father, an industrious and frugal farmer, made his way in the world by his own energies without the aid of luck or adventitious circumstances and the mother was a daughter of Michael Curran, a name famous in Irish history. She met the requirements of her domestic life with a proper spirit of diligence, economy and thrift and with an exalted ideal in the training of her children.

Michael A. Hickey attended the public schools during his childhood and youth, and attained manhood's estate like many other farmer lads who were accustomed to hard work and strict economy. Captivated by the ardor of the war fever all around him and "burning to wear a uniform, hear drums and see a battle," he enlisted on September 15, 1861, in Company K, Sixtieth New York Infantry, and was in active service throughout the war, and engaged in many of its most sanguinary battles, among them Second Bull's Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Catlett Station, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Hatcher's Run, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the various engagements of Sherman in his march to the sea. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865, with an honorable discharge. He was wounded four times, but none of the wounds was particularly serious. He carried one bullet, however, for more than thirty years, and then while shaving one morning in 1898 he discovered it at the top of his left shoulder, whereupon he cut it out with his razor. After the war he returned home and shortly after started west for Montana, his future home. He came by rail to Leavenworth, Kan., and in April, 1866, there took an emigrant train of ox wagons across the plains. The party had considerable trouble with hostile Indians and several of their men were killed before they arrived at Virginia City on September 15, 1866. Mr. Hickey stayed a short time at Alder gulch, and then located in Butte, where he has since been engaged in mining. He has discovered and located a number of valuable mines, and he and his brother, Edward Hickey, were the locators of the Anaconda, Mountain View and St. Lawrence mines, also of several others of great importance. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion.

EDWARD HICKEY, who has attained great prominence in mining circles of the state, is now one of the active and influential citizens of Butte. He came to Montana during the Civil war, a young man, and has since been closely identified with its growth and development. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on October 12, 1841, the sixth of nine children. His father, Thomas Hickey, a native of Ireland, born in 1809, came to the United States while a boy and throughout his life was engaged in farming. He died in 1867. His mother, Catherine (Curran) Hickey, was also a native of Ireland and emigrated to this country when a little girl. Edward Hickey received a limited education in the public schools, but he made the most of every opportunity and added to the few advantages offered to him in this direction by home study. Before attaining his majority he removed to Wisconsin and worked in the pineries until 1867, when he came to Virginia City, Mont., and thence to Silver Bow, near Butte, where for many years he was actively engaged in placer mining. It was in 1875 that he first directed his attention to quartz mining, and he has since successfully pursued that business in Butte and its vicinity.

Mr. Hickey located and sold the famous St. Lawrence mine, one of the most valuable properties in the state. Among the other mines in which he has been interested heavily are the Nipper, Lizzie and Diamond. He was also one of the locators of the Anaconda mine, which he subsequently turned over to his brother, Michael. In nearly all of these enterprises his success has been pronounced, and his general knowledge of mining is most comprehensive and accurate. In 1883 Mr. Hickey was married to Miss Margaret Murphy, of Illinois, the daughter of Matthew Murphy, of the same state, who was engaged in the railway business. Six children have been born to them, of whom three, Elizabeth, Mabel and Thomas, are dead. The living are Edward, Ella and William. Although he has never aspired to political office, Mr. Hickey is keenly interested in the successive campaigns, viewing the issues from a Democratic standpoint. During the Indian outbreak of 1877 he joined the expedition against Chief Joseph, and served gallantly until the close of the trouble. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religious faith adheres to the Catholic church.

WM. HAYES.—The contributions of old Ireland to the progress and development of America are numerous and various. They have been felt and their good effects seen in every walk of life and every form of human endeavor, on the battlefield, in the forum, in high seats of justice and in all branches of productive labor. Among the number few have met the responsibilities of their respective stations in a manner more masterly or with more general commendation than Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate William Hayes, of Missoula. He is a native of Limavady, Londonderry, Ireland, born on September 6, 1863. His parents are John and Elizabeth (Moore) Hayes, of the same nativity, the father being a prosperous merchant in the old country. The paternal grandparents were John and Lavina Hayes, the former of whom was a farmer; and the maternal forebears were William and Susannah (Holmes) Moore, the Moores also following the vocations of the patriarchs.

Justice Hayes is the only son of the family, but he has one sister, Susan Holmes Hayes, who is living on the old homestead with her parents. He attended the government schools of his native place, and when he was sixteen years of age, in 1879, came to the United States, locating first in Pennsylvania, and a year later coming west as far as Iowa, where he was engaged in farming two years. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis, and entered the service of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, and was soon promoted to conductor in this service, continuing in that capacity until the winter of 1884. Then removing to Duluth he ran a train for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad for three years. In April, 1887, he came to Montana and accepted employment with the Northern Pacific as foreman of a bridge crew. The following November he removed to Garrison and remained until the next February. He then took charge of a train as conductor until 1889. At that time he entered the service of a lumber company and continued in it for five years. He then again engaged in railroading until November 20, 1897, when he was badly injured in a wreck, and obliged to retire permanently from the service. He was laid up, but recovering from his injuries in thirteen months, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he is still filling to the satisfaction of the lawabiding elements of the community, he having been designated police magistrate also, and winning golden opinions by the manner in which he administers the office.

Justice Hayes is a man of wide and varied experience, quick and keen of perception, unrelenting in the performance of duty, yet with breadth of view sufficient to enable him to subserve the ends of justice without oppression, and secure the best results by a judicious exercise of clemency. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters, the organization of railway conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He was married at Missoula on November 10, 1889, to Miss Eliza Kendall, daughter of Robert and Sarah (McGowan) Kendall, whose ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Scotch-Irish. The Justice and Mrs. Hayes have two children, Sarah, born May 13, 1891, and Margaret Elizabeth, born July 4, 1901. In addition to his public school training Justice Hayes pursued a scholastic course of study at a national academy in his native land, from which he was graduated with honors. After his arrival in Philadelphia he passed an examination for a teacher's license, but never engaged in teaching. He is recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Missoula, and has the respect and confidence of the people.

JOHN R. HATHHORN.—This prosperous stockgrower of Paradise valley, Park county, has been one of the pioneers of Montana for more than three decades. He was an active participant in the greatest internecine war which history records; ever true to his convictions, he has so ordered his life that he retains the respect and confidence of his fellows. Mr. Hathhorn was born at Burlington, Iowa, on October 22, 1841, the son of George W. and Mary Ann (Ripley) Hathhorn, both natives of Clarke county, Va. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, dying from wounds received in that conflict. His maternal grandfather, John A. Ripley, a Virginian, also removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1838, and was one of the pioneers of that section, where he passed the remainder of his life. George W. Hathhorn also removed to Burlington in 1836, and was engaged in agriculture until 1853, when he removed to Southwestern Missouri, where he operated a farm until his death, in 1866. He and his wife had five sons and four daughters.

John R. Hathhorn assisted in the farm work and attended school until he was twenty, when, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Missouri Mounted Infantry, Confederate service, Col. Gordon commanding, and saw his first fight at Poole's prairie, near the southwest corner of Missouri, and thence moved to Wilson creek, and had an engagement with Gen. Lyon's forces. Mr. Hathhorn was then transferred to the cavalry and his next engagement was at Morristown, with Gen. Lane, and was in successive engagements at Butler, Bates county (which was burned), in the "salt raid," then engaging with Col. Henderson's command at Neosho, and next moving to Altonia, where they attacked a fortified barn, owned by Col. Richie. Withdrawing from this point they came into conflict with Col. Warren, at Pleasant Gap, followed him to Butler, from which place they drove him, and then participated in the action at Lone Jack, one of the most stubbornly contested battles of the war, both sides being composed mainly of Missourians. The Union troops had two pieces of artillery, for which Col. Foster had given Gen. Blunt $4,000 as security for their safe return. The guns were captured by the Confederates and Col. Foster put forth every effort to recapture them without success. He was also in the engagement at Newtonia, Mo., Col. Shelby being in command; at Cain hill and at Prairie grove. Then the command retreated southward along the Arkansas river to Louisburg, Dallas county. From there 1,500 men under Col. Shelby made a raid in the northern part of the state, meeting their first opposition at Ozark, Christian county, and the next an all day's fight at Springfield, on January 15, 1863, the Confederates taking two forts, failing to capture the third, retired with large quantities of supplies, ammunition, etc. Proceeding to Marshfield, thence by forced march to Hartsville, they took part in the sanguinary battle at that place, the Federals finally retreating. The command was also in the engagements at Cape Girardeau, Caster river, and also at Chalk bluffs, on the St. Francis river, losing 700 horses while crossing the river. From Black river, Ark., the command went to Helena, Ark., where they had an engagement. Mr. Hathhorn was here taken ill and was unfit for duty for several months.

On recovering and receiving his discharge he started for Denver, Col., in the spring of 1864. Mr. Hathhorn eight months later started for Montana with ox teams, which at North Platte river he exchanged for mules and continued his trip to Virginia City, where he arrived on July 3, 1865. The Indians were a menace during the entire trip, and many fell victims to the wily savages. From Virginia City Mr. Hathhorn removed to Helena and purchased a ranch. For a time he engaged in teaming, but in the spring of 1867 mined in Trinity gulch with fair success. He was then four years at Thompson gulch, thereafter following mining operations on Duck creek, McCuen bar, on the Missouri river, and then in White gulch.

In April, 1877, Mr. Hathhorn came to Paradise valley, in Park county, where he engaged in installing hydraulic plants for placer mining. In the fall he took up a claim in the valley, a portion of his present ranch. He now has a well improved ranch of 440 acres, and is successfully engaged in stockraising, usually wintering about 200 head of cattle, mostly shorthorns. In politics he is a Democrat, but never an aspirant for office. He is well known and is honored as one of Montana's worthy pioneers. On March 7, 1872, Mr. Hathhorn married Miss Nannie E. Lilly, born in Cooper county, Mo., the daughter of Judge J. P. and Laminda (Allison Lilly. They have five children: Frederick Hosea, who is married and an attorney at Billings, Mont.; Charles Clifford, deceased; Harry Homer, Montana Lilly and Evaline May, who are at the parental home.

WILLIAM S. HASKELL was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 24, 1824, a son of Sewell and Mary (Moe) Haskell, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Canada. They came to the United States in 1848, locating in Dodge county, Wis. The father was a millwright by trade, and worked at the craft with profitable results. He was a Universalist in religious belief and the mother was a member of the Episcopal church. The father was also prominent in Masonry, having taken the thirty-three degrees of the order. In politics he was a stanch Republican. They were the parents of five children, of whom only two, Mary and William S., are living. Both parents are deceased.

Mr. Haskell received a limited education in the public schools of his native district, remaining with his parents until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, working at it until after his removal to Wisconsin, where he also conducted successful operations in the business of quarrying and dealing in lime stone, having the only business of the kind in his neighborhood. In addition to these enterprises he dealt in real estate and operated as a contractor. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, and there continued the same lines of industry he had followed successfully in Wisconsin. There he also did some work in the ordnance department of the United States army. In 1864 he crossed the plains with a wagon train to Montana, the third train over the trail by way of Fort Kearney. There were sixty-four wagons in the train, and six months were consumed in the journey. Mr. Haskell located first at Virginia City, but after a short stay removed to Beven's gulch. Not meeting with much success at that point he went to Emigrant gulch, on the Yellowstone, but with no better results, and soon removed to Helena, arriving there July 4, 1865. He purchased a claim below what is now Capitol hill, and succeeded in getting a good share of the precious metal, working it until 1867. He then opened a store at Trinity gulch, but the venture not proving profitable, he returned to Helena, locating on his present home and devoting his time to quartz mining with good returns. His mine is in Ten Mile gulch, and is a good one.

Our subject is an ardent Republican in politics, and has held official station as a clerk and gauger in the revenue service of the government. He was married July 25, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of Chenango county, N. Y., and daughter of Richard P. and Eliza (Justice) Smith, also New Yorkers by nativity. Her father followed the business of a tanner for a time, but later engaged in farming with gratifying success. Politically he was a stanch Republican; in religious faith he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are living, namely: Mary J., Norman P., Marcia, Phoebe, Byron, Frank, Ira and Kittie. Nelson G. died November 20, 1881. They are recognized as good and useful citizens of their community, and have the respect and esteem of all classes of their neighbors and the people generally.

PATRICK HAYES.—Among those who have achieved noteworthy success in connection with the agricultural and stockgrowing industry in the state is Mr. Hayes, one of the representative ranch men of Missoula county, where he owns a fine property on Camas prairie, in the immediate vicinity of the little village of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Hayes comes of fine Irish stock, and is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on February 26, 1854, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Doyle) Hayes, natives of the Emerald Isle. Thomas Hayes was born in 1810, and emigrated to Canada in 1826, locating at New Mills, where he is now living at the age of ninety-one years. During his active life he devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. His devoted wife, who has been his helpmeet all the long years of their married life, is now eighty-two years of age.

Patrick Hayes was educated in the public schools of his native province and assisted his father in farming and lumbering until he had attained his legal majority, when he started for the far west, eventually locating in Washington, where he remained eight years, when, in 1882, he came to Montana, where he has since made his home. He was for five years in the employ of Hammond & Eddy, general contractors, but on April 1, 1887, he located on his present ranch in the Blackfoot valley, where he now has a valuable place of 600 acres, the major portion of which is arable and produces excellent crops of grain, hay, etc., while he also gives careful attention to the raising of live stock of superior grade, being recognized as a most progressive and successful ranchman.

In 1893 Mr. Hayes erected an attractive and commodious residence directly opposite the Potomac postoffice, which is one of the finest homes in this locality, being of modern architectural design and having excellent conveniences. Other improvements about the ranch give evidence of the scrupulous care of the enterprising owner. In politics Mr. Hayes is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and he is ever ready to lend co-operation to any cause whose object is the advancing of the interests of the county and state. On December 19, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hayes and Miss Nellie Morris, a sister of H. William Morris, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, to which we refer the reader for data concerning the ancestry of Mrs. Hayes. One son and one daughter, Henry F. and Florence, complete the present circle of the Hayes family.

FAYETTE HARRINGTON.—The states of the great northwest have been and are the center of the most marked progress and development in America, and the transformation of this region seems magical. Mr. Harrington, cashier of the Silver Bow National Bank, of Butte, has by his own efforts and abilities overcome the difficulties attendant upon the settlement of a new region, and by his industry, perseverance and capacity for affairs of breadth and importance has worked his way to a position of prominence and influence. He came to this state when it was the frontier, in all that term implies, and was one of its pioneers.

Fayette Harrington was born at Quincy, Ill., on January 7, 1843, the son of Harry M. and Julia A. (Keith) Harrington, the latter dying shortly after his birth. His education was acquired in the public schools and the high school at Aurora, where he was graduated, after which he found employment in various places in Illinois until 1857, when he made his way to LaCrosse, Wis., going by stage from Watertown, it being prior to the building of the railroad through that section. Later Mr. Harrington removed to Sparta, securing employment there in a clerical capacity, later becoming deputy postmaster and next bookkeeper in the Bank of Sparta. These successive advancements stand in evidence of his earnest application and fidelity in his youth. On May 9, 1864, Mr. Harrington started for Montana, coming with an emigrant train across the plains from Omaha and walking the greater part of the way. He arrived in Alder gulch, then a thriving placer mining camp, on the 9th of September, just four months from the time of starting. He secured work in the mines and resided in Alder gulch for a number of years. Later he became interested in the cattle industry for a few years, and in 1870 he purchased the Virginia City Water Works and in 1873 the boot and shoe business of David H. Weston, and conducted this and a store at Bozeman for seven years. He was one of the organizers in 1880, of the banking house of Raymond, Harrington & Co., at Virginia City, and was connected with this for a full decade. The firm afterward became Hall, Harrington & Co., and later Hall & Bennett.

In 1889 Mr. Harrington removed to Butte, where, in May, 1890, he was one of the organizers, original stockholders and directors of the Silver Bow National Bank. He was elected cashier upon the completion of the organization and has since been incumbent of this office, proving a careful and duly conservative executive. The high reputation which the bank has ever enjoyed is due in no small measure to his well directed efforts and the hold he has upon public confidence and esteem. The bank is capitalized for $100,000 and on June 30, 1901, its loans and discounts were $275,000 and its individual deposits $440,000. Mr. Harrington has ever been an active worker in the Republican party. In Madison county he was a member and chairman of the county central committee, and represented that county in the lower house of the First state legislature, serving through two sessions and on a number of important committees. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks, and socially is identified with the Overland and Silver Bow Clubs of Butte. The marriage of Mr. Harrington to Miss Helen M. Bower was solemnized in 1869. She was born in Michigan, the daughter of James G. Bower, a resident of Montana for a number of years, and a prominent business man in Alder gulch. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have one son, Glenn B., born in 1876.

WM. H. HART.—Born at St. Albans, Vt., on December 4, 1850, and removing with his family when he was ten years old to Ellenburg, N. Y., where he was reared and educated, William H. Hart, of Butte, may be said to have grown up in the midst of a region of surpassing natural beauty and historic interest. His early fancies were kindled and his imagination quickened by the inspiring scenes and suggestions of the Green mountains and the Adirondacks and the stirring events of Lake Champlain and Ticonderoga. With these stimulating themes and associations filling his young soul with ardor it is no wonder that when he attained manhood the wild, adventurous life of the new northwest wore for him a winning smile. His primary education in the public schools of St. Albans was continued in those of Ellenburg, where he lived with the family until he was twenty-one years old. He then attended the high school for two years, at the end of that time moving to Manchester, N. H., where he was a workman in a cotton mill for four years and then foreman for five more. In 1882 he left the well trodden fields of New England enterprise for the larger hopes and ampler opportunities of the undeveloped west. He made his way to Colorado, and accepting, with characteristic energy, whatever occupation was at hand, he made good wages as a carpenter and later as a cook for the Rio Grande Railroad Company for three or four years.

In July, 1886, Mr. Hart transferred his hopes and capacities to Butte, and there worked as a hotel cook for a year. Then, knowing the ground on which he was standing and his ability to hold his own against all comers, he rented the Keystone hotel on Front street and began business as its proprietor. He conducted this until 1893, when he opened the Arlington in South Butte, which he is still operating. During his residence in Butte, besides his connection with hotels, he has been a wholesale butcher and in various other kinds of business he has prospered. He also has extensive farming interests in New York, and property of value elsewhere. He has a warm interest in the welfare of the community which he shows by active support of every enterprise which appears to him worthy and useful. In New Hampshire he was an enthusiastic member of the state national guard and for two years was a second lieutenant of his company at Manchester. In Butte he is a member of Enterprise Lodge of Odd Fellows, which he has served as treasurer for several terms. In politics he is a Democrat of strong conviction, giving earnest and substantial support to the policies and candidates of his party, but not offensive in his partisanship, being always and to everybody the courteous, obliging gentleman that nature fashioned him.

ENOCH L. W. HASH.—It is gratifying in this compilation to accord recognition of those who are prominently identified with the great material industries of the state, and in this connection the subject of this review is to be noted as one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his ranch being located seven miles southwest of the village of Evans. Mr. Hash is a native son of the Old Dominion, having been born in Grayson county, Va., on January 8, 1863, the son of Thomas B. and Eveline Hash, who were likewise born in Virginia, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a plantation. Just prior to the war of the Rebellion he successfully operated a tannery until the ravages of war crippled the industries of the south. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Sarah Hash, the former being a successful planter of the Old Dominion. The maternal grandparents were Andrew and Emeline Richardson, natives of Virginia, where Mr. Richardson was engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Thomas B. and Eveline Hash were devoted members of the Methodist church, while in politics his father supported the Democratic party. He was also a member of the fraternal order of Foresters of America.

Enoch L. W. Hash, the immediate subject of this sketch, left Virginia at the age of five years, in 1868, and went to live with his uncle, Enoch Osborn, of Gridley, Ill., where he secured his educational training in the public schools and assisted in the work of the farm until 1879, when he went west to Trinidad, Colo., where he prospected and mined until 1890, his efforts being attended with limited success. In the year mentioned he came to Evans, Mont., where he took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he has placed 120 under effective cultivation, raising large crops of hay and also doing a successful business in the raising of live stock. In politics Mr. Hash gives his allegiance to the Republican party, keeping well informed in regard to public affairs, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOSEPH HOTCHKISS HARPER is a member of the ninth generation from James Harper, born in County Derin, Ireland, who was married to Jeanette Lewis, and who removed with his family in October, 1720, to Coscoe Bay, near Boston, as the old record reads; he is also of the ninth generation from Samuel Hotchkiss who, in 1642, married his wife, Elizabeth, and some time thereafter settled in the province of New England.

Oscar F. Harper and Lydia Hotchkiss were married January 25, 1844, and their eldest child was born July 5, 1845, in the township of Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., a tract of land five by ten miles in extent which was patented to John Harper, a great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, by King James of England. This Col. John, as he was called, with his brother Joseph, settled upon the grant in the year 1771. Both rendered service in the Continental army during the Revolution, and both were active participants in the chronic Indian wars that immediately preceded that event.

In the year 1850 Mr. O. F. Harper moved with his family to Beltsville, Md., and was a successful contractor in and around the cities of Baltimore and Washington until, in the year 1860, he was the possessor of a fair property, all of which was, however, dissipated in a few short weeks by the opening of the war of the Rebellion. In that year a valuable tobacco plantation in Buckingham county, near Appomattox courthouse, Va., was confiscated by proclamation of Jefferson Davis, while other reverses followed so thick and fast that early in the year 1861 the eldest son was sent back to his native town on money advanced by relatives for that purpose, other members of the family following later, and the father arriving last, not only without resource of any kind, but finding himself when again with friends, under many obligations to them for an advance of funds that had enabled him to make this move.

The education of the family was, however, in no wise neglected, as the children were kept in school, and in 1862 the eldest son was entered for an engineering course in the Franklin Engineering School, leaving it in the summer of 1864 to enlist in Company A, Forty-Sixth New York Volunteers, there serving until the close of the war, returning to his class in 1865 and graduating July 4, 1866, on the day preceding his majority.

On finishing this course Mr. Harper entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, first as assistant at Binghamton in the office of I. G. Perry & Co., architects of the New York Inebriate Asylum, and later opening an office of his own at Oneonta, N. Y., in connection with his father's work at that point. In 1868 he, in company with A. J. Bennett, a former classmate and now a resident of Virginia City, drifted west with the Union Pacific Railroad, working along that line from Laramie west until the road was completed; thence to White Pine, Nev., during the intense excitement that attended the development of the Eber Hart mine on Treasure hill, returning to Montana in the summer following and setling on a farm in Jefferson valley, some eight miles above Gallatin City.

In 1873 Mr. Harper assumed charge of all mechanical work at the Madisonian mine, at that time being operated by F. R. Merk, near the town of Sterling, and in the following year was engaged under Noah Armstrong, then operating at Glendale and Hecla in Beaverhead county, and there erected and assisted in starting the first practical lead smelter and concentrator to work the ores from the various mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. He moved to Butte in 1878 and shortly after formed a co-partnership with Thomas T. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Harper, civil and mining engineers, which continued until the summer of 1895, when Mr. M. L. Macdonald purchased the interest of Mr. Baker and the business still is continued under the firm name of Harper & Macdonald. From 1882 to 1890 Mr. Harper was city engineer of the city of Butte, and during that period rendered much exacting service. The grades of the city are not what they might have been had all of her people anticipated its present proportions, but the favorable features that they now present are in a large measure due to Mr.

Harper's individual effort along that line. In the year 1882 he arranged to give a large portion of his time to the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and in the two years following, under the management of Marcus Daly, laid out the town of Anaconda and the first smelting and concentrating plant erected at that point.

In addition to his general practice he has from time to time given personal attention to engineering enterprises of considerable importance, among which are the design and construction of the first seven miles of Butte's sewer system in the years 1889 and 1890; the construction of the Parrot canal in Jefferson valley in 1895 and 1896; and the reconstruction of the Big Hole dam for the Montana Power Transmission Company, near Divide, Mont., in the winter of 1898 and 1899.

On February 10, 1885, Mr. Harper was married to Helen Carson Pierce, a lady whose genealogy is co-extensive with his own, and leads back to the shadow of Plymouth Rock and within hailing distance of the Mayflower, as she is of the ninth generation in New England, being the daughter of William M. Pierce, son of David, of Josiah, of Josiah, of Samuel, of Samuel, of Thomas, of Thomas, born in England in 1583 or 1584, and who came with his wife Elizabeth to this country in 1633 or 1634 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. Harper was born in Mexico, Mo., November 30, 1861, bereft by the death of her father January 7, 1871, was educated in St. Louis and graduated in the high school of that city in 1877. She removed with her mother to Butte in the fall of 1878 and immediately after began teaching in the public schools of that city. She is an energetic and capable woman, has always taken an active part in the charitable, Christian and social work of the community in which she has resided, and is most highly esteemed by those who know her best. In Mr. and Mrs. Harper we find a couple who have watched the town of their adoption grow from a straggling mining camp to a city with its splendid proportions; who have seen a territory transformed from a magnificent buffalo range and Indian hunting ground into a peaceful and prosperous state, with a wealth in her mineral, agricultural and grazing resources that is not at this time counted. During the years of this transformation they have performed a fair share of pioneer work, but they are each carrying these years well, and are yet taking a lively interest in all affairs of life, and evince a pardonable pride as witnesses to the building of so fair a commonwealth.

PETER HARDING.—The fair Emerald Isle has sent many recruits to America, and, from the beginning of our national history, this element has been a valuable one in our social fabric. In Montana one of the worthy representatives of the Irish race is Peter Harding, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has lived for more than a quarter of a century. He was born on July 24, 1851, in County Cork, Ireland, the ninth of the eleven children of James and Kate (Kenealy) Harding, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Emerald Isle, where the father was a farmer. Peter continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Ireland until he had attained his majority, when he determined to seek his fortunes in America, where he felt that superior opportunities for individual accomplishments were offered. Thus, in 1872, he set sail for the United States, and the same year came to Montana, locating first in Virginia City and becoming concerned in placer mining. He became the owner of several claims, and continued to be a miner with fair success for a full decade.

In 1886 Mr. Harding closed his mining operations and located on his present ranch, which comprises 320 acres and is situated five miles north of Puller Springs, which is his postoffice address. He has made good improvements and has been discriminating in his management of his business affairs, being known as one of the enterprising ranchers of this section of the state. He devotes his special attention to raising of cattle and hay. He is a man of unflagging industry and has always worked with a determination in view; and has made for himself a place in the world. He has never married. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party.

WM. HANKINSON.—The subject of this sketch, who illustrates in his mental attributes and character many elements of the highest type of American citizenship, is a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born March 7, 1835. His parents were James and Ann (Whitch) Hankinson, of Cheshire, where their families had lived for many generations and had long borne a prominent part in the local affairs of the county. His grandfather Whitch was a captain in Wellington's army and displayed great valor on the fateful field of Waterloo. The trunk which was a part of his field and camp equippage at the time, is still in the possession of Mr. Hankinson and is highly prized by him as a souvenir of the great battle. His grandfather died in the army from illness incurred in active service.

Mr. Hankinson's father removed from Chester to Lancashire county after his marriage and settled six miles from Manchester, where he pursued with varying fortunes the quiet and peaceful occupation of a farmer until he died. His son William remained with the family until after the death of both parents, which occurred before he was twenty years old; and then taking two younger sisters in charge he started on a sailing vessel on the long journey from his native land, crossing the Atlantic to New York and proceeding from there by rail to Pittsburg, then down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and the Missouri to Atchison, Kan., which at that time consisted of one store and two dwellings. From there they continued their journey by wagon train, consuming twelve weeks between that point and their destination, Salt Lake City, which they reached without unusual mishap.

Mr. Hankinson remained at Salt Lake City until 1871, engaged in farming and stockraising. In that year he sold out and came to Montana, being conveyed by his own teams and bringing with him fifty head of cattle and other live stock. He located at once upon the ranch which he at present occupies, at the junction of Willow creek and Jefferson river. Here he has 600 acres in his homestead, all of which is practically under irrigation, and raises on it abundant crops of hay and large herds of cattle of superior breed. For these he has also about 800 acres of pasture land. Being a progressive and thrifty man, it follows as a matter of course that he has his farm well improved with the necessary barns and other buildings, and has a delightful home, well furnished, completely equipped for comfort and beautifully shaded. In addition to the usual products of his section of the state he has been very successful, after much intelligent experimenting and many failures, in making his land yield the usual orchard and small fruits grown elsewhere, but not abundant in his neighborhood, such as apples of various kinds, prunes, grapes, cherries, plums, and several varieties of berries. In this line he was the pioneer in Gallatin county, and the benefit of his example is amply established by the number of his successful imitators. He also is an extensive producer of poultry, canary birds and flowers.

On June 28, 1856, Mr. Hankinson was married to Miss Sarah Phillips, a native of Wales and daughter of Edward Phillips, of that country, who emigrated from there and settled in Utah, but died soon after his arrival. They have nine children living, namely: Edward, located at Thompson's Falls; Wm. H., at Sixteen-mile; James, at Three Forks; Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. George C. Cook, of Willow creek; Joseph, Hiram, Sarah Ellen, Albert George, Charles Robert (deceased), Francis Thomas, Mary Harriet (deceased) and George Alfred (deceased). The members of the family stand well in their several communities, and are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

JOHN G. HAMMER, prominent accountant, merchant and manufacturer, of Butte, was born in Germany in 1850. His father, Frederick Hammer, a well-to-do farmer and skillful veterinary surgeon of the Fatherland, died there some years ago. The mother of Mr. Hammer is still living there. They had nine children, of whom John G. was the second. He began his education in the public schools of Germany, and entered college there in 1864. Four years later he emigrated to America, and was employed at bookkeeping and assaying in the eastern states. One year later he came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he remained nine years, engaging principally in assaying and in mining engineering. He next engaged in merchandising at Glendale for a year and then removed to Butte to take a position as bookkeeper, in which for five years he conducted the financial department of the extensive business of John Caplice & Co. In 1888 he started the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe and tiles, and has perhaps the most complete plant for the purpose in the northwest. It employs more than sixty hands, and is equipped with the best machinery known to the business. He produces all kinds of building brick, tiling, sewer pipes, fire brick, assayer's supplies, coke ovens and all other fire clay products. Mr. Hammer was married in 1878 to Miss Julia Lantheaume, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., who came to Montana with her parents in 1864 at the age of four. They have five children—Alberta A., who is married and living in Butte; Florence, Bessie, Fred and Harry, all still at home. In politics Mr. Hammer is a Republican, but he has never sought or desired office, and takes no active part in party management. He is an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member and past master of Mount Moriah Lodge of Freemasons, and has taken all the degrees of the order up to and including the thirty-second. Mrs. Hammer is a zealous and prominent member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have a host of friends.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.—Among the worthy citizens of Missoula county who have served with ability and signal fidelity in offices of public trust and responsibility and who have also been prominently identified with its industrial activities, is Mr. Hamilton, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers in the Rattlesnake valley, where he has a valuable and well improved ranch, only one mile northeast of Missoula, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Missouri, born in Putnam county, on March 24, 1856, the son of James and Sarah (Black) Hamilton, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The father removed to Missouri in 1840, taking up government land in Putnam county, where he has continued farming and has now attained a venerable age. His cherished wife entered into eternal rest in 1870. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, William R. being the only one to locate in Montana.

William R. Hamilton was reared on the old homestead farm in Missouri, with the educational advantages of the public schools of the place and period. At the age of seventeen years he located in southern Minnesota, where he followed farming for three years, after which he located in Denver, Colo., and engaged in the stock business for one year. He then decided to cast in his lot with Montana, and in 1878 he located in Beaverhead county and served as a mining engineer for three years for the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. In 1882 Mr. Hamilton came to Horse Plains, Missoula county, and in the fall of 1886 went to Thompson, where for six years he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, being then a resident of Thompson Falls. Thereafter he served for three years as United States circuit court commissioner, and in 1894 he was elected county auditor, in which capacity he served two years, then he was elected county assessor, holding this office also for two years.

In his various positions of public trust Mr. Hamilton has given a most efficient administration and gained the endorsement of the people of the county, irrespective of political affiliations, while he has acquired a very extended acquaintanceship in the county, where he is held in high esteem. After completing his term as assessor Mr. Hamilton purchased his present ranch, which he has placed under effective cultivation and where he also raises live stock, though not extensively. In 1880 Mr. Hamilton married with Miss Laura Brant, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of William and Josephine Brant, who became pioneers of Bannack, Mont., in 1866. The father is now deceased and the mother makes her home in Anaconda. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of five children, Isabelle, Laura M., Ray W., Roy F. and Idella. Mr. Hamilton has been a lifelong Republican and an active worker in the party cause.

PATRICK J. HAMILTON.—Born in the Emerald Isle on August 9, 1831, a native of "glorious old Dublin-town," Patrick J. Hamilton, of Butte, has seen many ups and downs of life. He descends from old Irish families, his father, Edward Hamilton, being born in County Wicklow, and his mother, Mary Ann (Lynan) Hamilton, in Dublin. The father was an exporter of cattle to England. Patrick, the fourth of their five children, was educated in Dublin, but, having a turn for business, in his fifteenth year he joined an uncle in the exporting line, and, two years later, on the death of his father, he took charge of the family interests with such vigor and shrewdness that in two years he doubled the capital. Reverses came, through no fault of his, and before he was twenty he had lost all the accumulations and emigrated to America with no capital but his capabilities, his willingness for duty and his indomitable resolution.

Arriving at New Orleans without money, he began his new life by ditching in the swamps, where he contracted fever, and but for kind Sisters of Charity he would have died. After he had fully recovered, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and then entered the employ of the North Missouri Railroad. He soon determined to go to the headwaters of the Missouri, and was at Lecompton and Lawrence, Kan., and at Omaha, where he met Judge Clancy and worked in his brickyard at

$30 per month. He received his pay for the first month, but the Judge said he had no money for the second, but would give a corner lot or two inside ones for a month's work, predicting that in five years they would be worth $5,000 a lot. He also told Mr. Hamilton to take up 360 acres of land near by, saying that the state capital would be located there, and that a transcontinental railroad would pass that point and the land would soon be worth $10,000. Mr. Hamilton, by not following his advice, lost one of the finest chances of his life. After this he worked on the Blackbird Omaha Indian reservation and within eighteen months returned to Omaha and saw the truth of the prophecy of the Judge. He worked the next eight months across the river from the site of Sioux City, and then took up 320 acres of land near the new town of Decatur. Before the land was surveyed he sold his right to 160 acres for $1,500, but through treachery he lost the land. He then worked in Iowa at ditching, making $10 a day. As the scrip with which he was paid was worth only half its face value, he took 160 acres of swamp land for it, and also bought two lots in Onawa and nine lots in Decatur, Neb. In 1861 while crossing the plains to Denver, he met his old friend Judge Clancy, who said: "I have another fortune for you. I will give you a block in Aurora and you can get work here. You had better not go to the mines." Aurora was across the river from Denver and the Judge said it would become "as large as Omaha in ten years." But Mr. Hamilton again refused his advice and lost another fortune. Denver and Aurora consolidated and became all the Judge had claimed.

Mr. Hamilton then was employed by Lyons C. Pullman in the mines of California gulch, now Leadville, and in July, 1862, he left Denver with eight wagons and twenty-three men for Florence, Idaho. The commandant stopped them at Fort Halleck, saying that they could not proceed as the Indians were very hostile. When asked to show his authority for stopping them he answered that he had none, but if they went on they would certainly be massacred. They hired a half-breed as a guide and went on, often traveling in the night and lying concealed through the day. At Salt Lake City they had heated arguments with the Mormons who "allowed" that the south would win. They told Gov. Harding of this, and he put his finger to his mouth and said: "Hush! you will be fortunate if you get away with your lives!" They also met Brigham Young, who asked them where they were going, and when they replied "North, in search of gold," he treated them very courteously. At Ogden they found forty large wagons preparing to go to the new northern diggings. They were owned by a Mormon firm, and here Gen. Connor's command passed them en route from California to Salt Lake City. Joining the train, which now had forty-eight wagons, they started north. Of the company were Col. McClain, afterward Montana's first delegate in congress, Judge Bissell, Dr. Six, Dr. Woodruff and L. M. Lott. Every day something got wrong with the wagons. After traveling a week, twenty-three men and eight wagons went ahead and made a track for the others. Sometimes they traveled by day, sometimes by night, frequently they did not make a fire. There were no bridges, and they crossed the rivers as best they could. When this advance was camping within twenty miles of Bannack the sentinel gave an alarm of "Indians!" They could not make a good corral with eight wagons, so they put out their fires and, when James Kennedy went out after the Indians, the rest followed to save him. They captured four Indians and their horses and held them as hostages to be shot if attacked. No attack was made and in the morning twelve votes were for freeing them and eleven for shooting them. The majority ruled, and they gave the savages a breakfast and released them. At their camp within four miles of Bannack they concluded to have a jollification, and tapped one of the barrels of whiskey they had as freight. They drew this into a pail and dipped it out with tin cups. At Bannack they found the people in great fear of the Indians, expecting their camp to be wiped out at any moment.

Bannack was the "toughest" mining camp ever known. A Californian named Cleveland came there in 1863 and the next day Henry Plummer killed him, and nothing was done or said about it. The Bannack Indians camped about five miles below, and one day Old Snag, the chief, who had saved many a white man's life, came with two other Indians, to the camp. The gamblers and toughs began to fire at them and in the affray one white man was shot. The lawless element ruled the town until the miners rose and said: "We will run the camp." Then Plummer, Ike Moore and others left hastily. But the miners organized a company, captured the desperadoes, among whom were Plummer and Moore, gave them a trial and banished them. Mr. Hamilton followed mining at Bannack and obtained considerable gold. Alder gulch was discovered on May 23, 1863, by Barney Hughes (Irish), and Henry Rodgers, William Sweeney (Irish Canadians), Tom Coover (Pennsylvania Dutch) and Henry Edgar and William Fairweather (Scotch Canadians). Four days later Mr. Hamilton secured claims in nearly all the districts, but was taken ill and when he recovered all had been "jumped." He took a contract for stripping ground, and made $120 a week during the summer of 1864, employing twelve to fifteen men part of the time. In December he went to Last Chance gulch and there again met his old friend Judge Clancy, who gave him a certificate of a claim. During the summer of 1865 Mr. Hamilton was prospecting in all directions. In the fall he went to work for Speigel & Hawes at Confederate gulch on a big ditch to bring water to the Montana bar, and he and his partners made $14 a day each. They then made a rich discovery in Greenhorn gulch, his partner sold his interest, reserving the right for Mr. Hamilton to choose claim No. 1 above or claim No. 1 below the discovery. He took the first, which proved of no account, while the other was one of the richest in the camp, over $150,000 being taken out. Mr. Hamilton traded his interests for a claim on the second rim of Montana bar, where he and his partners averaged $500 a day for six weeks. Then they purchased adjoining claims, but did not find thirty cents of gold. Jack Thompson had a claim in Montana gulch and hauled the dirt with oxen to the water and took out from $1,200 to $1,500 a day in 1865 and 1866, but he afterwards died a pauper at Philipsburg. Then Mr. Hamilton prospected in all parts of the territory, then bought an interest in a claim 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide on Silver creek, which he worked seven years, averaging in gold $10 a day to the man. In 1872 he sold out and engaged in farming on his own land on the creek.

In 1873 he went to Ireland, engaged in shipping beef cattle to England and "went broke." In 1875 he returned to Montana, and, on his way to Helena, met his old friend Joe Supranaunt (with whom he had crossed the plains in 1862) at McKenzie's ranch. Negros had "struck it rich" in a gulch on Moose creek and, at Joe's request, Mr. Hamilton and others located claims and water rights there. After working all the season, running up a drain ditch, and working across the gulch from rim to rim, it proved worthless for mining and they abandoned it, but later the water right sold for $25,000. Mr. Hamilton came to Butte in October, 1875, when there were only three men working in the mines for wages, aside from William Park's copper mine, the Parrot. He built the first log house on Broadway west of Main street, and was an active builder of the town. The times were fearfully hard and it was almost impossible to obtain work. He followed mining in Park canyon, Horse canyon and west of the town, he dug wells and cellars, and turned his hand to anything he could get to do. He later built a fine house on Broadway and had five houses where his magnificent building, the Hamilton, stands. This valuable three-story edifice he built in 1892. He has much other property and has been liberal in giving grounds for streets, alleys and other public purposes. Mr. Hamilton is independent in politics, following the lead of no man; in religion he is a Catholic, active in the service of the church. He and Father Poland did the first work on the Catholic church in Butte, the first church edifice of the city, and Father Poland was the first man to serve mass in Montana, outside of the missions.

CAPT. WILLIAM HALL.—Born on February 22, 1837, in County Waterford, Ireland, apparently to a destiny of obscurity and toil, his father being a hard working miner with little opportunity to advance or to do more for his family than provide the daily necessaries of life, Capt. William Hall, by his own industry, capacity and mental force, achieved success and won distinction. His father was William Hall, a native of England, and his mother, Margaret Bateman, of Irish birth, who emigrated to America as a Mormon after the death of her husband. When he was six years of age Capt. Hall's parents removed to Kirkcudbright, Scotland, where he secured the precious boon of eighteen months schooling, which he afterwards supplemented by a few brief sessions of night school. He was obliged even in childhood to help support the family, and at eight years of age was put to work in the leadmines of Black-Craig and Cairnsmore, and passed the next five years of his young life underground. He went ther with his father to Wales, and worked six years in the iron mines, and emigrated to the United States in 1859, settling first in Dover, N. J., where he was employed in iron mines for a year. He next went to Lake Superior, and soon became foreman of the Keweenaw mine. A year later he went to the Ducktown copper mines in Tennessee, and then to the Canton copper mines in Georgia. When the Civil war broke out he returned to Michigan and remained there until 1873, then removed to Salt Lake City and was superintendent of mines and mining interests for the Walker Brothers. In 1880 they sent him to Walkersville, near Butte, as general manager of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company. In 1894 he resigned this position and took charge of the Washoe mines for the Anaconda Mining Company. Two years later he removed to Spokane, Wash., where he was offered and accepted the superintendency of the Le Roi mines at Rossland, B. C. Here on January 5, 1898, he fell down a 600-foot shaft and was instantly killed, ending a life of great usefulness and leaving to mourn a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Capt. Hall was always active in politics and deeply interested in public affairs. He was the first mayor of Walkerville, and while residing there was elected county commissioner for a term of six years. He was also on the Republican ticket as a candidate for presidential elector in 1892. While in charge of the Alice mine he gave much time to the development and proper use of the Alice library and reading room, and did all in his power to improve the condition of the men under him. He was much interested in all matters connected with mines and mining, and frequently wrote articles for the newspapers and magazines on the subject. Masonry also had a winning voice for him, and he embraced every department of the order up to and including the thirty-second degree. His wife was Miss Sarah N. Grose, a native of Wales, brought to America in infancy by her parents, who first settled in Canada, and afterwards in Michigan. They have five children living, Samson W., now engaged in mining, William, in business at Spokane, Pearl, wife of F. G. Mattheson, of Spokane, and Rose, wife of J. A. Heilbronner, of Butte.

EDGAR MOORE HALL is the descendant of a patriotic Revolutionary family, both his great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather on his father's side having served seven years in Washington's army and suffered all the horrors of Valley Forge, and his great-grandfathers on both father's and mother's side also fought for their country in the war of 1812. He was born January 5, 1871, the son of Joseph E. Hall, formerly of Holmes county, Ohio, and Nannie Moore, of Missouri. In 1860 his father, impelled by the love of adventure and sturdy bravery which characterized the early settlers of the west, made a tour of observation through Colorado and New Mexico, spending his time in prospecting. In 1864 he organized a party of eight, seven besides himself, and removed by ox teams to Montana, locating first at Virginia City. On the way the party was held up by Spotted Horse and his band of hostile Indians, and compelled to purchase freedom by giving the chief one of the oxen. After remaining a short time at Virginia City Mr. Hall removed to Last Chance and a little later to Diamond City, where the subject of this sketch was born. The name of the place was derived from the fact that its first four cabins were so located that in walking from one to the others a path was made in the form of a diamond. In 1874 Mr. Joseph Hall met with a serious accident in a cave-in which broke one of his hips. As soon as he was able to get around the family took a trip to Carroll, on the Missouri river, meeting only two white men on the way between that point and Sulphur Springs. They then went on to Ohio. Mr. Hall and a partner named Hawkins located the mines at Copperopolis and took out some copper ore, which was sent on pack mules to the Missouri river and shipped to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. This was in 1866. Mr. Hall retained an interest in the property until 1900, when he sold it for $1,800. He remained in Ohio until his health was restored and he had recovered the full use of his limb, and then with his family removed to Colorado and later to Texas; finally returning to Montana in 1878, and lived on the north fork of the Musselshell until 1886, engaged in ranching. He then took up his residence at White Sulphur Springs, where he lived ten years, conducting a half way house between White Sulphur Springs and Ubet, and then removed to Big Timber, where he still lives.

Mr. Edgar Moore Hall received his academic education in the public schools in Musselshell and at the high school at White Sulphur Springs. In 1890-92 he attended the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated June 29, 1893, with the degree of B. L. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Lewiston, Fergus county, having office room with Mr. O. Morrison, a prominent attorney of that town. He subsequently practiced at White Sulphur Springs and at Neihart, where he was defeated for county attorney in 1894 on the Republican ticket. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Big Timber and continued in the practice of his profession. The next year he was the choice of his party for the office of county attorney. During 1897 and 1898 he filled the office of deputy county clerk, and in the fall of 1898 was elected county attorney on the Republican ticket, a position to which he was re-elected in 1900.

Both in public and in private life Mr. Hall has made a record which is very creditable to him. He is highly respected by his fellow citizens, among whom he is very popular, having the regard of all classes without limitation on account of political affiliations. In his profession he is at the same time progressive and conservative—a close student of the law and a conscientious and brilliant practitioner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has served as junior warden of his lodge and is now serving as master, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Socially he is a genial and cultivated gentleman whose company is much sought and much enjoyed by his friends.

JOSEPH GUSSENHOVEN. — The son of Walter and Mary (Doormolen) Gussenhoven, natives of Arnheim, on the Rhine, a Holland city rich in picturesque surroundings, commercial and manufacturing industries, educational and intellectual development, and suggestive historical interest, where they were born about 1831, Joseph Gussenhoven had his early imagination kindled and his childish fancies fed with stories of the old world's beauties and wonders, and hints of what was to be seen in our own land outside the narrow limits of his interior home at Stevens Point, Wis., where his life began May 10, 1869. His parents emigrated from Holland in 1855 and settled at Stevens Point, Wis., where his father followed the vocation of a school teacher for some years and then became a civil engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing at that occupation until 1872. From that time to 1879 he was engaged in ranching and stockraising near Laramie, Wyo. In 1879 he returned to his native city of Arnheim, accompanied by his family. He and his wife are still residing there, he being employed as the agent of a number of steamship companies.

His son, Joseph, attended the public schools at Laramie until he was ten years old. In 1881 he went to Holland where he continued his education, spending three years and a half at the superior schools of Almalloo. Prior to this he was engaged in the sheep business in Wyoming, and then coming to New York city and engaged for a year in the express and commission business, but not being satisfied with his educational training he returned to Holland and spent three years more at high institutions of learning in Arnheim. In 1889 he returned to America, located in the northwest and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Minot, N. D., which he continued to fill until 1891. In the spring of that year he removed to Havre, Mont., and worked a year there in the general merchandise establishment of the Hollinger-Skylstadt Company, he being the junior member. In June, 1892, he began operations in the general merchandizing business on his own account, having two stores, one on each side of the main street of the city. These he continued to conduct until 1895, when he erected a large brick business block and concentrated his business in a department store, adding a steam laundry to its equipment as one of its commercial features. In 1900 the whole business was merged into the Montana Supply Company, organized by him and incorporated with himself and Adolph Pepin as proprietors. In addition to his interest in the store, Mr. Gussenhoven operates a brick and lumber yard, a ranch of 120 acres, and an extensive real estate business in the growing town of Havre. He also owns and operates a coal mine two miles north of Havre. He is properly considered one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of that section of the state, and one of the most substantial contributors to its growth and advancement.

In politics he is an active Democrat, and has served his community as a member of its board of aldermen. He was married at Quincy, Ill., in the spring of 1893, to Miss Susan Monger, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1869. Their pleasant home is cheered and brightened by their five interesting children, namely: Joseph, Lloyd, John, Charles and Susan Pauline. Mr. and Mrs. Gussenhoven are esteemed as among the best and most worthy citizens of their town.

ALBERT HALL.—Among those who have taken advantage of the excellent opportunities afforded for farming and stockgrowing on the beautiful Camas prairie in Missoula county is Mr. Hall, who has been successful in his operations here and gained a position as one of the representative men of the locality. He is a native of County Carleton, New Brunswick, Canada, born in 1853, the son of Samuel P. and Mary (Hillman) Hall, the former of whom was born in Maine, whence, as a young man, he removed to New Brunswick, where he has ever since maintained his home as a successful farmer and a blacksmith.. He is of English lineage, while his wife, who was a native of Carleton county, New Brunswick, died there in 1895, her ancestry being English and Scotch. Albert Hall, their son, learned the trade of moulder after attendance in the public schools of his native province, and when twenty-five years old he located at Auburn, Me., where he was employed at his trade, and later he was engaged in a similar industry in the city of Philadelphia.

He thereafter made a visit to his home, and then came to the territory of Montana in 1886. He first located at Butte, and was employed at his trade and at teaming for five years, during the most interesting and exciting epoch in the history of that famous mining city. Mr. Hall then came to Missoula county and located on his present ranch, which he purchased and improved, making it a valuable property. The ranch is located only a half-mile east of Potomac, on the fertile Camas prairie, and comprises 280 acres. Here Mr. Hall devotes his attention to general farming and to stockgrowing, and so directs his business as to insure excellent success. In politics he supports the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Garfield, and he has served as judge of elections in his precinct. In 1890 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. McDonald, who was born in Illinois, and to this union two sons have been born, Bert and Russell Earl.

CHARLES GREINER, one of the proprietors and foundry foreman of the Western Iron Works, Butte, Silver Bow county, has practically devoted his life to this business and is thoroughly in touch with all its details. To this comprehensive knowledge is due in great measure the undoubted success of the enterprise, and merited credit is duly and justly accorded Mr. Greiner. He is a native of Indiana, born on June 15, 1863, the son of Louis and Felicia (Mitchler) Greiner, natives of France. The father was born in 1827, coming to Indiana in 1855, where he was successfully engaged in the furniture business and still resides. Charles Greiner was the fourth of eight children, and until he was fourteen attended the public schools, and for one year worked with his father in the furniture store. He then learned the moulder's trade in the iron foundry of Candleton, Ind., continuing there three years and subsequently going into the Indiana foundry at Indianapolis, where he was six years a moulder. The next three years he passed in this work at Kansas City, Mo., and then he made quite an extensive trip through the southern states. Having later passed three years in Chicago as a moulder, he came to Anaconda, Mont., and was employed three years in that city in the local foundry. He then made a second visit to Chicago but soon returned to Butte, where, in 1898, he engaged with the Western Iron Works, in which he acquired a financial interest, and is at present the acting foreman of the foundry. The fraternal relations of Mr. Greiner are principally with the Masonic order as a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., King Solomon's Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, Kadosh Consistory, and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena. Politically his affiliations are with the Democratic party.

PHILIP GREENAN.—Of the kaleidoscopic changes possible in a man's career in our free republic and these stirring times, the record of Capt. Phil Greenan's life affords a fine example. The son of parents who were born, flourished, grew old and died in Ireland, we find him as an orphan boy looking with tearful eyes his last adieu to his native land, and seeking across a thousand leagues or raging brine a new home wherein his hopes might expand and flourish. We see him next in the very flower of American civilization and culture, where he lingers a few months, and then turns up in the wilds of the great west, at one of its most rugged forms of human life, a mining camp. Anon he is a soldier, enlisted in the service of his adopted country, to aid in throwing down the last battlement of a haughty despotism on this continent, and to make the flag of our Union better known and more respected among the islands of the sea. Fighting valiantly from day to day, even when seriously wounded refusing to desist for proper treatment, he rises by rapid promotion to the rank of captain, and at the close of his term of service returns modestly to the pursuits of peaceful industry, when, in recognition of the sterling qualities of head and heart he had shown in every phase of his active and useful life, he is chosen by his fellow-citizens to an office of trust and great responsibility.

His story in detail is this: He was born in Ireland April 12, 1869, the third of seven children of Peter and Annie (Flannigan) Greenan, both natives of Ireland, and both now laid to rest in her peaceful bosom. In boyhood and youth he attended the public schools in Ireland, and in 1886, when he was seventeen years old, he emigrated to America, landing in Boston, Mass., where he remained fourteen months, then went to Leadville, Colo., and worked in the smelting furnace. Two years later he came to Montana, locating at Anaconda, and worked in the smelting furnaces there until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he promptly enlisted as second lieutenant in Company K, First Montana Volunteers. He saw active service with this regiment all through the war in the Philippines, to the end of his term, receiving an ugly wound in the right side at the battle of Caloocan, which, however, did not keep him off the line for a single day, as he steadily refused to go to the hospital. In January, 1899, he was made first lieutenant, and in July of the same year was promoted to the rank of captain, and transferred to Company L, of which he was in command when he was mustered out of the service. Upon his return home from the war in 1890, he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, for the office of court clerk and recorder of the county, and at the ensuing election was chosen to the position by a majority of 840 votes, a striking evidence of the esteem in which he is held in the community, when it is remembered that his party was divided into two factions at that election.

In November, 1899, Capt. Greenan was married to Miss Bridget Dorian, a native of Wisconsin. They have one son, whom they have named De Wette, in honor of the brave and skillful Boer general of that name. The captain belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the only fraternal order in which he holds membership. He is well established in the confidence of his people and constantly growing in popularity.

JOSEPH GRENIER is numbered among the prosperous and reliable farmers and stockgrowers of Frenchtown valley, Missoula county, a locality given over almost entirely to people of French extraction, who have there formed a progressive and harmonious community, reflecting credit upon those concerned and upon the state. Mr. Grenier is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born in 1849, the son of Joseph and Henriette (Carrier) Grenier, natives of the same province, and of stanch French lineage. The father is still living in Quebec at the venerable age of eighty years, he having devoted the greater portion of his active life to the carpenter's trade and to agricultural pursuits. The mother passed away from earth several years ago.

After receiving the educational advantages of the public and parochial schools of his native province, Joseph Grenier engaged in work on the old homestead for the greater portion of his minority, when he came to Montana and joined the French colony in Missoula county. He devoted his attention to mining for two or three years, and in 1870 filed claim to his present ranch, which is most eligibly located one mile west of the village of Frenchtown. Here he now has 260 acres of rich and productive land, which yields large crops of grain and hay, while the owner devotes especial attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, having the best of facilities for conducting this industry and meeting with that success which is the just reward for his timely and effective efforts. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the community. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and in religion he and his family are devout members of the Catholic church. In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grenier and Miss Melanie Le Brun, who was born in Oregon of French parentage. They are the parents of six children, Joseph, George, Edward, Charles, Moise and Louise.

CHARLES GRASS.—No section of the world has contributed to America an element of greater worth than has the German empire, and Mr. Grass has the distinction of being one of the sturdy sons of the Fatherland. He was born in Baden, Germany, on October 26, 1834, the elder of the two sons of John and Marion (Gweatley) Grass, both of whom were, as was also John Grass, Sr., the grandfather, born in Baden. At the age of twenty years, in 1854, Charles Grass, who had received excellent educational advantages in the government schools of Germany, where attendance is compulsory for eight years, emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans, La., on May 4, 1854, thence proceeding up the Mississippi to St. Genevieve county, Mo., where he was engaged nearly two years in farming, when the gold excitement in California led him to that state.

He went to New York and voyaged thither by the isthmus route, disembarking at San Francisco, thence proceeding to the mining districts, and there continuing his search for the precious metal for nine years, with varying success. Thereafter Mr. Grass traveled to Montana, stopping for six months in Idaho. While in Nevada, near Fort Lyon, he passed fifty Chinamen, and two days later these Mongolians were killed by the Indians, but the party with which Mr. Grass was connected passed in safety. He arrived in Helena, Mont., on November 24, 1866, making the final portion of the journey by stage coach. He engaged in fairly successful mining in old Dry Gulch and also in Grizzly Gulch, until 1883, when he engaged in farming below the Flower-garden, later devoting his attention also to dairying, having purchased the Ellis property, in Lewis and Clarke county. Thus he continued until 1896, when he sold out and purchased the Langford ranch, located in Park county, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Shields river.

Here he has since been engaged in farming and cattleraising, having a fine property of 160 acres, of which seventy-five are under effective cultivation, being thoroughly irrigated. He is known as a progressive and successful man, and is held in uniform confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Grass is an independent, while he has in a fraternal way been identified with the Odd Fellows since 1866, having passed the chairs in the lodge, and also of the United Workmen, of which he became a member in 1882. On November 4, 1875, Mr. Grass was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hewitt, born in Pennsylvania, and they had six children, George, deceased; Charles, Elmer, Ernest, deceased, Mabel and Lillie. The devoted wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest on October 28, 1891, her death being deeply mourned by a wide circle of appreciative friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her gentle and kindly character.

DAVID GOLDBERG.—Prominent merchant, bank director and real estate owner of Butte, a man of travel and breadth of view, enjoying life as it comes because he has the elements of happiness in his well balanced and harmonious physical and mental organism, David Goldberg made a wise move when he emigrated to America, the land wherein he has found opportunity for the full and profitable exercise of his talents and the gratification of his cultivated tastes. He was born in Russia, on April 12, 1863. His father, Joseph Goldberg, was a native of that country, and was there a prosperous landholder, merchant and distiller. His mother resides in Russia, her native country, the father dying there in 1876.

Mr. Goldberg was the oldest of five children. He attended the schools of Russia until he was sixteen, and then made his way to America, stopping for some years at Cleveland, Ohio, where he went to school and took private lessons at home. In his early manhood he took part in an uncle's large jewelry business, and was with him four years, then went into the same business in Cleveland for himself, enlarging it from a small beginning until he had a wholesale as well as a retail trade. He sold out in 1883 and went to Salt Lake City, and after spending a short time there, removed to Butte in 1884, and started a jewelry store which he conducted with growing success until 1890, when he sold out and began investing in real estate in Butte, and also conducted a ticket brokerage. In both lines he achieved success by close application and intelligent attention to his business. But, whatever may have occupied his attention in a mercantile way, he has never closed his eyes to the advantages of the proper pleasures of life. In 1887 he made a trip to Europe, from which he derived so much advantage that he repeated it in 1894 and again in 1897, this time taking two years for his travels, and including in them an extended tour of the United States and Mexico as well as of Great Britain and the continent of Europe. His appetite for real estate grew and he was on the lookout everywhere for good deals. He bought good properties in Cleveland, and disposed of them at excellent profits. He also has valuable holdings in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and elsewhere.

But it is in Butte that he has done the most in real estate transactions, and made the most pronounced success. Conspicuous among his contributions to the architectural adornment of the town are the Goldberg building and offices, a five-story and basement block on Park and Academy streets, seventy-five feet by 106 in size, built by him at a cost of $150,000; the Jeffrey block on West Park street, near Main, also a four-story block of handsome proportions; the two-story block on East Park street adjoining the State Savings Bank; and the building he occupies on Main street. He has long been a stockholder and a director in the Silver Bow National Bank, and is connected in a leading way with other financial enterprises. In politics he leans to the Republican party.

Mr. Goldberg was married on March 12, 1890, to Miss Minnie Neuberger, a native of New York state. They have two children, Jeffrey, born in 1891, and Myron, born in 1894. Their home is the seat of a refined and generous hospitality, and a popular resort for their friends and acquaintances. In business and civic circles Mr. Goldberg is looked upon as a leading citizen.

CAMPBELL GILMER.—A veteran of both the Mexican and the Civil war, one who has been a resident of Montana over twenty years and who is venerated as one of the patriarchal citizens of Madison county, Mr. Gilmer was born near Greensburg, Green county, Ky., on June 7, 1826, the fourth in a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Gilmer, likewise natives of Kentucky, where the father was engaged in farming until 1833, removed to Missouri, becoming pioneers of that state, where Mr. Gilmer was a farmer until his death. Such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of Missouri were taken by Campbell Gilmer, and here he was reared to maturity and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Mexican war Mr. Gilmer enlisted as a private in the First Missouri Cavalry, and went to the scene of conflict in Gen. Kearney's command. He was present at Santa Fe and joined in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, as well as numerous other engagements during his service of fourteen months, when he received an honorable discharge. In the Civil war his sympathies were with the Confederacy, and he became a private in Col. Wood's regiment of Gen. Price's command, with which he served nine months, when he was discharged by reason of seriously impaired health.

Mr. Gilmer resided in Missouri until 1880, when he came to Montana and located on his present ranch, which is on the Madison river, six miles from the village of Ennis. The place has an area of 220 acres, from which Mr. Gilmer secures excellent yields of grain and hay. He also gives attention to the raising of cattle and horses. In politics he has supported the Democratic party for nearly half a century, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are zealous and consistent members. On August 16, 1849, Mr. Gilmer was united in marriage to Miss Catharine D. Shannon, who was born in Kentucky, whence she removed with her parents to Missouri when twelve years of age. In 1899 occurred the golden wedding anniversary of this devoted couple. Their mutual love and sympathy has sustained and strengthened them during their journey down the pathway of life. Of their union eleven children were born, as follows: Nancy J., born in 1850, became the wife of Capt. George M. Ewing, her death occurred in 1883; Elizabeth, born in 1856, became the wife of Robert Conway, and died in 1886; Emily, born in 1857, is the wife of Robert Lyon, of Dickinson, N. D.; Elias, born in 1860, is a butcher at Norris, Mont.; John W., born in 1862, resides at Denver, Colo.; Mary D., born in 1863, is the wife of Frank Shriver, of Madison Valley; William C., born in 1866, is associated with his father in the conducting of his ranch; Robert E., born in 1868, resides at home; Charles R., born in 1870, is a resident of Butte; George W., born in 1874, died when six months old, and Lena Kate, born in 1875, is the wife of M. A. Switzer, of Madison Valley.

JOHN F. GOETSCHIUS.—"Agriculture is the noblest of alchemy," says Chatfield, "for it turns earth and even refuse into gold, conferring upon its cultivator the additional reward of health." This old proverb has been proven true by the successful career of Mr. Goetschius, who is one of the representative ranch men of Madison county, where he has resided for a quarter of a century. His father was of German ancestry, but the family has long been identified with America. He was born in DeKalb county, Ind., on February 1, 1850, the fifth of the ten sons of Abram D. and Margaret (Sommers) Goetschius, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Pennsylvania.

The father about 1830 removed to Indiana, and was one of the pioneers of the state, where he was a thrifty farmer. In the common schools of his native state his son John F. received educational discipline, following the usual life of the average farmer lad of the place and period, working on the homestead farm in the summer and in the winter attending school. Thus he continued to pass the years until he was twenty-one, when he determined to seek his fortune in the west.

Accordingly, in 1872, Mr. Goetschius came across the plains to Montana, which has ever since been his home and the scene of his industrious efforts. He located in the Ruby valley, in Madison county, in 1872, and two years later took up a tract of government land, which he later sold and purchased his present property. He has now a well-improved and arable ranch of 240 acres, the same being located two and a half miles south of the village of Laurin. The principal product is hay, of which he secures large annual crops and, from its sale, a satisfactory profit. In politics he has ever been a Democrat, and as a true citizen he takes interest in the well-being and advancement of his community and the state.

On December 15, 1858, Mr. Goetschius was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Whitmore, born in Wisconsin, the daughter of John Whitmore, a valiant soldier in the Union army of the Civil war, where he received a wound which eventually caused his death. Mr. Goetschius and his wife are the parents of five children—Pearl C., who, completing her education in the State Normal School at Dillon, has since been a very successful teacher; Edith M., who also attended the normal school; J. Franklin and Grover C., who remain at the parental home, attending school; and Abram D., who died in 1897, at the age of twenty-eight months.

A P. GILLIES.—Of the expanding, harmonizing, refining influences of extensive travel, and a large comparison of nations, climates and customs, acting upon a mind naturally strong and responsive, Archibald P. Gillies, of Butte, furnishes a fine illustration. He was born in Canada on April 23, 1868, and in the one-third of a century which has passed since then he has been over nearly all of the globe that even a stroller cares to visit. He has heard and heeded the hoarse order to embark for nine voyages across the Atlantic—has toured through all of Europe, and via the Suez canal, through India, China and Japan—has sailed around Africa from Mozambique on the eastern coast to the country of the Ashantees on the western—has been over much of South America and Australia—has gone from coast to coast in the United States and visited the islands of the sea. In his wanderings he has seen the marvels of nature and the marvels of man—localities abounding in curious phenomena, and spots rich in historic associations—has gazed on the peaks of the Andes; the sulphurous flames of Kilauea; the porcelain towers of Canton; the naked site of Troy, whose very ruins have vanished, leaving no monument of her existence save in Homer's undying song; and the pure skies, magnificent landscapes, awful canyons and inspiring battlegrounds in which our own green land rejoices.

Mr. Gillies is the offspring of a distinguished Scotch ancestry. The name Gillies means "sons of the Jesuit," although the family is an old Huguenot one which sought refuge from French persecution in Scotland at an early age. They owned extensive landed estates in Argyleshire and were among the most influential people in their section of the country, but these estates were lost through the murder of an heir by which they fell into the hands of a noted chief of the Campbells nicknamed "The Red Duke." But they were a bold, aggressive and resourceful people, who carried their vigorous qualities into every line of stirring activity, and wherever there was opportunity for manly self-assertion; and the same spirit characterizes them to-day. The oldest church in Paris, called St. Gillies from their name, was built by some of them. Both grandfathers of our subject were valiant soldiers in Wellington's army, and helped make the imperial eagles of France, which had once curveted proudly with the eagles of the Alps, go down in everlasting gloom and defeat at Waterloo. His uncle, Hon. Duncan Gillies, for ten years prime minister of New South Wales, Australia, is president of the new Pacific Cable Company, which is about to lay a wire between that country and Vancouver, British Columbia. His father, Neil Gillies, was born in the Scottish Highlands in 1819, emigrated to America, had a long, creditable and eminently successful career as a ship-builder, farmer, general contractor and politician, and died full of years and of honors in Canada in 1891. He built and owned the Gillies

Opera House and the large wholesale houses on Gillies street in Kansas City, and also the town of Gillies in Nevada. In his young manhood he was married to Grace Paterson, mother of our subject, and daughter of John Paterson of Scottish Highland descent, a renowned ship-builder, a soldier at Waterloo as has been noted, and founder of the great manufacturing city of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Gillies attended good district schools in Canada, and an excellent high school from which he was graduated in 1879. After his graduation he taught the model school connected therewith for a few months, and then pursued the study of art until he secured the degree of A. B. In 1883 he entered the service of the Dominion government as deputy postoffice inspector, and served in that capacity five years. During that time the oil business was engaging much of the commercial talent of the states near him, and believing it offered good opportunities for him, he started a brokerage in the unctuous fluid, handling both the illuminating and the lubricating products of the rich fields in the states, enlarging his operations until he had an office in New York, and later one in Chicago, where he took charge of the western agency of the Kendall Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I. In behalf of this agency he went on the road and made a very successful canvass of all the Pacific coast territory. In 1896 he located in Montana, with headquarters at Butte, and began large operations in contracting and building throughout the state. He also engaged in mining, being the discoverer of stucco as a mineral deposit, which was at that time a new one in Montana. He did quartz mining also, and is now (1901) developing some promising coal mines in this state and Wyoming. In addition to these various enterprises, he has dealt extensively in timber limits and logging. While his commercial operations have been conducted on a large scale, they have been governed by prudence, good judgment and superior business sense, and have brought their logical result in large returns of money, reputation and public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gillies is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter he has served several terms as master workman. In 1900 he organized in Butte a castle of Royal Highlanders, of which he has been the secretary from the beginning. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. Mr. Gillies was married on September 13, 1901, at Great Falls, to Miss Laura E. Smith, of Helena, the daughter of William and Catherine (Williams) Smith, pioneers of Helena, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Holyhead, Wales. After a long and useful life Mr. Smith passed away, and since then Mrs. Smith has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gillies, who has been identified with social life in Helena in a leading way, has an excellent record as a graduate of the schools of this city.

JOHN E. GUNSTINE is one of the prosperous and prominent stockgrowers of Park county, his well improved ranch being located on the Shields river, seven miles from its mouth, while his postoffice address is Livingston. In the agnatic line Mr. Gunstine traces his lineage back to stanch old Scotch-Irish stock, as his grandfather, John Gunstine, was born in the north of Ireland while his wife is a native of Pennsylvania. He early emigrated to the United States and became a pioneer farmer of Jefferson county, Ohio, after a previous residence in Pennsylvania, where, in Pittsburg, was born his son Lemuel, who married Elizabeth Watt, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and had a family of three sons and one daughter, John E. being the second child. Lemuel Gunstine removed to the vicinity of Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, in 1862, where he was engaged in farming until 1869, when he removed to Storm Lake and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1885, his wife having passed away in 1883.

John E. Gunstine passed his youth in Ohio, receiving his education in the public schools and a private educational institution. He taught one term of school at Storm Lake, Iowa, after which he engaged in farming until 1883, when he determined to cast in his lot with Montana, and arrived at Livingston on March 9, 1883. He immediately filed a homestead claim on 160 acres of his present ranch, and he added by purchase until he had 480 acres, but he presented 160 acres to his daughter, so that he now owns 320 acres. He has made a specialty of the raising of cattle with excellent success and he usually winters about 100 head. Mr. Gunstine is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, and as its candidate he was elected a member of the county board of commissioners in 1892, serving in this important office for the full term of four years.

He has also done effective work in the office of road supervisor, while his interest in education is constant and vital, this fact being recognized by the people who retained him in the office of school clerk for sixteen years. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, and is treasurer of his lodge. On July 3, 1873, Mr. Gunstine married Miss Elizabeth Kirkland, born in Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Andrew Kirkland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who is now engaged in agriculture in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Gunstine have one daughter, Grace, now the wife of Lester E. Cozad, a successful young ranchman on the Shields river.

JAMES GILLELAND.—While the population of the great American republic is quite cosmopolite in character, there has nevertheless been developed an essentially American type. All parts of the civilized world have contributed to its citizenship, and not the least can be mentioned the sturdy sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle. Among those who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana and attained a due measure of success through the benefices she offers to those who are willing to make definite effort is Mr. Gilleland, one of the representative ranchmen and prominent citizens of Gallatin county, his fine ranch property being located two and one-half miles south of Hyde, his postoffice address. Mr. Gilleland was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on October 4, 1849, the son of James and Martha (English) Gilleland, natives of the same county and who passed their entire lives in the old country. There the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1852. He was twice married, and was the father of three children by his first wife; the subject of this sketch was the only child of the second marriage. James Gilleland remained on the old homestead until he had attained the age of seventeen years, and obtained such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of his native county. In 1866 he left home and started for America. He passed the first winter in the city of New York and then removed to New Jersey, where he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for six years, or until 1873, when he located in Missouri and there followed his trade for four years, coming thence to Montana by steamboat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. From thence Mr. Gilleland proceeded to Helena and later to the town of Wickes, where he worked at his trade for one year, and then spent some time in search of a permanent location. He finally located on his present farm, situated fifteen miles from the mouth of the Madison river, and turned his attention to the sheep business for five years, when he sold his sheep and began to raise horses upon an extensive scale, keeping an average of 250 head. He has recently reduced the number of horses to a sufficient complement to carry on the work of the ranch and has directed his attention more particularly to the raising of high-grade cattle, Herefords being his favorite type. He has 2,000 head of Herefords and other fine stock and a number of excellent shorthorns. Our subject's ranch comprises 1,600 acres, and of this 320 acres are under effective irrigation, hay being the principal crop raised. He secures an abundant yield, and usually sells large quantities. The ranch is improved with excellent buildings, and on every hand are evidences of the care bestowed by a progressive and discriminating owner. Mr. Gilleland is a man of sterling character and genial personality, and he not only has the respect of the community but has gained a wide circle of friends, and is one of the popular citizens of this section of the state. In politics he renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party. He still clings to a life of celibacy, and his home is an attractive "bachelor's hall."

ARCHIBALD GRAY.—The long tenure of service with the Great Northern Railway system of this efficient and accomplished railroad man, and the high esteem in which he is generally held throughout the territory in which he operates form the best proof of the value of his services. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1863, the son of William and Isabella (McVicar) Gray, also natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1837 and the latter in 1839. The father came to the United States in 1880 and to Montana in 1883, and since his arrival has been extensively engaged in the sheep industry in the Highwood country, in Choteau county, being one of the largest ranch owners and wool producers in that part of the country. His wife died at the Highwood home in 1900. Mr. Gray received his education in the elementary and high schools of Glasgow, and after his graduation served for a time as a pupil teacher there. In May, 1881, he came to this country, locating at Minneapolis, where he at once entered the service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now the Great Northern, and has been a trusted employe of this great railway system ever since. He remained in Minneapolis until 1893, when he went to St. Paul for three years. In 1896 he was transferred to Butte to take charge of the freight traffic department of the Montana Central, a part of the Great Northern system, in reality having charge of the freight traffic business of the system in Montana. He enjoys a well-deserved popularity with the business public throughout his territory and holds a high place in social circles in Butte. In addition to his railroad work Mr. Gray is occupied in developing and promoting some land and stock interests in connection with his father in Choteau county. Whatever has felt the impulse of his forceful hand has been quickened and enlarged, improved in quality and multiplied in usefulness. The railroad company has learned this to its advantage, and the stock industry has learned it by observation. Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Jones, a native of Racine, Wis., the marriage being solemnized at Minneapolis in 1891. They have one child, a daughter, Florence, born in 1892. Mr. Gray is a valued member of Butte Lodge of Elks.

JAMES GREEN.—Orphaned in early life and robbed of his guardian by death before he was grown, James Green, of Willow Creek, had his full portion of bereavement while struggling toward manhood far from the scenes and associations of his native land. He was born in Worcestershire, England, May 1, 1830, a son of William and Sarah (Foley) Green, natives of England. While James was yet an infant his father, a prosperous farmer living about nine miles from Birmingham, died, and he was reared by his grandfather, Joseph Green, who in 1843 joined the Mormon church and emigrated to America, bringing his grandson with him. They landed in New Orleans during the first half of May in that year, and from there came up the river as far as Nauvoo, Ill., where the church had established itself, and remained there until 1846, when determined opposition compelled the entire body to leave the state. They then moved into Iowa, at a point some ninety miles west of the Mississippi, his grandfather dying on the trip, and being buried at the town of Farmington. Mr. Green then went under the guardianship of a Scotchman named Miller, with whom he remained in the neighborhood where they had stopped until 1851. In that year they started west to the Missouri river, and in the spring fitted up for a trip across the plains to a new home, making their own boats with which to cross the rivers. When traveling the Mormons always organized in parties of fifty, which were subdivided into companies of ten. During that year, 1852, fifty-two parties of fifty each made the overland trip to the northwest. The cholera was very bad among them and a large number died. Only one of Mr. Green's company of ten died, but that was his guardian. The survivors finally reached Salt Lake City October 16. After remaining there for a short time he removed to Provo City, Utah, and engaged in farming until May 22, 1864, when he came to Montana, arriving at Alder gulch July 10, and some weeks later locating on the Jefferson river, near his present home. Since then he has never left the neighborhood, and he now has a homestead of 400 acres, and in company with his sons several sections of grazing land on the Madison. Together they have large herds of cattle, usually as many as 300 to 500 head, Herefords being the favorite breed. The homestead is one of the most desirable in the county and shows plainly that it is in the hands of a capable and progressive farmer.

Mr. Green was married July 27, 1851, to Miss Margaret Wellwood, a native of Canada and the only daughter of William Wellwood, who died while she was an infant. The marriage was solemnized while they were on the way from Iowa to Utah. Mrs. Green died January 18, 1869, leaving seven children, as follows: Mary Jane, the wife of Thomas Reese, of Bozeman; J. William, in the stock business at Sixteen-mile; Eliza is the wife of M. Eukes, of Reese creek; Joseph, living in Bozeman; Melissa, living at home; Andrew J. and Charles. Mr. Green is a member of the Mormon church of the branch known as Josephites, and is highly esteemed throughout the entire region where he is known, both for the uprightness of his life and the advanced and intelligent methods he pursues in business and all the relations of citizenship.

FREDERICK GILBERT, who is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana and now postmaster at Lolo, Missoula county, commands the respect and confidence of the community and is one of those worthy citizens of the state who are entitled to distinct recognition in this compilation. He is a native of the town of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., born on February 3, 1845, the son of Norris and Lucy (Todd) Gilbert, both natives of Connecticut, whence the father removed to New York with his parents about 1806. He was a son of Elijah Gilbert, who, born in Connecticut, was a valiant soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution in a Connecticut regiment. He lived to attain ninety years and his wife was nearly as old at her death. Both died in New York, where the father was a farmer. Norris and Lucy Gilbert passed most of their lives in the Empire state, where the father was a farmer until his death. They had two sons, Frederick, of this review, and Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, who was for some time in charge of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, in Helena, Mont., and who died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1900, a man of distinguished ability and for a long term of years bishop of the diocese of Minnesota. Frederick Gilbert received his education in the public schools of New York, growing up under the invigorating discipline of the parental farmstead. In 1870 he came west to Ogden, Utah, and later to Cheyenne, Wyo., being for two years clerk in the freight department of the Union Pacific. He then returned to New York, two years later coming again to Cheyenne, where he re-entered the employe of the Union Pacific, and still later was a local reporter on the Cheyenne Sun. In 1878 he located in Butte, Mont., where he had charge of the circulation department of the Butte Miner, as the first incumbent of this position. He was thereafter engaged in merchandising for five years, when he disposed of his business and purchased a ranch where the village of Lolo now stands. Here he has since devoted his attention to fruit culture upon an extensive scale, being very successful in this industry, and he has at the present time 4,000 trees that are bearing. He was appointed postmaster at Lolo on January 1, 1900, whereupon he there opened a small mercantile store, while he is also agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was census enumerator in this district in 1900. In politics Mr. Gilbert is allied with the Republican party, and in 1889 he served as secretary of the first Montana state senate. At the previous election he was chosen county superintendent of Missoula county, and served one year. He has been a Mason since 1871, and has ever maintained a deep interest in this time-honored order. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gilbert to Miss Antoinette Crocheron, who was born in that state, of Holland lineage. Mrs. Gilbert died in 1887, leaving one son, William M. In 1890 Mr. Gilbert consummated a second marriage, being united with Miss Sophia Levette, who was born in Ohio, and this union has produced one child, Fredericka.

GREEN BROTHERS.—Andrew and Charles Green, sons of James Green, of Willow creek, and engaged with him in extensive farming and stockraising operations, are among the most thrifty, progressive and successful men in their business in the county. Andrew was born in Utah, January 13, 1863, and Charles at Willow creek, February 19, 1865. They were educated at the schools in the vicinity of Willow creek, and remained on the homestead with their father until 1884, when they took up in part and purchased in part their present property, which includes nearly 1,000 acres. They with their father have in addition some 7,000 acres of grazing land, which is almost exclusively devoted to cattle. Of these they raise great numbers and of superior breed. They are gentlemen of great activity and industry, giving their personal attention to every detail of their business and making every day and every element of strength count in its profitable development. Andrew is still a bachelor. Charles was married December 6, 1893, to Miss Teria Tinsley, a daughter of William Tinsley, of Willow creek. They have two interesting children, Lester and Teria.

SISTER IRENE.—A brief review of the life of Sister Irene, one of the noble and devoted Sisters of Charity whose labors have been fruitful and grateful in the work of the Catholic church in the state, will be read with pleasure. As a representative of the sisterhood at Leavenworth, Kan., Sister Irene came to Montana in the pioneer days and her life of consecration has here found ample field for goodly works. She is now sister superior of St. James' Hospital in Butte, and is a native of Indiana, whence she accompanied her parents to Kansas when a mere child. Her education was received in St. Ann's Academy, at Osage Mission, Kan., and in 1876, shortly after taking her vows, she came to Virginia City, Mont., in company with two others from the sisterhood in Leavenworth. They traveled overland from Corinne, Utah, making the trip in the familiar stage coach of the day. Sister Irene closed her work in Virginia City in 1880, and returned to Kansas for a year, after which she went to Leadville, Colo., which was the field of her labors for eight years.

In 1889 she was called to Anaconda, Mont., where a private hospital, St. Ann's, was purchased and enlarged and placed under charge of the sisters. During the nine years of Sister Irene's incumbency as sister superior about $85,000 was expended in improving the hospital buildings and service. Her strength did not prove equal to the increasing demands and her health failed from overwork, rendering it necessary for her to have rest and recuperation. She accordingly passed two years at Las Vegas, N. M., but within this time was by no means idle, though she spared no efforts to reinforce her strength and power for further service in the cause of the Master and of humanity. On May 31, 1901, Sister Irene was installed as sister superior of the St. James' Hospital in Butte, this being the largest institution of the kind in the state, and she entered upon the duties with devoted zeal and true enthusiasm, ever aiming to make her services a power in aiding and uplifting human kind. Extensive improvements are being made upon the hospital buildings, and in their equipment as occasion demands, and the institution is regarded by all as one of the noblest and most useful in the state.

BRYAN IRVINE, who is recognized as one of the prominent mining and business men of Butte, Silver Bow county, and a sterling Democrat, was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1847. His father, Thomas H. Irvine, was also a Kentuckian, born in 1811. He removed to Montana in 1865, coming to Butte in 1879. He was heavily interested in stock and mining enterprises and died at Butte in 1881. His mother, Sarah (Bryan) Irvine, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and died at Deer Lodge in 1870. The ancestry of both parents was Scotch Irish. Having obtained a fair business education in the public schools of his native town, at the age of eighteen years, in 1865, our Mr. Irvine came to Deer Lodge with his parents and for three years longer devoted himself to his studies and then engaged in the stock business and mining at Pioneer, Yam Hill, in company with his father and brothers. They constructed a large mining ditch in 1874 and the following winter he passed in Phillipsburg. In 1875 he came to Butte and has remained here ever since engaged extensively in mining enterprises. He has been interested in the Switzer, L. E. R., Narrow Gauge, Enterprise, Rarus and Belle of Butte mines. On May 20, 1886, he was married to Miss Belle B. Bryan, a native of Missouri and daughter of Milton E. Bryan, of Bryan Station, Ky., who was born on December 31, 1806, and died in Wathena, Kan., in 1889. Her mother, Zeralda E. (Moss) Bryan, was a native of Kentucky. Her father was of Irish descent and her mother was of English ancestry. She was the fifth of a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine's only child died in infancy.

E. A. IRWIN, M. D.—During the past few years Montana has witnessed an influx of brilliant professional men. Many of them, having gained high honors in the colleges and universities from which they were graduated, have come here splendidly equipped for the work of advancing this progressive young state. To this important class belongs E. A. Irwin, M. D., of Boulder, Jefferson county. He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., on May 24, 1874, a son of Oliver A. Irwin, M. D., who for the last twelve years has enjoyed a most successful practice in Sheldon, Ill. He was born on August 31, 1847, and in 1871 was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ayers, a native of Indiana, where she was born in April, 1848. They are the parents of five children, James H. Irwin, M. D., now practicing in the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago; Clara S., Francis, Oliver Lloyd and Dr. E. A. Irwin.

The parents moved from Indiana in 1875, and located in Donovan, Ill., where the Doctor received his early education. In 1889 the family removed to Sheldon, in that state, where he entered the high school. On being graduated therefrom he was matriculated at Eureka (Ill.) College, in 1891. There he received his degree of B. A. in 1895, and then entered Rush Medical College, affiliated with the Chicago University, remaining until he received his diploma (M. D.) in 1898. Having been eminently in the competition, in which there were entered some fifty students, Dr. Irwin on leaving college entered the Cook County Hospital as a resident physician, remaining until December 1, 1899, and the next six months he was instructor of anatomy in Rush Medical College. On the termination of this engagement he removed to Boulder, Mont., where he has built up a large practice in a comparatively short time, and is highly esteemed by all, having the promise of a brilliant future on account of his abilities and attainments.

MARTIN JACOBY.—It is always gratifying to note the success which has been attained through personal effort; and the title of self-made man, so peculiarly American and so often misapplied, is one of which any person may well be proud, for it implies energy, application and integrity of character. Among the younger class of men who have attained a very appreciable success in Montana is Mr. Jacoby, a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Gentry county, on January 30, 1861, of sterling German lineage. His parents, John and Frederica (Barbuer) Jacoby, were both born in Germany, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was the owner of a large vineyard. John Jacoby came to America in 1848 and located in the state of Indiana, where he remained four years and then took up his abode in Gentry county, Mo., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, maintaining his home on the original farmstead for forty-eight years, until the time of his death at the age of seventy-three years, his demise occurring in January, 1901. He was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, having been discharged on account of disability contracted while in the service. He was a man of spotless integrity and commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife is still living in Missouri on the old homestead.

Martin Jacoby, the subject of this record, grew to maturity in his native county, early becoming inured to the duties of the homestead farm and having such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools. He remained on the farm, devoting his attention to stockraising, until the spring of 1883, when he started for Montana and located in Gallatin county, where he engaged in ranching until the fall of 1885, when he entered into partnership with David Corbett, under the firm name of Corbett & Jacoby, and the following year they purchased cattle and thus gave inception to the enterprise with which they have since been identified, the partnership continuing to the present time. The first winter was a very rigorous one and entailed a loss of fully two-thirds of their live stock; but they are not of the type to be baffled or discouraged by so-called ill-luck, and they continued to put forth their best efforts and have attained a success worthy the name. In 1888 they purchased a tract of land located twelve miles from the mouth of Madison river, and to this they have since added until they now have a valuable and finely improved ranch of about 3,500 acres. They give special attention to raising cattle of the Hereford type, breeding from thoroughbred stock, and their herd has reached an aggregate of 600 head at various times. A portion of the ranch is covered by an effective system of irrigation, so that the firm are also enabled to raise large quantities of hay annually, the average crop reaching an aggregate of 500 tons. Our subject is thoroughly alert and progressive, and he and his partner bring to bear the most approved methods in the conducting of their business, and enjoy the confidence and regard in the community where they have labored to such goodly ends.

In politics Mr. Jacoby is independent, but takes an interest in whatever makes for the advancement and material prosperity of his county and state, though never aspiring to the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is a member of Logan Lodge No. 64, A. O. U. W., at Logan. The postoffice address of Messrs. Jacoby and Corbett is Hyde, this hamlet being located twenty-two miles south of their ranch. On June 17, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jacoby to Mrs. Frances Hutchinson, who was born in Ohio, being the daughter of Riley Mix, and the widow of George Hutchinson, with whom she came to Montana in 1876. Their attractive home is a center of genial hospitality and they have a wide circle of friends in the community.

HON. CHARLES A. JAKWAYS.—The record of this gentleman's success in life is a story of patience and tireless energy developed in a struggle for competence and is an object lesson in the battle of life well worth the perusal of every schoolboy in the land. Charles A. Jakways is a prosperous merchant, rancher, sawmill and cattleman, and United States commissioner, residing at Ovando, Powell county, Mont. He was born at Cassopolis, Mich., in 1866, the son of Rev. William L. and Electa Maria (Bell) Jakways. The father was born in the state of New York, studied for the ministry and afterward became a Methodist minister. He removed to Michigan in 1843 and for a number of years continued to preach in that state, and subsequently in Nebraska, but is now retired and living in northern Indiana at the age of eighty-three years. The mother of our subject was born at Auburn, N. Y., and is yet living.

At the age of fourteen years Charles A. Jakways began life as a messenger boy for the Michigan Central Railroad at Cassopolis, Mich. He then applied himself to the study of telegraphy, acquired proficiency, became an operator and finally train dispatcher, one of the most responsible positions in the railway service. In the latter line of duty he subsequently worked for the Burlington, the Wabash, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Northern Pacific Railways. It should be recorded that he was the operator at the front of the first construction train that ever went into the Black Hills. The initial railway work was performed by Mr. Jakways in Montana on the Northern Pacific. He became the first station agent at Bonner; thence went to Elliston in the capacity of agent, remaining one year. Subsequently he was sent to Arlee as agent, remaining two years, and transferred thence to Drummond, remaining two years. At this period young Jakways felt that working for others was not the surest, nor the swiftest way of acquiring a competency, and determined to strike out for himself. Accordingly he went to Ovando, and in company with Mr. H. J. Faust, a young and enterprising German, he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Jakways & Faust. This was in the fall of 1892. Since then the enterprise has evolved into a flourishing business of $30,000 a year, freighting goods forty-five miles distant from Drummond, the nearest railroad point. In 1896 the firm determined to engage in the ranch and cattle business as a side line. They purchased a ranch in the Cottonwood valley, where they now have a splendid property of 2,000 acres of land, and where Mr. Jakways is building a handsome residence to serve as a home for himself and family. At this ranch the two enterprising partners make a specialty of fine live stock, in which profitable industry they are eminently successful. On this property the firm also operates a saw mill supplied with logs from an adjacent piece of timber land. At the present time Mr. Jakways is commissioner of the United States court for the district of Montana. At the fall election of 1900 he was a candidate for the state legislature, but was defeated. A brother of our subject, Hon. W. B. Jakways, is a representative from South Bend in the Indiana legislature. Fraternally Mr. Jakways is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Jakway's wife was a Miss Mabel Faust, a native of Minnesota and a sister of her husband's business partner, H. J. Faust, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. They have two children—Gladys and Mabel.

MYRON D. JEFFERS.—A man of marked intellectuality and business ability, one who stood four square to every wind that blows, ordering his life upon a high plane and ever animated by the ideals of a true and lofty manhood, Mr. Jeffers was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., September 16, 1833, the eldest of the nine children of Jefferson and Pattie (Burton) Jeffers, who were natives of the same state, where they passed their entire lives, the father being a farmer. After securing early mental discipline in the public schools Mr. Jeffers completed his education at the excellent academies of Cooperstown and Charlottesville, finishing with a technical course in civil engineering. About 1854 he removed to Allamakee county, Iowa, a year later going to Rico, Colo., where he was a civil engineer; removing at length to Nebraska, he was there employed on a government survey. In 1859 he spent some time in mining at Pike's Peak, and could then have purchased Denver himself without assistance. His next move was to Montana in 1864.

Here he followed freighting for a number of years, and his residence in Virginia City, Madison valley and Deer Lodge being temporary, when winter came he stopped wherever he happened to be. In the spring of 1869 he went to Texas and purchased a herd of cattle which he brought to Montana that season, being the first man to bring a herd over that route in a single season. It was a dangerous undertaking at first, but he proved it could be done and others followed his example. This herd he sold, and another one that he brought from Texas in 1870. In 1871 he brought a third herd from Texas and this one he kept, locating in the Madison valley, and he was, after that, all of his life engaged in stockraising. In 1883 he purchased a flock of sheep in Oregon, and made a specialty of sheepraising. To stockraising, which forms so large and important an element in the productive energy of Montana, the ranch is largely given over, the business being ably carried forward by the sons of Mr. Jeffers, who are among the most progressive and popular young men of the county. The estate left by Mr. Jeffers at his death, which occurred May 27, 1900, from a tumor on the brain, was valued at $150,000. In addition to this he left to his family that greatest of all heritages, a good name. His loss was deeply felt in the community, for he was helpful to the needy, encouraging to the timid, stimulating to the inert, and consoling to the sorrowful—a creative, a sustaining and an elevating force. His home life was ideal in character, and none save those nearest and dearest to him can realize the deprivation that came in his death. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, and at all times he maintained a public-spirited interest in the affairs of his county and state. In 1899 he erected a fine modern residence on his ranch, spacious in dimensions, artistic in architectural style, complete in convenience and equipment, and rich and tasteful in furnishings. It is considered the most complete rural home in this section.

On December 5, 1878, Mr. Jeffers was united in marriage with Miss Florence Switzer, a native of Keokuk county, Iowa, and the daughter of A. W. Switzer, one of Madison county's honored pioneers, of whom extended notice appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Jeffers was educated in Madison county, at the schools of Ennis and Virginia City, and here she has passed her life, gaining and retaining the love and esteem of a wide circle. Her offspring consists of five children, namely: Jefferson Clifford, born in 1879; Walter Clarence, born in 1881; Paul Myron, born in 1883; Fayette Burton, born in 1885; and Austin Pierrepont, born in 1894. To all of the children the best educational advantages have been given, and the older sons are well known, energetic and honorable business men. The homestead is a mile and a half east of Ennis, and there Mrs. Jeffers resides amid the hallowing memories and associations of the past. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, a member of Trinity Mission congregation of Madison valley.

CHRIS. JENSON.—Now one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, and conspicuously identified with the industrial life of Montana, Mr. Jenson comes of old Danish stock and is himself a native of Denmark, born on the picturesque peninsula of Jutland, on September 12, 1855, the son of Nels and Annie (Nicholson) Jenson, both natives of Denmark. They had three sons and three daughters. The father never left Denmark, but in 1865 the elder sons and one daughter came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, while in the spring of 1870 Chris and his mother also emigrated, coming directly to Omaha, where they remained for some time. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Jenson located in Utah, where for three years he engaged in mining. He then came to Park county, Mont., and was in Paradise valley during the spring of 1877, thereafter going to Butte, in and near which city he remained until 1879, engaged in lime-burning, mining and brickmaking, having furnished the material for the first brick building in Butte. He then passed one season in Fort Benton, and in 1880, returned to Paradise valley, where he constructed a bridge across the Yellowstone. In 1881 he removed to Bozeman and was there engaged for two seasons in the manufacture of brick, thereafter conducting a brick yard at Livingston, where he furnished the brick for the Northern Pacific roundhouse.

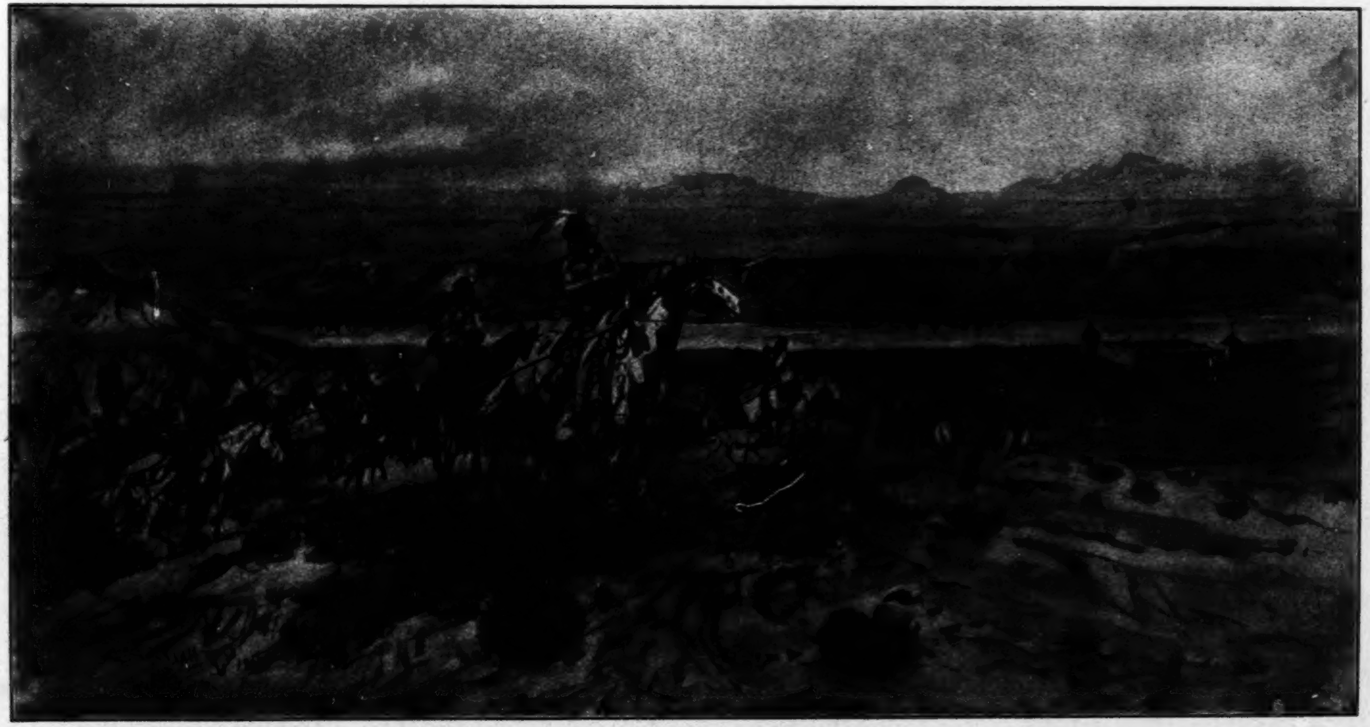
In 1883 Mr. Jenson took up land in Paradise valley and has added to his holdings until he now has 360 acres, his ranch being located seven miles south of Livingston, his postoffice address. Here he has devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing, securing excellent crops of grain and hay, and raising cattle upon quite an extensive scale, usually wintering about 100 head. Politically he supports the Republican party, and for some years he served as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. On June 27, 1895, Mr. Jenson was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Kearney, born in Darke county, Ohio, on December 15, 1855, the daughter of Andrew and Eve (Hoofnagle) Hoover, natives of Wittenberg, Germany, and Pennsylvania. They removed to Nebraska where is now their home, and they have had eight sons and eight daughters, and the father is prominently engaged in farming. By her first marriage Mrs. Jenson had two children, Maud, now the wife of Harry Ettinger, of Livingston, and John Kearney, who assists Mr. Jenson on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Jenson have one son, Charles Perry.

JOHN H. JOHNS.—In all sections of the Union are found representatives of good old Welsh stock, and among them is Mr. Johns, who is not only able to trace his genealogy through many generations in Wales, but was himself born in the southern division of that British principality, on November 20, 1853, the eldest of the four children of David and Margaret (Davis) Johns, the former of whom was born in 1828, while his death occurred in 1864. A machinist and marine engineer, his entire life was passed in his native land. His wife was born in 1833, and after the death of her husband she ably provided for her four children, and she came to America in 1866 with them, locating in Goshen, Utah. Here she remained four years, and then removed to Homersville in Little valley, three miles east of Ureka, and conducted the first boarding house in this little village. She later made her home for a number of years at Sparrowhawk Springs, and now resides in Idaho.

John H. Johns attended school in his native land and in a desultory way after the removal of the family to the United States. In 1872 he joined the party of United States geological surveyors who were exploring the grand canyon of the Colorado river and thereafter devoted his attention to prospecting for gold and mining, being located at Ophir in northern Utah for some time. He later made the overland trip to Montana, arriving in Silver Bow county on June 9, 1877. He located at Walkerville, engaged in mining and within that year was one of the volunteers who assisted in quelling the Indian uprising, when Chief Joseph and his followers crossed the state, and after this danger had passed he returned to Walkerville and his mining operations. In 1891 he here engaged in the hotel business and still conducts this enterprise, as proprietor of the Palace hotel, a well appointed and popular resort. He also has an assaying office and controls a satisfactory business, for he is an expert assayer and has the best of facilities.

Mr. Johns' mother removed to Idaho in 1881 and there he provided her with a good home, her ranch comprising about 900 acres, in which, as well as in the herd of about 700 head of cattle, Mr. Johns holds a half interest. He has shown great care in the selection of cattle and horses for breeding, and the stock on this ranch is of exceptionally high grade. In politics Mr. Johns is independent, exercising his franchise in support of men and measures rather than along strict partisan lines. Fraternally he is identified with the orders of Elks and Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America. He has an extended circle of acquaintances and in both social and business relations commands esteem while he is unmistakably popular. He has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of Walkerville and is one of its representative citizens. On October 12, 1891, Mr. Johns was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, born in Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Mott) Seefus, both of whom were born in the Buckeye state. By her first marriage she is the mother of four children, Eliza J., Josiah, William and Joseph, whose father, William Thomas, died in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have four children, Frank, Margaret and John (twins) and Violet.

ENOCH JOHN is the son of William John, who was born in Wales in 1816. He came to America first in 1860 and located in New Jersey, working at mining. He returned to Wales in 1862, and the next year came back to America locating in Ohio. In 1864 he went again to Wales, and again in 1865 returned to the United States. The next year he came to Montana and engaged in mining at Alder gulch near Diamond City. Here he had trouble with the Indians, narrowly escaping with his life. In 1871 he went to Wales



Early Life in Montana

and remained there until he died in 1893. His wife, the mother of Enoch, Mary (Davis) John, was also a native of Wales, and passed her life there. She was born in 1821 and survived her husband three years, dying in 1896. Enoch John was born in Wales on May 10, 1842. He was reared and educated in the old country, and when he was twenty-one years old, came to the United States with his father on his second trip. He remained in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia for three years, engaged in mining. In 1866 he went to Missouri, but remained only a few months, when he started to Montana with a train across the plains.

After a long and wearying trip, on which he encountered trouble with the Indians, he arrived at Virginia City on July 10, 1866, in company with his father who had come with him, and who remained with him until his final departure for Wales. They did not stay long at Virginia City, but went soon to White's gulch, where the mining was promising. Two years later he went to Lincoln's and McClellan's gulches, and worked four years. In this locality he had considerable trouble with the Indians, and went to Coeur d'Alene, but soon returned to Lincoln's gulch. In 1873 he went to Salt Lake, from there to California and the next year to Alaska. He did not, however, remain long there, but returned to Montana and went to mining again at Alder gulch. Here he remained four years, and removed to Butte, where he has been engaged in mining since. All his wanderings and efforts in different places have not been without result. He owns 160 acres of land in John's addition to Butte, besides other valuable property. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, a member of Damon Lodge No. 1, of Butte. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active party worker. Mr. John was married in April, 1876, to Miss Mary Jones, a daughter of David Jones, a Pennsylvania miner who emigrated from Wales in 1850. They have seven children, David, Elizabeth, William, Charles, Tallie, Mary and Frederick, all of whom help to make their home pleasant to their friends.

CHARLES H. JONES is a native son of the west, and has practically passed his entire life here, while he has been a resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century. He is now one of the representative and successful farmers of Missoula county, his fine ranch being located only one-half mile south of Lolo, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Jones was born in Virginia City, Nev., on June 14, 1865, the son of Isaac M. and Jane (Babcock) Jones, the former of whom was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., the home of the noted soldier, diplomat and author, Gen. Lew Wallace, while Mrs. Jones is a native of Vermont. Isaac M. Jones is a carpenter, and followed this trade for a number of years. He removed from Indiana to Iowa and thence in 1862 to Virginia City, Nev., making the trip across the plains with ox teams. The party was attacked by Indians on several occasions, but successfully repelled them. He took up a claim of timber land near Virginia City, where he remained until 1866, when he passed one year with his family in California, after which they returned to Iowa and made their home until 1871, when they started once more across the plains, this time for Montana. They travelled through Colorado and Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Mont. While en route Mr. Isaac Jones barely escaped being captured by the Indians, becoming separated from the remainder of the party while on a hunting expedition, and his life was saved by the merest good luck. He remained for a number of years in Virginia City, where he operated a saw mill, and he and his wife are now residents of Butte. Their only son and two daughters are all residents of Montana.

Charles H. Jones was reared principally in Virginia City and Butte, securing his educational training in the public schools, and beginning active business with his father in the wood business, in which he continued for ten years, and then he worked three years in the Anaconda mines. For the following five years he devoted his attention to prospecting, locating some good claims at the head of the Big Hole. In 1899 he came to Lolo and purchased the ranch of eighty acres where he now lives, and this is devoted principally to the raising of fruit and hay, excellent yields being secured. The place is well improved, having a commodious and attractive dwelling, and here a gracious hospitality is extended to the many friends of the inmates, who enjoy distinctive popularity. Mr. Jones takes no active part in politics, but maintains an independent attitude, voting as his judgment dictates, without regard to party allegiance. In the city of Butte, on January 16, 1887, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Marie M. Jahnke, who was born in Germany, and they have four children, William L., Edna M., Carl F. and Paul W., all residing at the parental home.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON.—Birth and environment are potential forces in determining the success or failure of human life. When these forces act in concert as uplifting factors, success is assured unless there is some underlying weakness which no circumstances could overcome; and when they do not, there is imminent danger of failure. The determining agencies which give trend to their potency often date far back in ancestral history. In their most helpful form these potential forces were present in the case of Alexander J. Johnston, cashier of the bank owned by Hon. William A. Clarke at Butte. His father, Joseph Johnston, and his grandfather, were prominent in mercantile and banking circles, in his native town of Connellsville, Pa., for nearly three-quarters of a century, and he breathed, as it were, an atmosphere of finance from his very cradle. His mother, Florida (Maguire) Johnston, belonged to a family which ranked among the best in her section of Maryland, her native state. She was carefully trained in the duties of life, so that when she had a household of her own to govern she made it a school of moral and virtuous practice, leading to elevated standards of manhood and womanhood. Such were the conspicuous antecedents of the life which it is the purpose of this sketch to briefly record.

Mr. Johnston was born October 6, 1852, at Connellsville, Pa., and was reared and received his elementary scholastic training in his native town, afterward taking a finishing course of study at an excellent academy at Chambersburg, Pa. During the financial stress of 1873 his father met with reverses in business, and from that time Mr. Johnston was obliged to make his own way in the world. He accepted the issue courageously and cheerfully, concluded to begin his new life in a new country, and leaving the scenes of his former happy home, came to Montana, locating at Butte in November, 1876. There he soon found congenial employment in the office department of Hon. William A. Clarke's quartz mill. He remained in that service until July, 1877, and then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper in Mr. Clarke's bank, rising therein by rapid promotion during the year, due to fidelity and capacity in the discharge of his duties, to the post of cashier, which he still holds (1902). In the meantime he has been frugal of his time and the fruits of his labor, and by judicious investments has many times multiplied his resources. He is vice-president of the Montana Hardware Company, of which he was one of the organizers and is now one of the principal stockholders, and is an officer in half a dozen mining companies and many other enterprises, besides being president of the West Mayflower and a trustee of the Mayflower Mining Company. He has capital invested in many mines, leases, etc., and is interested in several corporations in addition to those already mentioned. In political relations he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an active worker in its ranks. He is an enthusiastic Mason in all the branches of the fraternity, from the foundation to and including the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He has also been a member of the Silver Bow Club for more than fifteen years. He is an acknowledged authority on all questions connected with the banking business, and in social life ranks among the most agreeable and entertaining of gentlemen.

THOMAS T. JONES.—The enterprising, energetic and progressive ranchman who forms the subject of this sketch, bears a name numerous and long distinguished in Wales, the home of his ancestors, where his parents, Thomas and Mary Jones, and both his grandfathers, Morgan and John Jones, were born. The grandfathers immigrated to America with their families when the father of our subject was eighteen years old and the mother but three, locating in Pennsylvania. The father engaged in mining for some years, and then removed to Iowa county, Wis., where our subject was born, April 18, 1866, and where the family remained until 1879, the father making a trip to California in 1850 and remaining six years, after which he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered out at the end of his enlistment in 1865. In 1879 the family came west, locating first in Nevada, where they remained two years, and then came overland by mule teams to Montana. The trip was one of hardships and difficulties, owing to their having been burnt out in Nevada, and therefore poorly equipped for the long journey, made more difficult by the sand hills on the route. However, they arrived at length in the great Treasure state, and spent their first winter in Butte, after which they removed to the Gallatin valley, where the father took up land and engaged in farming, an occupation which he continued until his death on January 25, 1890. Thos. T. Jones, his son and our immediate subject, began his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and completed it in those of Montana. He has remained on the homestead, of which he now has charge. It is a large and valuable tract, and is farmed with intelligence and spirit, yielding to its wide-awake and skillful husbandman abundant crops of wheat, oats and barley, and showing in its generally excellent condition and the completeness of its equipment the evidences of his superiority and enterprise as a farmer.

Mr. Jones was married April 4, 1900, to Miss Lillie L. Murray, a native of Galt, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and daughter of Joseph Murray, a Scotchman by nativity, who came to Montana in 1876, and located at Bridger in 1878. They have one child, a daughter named Mary Cecilia. Mr. Jones is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. He stands well among his neighbors and friends, and is regarded as one of the most promising men of the county.

ANDREW JOHNSON, one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county, is a native son of the Norseland, having been born in Norway on March 19, 1863, the son of Ole and Carrie (Eggen) Johnson, both of whom passed their entire lives in the land of their nativity, where the father was a farmer by occupation. They became the parents of six sons and six daughters. Andrew Johnson, our subject, grew up on his father's farm and assisted in its cultivation, enjoying such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of his native country. Impressed with the superior advantages afforded in America he came to the United States in 1881, being at the time eighteen years of age. He had the courage to do, and his success has been a natural result of application and unflagging industry. He first located near Sioux Falls, S. D., where he devoted his attention to work on a farm for about eighteen months, when he removed to Wisconsin and worked a season in the lumbering camps. Mr. Johnson became a resident of Montana in 1883, locating first in Butte, where he found employment for four years in one of the great smelters, after which he came to Melville, Sweet Grass county, and purchased a section of railroad land from the Northern Pacific Company, located about five miles from the village and engaged in farming and stockraising. He has made a specialty of shorthorn cattle, and usually winters from 200 to 300 head. He also devotes some attention to sheep growing, and his operations have been well directed and given him excellent returns. Mr. Johnson has a particularly fortunate acquisition in a natural and never-failing spring of water in front of his house, which supplies effective irrigation for fully 300 acres of land on which he raises both grain and alfalfa. He is one of the progressive and industrious ranchmen of the county, and is held in high esteem by reason of his sterling worth of character.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.—One of the progressive and able young business men of the city of Butte, being identified with a branch of enterprise which has important bearing on the development and material upbuilding of any community—that involved in real estate transactions—the operations in this field of William F. Johnson have been of wide scope and importance. He was born in Greene county, N. Y., on December 10, 1861, the fifth of the six children of Matthew and Fannie (Ford) Johnson, both of whom were also born in New York. The father, who devoted the greater portion of his active life to merchandising, died in 1880, at the age of four score years. Their three sons and three daughters are all living. When William F. Johnson was a child of three his parents removed to Nebraska, where he was reared to maturity and educated in the public schools. This tuition was supplemented by a thorough course in a commercial college at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. For several years after leaving school Mr. Johnson was employed in mercantile establishments in Omaha, Neb., and in 1891 he came to Montana, which has ever since been his home and base of operations in a business way. Upon coming to this state he was employed in the First National Bank of Boulder, Jefferson county, and was an executive in this financial institution for three years, within which time he became interested in a stone quarry, in the development of which industry a successful business was controlled.

About ten years ago Mr. Johnson removed to Butte, and entered into the real estate business, in which unqualified success has attended his efforts, many desirable investments being represented on the books of his agency, while special attention is given to rentals and to collections and the extending of financial loans upon approved securities at reasonable terms. In his political adherency Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows, in which he has in his local lodge held the various official chairs, and also in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Johnson tendered his services to his country, enlisting in Griggsby's "Rough Riders" and going to Chickamauga Park, where he was clerk of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain D. Gay Stevens. He was mustered in on May 15, 1898, and was mustered out on the 8th of the following September, his command having not been called into active service. In 1883 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Smith, who was born in 1866 and who died in the fall of 1894. Their only child died in infancy.

PATRICK JOYCE is a native son of the Emerald Isle, which has contributed so large and valuable a population to the great American republic, and here he has shown that alert mentality and business ability which are characteristic of the race, and has been very successful as one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county. He was born in Ireland in 1862, the son of Thomas and Honor (Igo) Joyce, both of whom were born in Ireland, where their death occurred. Thomas Joyce came to the United States when eighteen, locating in Cincinnati, whence he soon came west in the early 'fifties, as a packer with the United States army, in which connection he witnessed the scenes incident to the Indian uprisings in Montana and California. He came twice to the United States, first in the 'fifties, and again in 1860. In 1861 he again returned to Ireland, where he passed the remainder of his life, having been a farmer and stockgrower.

Patrick Joyce received his educational training in his native land until 1880, when he emigrated to New York, where he remained about three months, and thence came to the west, staying for a time in Minnesota and the Dakotas and then coming to Montana, making Missoula county his ultimate destination. In 1884 he located on his present ranch on Camas prairie in the Big Blackfoot valley. Here he has a well improved ranch of 200 acres, devoted to general farming and stockraising, only a half mile southeast of the village of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Joyce is also interested in mining prospects in this section of the state, and owns an interest in some paying copper and gold properties. In politics his proclivities are indicated by the stanch support he gives to the principles and policies of the Republican party.

JOHN H. JURGENS.—A native of Germany, where he was born March 27, 1842, brought to America by his parents when he was eleven years old, beginning life as a clerk, then when he was of age crossing the plains to Montana and opening the first store ever conducted in Helena, mining, lumbering, engaging in various other occupations, serving as sheriff of the county and a member of the territorial legislature, John Henry Jurgens has had a varied and interesting career. He is son of Herman and Clara Jurgens, the husband taking the name of the wife at the marriage. They were natives of Germany, but emigrated to America and located in Scott county, Minn., in 1854. The father was a blacksmith, but took up land in this new home and also worked at his trade. This he continued for ten years and then turned over his business to his sons, retiring from active life, and living in peace with all his neighbors until 1886, when he died at the age of seventy-six. The mother survived him some years and then passed away at the age of seventy-eight. They had five children, all boys, of whom four are yet living. John Henry is the youngest. He had four years schooling in the old country, and after his arrival in America attended the country school during three of the winter months for three years, and then was put to work as clerk and general utility boy in a store. He remained in this employment until he was twenty-one, rising by merit to more responsible positions and gaining the full confidence of his employers.

When he was of age he set out to see something of the world and seek at its hands the living he felt that he was capable of earning. Montana, then a part of Idaho, was the promising Eldorado of many a young man's dream, and thither he made his way in 1864 by the only means available, an emigrant wagon train. He was made captain of Company A, in a train containing 129 wagons, and they came by the northern route. It was long and tedious, but there was a pleasing variety of scenery, and enough of adventure without real mishap to enliven it. The party was large, affording agreeable companionship of many personalities. Among the "old-timers" still living who were in the train are John Shober, Nicholas Hilger and Philip Constance, all well known men in the history of Montana. At Montana City Mr. Jurgens made his first stop. Two months later he moved to Helena, and in partnership with Philip Constance opened the first store operated in the city. Their stock was general merchandise, and they did a good business. But in two years Mr. Constance's health failed. They sold out and Mr. Jurgens formed a new firm, that of Hartwell, Jurgens & Co., to carry on the lumber business. Their mills were located on Ten Mile creek. In the lower part of Prickly Pear valley they built and conducted a grist mill. Mr. Jurgens was engaged in this business sixteen years, then sold to Sanford & Evans, and started in general merchandising, contracting, furnishing ties, timber, etc., as Jurgens & Price, a new firm which had branch stores at Marysville and Rimini. This firm lasted from 1878 to 1887. Since that time Mr. Jurgens has been engaged in quartz mining, with occasional excursions into other lines of enterprise, including a large and profitable bottling business. In 1895 he was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, on the Populist ticket. At the end of his term he took charge of a mine in Cook City, Park county, and worked there two years and a half. In 1899 he located at Butte, where he is looking after the Shohomish and Tramway mines for Mr. Heinze as inspector and material man.

Mr. Jurgens was always a Republican until he recently joined the Populist party. He represented his county in the Fourteenth legislative assembly, and has always taken an active part in the campaign work of his party. He was chief of the fire department of Helena in 1866, and in the early days of the territory was prominent and active among the Vigilantes. He is a member of three fraternal orders, the Masons, the Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in Helena August 27, 1866, to Miss Carmelia Bateman, daughter of Ira and Eliza (Hoffman) Bateman, of the capital city. They have three children, Clara, now Mrs. Frederick Whiteside, Frankie and Herman. Mr. Jurgens has lived a useful life and is enjoying the respect of his fellow citizens and the confidence of the people. He is in the noon of his earthly day and may hope for many years of prosperity, happiness and serviceable activity.

JAMES KAY.—Becoming a resident of Montana in 1866 after a prosperous life in various parts of America, James Kay, of Bozeman, has witnessed the development Montana has made, and contributed a due share thereto. He was born in England on April 18, 1827, the son of James and Margaret (Craig) Kay, also natives of England and descended from families long established there. The father was a successful wholesale merchant and died in 1857. His son James was reared in Scotland during the most of his first sixteen years, but was educated principally in England. In 1856 he located in Pennsylvania and lived in Schuylkill county fifteen months, engaged in bridge building. He then removed to Missouri and for twenty months did carpenter work and mining. From there he changed his residence to Salt Lake, Utah, and followed cabinetmaking and carpentering for six years. In 1866 he came to Montana and passed the next three summers at Red Mountain City, Highland gulch, near Butte, from whence he came to the Gallatin valley and engaged in freighting and farming until 1873, when he removed to Bozeman and again started cabinetmaking and carpentering in connection with freighting, adding later furniture dealing and directing funerals.

In politics Mr. Kay is a Democrat, but while feeling a cordial interest in party success he is not an office seeker. He has belonged to the Knights of Pythias for sixteen years. On February 29, 1848, in England, he was married to Miss Mary Hope. They have five children dead and five living. Those living are: Joseph, James, John M., principal of the public schools at Red Lodge; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Winters, librarian at the Montana State College at Bozeman; and Isabel, living at home. The deceased children are: Anna, who died in England; Margaret, who died on shipboard coming to America; Matthew, George and Robert.

ADELPHUS B. KEITH is a native of Appleton, Me., where he was born April 24, 1855. The story of his early life is that of thousands of American boys: he worked on his father's farm in summer and attended the public schools of his neighborhood in winter, acquiring the rudiments of an education. At the age of sixteen he won the consent of his parents to leave their friendly roof and begin the battle of life for himself in that great training school which has prepared many men for careers of distinguished usefulness, the country newspaper office. But he had no idea of being merely a compositor. Devoting his nights and Sundays to close and systematic study, he added a knowledge of the practical details of the printer's trade and newspaper work a mastery of shorthand writing and a course of reading in law. Journalism was more to his taste than the legal profession, and seemed to offer better opportunities; and so he gave himself up energetically to that, mastering every branch of the profession, both by study of its details and practical work therein. For he has successfully filled every position connected with the business, from the preliminary one of reporter to the far-reaching and all-important one of managing editor, and the ultimately responsible one of proprietor. He supplemented his journalistic experience with metaphysical studies, and while in New York city was graduated from the American Institute of Phrenology after completing a full course in mental philosophy and in anatomy and physiology. A number of the most eventful years of Mr. Keith's life were spent in the state of Iowa, where he made a reputation as a newspaper man and politician, as well as lecturer before popular and educational bodies. In his young manhood he had identified himself with the Democratic party, and throughout his career had advocated its policies both with his pen and on the hustings on every convenient occasion. His activity as a party worker made him the unanimous choice of his party for the office of secretary of state of Iowa in 1880. The fight was, of course, a hopeless one; but he ran far ahead of his ticket and at once took his place as one of the leaders of the party, serving thereafter on important committees and in representative capacities. In 1884 he was an alternate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and in 1888 was a delegate to the one at St. Louis, and was potential in helping to stampede it to Hon. Allen G. Thurman as the nominee for the vice-presidency.

As editor and proprietor of the Denison (Iowa) Bulletin he expanded the reputation of that paper far beyond the boundaries of the state. He also established, and for some time conducted, Der Demokrat, a German paper of influence at Denison, and other newspaper enterprises. At a later date he was associated with Judge S. G. Kinney, subsequently a member of the supreme court, in publishing the Des Moines Daily Leader. Yielding to a desire long cherished, Mr. Keith retired from practical politics, and in 1889 located in Helena, Mont., and accepted the editorship of the Montana Farming and Stock Journal. At the close of the state campaign of that year he was persuaded by the earnest solicitation of Russell B. Harrison to become managing editor of that gentleman's paper, the Helena Daily Journal, which he conducted through the memorable "Precinct 34" contest and the legislative muddles that followed.

Soon after the close of the campaign of 1892 he accepted an appointment as private secretary to Gov. Rickards, remaining with that official during his entire term of four years, and was also custodian of the state armory. During this time he served a term in the city council of Helena, and edited the Montana Mining Area, a semi-monthly, non-partisan magazine, the organ of the mining interests of the state. Later he edited the Western Mining World and then accepted the editorial chair on the Butte Inter-Mountain. During the campaign of 1900 he edited the Helena Herald. In the fall of 1901 he accepted his present position as managing editor and political writer on the Butte Daily Miner.

Mr. Keith is a vigorous, thoughtful, scholarly and polished writer, with the fullness that comes of reading, the readiness begotten by conference and the exactness acquired from writing. His standard is never low; his style is never loose; his meaning is always clear. In argument he is logical and convincing; in description perspicuous and artistic; in didactics sound and elevated; and in controversy keen, caustic and incisive. Yet, withal, he is ever courteous, considerate and dignified. If he give the blow of the lion, he delivers it with the paw of velvet; if his pen must needs be trenchant, it is still the lance of a knight; if his rival be coarse, he smites from above. Many have wondered, some who know him well have asked, how he can accomplish so much and yet never seem overworked. It is because he has acquired by rigid mental training a great power of exclusion. That is, he can concentrate all his mental powers on the subject of work he has in contemplation and exclude everything else from his mind at the time, thereby intensifying his power and economizing his time. His mind is also entirely systematic. All his stores of information are seemingly in separate compartments and duly labeled, so that when he wishes for anything he can call it forth at once and in proper shape for immediate use.

On July 3, 1875, our subject was married to Miss Carrie Bieber, a native of Columbus, Ohio. They have had eight children, of whom five are living. Col. Keith is a man of domestic tastes and attributes much of his success in life to the counsel, encouragement and active assistance of his excellent wife. Yet, notwithstanding his love of home and its associations, he has been considerable of a "joiner," having united with the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Union of America, and other societies. He was formerly second officer in rank in the Woodmen of the World, and has for a number of years edited its official organ. He also edits the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Montana, and is supreme steward of the Fraternal Union of America.

EDWARD KELLY.—A compilation of this nature exercises its most legitimate function when it enters a memorial of the life and services of one who has won success through his own efforts and has gained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen by reason of sterling character and worthy deeds, as it does in the case of Edward Kelly, who lived a life of honor and usefulness, and was one of the pioneers of Montana. Edward Kelly was born in Ireland, in 1840, the son of Jeremiah and Esther (Kelly) Kelly. Jeremiah Kelly emigrated from the Emerald Isle in 1846, his wife having died a short time prior to his leaving his native land. His six children accompanied him and he settled on a farm in the province of Ontario, Canada. His eldest child was a daughter, and she became the wife of Benjamin Long, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the eldest son, John, served in the Union army during the Civil war; two other sons settled on a farm in Ohio, and of one son all record is lost. The early years of Edward Kelly's life were passed on the paternal farm, in Canada, and he had such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of the period. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Buffalo, N. Y., to live in the home of his sister and to find an occupation of some sort. Later on he went to Ohio, where he was employed by his brothers on their farm. Thence going to Pittsburg, Pa., engaged in such work as he could find, and chanced to be on the river front one day, when he noticed a steamboat whose destination was Montana. He applied to the captain for the privilege of working his passage on the vessel to Montana, and thus it was that he cast his lot with this state. The boat made its way down the Ohio river to the Mississippi, and thence to the Missouri to Fort Benton, Mont., being one of the first to make the passage to this point. On reaching Fort Benton Mr. Kelly at once found employment with J. J. Healey, who at that time was conducting a hotel, and after a few months secured a position in the mercantile establishment of Carroll & Steel, with whom he remained two years, and then engaged in the hotel business on his own responsibility, having a partner in the enterprise. They opened what was known as the Benton hotel, and at the expiration of two years Mr. Kelly's partner absconded with the funds, and he was thereby forced to close the hotel. He then made his way into the Canadian northwest and remained about a year in the employ of the American Fur Company, but returned to Montana and purchased of the Tingley Brothers what was known as the Twenty-eight Mile Stage Station, which he operated as a hotel. He also filed entry on a claim of 150 acres of land adjoining and began to raise horses and cattle. There he remained for a period of twelve years, being successful in his operations, and at the expiration of that period he went to the Teton river district and entered claim to what is now known as the Elbow ranch, which comprises 160 acres. Here he took up his abode, later adding another quarter section to his ranch, while by subsequent purchase and lease its area has been increased to more than 5,000 acres. He at once began the work of improving the property and turned his attention to the breeding of a fine grade of horses, and the raising of cattle. He subsequently purchased a half interest in J. J. Kennedy's drove of cattle, worth $30,000, and eventually acquired the entire ownership. His breed of horses is known in all the leading markets of the northwest, and always command an advanced price. Mr. Kelly did much to improve the grade of horses raised in the state. He was broad-minded and progressive in his attitude, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in any enterprise which would promote the public good. His genial and kindly disposition won him a host of friends, and his death was felt as a personal loss to the community, where his name was a synonym for all that was honorable. Mr. Kelly died on July 18, 1890, and thus Choteau county lost one of her representative business men and highly honored citizens.

In politics Mr. Kelly gave his support to the Democratic party, but never sought the honors of public office. In religion he was a devout member of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared. On October 18, 1877, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rose Middendorf, daughter of Theodore and Eva Middendorf, of Louisville, Ky., natives of Hanover, Germany. Our subject and his wife became the parents of six children: Edward J., Myra, Georgiana, Rose, Frank and Katharine. Mrs. Kelly survives her husband and maintains her home in Fort Benton. She has shown excellent executive ability, and has continued in control of the great cattle interests of her husband, being one of the most extensive growers in the state.

SIMEON V. KEMPER.—It was said by a great American wit that every self-made man is proud of the job; and it might with justice be added that if the job is a good one there would be justification for the fact if the statement involved a fact. But in the main it is untrue, or an overstatement at best. The man who has been the architect and not the creature of circumstances, and has molded them to his use and profit so that he has made out of unpromising conditions a career of substantial success and pleasing comeliness, may be thankful that he had the capacity and the will to do it; but he scarcely ever overlooks the advantages he might have had in more favorable surroundings, and the better work he could have done with them. Simeon V. Kemper, the interesting subject of this biographical notice, is a self-made man, with due appreciation of the powers given him to work withal, and without the vanity which attends a superficial or incomplete success. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1855. His parents were Thompson and Lucy A. (Smiley) Kemper, the former a Kentuckian descended from an old Virginia family, and the latter a Virginian of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a surveyor and speculator. Our subject, the youngest of their four children, inherited from them an aggressive, aspiring, adaptable nature, but nothing else. He received a limited common school education in his native state, to which his parents had removed prior to his birth, and when he was sixteen years old launched his frail barque, freighted with precious hopes, ambitions and resolves, on life's uncertain sea, steering toward the sunset and finding a safe anchorage in the great Treasure state of the northwest in 1871. He turned his hand to whatever offered in the way of remunerative occupation, ranching in season and attending technical schools at Helena between times, studying civil engineering as a preparation for a professional career and taxing his sinewy and responsive muscles to earn the means wherewith to do it. In 1877 he located at Butte and went into the business of raising small fruits, which he continued for four or five years, and having by that time accumulated sufficient means for the purpose and a good general knowledge of the situation, he opened up on a more extended scale as a real estate dealer, buying land in the vicinity of the growing city and platting it into town lots to meet the increasing clamor for residence sites; thus making several additions to the city and always at good profits to himself as well as with great benefit to the working classes. He has perhaps in this way put into the service of the city and her people a large acreage of land than all the combined real estate men who do business there. He was instrumental in establishing the State Savings Bank, for many years is active manager, and is yet one of its directors. He has, in addition, mining interests in the city of considerable value, although he has disposed of many, among them the Ground Squirrel mine, for which he got $225,000. One of those which he still owns or has an interest in is the Butte & Boston claim, which promises enormous results in time.

Mr. Kemper was married in 1881 to Miss Sally B. Shields, a native of Kentucky. They have four children, the oldest of whom is a student at the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. In politics Mr. Kemper is a Democrat, but is not an active partisan.

JOHN KELLY, of Ovando, Powell county, Mont., has led a life of exciting incident since he first came to the Treasure state in 1864. He was one of the earliest settlers and been an eye-witness to many of the most stirring scenes of the opening of the country and the wresting it from the hands of hostile Indian tribes. He is of Irish ancestry, having been born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, a son of James and Mary (McNamara) Kelly, natives of Ireland, where they lived and died. In 1863, at the age of twenty years, John Kelly came from Ireland to the United States. On his arrival he immediately sought employment and worked for day wages in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was located for several years, coming thence to Montana by way of Colorado in 1864. It will therefore be seen that he is one of the earliest settlers in the territory. Mr. Kelly first settled at Virginia City, at that period known as Alder gulch, and engaged in placer mining among the thousands who were similarly engaged. For quite a number of years he continued at this occupation at Alder gulch and other localities in Montana. But the time came when placer mining was destined to give way to more solid and certain avocations. Mr. Kelly was among the first to realize this fact, and in 1887 located on a ranch at Ovando, Powell county, where he still lives and is engaged in a lucrative business. He endured all the privations and dangers of a trip by cattle train across the plains from Omaha, Neb., to Alder gulch, Mont., and now lives to enjoy some of the dearly earned profits of those rough experiences. Mr. Kelly is a bachelor. Personally he is one of the most popular men in the county and is highly esteemed by all.

JOHN KEENAN, one of the prominent and successful stockgrowers of Powell county, residing near Gold creek station, was born at Ottawa, province of Quebec, Canada, June 24, 1847. His parents were Arthur and Margaret (McCaffrey) Keenan, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married, emigrating to Canada in 1830, where they died. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer.

Of the limited educational advantages received in Canada, John Keenan has made good use. In 1871, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Montana, locating at Pioneer, Powell county, where he at once engaged in placer mining and soon owned a number of very productive claims. These he successfully worked for eight years, and it is to be noted that during his entire lifetime Mr. Keenan only worked for wages three months, always operating for himself. The evolution from a successful miner to a successful rancher is by no means a rare circumstance in Montana, therefore the case of Mr. Keenan is not exceptional. In 1879 he took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in Deer Lodge, now Powell county, lying in the "Hell Gate" valley, one mile west of Gold creek station, where he has resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has greatly improved his ranch, built a comfortable house and is in every way situated to enjoy life to the utmost.

Mr. Keenan has constructed five miles of ditch, and besides his original 320 acres of homestead and pre-emption claims he has purchased two sections of railroad land, the whole devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and horses.

On April 28, 1879, Mr. Keenan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Connolly, a native of Ireland. She came to the United States in 1871 with her parents, Martin and Mary (Harvey) Connolly, the family locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where her parents died. To Mr. and Mrs. Keenan have been born four children, namely: Mary Margaret, Arthur M., John R. and Joseph C.

HON. JACOB M. KENNEDY.—The story of Mr. Kennedy's life is the oft-told story of brilliant success in a public career in the United States through high natural endowment, great energy and thorough training in the use of mental faculties secured in continuous newspaper work. He is a native of Hamilton, Canada, where he was born in 1864, the son of John and Mary (Murphy) Kennedy, both natives of Ireland, the latter of whom died at their Canadian home in 1868. The father came to Canada in 1856, and a few years later crossed the line into the United States, where he served as a soldier in the Union army until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Canada and passed the rest of his life there, dying at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1891. Although Mr. Kennedy was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was four years old, and was thereby deprived of the careful training he might have received from her, nature had implanted in his mind faculties which needed only the voice of duty and fair opportunities to call them to activity and make them potential. He attended school at Hamilton, until he was eighteen years old and then entered the profession of journalism, into which he put the whole of his mental power, his force of character and the ardor of a man in love with his work. For six years he owned and edited several influential newspapers in his native land, always ably and persistently advocating home rule for Ireland, the home of his forefathers. At the age of twenty-one he went to Detroit, Mich., and became a citizen of the United States. His zeal for the cause of larger liberty for Ireland was the result of earnest, honest conviction, and he was ready to follow it almost over burning plowshares. It did bring danger and violence on more than one occasion. During his newspaper career in Canada, he was president of the Ontario branch of the Irish National League during its most prosperous and aggressive days, and was frequently abused and assaulted by Tory opponents on account of his prominence and force as a home rule advocate. In 1888 he came to Montana, locating at Helena, and the next year became connected with the Anaconda Standard as its first business manager, rising by rapid promotion to a place on its editorial staff. His work on this paper was prolific and most serviceable. It was a large factor in making the Standard a great newspaper success. In 1891 he began the publication of the Butte City Bystander, the first labor organ in Montana. A year later he disposed of this to establish the Evening Mail at Boise, Idaho, at that time the only Democratic daily paper in that state. In 1893 he sold this enterprise and resumed his connection with the Anaconda Standard, with which he remained until the spring of 1895, when he purchased the New Northwest, a weekly paper at Deer Lodge, which he successfully conducted until the fall of that year and then sold it. He returned to Anaconda and was appointed to preside over the municipal court as police judge.

Judge Kennedy has had an active, honorable and brilliant political career in Montana, and has met every responsibility in this connection in a masterful manner. At the general election in the fall of 1896 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the Fifth legislative assembly of the state, and at its organization was made speaker of the lower house, being chosen by the Democratic members over H. G. McIntyre, Republican, and Charles A. Whipple, Populist. In 1898, when the Spanish-American war began, Gov. Smith appointed him second lieutenant of Company M, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, and later he was transferred to Company K and promoted first lieutenant. He went to the Philippines with his regiment, but after several months' service was invalided home with a serious attack of peritonitis, through which he nearly lost his life, which was despaired of for months. In the spring of 1900 he won a notable political contest in Anaconda. Being defeated in the regular Democratic convention for the nomination for police judge of the city, and feeling that unfair means had been used to secure his defeat, he ran as an independent candidate for the office and was elected by an overwhelming majority, carrying every ward in the city. After a service of two years in this office he was called to lead the Democrats of Deer Lodge county in another great battle. In the fall of 1901 he was nominated as their candidate for state senator from that county, and triumphed over the combined opposition of Elmer D. Matts, the candidate of the Independent or Daly Democrats, and T. C. Davidson, the Republican nominee. The contest was a memorable one, and Mr. Kennedy ran more than a thousand votes ahead of his ticket. At the time he was the leader of the forces arrayed against the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company. In the Seventh legislative assembly he was chairman of four of the most important committees of the senate and a useful member of nine standing committees. Senator Kennedy is now engaged in conducting a successful wholesale and retail drug business in Anaconda under the style of the J. M. Kennedy Drug Company. He is also president of the People's Publishing Company and the principal stockholder in the enterprise, which is a large general job printing and engraving establishment in Butte. In addition he holds an important and responsible position in the legal department of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, and is closely connected with F. Augustus Heinze in business matters. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, holding membership in Anaconda lodges of these orders, and being state lecturer for the Woodmen. He was married at Chicago on September 19, 1884, to Miss Julia Sullivan, a native of Peterboro, Ontario, born in 1863, and daughter of Michael Sullivan, a prominent resident of that place. They have two charming daughters: Pearl, aged sixteen, and Hazel, aged eleven. Senator Kennedy is yet in the prime of life, and with his strong mental powers, his facility for using them, his industry and tireless energy in physical labor and his high character, it is to be expected that the state he has served so faithfully will have still higher honors for him in almost any forum that he chooses to enter.

SA. KENNEDY, D. O.—An enthusiastic but conscientious and highly intelligent devotee at the shrine of osteopathy, and securing by personal influence and persistent effort the necessary legislative enactment to legalize the practice of this branch of medical science in the state, Dr. Sylvester A. Kennedy, of Butte, deserves special consideration at the hands of the people of Montana, and special mention among any chronicles of them and their achievements. For whoever becomes the herald of a new evangely to any people is to them, in proportion to his gift, a helper and a benefactor. The Doctor was born April 3, 1879, at Rochester, Minn. He was the son of Peter S. and Julia (O'Rourke) Kennedy. The former was a native of Pennsylvania who emigrated to Minnesota early in the 'seventies, and conducted there a wholesale and retail liquor store until his death in 1894. The mother was a native of Iowa of Irish descent. The fruit of their union was six children, the Doctor being the fourth. The public schools furnished the groundwork of his intellectual training, which in the academic line was finished in the Rochester high school, where he was graduated in 1891. The next year he entered the University of Minnesota with the view of pursuing a full classical and scientific course of study, but failing health rendered this imprudent if not impossible and he turned his attention to the mastery of a profession which would open a life work for him. Selecting osteopathy, he gave this earnest and exhaustive study, and was graduated from one of its best schools, the American, at Kirksville, Mo., in 1896, with the degree of D. O. He practiced in Corydon, Iowa, for a year. Then, desiring the larger opportunities afforded by a new state and rejoicing in the inspirations engendered by a "hustling" and rapidly growing population, he determined to locate in Montana, which he did, arriving at Butte in 1899, and at once entering upon a practice.

Finding that there was doubt of the virtue of osteopathy and a disposition to question his legal right to pursue it in the state, he went to work with characteristic energy, and secured the passage of a law, known as House Bill No. 38, which put his department on the level with others of the science and guaranteed it the same legal rights as they enjoyed. Since then he has been very successful in his practice, which has continually expanded until it now almost more than fully occupies his time. He has also made for osteopathy an intelligent and zealous body of patrons and a permanent place in the regard of thoughtful and inquiring minds. While refusing his services to no suffering applicant Dr. Kennedy has given his special attention to the treatment of women and children, for which his sympathetic temperament and cultivated manner render him particularly well fitted. Although yet quite a young man, he has shown a wealth of learning in his business and a skill in the application of it which mark him as a practitioner of unusual aptitude and expertness for the present and promise for the future. In politics he is a Democrat, with ardent desires for the welfare of his party, but leaving to others the active control and management of its affairs. Socially he is urbane, entertaining and full of good spirits—the life of any party.

WILLIAM R. KERMODE, now one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, has been prominently identified with the material upbuilding of Montana as a skilled mason and builder, and has been concerned in the erection of many edifices in various cities and towns of the state, structures which stand as permanent monuments to his artistic workmanship. Mr. Kermode was born in the beautiful Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio, on November 29, 1854, the son of Daniel and Esther (Farquhar) Kermode, natives of the Isle of Man, England. Mr. Kermode was born in the United States while his mother was on a visit to her brother, and shortly afterward she returned to her English home, where she passed from earth. The father came to America, became a permanent citizen, and died in Livingston, Mont., in April, 1899. Mr. Kermode had much traveling in his infancy, since he was brought to America by his aunt when but three years of age, and thereafter attained maturity in Cleveland, receiving an education in its excellent schools, and then serving an apprenticeship at the brickmason's trade, becoming an expert workman and following this occupation in Ohio until 1877.

In 1877 also Mr. Kermode, at the age of twenty-three years, came to Montana, by boat from St. Louis to Fort Benton, the journey lasting forty-seven days. At Helena he found profitable employment at his trade until 1879, when he went to Fort Assinnaboine, to superintend the erection of the post trader's building. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Kermode went to Bozeman, where he did the mason work on the court house and remained two years, then entered into partnership with W. E. Davis, and at Helena they erected the fine residence of John Ming, which stands to-day as one of the most attractive buildings in the capital city. After its completion they returned to Bozeman, where they remained until 1892, meeting with success as contractors and builders and in general work at their trade. In the year mentioned they purchased John Work's ranch, located four miles below the old Crow mission on the Yellowstone river, comprising about 400 acres. In the same locality Mr. Davis took up homestead and desert claims of 320 acres, and thus was afforded excellent range for the successful sheepgrowing enterprise which the partners inaugurated, their flocks at times reaching 5,000 head, while there are now about 2,000 head of sheep on the ranch.

In 1901 Mr. Kermode purchased the interests of Mr. Davis, and he is now individually conducting the ranch with the same ability which distinguished their operations from the inception. His place is a valuable one, eligibly located and well improved, and Mr. Kermode is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of this section. He has been concerned in the erection of some of the finest buildings in the state; among them are the elegant mansion of Nelson Story in Bozeman, in which city he has erected the larger portion of the brick and stone buildings, including the opera house and city hall, while in Helena his skill is shown in the Parchen block, the Gans & Klein block, Ming's opera house, St. Peter's Episcopal church and other pretentious buildings, while in Livingston he erected the city hall and the Miles block. Politically Mr. Kermode supports the Republican party, while fraternally he is a Master Mason. On May 8, 1876, Mr. Kermode was united in marriage to Miss Ida Loeper, born in Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, the daughter of Albert and Aline (Hoffbauer) Loeper, both natives of Germany. The father died at Dubuque, Iowa, and the mother lives in Park county, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Kermode have two children, Charles and Clara.

ROBERT A. KETCHIN.—Almost any form of memorial tribute in stone that affection rears to commemorate the memory of the dead can be had of Robert A. Ketchin, of Butte, who conducts in that city an extensive and popular business in the line of artistic and superior stonecutting and kindred work. His taste has been cultivated and his hand has acquired skill by intercourse with craftsmen in the business in many states, and it must be said to his credit that he has had the sagacity to observe ideals and methods wherever he has been and the wisdom to apply the knowledge thus gained in a practical way for the benefit of his customers. He was born in Connecticut, on November 9, 1858, of a mingled Scotch and Irish ancestry, his father being John Ketchin, of Scottish descent, and his mother, Margaret Moore, of Irish parentage.

The father was a wide-awake and energetic stonemason of Connecticut, who devoted his time and strength to his business and used the fruits of his industry to give his children a better start in life than he had himself. There were nine of these, of whom Robert was the sixth. He was able to get but little schooling from books, the few opportunities he had being snatched from necessary toil for a few weeks in the winter and occasionally from the hours due to repose at night. But he has acquired in his migrations a fund of that worldly wisdom which comes only from the hard school of experience. At the age of thirteen he began a four-years apprenticeship in a marble yard, and at the end of it worked at the trade, as it was until he idealized it and raised it to a profession, or an art, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and on through the west.

He went even to our remote hyperborean territory, Alaska, in search of that gold which has since come forth from her mines with such prodigal abundance. But throughout this merely mercenary venture in the polar regions he heard the voice of his art calling him back to her shrines and, in obedience to her summons, he returned, locating first in Kansas, then in Missouri and finally finding rest in Montana, where he oscillated between Butte and Helena a few years, carrying on the marble business sometimes in one place and sometimes in both, for a period manager of a yard in Butte for A. K. Prescott, of Helena, and at last settling down to a business on his own account, seeing the hard stone grow generous under his persuasive touch, assuming the shape his fancy ordered, and filling his coffers with coin as well. In his work he has not only met a growing public demand, but has raised the standard of taste in his community and educated the people up to it. Mr. Ketchin is a member of several fraternal orders, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, and the Women of Woodcraft. He was married in 1892 to Miss Frances Godfrey, a native of Ireland, whose father, Thomas Godfrey, of English descent, emigrated to America when he was a young man and made a good record as a miner and a butcher in various places, securing a comfortable competency.

JAMES E. KEYES.—In the business circles of Butte are many young men who stand exponent of that alert and progressive spirit which has had so marked an influence in accelerating the normal advancement of the west in all lines of industrial activity. Successfully conducting a drug business at No. 35 West Daly street, is numbered among the representative young business men of Montana's metropolis James E. Keys, who is clearly entitled to consideration in this publication. Representing in his lineage both French and English genealogy, Mr. Keyes is a native son of New York, where he was born on January 7, 1870, the son of James H. and Adalisa (Lane) Keyes, both of whom were natives of New York. James H. Keyes was born in 1836, and his death occurred on May 2, 1901. He was a member of the bar of New York and for many years was engaged in legal practice in Oneonta. He was also influential in political affairs and a strong supporter of the Democratic party. His father, Harvey Keyes, was a farmer and merchant in New York state. The mother of James E. Keyes, now deceased, was a representative of an old New York family, and a daughter of Elihu Lane, who there devoted his life to agriculture.

James E. Keyes received his education in the public schools of New York and a business college in Philadelphia. He then secured a position in a drug store in that city, and was employed in a clerical capacity for four years, making a careful study of the business and gaining valuable experience. He then in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy completed his technical and scientific course of pharmacy, and was there graduated with the class of 1891. After his graduation Mr. Keyes went to New Jersey, there working in his profession and incidental clerkships for a few months, and thereafter he held positions in various towns and cities of the Union as a registered pharmacist. In 1895 he came to Uinta county, Wyo., and was engaged in merchandising and mining at Jackson's Hole for about six months, after which he made a trip to San Francisco, remained a short time and then came to Montana and to Butte, where he secured a position with the Newbro Drug Company, with whom he remained for thirty months, and then was engaged in mining operations for six months.

Mr. Keyes in 1897 purchased of L. J. Williams his drug business, an eligibly located and well equipped establishment, and has here since successfully engaged in the conducting of a profitable enterprise. During his residence in Butte he has gained a wide acquaintanceship and personal popularity, and thus his business proved successful from its inception. He also owns a valuable ranch property of 1,120 acres in Idaho. Mr. Keyes exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Monitor

Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised to the master's degree. On May 2, 1899, Mr. Keyes was married to Miss Bessie Parker, who was born in Ireland and came to America in company with her brother. Her father still has his home in the Emerald Isle, having now retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have one child, Mary, born on August 2, 1901.

WILLIAM E. KNOWLES, proprietor and manager of the Chico hot springs and resort in Park county, is peculiarly one of the progressive men of Montana, and it is his good fortune to have here acquired a valuable property, the Chico hot spring having already gained a high reputation for its remedial value, while the popularity of the resort is certain to be cumulative in character. Mr. Knowles was born in Bradford county, Pa., on June 28, 1851, the son of Henry and Eliza (Radburn) Knowles, the former of whom was born in Derbyshire, England, of which "tight little isle" his wife likewise was a native. They came to the United States in youth and wedded in Philadelphia, their offspring being six sons and four daughters. Henry Knowles died in 1866, survived by his wife until 1900. The family removed to Illinois in 1856, when William was but four years old and located in Henry county, where the father conducted agricultural operations until his death. In Henry county William E. Knowles was reared and educated in the public schools, assisting meanwhile in the work of the farm until 1876.

In the centennial year Mr. Knowles journeyed to the Black Hills of Dakota, where he both mined and freighted for four years. He then continued his trip to Montana, arriving in Miles City on November 1, 1880, and engaging in hunting and trapping until 1884, duly enjoying the free life these vocations granted. In 1884 he removed to Chico, where he followed mining with fair success. In January, 1899, Mr. Knowles effected the purchase of the Chico hot springs, then but slightly developed. Here he erected a commodious hotel, with fine plunge bath and private baths, also opening later a large and well-equipped restaurant and dancing hall in a fine building on the hill side. He has since added twenty extra rooms to the accommodations of the hotel, and spared no effort to make the resort attractive to invalids and those seeking rest and recreation.

His labors have been attended with excellent results, the resort has attained a marked popularity, being visited by citizens from all parts of the state, and gaining a constantly increasing support from outside. The curative properties of the waters are almost marvelous, having an effective power over skin diseases, rheumatism and disorders of the stomach and kidneys. Chico hot springs thus bids fair to become one of the great health resorts of the country. Mr. Knowles enjoys a distinctive popularity among his guests, being genial and courteous, and taking a personal interest in his patrons. He is progressive in his methods and is admirably fitted for the development of so valuable a property as that which he now controls. On October 13, 1891, Mr. Knowles was married to Miss Percie Matheson, a daughter of John I. and Anna (McPherson) Matheson, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, and of this union one child has been born, Radburn Campbell Knowles.

GEORGE L. KING.—Lying midway between Fort Benton and Great Falls, Choteau county, is the handsome ranch of George L. King, a prominent and successful cattleraiser, having in a few years built up a most profitable business in this line, although his attention is not wholly confined to this industry. Throughout that portion of the country he is well known as a thorough and enterprising contractor and builder, and many of the homes in the surrounding territory were erected by him within the past few years. He was born on a farm near Rockford, Boone county, Ill., May 11, 1849. During early infancy his parents moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, and in this locality he was reared and educated. His parents were John N. and Adaline (Eddy) King, the father a native of Vermont. Until he attained his majority our subject remained in the state of Iowa, in earlier years attending school during the winter months and assisting his parents on the farm during the summer seasons. At the age of twenty-one he removed to the state of Kansas, where he profitably employed his time as a carpenter and builder. At that period this employment was quite lucrative, and Mr. King at all times found that his services were in demand. At the termination of eighteen years' residence in Kansas he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and at once entered upon the same line of work. This employment he has since diversified by cattle and horseraising on his ranch.

The domestic life of our subject was fairly begun in 1882, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Littleton, a daughter of Orvel Littleton. The latter is a prosperous farmer residing in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of three children: Charles, Allie and John. They are all of school age and are noted as industrous and intelligent students. Previous to his marriage Mr. King passed three years in hunting buffalo in Kansas. This was between 1870 and 1873, and Indians were numerous and hostile in that portion of the country. Owing to this fact it had become a matter of necessity for the residents to carry firearms at all times. On one occasion Mr. King was one of a party of three that camped over night half a mile from a band of painted redskins. The latter passed the time in the execution of a kind of religious dance usually the precursor of an excursion on the warpath. Mr. King and his companions lay in hiding throughout the night, and at noon the following day the Indians departed. It is considered quite certain that had the party of white men been discovered they would have been immediately slaughtered. Fraternally Mr. King is one of thirty-eight members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fort Benton. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

EDWARD LAMBERT.—Although but twelve years a resident of Helena, Mr. Lambert has made substantial progress in business and secured a strong and elevated position in the good will and regard of the people. He is a native of Dayton, Minn., where he was born in 1867, the son of Levi and Mary (Bouchey) Lambert, native Canadians, who settled at what is now Minneapolis when it consisted of a single log cabin with town lots, now worth fortunes, that then sold slowly at $10 each. Mr. Lambert's parents are still living and reside about twenty-five miles from Minneapolis, where the father, until recently, followed the trades of blacksmithing and wagonmaking, but is now retired. Their son Edward received his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, and his professional training in the College of Pharmacy, Physicians and Surgeons of that city. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated from this institution and went to Hunter, N. D., where he was engaged in the drug business for two years. He then came to Helena, Mont., bringing with him a stock of drugs with which he opened a pharmacy in what is now the Grandon Hotel. In 1890 he gave this up and went into the employ of E. Myers, formerly in business in Helena, and remained with him until 1895, at which time he started the Western Drug Company, with headquarters at 513 and 515 Broadway, of which he is still proprietor and manager. His business capacity, affability, obliging disposition and close attention to every detail have brought him excellent success and secured a host of friends. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in lodges in these orders in Helena. He was married in 1892 to Miss Ida A. Simpson, a native of Owatonna, Minn. They have two children—Harry and Ralph.

HENRY KNOP, one of the largest and most successful sheepgrowers of Powell county, Mont., came to the country in territorial days, and is now located on 4,570 acres of land near the mouth of Brock creek, but a few miles from the town of Garrison, upon which he pastures a band of 3,700 sheep. He was born in Randolph county, Ill., May 27, 1853, the son of Frederick and Mary (Weitta) Knop, natives of Germany. Coming to the United States with their parents while they were mere children, they became in a sense pioneers of Randolph county, where they were reared, married and died. The father was a farmer.

It was upon one of these farms that Henry Knop, our subject, was raised, receiving a German and English education in the schools of Randolph county, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years of age. On June 5, 1879, he was married to Miss Margaret M. Jobmann, a native of Germany and the daughter of John and Anna (Brauer) Jobmann, both Germans by birth. When six years old Mrs. Knop came to the United States with her parents, the voyage having been made in a sailing vessel, occupying seventy-two days. On October 1, 1866, they landed at New Orleans, where they remained eighteen months, going thence to Perry County, Mo., and later to Illinois, where the mother of Mrs. Knop died of smallpox May 7, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Knop were married in Chester, Ill., and later removed to Randolph county, where they resided nine years, and where their children, Henry F., Louis G. and William J., were born.

In May, 1888, Mr. Knop came to Montana and secured employment on a ranch in Hellgate valley, Powell county, expecting to return to Illinois in three years, as he owned considerable property in that state. But in August following he was joined by Mrs. Knop and the children, and so well satisfied was the family with the conditions and possibilities of Montana that they decided to remain, disposed of the Illinois property and purchased the Powell county ranch, where they have since resided, and have been eminently successful in an extensive stock business. The attention of Mr. Knop is principally directed to sheep, although he has a number of cattle and horses. Throughout the community in which they reside the family is highly esteemed, and the progressive enterprise and sterling integrity of Mr. Knop has won the confidence of all.

ALMERON F. LANDON, of Gallatin county, one of the prosperous and influential citizens of that famous agricultural valley, was born in Leeds county, three miles from Newboro on the Rideau lake, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1854. His parents, John and Lois (Williams) Landon, are natives of Ontario, but in 1851 the father with his family removed to Vermont, where they remained a little over a year and afterward moved back to Canada, going thence to Hancock county, Ill., where they were located until 1855. In the spring he went to St. Clair county, Mo., stayed until the second year of the war and returned to Illinois. In 1867 he moved to Johnson county, Kan., where he remained until 1890. The following year the parents removed to Oklahoma where they still reside, the father aged seventy-eight and the mother seventy-four years, and are engaged in directing work on the farm. They celebrated their golden wedding several years ago.

The elementary school days of our subject were passed in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Toynbee, of Illinois, daughter of John and Susannah (Chambers) Toynbee, of Lincolnshire, England. Her father came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age and settled in Illinois, where he married. Mr. and Mrs. Landon are the parents of two interesting children—John W. and Clifford S.

Following his marriage Mr. Landon continued farming in Kansas until 1890, when he removed to Montana and engaged in the same pursuit. He has recently leased the McComb ranch, four miles from Bozeman, Gallatin county, comprising 160 acres, all under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation, the principal crops being oats, barley and hay. Fraternally Mr. Landon is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

THOMAS S. KILGALLAN, superintendent of the Calusa-Parrott mine, has learned the business of which he is an expert by practical work in every department from the ground up. He was born in New York city on April 27, 1853. His parents were Michael and Bridget (Sexton) Kilgallan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States about 1850. The father was a coal miner in Pennsylvania where Thomas, their oldest child, attended the public schools until he was ten years old, and was then put to work in the mines. He left Pennsylvania on June 4, 1879, and came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he resumed operations in the mines, working nineteen years for Hon. William A. Clark, and rising by merit and well-earned promotions to become foreman of the Black Rock mine, which position he filled with credit from 1890 to 1898, when he became superintendent of the Calusa-Parrott mine. Mr. Kilgallan was married October 26, 1876, to Miss Margaret Dawson, a native of Hudson, N. Y. They have six children living, two sons and four daughters. His fraternal connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks, and the United Moderns, in all of which he has held high official stations.

In politics Mr. Kilgallan is an uncompromising Democrat, and has had a legislative career signally serviceable to the people of the state. He was first elected to the house of representatives of Montana in 1893, was nominated in 1896, and led his ticket at the election but was defeated, and was again elected in 1900. In the session following his first election he introduced and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law preventing the importation of Pinkerton detectives into the state; and also the engineers' eight-hour law, and was very influential in locating the State School of Mines at Butte. In the session of 1901 he was the author of the liquor dealers' law (for which he received high testimonials). the law creating the

Third judicial district in Silver Bow county, and the coal-miners' inspection bill, the latter being defeated. In his legislative duties he exhibited the same intelligent discretion, zeal and integrity which have characterized him in all the other relations of life, and extended and intensified the good opinion already formed of him. Mr. Kilgallan is a member of the Catholic church, and is fond of relaxing the exactions of business at times to enjoy a good game of base or football or a day's fishing.

DR. ALFRED G. LADD, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Great Falls, Mont., was born at Bowdoin, Me., April 2, 1851. He descends from Daniel Ladd, an Englishman, who emigrated to America in 1664, and was long engaged in the French and Indian wars, and was eventually killed by the Indians. The parents of Dr. Ladd were Cyrus K. and Susan (Holt) Ladd, both natives of Maine. The father was a lumberman, operating mills in Maine and New Hampshire. His home in later life was in Portland, Me., where he died in 1890, and where his widow is still living. They had one son and four daughters, and the Doctor is the only one of the family now residing in Montana. A grandson of Daniel Ladd was in the English army, and was subsequently crown commissioner of New Hampshire and a prominent actor in the Revolutionary period.

Dr. Ladd was reared and educated in Maine, being graduated from Bowdoin College in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1876 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He then entered the medical department of the college, and from this he was graduated with honors in 1878, and for one year thereafter was in practice in the Maine General Hospital of Portland. Removing to East Pepperell, Mass., he engaged in medical practice for the year, then removed to Philadelphia, where he continued for three years. During this time, in 1882, he formed a most harmonious matrimonial union, at Brownfield, Me., with Miss Jessie Sweat, a sister of Dr. Sweat, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Their family consists of three children, Margaret, Greeley and Veleria G. In 1883 Dr. Ladd came to Montana and located on a ranch near Sand Coulee, where he practiced his profession and raised sheep for three years. From the time of his first arrival in the state he has enjoyed a large and representative practice, although he was exposed to many hardships in the early days and twice lost in blizzards. He was truly a pioneer physician, for there were but three other physicians in this part of the state.

At Great Falls Dr. Ladd was the second physician to locate, coming in 1886, although he had frequently practiced in this locality. He has since continued to practice here, both as a physician and a surgeon, and enjoys the distinction of having founded the first hospital of the city and he was also among the founders of the general hospital. Although engaged in one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in the state, he continued raising sheep up to 1887, since which time he has devoted himself mainly to his professional work. Dr. Ladd has an extensive acquaintance and a representative clientage of the best citizens, and because of his skill in his profession, his tact and success in business and his high character he stands as one of the leading men of the city and county and belongs in the front rank of the eminent medical men of the state. He enjoys the high regard of a warm circle of friends and the veneration of the younger generation. He is one of the most prominent members of the State Medical Society and of the Northern Montana Medical Association. He has long been a valued member of the Masonic brotherhood, and is a past master of his lodge. In political belief he is a Republican, and as such was chosen coroner of Cascade county.

DR. P. G. LA CHAPPELLE, late of Butte, who died at the age of forty-nine, when there seemed to be years of usefulness and service to his kind before him, was born near Montreal, Canada, December 14, 1847, the fifteenth of a family of nineteen children, whose parents were quite wealthy, owning large farms in the Dominion. They were natives of Canada, and their remains now rest peacefully in the soil on which they spent their lives. The Doctor was educated at Montreal, from whose excellent high school he was graduated after a full academic course. After that he spent four years in the study of the classics before entering on the study of his profession, which he began under the direction of two eminent physicians. After two years' study with them he entered a medical college in Montreal, from which he was graduated four years later. He then removed to Michigan and remained there until 1888, when he came to Butte and practiced his profession with eminent success and ability until his death, which occurred in 1895. During his residence in Butte he took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

In political affiliation the Doctor was a Democrat; in fraternal relations he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married September 15, 1874, to Miss Philomene Rock de Dubie, who was born at Montreal May 20, 1853, a daughter of Baptiste and Tercile (Flowerene) Rock de Dubie, also natives of Canada. Her father was a gentleman farmer with large estates, and of much consequence in the community. There were nine children in the family of whom she was the sixth. The Doctor and Mrs. La Chappelle are the parents of three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Joseph P. L. and Eugene A., have died; the living children are Anna Eugenia, Amelia Elizabeth and William A. Miss Eugenia was a student of music at Deer Lodge, Mont., for a year. She then went abroad to pursue her studies under competent masters, and has since been taking lessons on the harp under the instruction of Prof. Hasslem of Paris. She is a musician of great promise, having talent of a high order which is already well cultivated, and the enthusiasm of a genius for its further development. Miss Amelia is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy at Salt Lake City, and of the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C.

ADAM A. LALONDE, one of the worthy pioneers of Montana, with whose activities he has been identified for many years, is today one of the honored citizens of Missoula county, where he is extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, incidentally giving attention to the development of the fruitraising resources of the state by the propagation of fruit of his fine ranch, which is located six miles west of the city of Missoula. His career has been not uneventful, and its salient points can not fail of interest. Mr. Lalonde was born near the city of Montreal, Canada, on May 21, 1839. His parents were Augustus and Amelia (Walker) Lalonde, natives of Canada, where they passed their lives. They had one son and three daughters, of whom A. A. Lalonde was the only one to locate in the United States. In the agnatic line Mr. Lalonde traces back to French and English origin, while the maternal lineage is French and Scotch.

Adam A. Lalonde resided in Canada until he was eighteen years old, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, and spent four years on steamboats on the St. Lawrence river, being a captain at the age of eighteen. In 1861 he crossed the international boundary and made his way to the great Mississippi river, upon which noble stream and its tributaries he became identified with the steamboating business, first as watchman and later becoming master of a river packet, being identified with Mississippi river navigation on nearly its whole length for five years, in the period of the Civil war. Once on the White river, Arkansas, his boat narrowly escaped being captured by that doughty Confederate officer, Gen. Sterling Price. After the close of the war Mr. Lalonde for one year engaged in freighting on the Mississippi, and in 1868 came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he engaged in driving freight teams between that great supply point and the mining camp at Virginia City. How well the pioneers of the state remember when practically all traffic was by the Missouri to Fort Benton, thence overland to Virginia City. In the winter of 1868 Mr. Lalonde went to Helena, or "Last Chance," as it was then designated, and obtained a position in the IXL quartz mill for about eighteen months, after which he opened a bakery and lodging house, which proved one of the popular resorts of the busy little mining city. He conducted tihs business for three years, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire, entailing a complete loss. Not dismayed, however, he set about to find some other medium for winning success, and went to Cascade county and, locating a claim on Cedar creek, No. 75, devoted his attention to farming and cattleraising for three years. He then associated himself with Louis Barrett, Daniel Stewart, Frank Houseman, H. Nightingale and others to prospect for gold, and the party was eventually successful, discovering a lead of the precious metal on Nine Mile creek, where they patented a claim two and one-fourth miles in length, which they worked for three years with varying success.

In 1876 Mr. Lalonde came to Missoula and rented the ranch now owned by J. R. Lattimer, and two years later purchased the land of his present ranch, and here he has for twenty-three years continued his residence, having now 200 acres of well improved land, devoted principally to the raising of cattle and hogs, while in the cultivation of fruit Mr. Lalonde has been very successful. The ranch is located six miles west of Missoula, and is one of the attractive and valuable places of the county. In his political adherency Mr. Lalonde is a Populist and a zealous advocate of the party's principles. He is held in high esteem both as a man and as a pioneer, and it is gratifying to note that success has crowned his indefatigable and well directed efforts. In 1886 Mr. Lalonde married Miss Lucy Wells, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born one son and eight daughters, and all are living excepting the son, John A., who died in 1889. The names of the daughters are: Elizabeth A., Ada M., Eva L., Reba J., Sarah N., Lucy M. and Emily G., the youngest not being named. Mr. and Mrs. Lalonde and daughters are members of the Catholic church, and the home is a center of true hospitality.

PHARIS L. B. LANE.—Coming to Montana when he was but sixteen years old and passing his subsequent life within her borders or in the furtherance of interests therein located, Pharis Leonard Bennett Lane, familiarly called "Sandy" on account of the golden color of his hair and whiskers, may be said to be almost a product of the state. He was born at Princeton, Wis., July 16, 1854, the son of James and Ann (Reynolds) Lane, the former of New York, where he was born in 1823, and the latter of Wales, where her life began in 1825. In early days the father took up his residence in Wisconsin, and became one of the first settlers in Kenosha county, where he was a prosperous farmer and lumber dealer, dying on November 24, 1899, and where his widow is still living. She is a sister of R. A. Reynolds, of Dillon, Mont., of Samuel Reynolds, of the Bain Wagon Works, of Kenosha, Wis., and of Jane Selway, founder of the schools of the Methodist church of Beaverhead county, Mont.

Mr. Lane passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Kenosha county, attended the neighboring schools, and when he was sixteen came to Montana, and lived at Bannack with his uncle, John Selway. During the summer of 1870 he was prospecting around Butte, Pioneer City, Gold creek and Bear gulch. In 1871-2 he was employed by Capt. John Healy and Al. Hamilton on an Indian trading expedition across the Canadian line, where he and his companions put some choice names of places on the map, such as, "Stand-Off," "Slide-Off," "Whoop-Up," etc. He was in that country and vicinity for three years, with headquarters at Sun river crossing. In the year 1876 he was mining at Pony, and in 1877 was a scout for Gen. Howard during the Nez Perces war, traversing the country from Henry's lake to the Judith basin. Within the same year he helped to build Fort Keogh and in the summer of 1878 he was scouting guard for Gen. Whistler at the National Park. Returning to Fort Keogh in the fall, he entered the services of Broadwater, Hubbell & Co. as master of transportation, and during his three-years service with them helped in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Glendive to Billings. In 1882 he removed to Fort Benton and was engaged in freighting for a year for I. G. Baker and the Conrad Brothers. In 1883 he put in the boom at Roosevelt island for E. G. McClay and Ira Myers, and did logging for them on Smith river. In the fall of that year he removed to Butte, where he was engaged in teaming until the fall of 1886, when he went to Helena and was there connected with the police force under Dr. Steele, Alexander Reed and William McCann, and also in the transfer business with Capt. Smith, until 1895. After a visit to his old home in Wisconsin he returned to Butte in 1896, and has since been engaged in the horse industry and in mining, having some promising claims at German gulch.

In politics Mr. Lane is an active Democrat, and has rendered his party good service in many campaigns. He was married at Bismarck, N. D., to Miss Johanna Kertzell, a native of Vienna, Austria, who came to the United States when she was fourteen years old. They have two children, Louis, living in the east, and one who lives at home. Mr. Lane has five brothers who are all railroad engineers in Wisconsin, and one sister living in Chicago.

CHARLES H. LANE.—The son of a skillful sea captain and navigator, Mr. Lane was born at Natick, Mass., on May 13, 1854. His parents were John Edward and Mary (La Coste) Lane, the former a native of England, from whence he came to the United States when a young man and followed the sea until he died at Natick in 1861. The mother was born in New Hampshire and died at Natick in 1889. Their son Charles was educated at the primary and high schools of his native town, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship to a pharmacist, following that business at Natick for eleven years. In 1880 he came west to Medicine Bow river, Wyo., and formed a partnership with Frank Brown under the firm name of Brown & Lane, for the purpose of carrying on the sheep industry. After remaining there for six years, in 1886 he went with Beckwith, Quinn & Co., proprietors of the mercantile stores of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was employed in their coal department at Carbon, Wyo. In 1889 he came to Montana and, locating at Butte, became secretary of the W. R. Kenyon Hardware Company, acting as such until 1893. During the next three years he was connected with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and since 1896 has been in business for himself as agent for the Giant Powder Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, and the Paraffine Paint Company. In politics Mr. Lane is a Democrat. He has been a member of the board of education from school district No. 1 since 1898. He is a member of Council 106, United Commercial Travelers' Association, of which he has been secretary during the past three years. In 1888 he was married at Belvidere, Ill., to Miss Eliza Tomkins, of that place. They have three children; Roger Olney, Anna Isabel and Helen Elizabeth.

MICHAEL LANE, of Three Forks, Gallatin county, might almost be said to be an agriculturist by inheritance, his family having followed that pursuit in Ireland, their native country, for many generations. His life began in County Galway, March 28, 1847. His parents were Patrick and Silana (Gerraughty) Lane. Mr. Lane was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1865 he came to the United States and located in Boston. Two years later he started overland to California. He had no trouble of any kind until after Corinne, Utah, was reached and passed. Two days later the train was attacked by Indians, but the attack was not violent and no serious results followed. After spending eight months in California he removed to Gallatin City, Mont., and engaged in farming one summer with good results. He then began to follow horse racing with apparently good prospects, but soon saw his accumulations melt away like snow upon the sunny slopes. At this time he removed to Radersburg and followed mining for eighteen months; then returned to Gallatin City and bought the Haskins farm five miles southwest of Three Forks. He now has 1,000 acres under his care, 360 of his own and 640 leased; and each of his four brothers has also taken up a ranch in the neighborhood and is doing well. His father is also living among them. They are all engaged in farming and stockraising on a large scale and with good profits. Mr. Lane was married March 18, 1877, to Miss Sarah Kelley, a native of Ireland, daughter of James Kelley of that country. They have nine children, namely: Agnes, Lizzie, Katie, Josie, Theresa, Isabel, McThomas, Francis and Edward. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane are industrious and frugal and are highly respected.

JOSEPH LAIRD.—Born in the fine old city of Dublin, Ireland, September 20, 1849, Joseph Laird did not remain long in his native land, for he was brought to America when he was six years old. He was the eldest child of James and Elizabeth (Dunn) Laird, and at the proper age was sent to one of the national schools of the Irish capital. The education thus begun was continued in the public schools of New Jersey, where he located on his arrival with his mother in the United States. At the age of eighteen he removed to Massachusetts and was engaged in mining at the Hoosac tunnel for three years. From there he went to New York and worked with Gen. Newton in the tunnel under the river preparatory to the famous Hell Gate blast of that city. From there he was sent by a manufacturing company into Michigan with the first machine drill taken into the state. He remained there a year engaged in mining, then returned to New Jersey and for two and a half years was in charge of a crew of workmen at the Pattenburg tunnel in Hunterdon county. From New Jersey Mr. Laird went to California and spent three years at mining in Bear valley. From there he went to Eureka, Plumas county, and followed the same business for six years, after which he spent a year in Idaho and then came to Montana, locating at Butte in 1883. He was there first employed as a shift-boss in the St. Lawrence mine for about three years when he was promoted to the position of foreman, which he held for two years and was then made superintendent of all the Anaconda mining properties on the hill; but as the work developed his duties were confined to the management of the Green Mountain and the Wake-Up-Jim mines. His death occurred July 31, 1897. Mr. Laird was very prominent in mining circles and richly deserved the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-workmen, his employers and the community in general.

In political relations he was an active and influential Democrat; fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Irish-American or Ninety-six Club. He was married in Massachusetts in 1873 to Miss Mary Callahan, a native of Bangor, Me., and a daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (Burke) Callahan. Her father was a native of Ireland who came to America when he was nineteen years old and located in Maine, where he engaged in railroading and mining. Mr. and Mrs. Laird were the parents of seven children, namely: William J., who is living in Denver; and Katherine A., Josephine F., Frank J., Helen E., John B. and George H., all of whom are still at home.

CHARLES LANNIN.—One of the stanchest advocates of the cause of the laboring man, in which line he has been a potent factor in Montana politics, is Charles Lannin. He was elected to the lower house of the Seventh legislature of the state in 1900 by the Labor party, and did most effective service for his constituents during the ensuing session, being recognized as one of the most prominent and able working members of the house. Charles Lannin was born on December 28, 1863, in the province of Quebec, Canada, the fourth of the nine children of James and Ellen (Fitzpatrick) Lannin, Irish emigrants to Canada, who eventually removed from Quebec to New York, the father being a farmer and grocer. Charles Lannin received his education in the public schools of New York city, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1879. He then found employment in the grocery of P. F. Mayher, and two years later took a position with Park & Tilford, with whom he remained eighteen months, and then he was employed by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company until 1882, when coming west he was employed in the smelter at Salt Lake City for one year and then accepted a clerkship in the grocery department of Walker Brothers, with whom he remained until March, 1884, when he came to Butte and thence to Wickes, where he remained three years, engaged with the smelting business. He next removed to Granite and soon afterward was installed by the Buskett Mercantile Company as manager of their Rumsey store. A year later he went to Phillipsburg, and entered the employ of William Weinstein, and after a time engaged in business on his own responsibility. In 1895 he accepted a position in a large grocery house at Anaconda and in 1898 returned to Butte, where he was identified with the grocery trade until his election to the legislature.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the working man, and realizing that definite action is necessary to insure him his just deserts and to right indubitable wrongs, Mr. Lannin has been drawn into politics through interest in this cause, and is a zealous and influential member of the Labor party. In the Seventh legislature he took a prominent position in the house, being assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on the affairs of cities and the labor committee and holding membership in other important committees. After being once installed in the chair of the committee of the whole, Mr. Lannin was more frequently called to the chair of the house than any other member, being thoroughly informed in parliamentary rules and standing as one of the house authorities in usages. This familiarity with rules and methods was gained through study and active association with the executive affairs of fraternal and labor organizations. Mr. Lannin was active in promoting the eight-hour law and in opposing senate bill No. 87, relative to change of venue, the contest on this bill lasting three days in the house. He favored the Richardson "fellow-servant bill," whose provisions were just. He raised fifty-seven points of order relative to senate bill No. 87 and substantiated his claims in each instance. Gov. Toole is authority for the statement that the contest on senate bill No. 87 was the hardest parliamentary fight ever known in Montana legislation.

While a resident of Anaconda Mr. Lannin was president of the Clerks' Union when the closing of the stores at 8 o'clock in the evening was brought about and he was also president of Lodge No. 108, Knights of Labor, in that city, when the Anaconda Standard made its strenuous fight against the union. He became a member of the Butte Clerks' Union upon resuming his residence there and was its vice-president when the plan of 6 o'clock closing was adopted and, as the president of the union had resigned, he was its presiding officer when the contest was on to secure this change. He was a delegate to the convention of the Western Federation of Labor in Denver in 1901, and was there chairman of the press and constitution committee and a member of the committe on resolutions, being in the chair during the revision of the constitution. Fraternally Mr. Lannin is identified with the Woodmen of the World, an order in which he was captain for two years, and is now adviser lieutenant of his lodge, while he also holds membership in its grand lodge. In 1889 Mr. Lannin was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Diment, a native of Minnesota. They have one son, Earl, and are members of the Catholic church.

EDWARD LARSON.—Among the resolute and determined men who have aided materially in building up the great northwest of our country, and reducing its wild and untamed conditions to subjection and fruitfulness, no country's contributions are more valuable or have achieved greater distinction than those of Sweden. And of her people who have come to the land of promise that lies along and around the Rockies, Edward Larson, the accomplished chief of police of Missoula, is entitled to special mention. He was born at Stockholm, Sweden, on March 25, 1858, the son of Lars and Mary Henrietta Larson. His father was a prosperous farmer in Sweden, and there Mr. Larson received his education, being a diligent student in the public schools, from which he was graduated in 1872. In 1873 he came to America, and, settling in Chicago, he worked at farming near that city until 1876, when he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering until 1880. The next two years he passed at Brainerd, Minn., following the same line, and then entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a lineman, continuing in that capacity until 1888, being transferred to Missoula in 1886.

In 1888 Mr. Larson quit railroading and took charge of a hotel at Victor until 1890. In that year he removed to Missoula and entered the service of the city as a patrolman on the police force, and in May, 1891, was promoted to the position of chief of police, a post which he has filled continually since then with commendable zeal, diligence and skill. He has won the approval of the good citizens and the righteous fear of the lawless element by the vigor of his administration and the wise discretion he uses in his trying and arduous duties. He is noted for his bravery and also for his quiet and unpretending modesty. Every offender against the peace and good order of the city knows he is not to be trifled with. In political relations he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles he is extensively connected and justly prominent. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows in both lodge and encampment, and has filled the chairs in each organization. He also belongs to the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Scandinavian Brotherhood and the Federation of Labor. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Lutheran church. He was married at Missoula on Thanksgiving day in 1880, to Miss Mary Durfee, a daughter of Charles Durfee, a veteran of the Civil war from New York and a pioneer of the northwest. Mr. Durfee died at Plains, Missoula county, in 1886. The Chief Larson and wife have three children, Charles Frederick, born February 22, 1884; Claude Emmanuel, born June 24, 1890, and Oscar Willman, born May 18, 1893.

MAX LAUTERBACH.—Among the worthy sons of the great German empire who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana is Mr. Lauterbach, one of the extensive stockgrowers of Madison county, and he has realized his ambitions to a large extent by the opportunities afforded in Montana for personal advancement. Max Lauterbach was born on May 16, 1859, in Bavaria, Germany, the eldest of the five children of Michael and Katherine (Grimm) Lauterbach. His parents still maintain their home in Bavaria, where the father is a brickmason. Max Lauterbach received his education in Bavaria and also prepared himself there for practical life by learning the baker's trade, and at the age of twenty he set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Soon after his arrival in New York, in 1879, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Infantry, United States Army, which was placed on duty in the Bad Lands of the northwest. Thither he accompanied his regiment and then to Colorado and Idaho. The government sent him to a rifle school in Omaha, where for seven months he was under effective discipline. Continuing in service until the expiration of his term, in 1884, he came to Montana, first locating in Anaconda and in Dillon.

Mr. Lauterbach engaged in railroad work until 1886, when he took up land in Madison county and went into the cattle business in a modest way, and later he turned his attention to the raising of sheep. By good management and indefatigable industry he has attained a high degree of success in this business, and he has acquired a valuable real estate, having one ranch of 1,300 acres on Blacktail creek, in the southwest part of Madison county, and about 4,300 acres near Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. His title deeds call for 5,600 acres, and he leases over 4,000 acres of state land, so that he has ample accommodations for his stock. He runs an average of 10,000 sheep, and his large clip of wool he markets at Dillon. He is recognized as a thorough-going and successful business man, and in politics gives his support to the Republican party.

On March 12, 1884, Mr. Lauterbach was united in marriage with Mrs. Josephine (Gunderson) Fritz, who was born in Norway, the daughter of Jens Jensen. She was first married to Mr. Fritz, who died in Norway in 1876, leaving one child, Hilda.

JOHN A. LEGGAT.—This gentleman was born at Wigtonshire, Scotland, on November 28, 1832. His father, William Leggat, was a merchant who emigrated to America in 1834. The descendant of an ancient Scotch family, he had the praise-worthy independence to build his own fortune without aid from family name or influence. He located at Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in merchandising until he died in 1852. The mother, Margaret (Main) Leggat, was also Scotch. Of the children born to them Mr. Leggat was a twin and the third in order of birth, and is the oldest now living. He began his education in the Albany schools, and then entered Albany Academy, where he was graduated in 1848. After passing two years in the office of the Albany Journal to acquire a practical knowledge of printing, he went to Connecticut and worked four years in iron factories. He then returned to Albany and in 1854 removed to Chicago, where he worked two years as a bookkeeper and two as clerk and purser on a Lake Michigan steamer. Then he became interested in sawmilling and lumbering and acquired the ownership of a body of pine land, but in 1857 he sold this and went back to Illinois and engaged in farming in Adams county until 1861, when he enlisted as a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the Federal army. He was assigned to duty in western Tennessee, and from Tennessee went to the Department of the Gulf, and saw service in Louisiana and at Mobile, Ala. So well did he acquit himself that he was mustered out of the service in 1865 as a brevet brigadier-general. After the war he was for a short time merchandising in Tennessee, and then engaged in the manufacture of tobacco on a large scale in St. Louis, originating the Leggat & Butler Tobacco Company of that city, one of the city's leading houses in that business. He also became interested in Mississippi river steamboating. Soon after his return from the war he sent a steamboat load of merchandise to Fort Benton, which was freighted to Highland gulch in Montana, in charge of his brother, R. D. Leggat. The venture was unexpectedly profitable, and was the means of inducing him to sell his tobacco interests in Missouri in 1870, and to locate in Montana, which he did about 1876. In the ten years intervening between his first entrance into and his permanent location in Montana he had acquired mining properties of value, and some were in Butte, where he took up his residence. Here he owned and at one time actively worked the celebrated Gambetta mine, but later sold it to the Boston & Montana Company, also the Champion which he sold to the Parrot Company for $20,000. Mining has been his exclusive occupation since coming to Montana, and he has devoted his intense energy to it, conducting it on a large scale and with a breadth of view which has brought very gratifying returns. He has expended in the Butte district alone thousands of dollars in development, and still owns large properties there, as well as in Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Jefferson and Madison counties, and in Silver Bow county outside of Butte. He also owns lands, lots and other real estate in Butte.

Mr. Leggat is a Republican. He seeks no office, but has on occasions consented to serve in some public capacity for a short time. In Michigan he was mayor of his home city and he has held other responsible offices. He is the only man who enjoys the unique distinction of having stopped the Great Northern Railroad from crossing his land, but after a few minutes conversation with Col. Broadwater he yielded the point, his misunderstanding of the case having been removed. He is an indefatigable worker in any cause which enlists his interest, and even now, when he is near his allotment of three score years and ten, and might enjoy in quiet retirement the results of his enterprise and the cordial esteem and agreeable companionship of his friends, his energy and the habit of a long course of industry keep him at work as diligently as when he was a much younger man. He is the father of two bright and promising children, Alexander and Claribel, who are at school preparing to perpetuate the mental, business and social qualities which have made their father so influential.

JOHN BENTON LEGGAT.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., on April 1, 1869, carefully educated and giving early indications of a genius for affairs and fiscal matters of large moment, John Benton Leggat is working out the successful promise of his boyhood and realizing in a marked degree the hopes of his friends. He is the son of Alexander J. Leggat, of whom extended mention appears in connection with a sketch of Dr. A. C. Leggat on another page of this volume. His mother is Ruth F. (Benton) Leggat, still living in St. Louis. Mr. Leggat attended the St. Louis public schools and Smith Academy, from which he was graduated in 1883. He then took a course at the Manual Training School, graduating here in 1886, and followed this with a course in mining engineering at Washington University. In 1889 he passed some months in Butte and after his graduation from the university in 1890 he located there and gave attention to developing silver mines in Beaverhead county for a few years. Since 1893 he has been operating mining properties continuously at Butte, under lease and bond, and also employed in engineering.

Of late years he has been interested in mining in Nevada, as president of the April Fool Gold Mining & Milling Company, which is principally owned by Butte and Salt Lake capitalists, and whose mine, located at Delmar, is one of the now few dividend paying gold properties. He is also manager of his mother's very extensive mining and real estate interests in Montana, St. Louis and Illinois, and in many he has a personal interest. Among these properties is Leggat & Foster's addition to Butte, which is very valuable. In St. Louis he has been engaged in various kinds of business of wide scope in financial circles. He was one of the projectors and builders of the imposing Carlton building at Sixth and Olive streets, and is a director of the company owning it. He was also one of the underwriters in the consolidation of the street car interests into the St. Louis Transit Company. He is also a director of the new Southern Cross Gold Mining Company, operating near Cable, Mont. In all his business operations Mr. Leggat has shown an acumen, a grasp of details and a knowledge of general principles that have made him easily master of any situation. Business matters present no difficulties to his clear and active mind. He deals with them without hesitation. While men less resourceful and more cautious are thinking of a plan, he is accomplishing a result. And yet, with all of his keenness in financial transactions he has so demeaned himself as to win and keep the confidence, the esteem and the cordial regard of his fellow men.

In politics Mr. Leggat is a Democrat, well grounded in the faith, but leaving to others the administration of party affairs and the enjoyment of its honors. In the relations, however, which cultivate the suavities and amenities of life and engender good-fellowship among men he has been more active. He is a charter member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, B. P. O. E., an active member of the Silver Bow Club and of the Butte Golf Club, and a non-resident member of the St. Louis and the Glen Echo Clubs of St. Louis. In Fremasonry, however, he has found most enjoyment and labored most diligently. In every department of her symbolic quarries and on the walls of the mystic temple he has wrought with zeal and fidelity and has exhibited specimens of his handicraft which have stood every test. Moreover the tribute due to his devotion has not been withheld. He has been chosen to high official positions, and has so borne himself in these as to win the commendation and increased regard of all around him. He is past high priest of his chapter, past eminent commander of his commandery, and in 1901 was grand royal arch captain of the state and imperial representative of the Mystic Shrine. It is a short and easy inference that he stands high in the good opinion of his associates, and is an ornament to the community socially as he is a pillar in its financial fabric. On November 6, 1901, in what was pronounced the most brilliant wedding ever known to Helena, Mr. Leggat led to the nuptial altar Miss Hebe Ashby, one of the most popular and attractive ladies of the capital city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ashby, who have long been prominent in social and business circles.

ROD. D. LEGGAT.—For thirty-six years Mr. Leggat has been a resident of Montana, and during the whole of the time has been giving valuable aid in the development of her resources and the advancement of her interests. He has from the beginning been interested in mines, having valuable holdings from time to time in Madison, Jefferson, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and other counties, and still owns properties in most of them, having particularly desirable claims in the vicinity of Butte and Pony. He was born at Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1839. His parents were William and Margaret (Maine) Leggat, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1831, locating at Albany, where the father was engaged in mercantile business, and where he died in 1852. The mother died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1878.

Mr. Leggat was educated in public schools of his native city, and when seventeen years old he removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Grand Haven, Mich. There he was engaged in merchandising from 1856 to 1865, with the exception of two years passed at Milwaukee, where he learned to brew beer, but never followed the business. In 1866 he and his brothers, John and Alexander J., went to St. Louis and bought the steamer Gallatin, which they loaded with a stock of merchandise, and brought it up the Missouri to Fort Benton, reaching that point in August. The steamer was sold and the stock of goods was freighted to Highland gulch, where Mr. Leggat engaged in merchandising until 1872, when he sold out. In the meantime he had become interested in mines there, and after a few years was the sole owner of Highland gulch. He put in a large flume and made other important improvements. The mines were paying propositions for many years, and the product of Highland gulch is noted the world over for its high grade. In 1895 Mr. Leggat sold all his interests in Highland gulch to the Butte Water Company, practically the present water supply point for the city. In 1876 Mr. Leggat took up his residence in Butte, and that city has since been his headquarters. In 1896 he bought the Buffalo Hill mining properties in Idaho, located in 1862, near old Elk City. The property comprises 3,000 acres, is supplied with water from Big and Little Elk rivers, which is run through twenty miles of ditches. The whole district is rich in minerals, but Mr. Leggat is at present working but two mines by hydraulic process. He has passed the summer season on the property for a number of years. He also owns claims at Summit Mountain, Idaho, and has valuable gold, silver and copper mines in the Yukon territory and in British Columbia, acquired in 1902. In 1895-6-7 he was in partnership with Hon. Thomas C. Power in the sheep business. In 1878 Mr. Leggat took up a placer claim of sixty acres, now in the center of Butte and is worth many millions of dollars. This ground was laid out in town lots in 1880, and was known as the Leggat & Foster addition. Many of the lots were sold for trifling sums and many were given away to persons who would agree to build on them. Mr. Leggat still owns a remnant of the property, and is also the owner of considerable valuable real estate in the vicinity of Main and Park streets, in the heart of the business center of the city.

In politics Mr. Leggat is an unwavering Democrat, and is known throughout the state as one of its most able and resourceful politicians and party workers, but has never consented to accept office. For many years he has been known as the "Warwick" or "delegate maker" in his section of the state, and has been the real directing force in many a hot campaign. As a political fighter he is game and unrelenting, true to his friends as the needle to the pole, and to his opponents merciless as long as they oppose him. For thirty-five years he has never failed to be a delegate to the territorial and state conventions in Montana. During the Civil war he was active in raising volunteers for the Union army in the lumber districts of Michigan.

In 1891, at Bozeman, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Black, a native of Indiana and daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that state. They have one child, a son named Stewart, seven years old. In all his business enterprises Mr. Leggat has been eminently successful, but he has well deserved his success, having achieved it by his own efforts and native abilities. The latter are of a high order and would have brought him success and distinction in any environment, he being one of the masterful spirits who command circumstances to their uses and make conditions their willing servitors.

PETER LEVENGOOD, a popular and prosperous ranchman near Anaconda, was born in Pendleton county, Ky., December 17, 1832. His father, also named Peter, was born in Pennsylvania, and grew up in that old state, but migrated to Kentucky when quite a young man, making the trip on a flat boat. On his arrival he lived for a time in a fort near where the city of Lexington now stands. This precaution was necessary because of the hostility of the Indians who were numerous in that locality. He married Catharine Orr, daughter of a family of old settlers in Kentucky, and became the parents of seven children, Peter being the fourth. The school facilities of that early day were somewhat primitive, but such as they were he had full benefit of them. It was the custom of the district to take up a subscription among the residents for enough to pay a teacher for the winter months, the boys and girls working on the farms during the summer. The beneficiaries of these subscription schools had good times, to which they now look back with many pleasurable emotions. Out of them came not only the bone and sinew which built up the country, but from time to time, some live spark from the altar of genius—a prophet and leader among men, who gave distinction to his neighborhood and reflected credit on his training and sturdy associates.

In 1859 Mr. Levengood removed from Kentucky to Scotland county, Mo., and three years later to VanBuren county, Iowa. In the spring of 1864, longing for the frontier again, he started with a train of ox teams for Montana, coming by the north side of the Platte river, and reaching Virginia City via the Bridger route, encountering many dangers from hostile Indians, who fired upon the party at times, and enduring the many hardships incident to such a trip. He divided his first year in the territory between mining and running a sawmill in Ruby valley. In June, 1865, he removed to Silver Bow and mined there and in French gulch. He settled upon the ranch on which he now lives August 8, 1867. His wife, who was Elizabeth McPherson, of Covington, Ky., did not accompany him in his wanderings. After his locating in Montana she went to St. Louis and April 14 took passage on a steamboat for Fort Benton, where she arrived July 1 and was met by her husband. They have seven children, all grown and married. Mr. Levengood's ranch annually produces large crops of hay, his staple product. The property was formerly a cattle ranch, and for years was the stage station on the cable road. It now consists of 740 acres and is in a high state of cultivation. The owner has seen the surrounding country transformed from the wilderness to its present state of fruitfulness and beauty. He witnessed the very start of the city of Anaconda, and has observed with interest its subsequent growth and progress. All his family are members of the Church of the Disciples. In politics he is a Democrat, ardently desirous of the success of his party, but taking no active part in its management. He has never held office, and would not accept one if it were offered. He is recognized as one of the most substantial and useful citizens of his locality.

THOMAS LAVELL.—Push and pluck will tell in the battle of life wherever it is exercised, and scarcely any environment is sufficiently unfavorable to keep it down. This is strikingly illustrated in the career of Thomas Lavell, of Butte, who was born near Ottawa, Canada, December 14, 1853. His parents were Thomas and Bridget (Clifford) Lavell, natives of Ireland, who came to America when they were young and settled in the province of Quebec, Canada, where the father was successfully engaged in farming until his death in 1872. His widow survived him twenty-five years, dying at her Canadian home in 1897.

Mr. Lavell was educated in the schools of Ottawa, remaining at home until he was twenty years of age, assisting on the farm. In 1874 he came to Montana and, locating at Pioneer, then in Deer Lodge county, passed two years in the lumber business. In 1876 he and his brother Jeffrey settled at Butte and bought out the firm of Murphy, Roach & Co., lumber dealers, and successfully conducted the business until 1895. In 1885 they bought the Butte Transfer Company's business of Warfield & Hauser, with headquarters at 122 East Park street; and from that time Thomas had charge of the transfer business and his brother of the lumber business until the latter was sold in

1895. Then Jeffrey moved to Oregon, and Thomas continued to conduct the transfer business, in which he is still engaged, having now the most extensive enterprises of its kind in the state. In all his business transactions Mr. Lavell has been prosperous. He has accumulated valuable business and residence property in Butte, and is interested in some rich mines in the vicinity of the city.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat, but is not an active partisan or ambitious for official station. Fraternally he is connected with Silver Bow Lodge of Elks. He was married at Wood river, Idaho, in October, 1886, to Miss Malissa C. Black, a native of Missouri, whose parents were among the early settlers of that state. Five children have blessed their union: Thomas Eugene, aged fourteen; Agnes Cecilia, eleven; Charles Francis, nine; William Bryan, four; and Marie, two years. Mr. Lavell is a good representative citizen and a fine example of the prosperous Montanian who has hewed out his own success in the state. His business is profitable, his standing in public affairs is deservedly high, his social position is assured and his family is interesting.

SOLOMON I. LEVY.—So great and so far-reaching was the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in California in 1848, that every civilized country was represented in the crowds who flocked to the coast of the Pacific. Even hapless Poland made her contribution to "The Forty-niners," a band of hardy, determined men who "crossed the plains" in 1849, heroically braving privation, danger and death in the hope of securing a goodly store of the royal metal. Among this adventurous number was Samuel Levy, who, with his wife, Eva (Newfield) Levy, turned eagerly from the dying agonies of his stricken Poland to the rising hopes of the New World. He began his new career in San Francisco as a merchant, was attentive to business, industrious, thrifty and careful and prospered in his venture for nearly a third of a century, until he died in 1880.

There in the city of his adoption his son, Solomon Levy, was born on March 17, 1854, and there he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and finishing his education at a good commercial college. After leaving this college he worked or pleasured as the humor seized him until after the death of his father, when he settled down to regular employment in the candy factory of Hass & Gruenhagen, of San Francisco, having previously learned the mechanical part of the business. He remained with this firm eleven years and then went to Plumas county and obtained employment with Cohn & Levy, in a general store, and here he remained two years and a half. From there he went to Woodland in Yolo county, Cal., and worked for a year for A. Marks & Co. in general merchandising. Tiring of this, he returned to his old home at San Francisco, but a few months later started in a new direction and arrived at Butte, Mont., about 1883. That town has been his home ever since. He has grown with its growth, and taken part in its affairs, especially as a conservator of the peace, in a way that has made him one of its recognized institutions. In 1897 and '98 he was city jailor under Mayor Harrington, in 1900 deputy sheriff and special officer for the Montana state base ball league, and again in 1901 city jailor of Butte.

He has always taken an active part in political affairs and is well known as one of the workers in Democratic ranks. He is an active and zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in both the lodge and the encampment and has held high offices in them. Mr. Levy was married in 1887 to Miss Nellie O'Dell, a daughter of John H. O'Dell, of Canada. They have two children, David V. (who died) and Annetta Whitford. Mr. Levy has performed his offcial duties with fidelity and fairness and in private affairs he has been square and upright and liberal in his dealings. All who know him respect him as a solid, serviceable citizen of integrity, of high character and of an obliging and genial disposition.

IRA A. LEIGHTON, M. D., one of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, has his residence and central field of endeavor in Boulder, Jefferson county, where he is successfully engaged as a physician and a surgeon. The Doctor is a native of Maine, having been born in Pittsfield, on March 8, 1859, the son of Ira and Eunice (Tibbetts) Leighton, both of whom were born and reared in Maine, where the father was a farmer. Dr. Leighton secured his preliminary education in the public schools and Westbrook Seminary, where he was fitted for college and graduated in 1880, thereafter continuing his studies for one year in Bates College, at Lewiston, Me. He was next engaged in selling books in Illinois for about a year, after which he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., continuing his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan for about six months, when he matriculated in the medical department and, after completing the prescribed course, being graduated with the class of 1885 and receiving his degree of M. D. His standing as a student and the proficiency he had attained are indicated by the fact that he was chosen out of a class of nearly seventy members to act as assistant to the professor of surgery in the university, and he remained in this capacity until his graduation, which occurred on June 25, 1885.

Having a brother in Boulder, Mont., he was persuaded to come to that city and establish himself there as a physician. He arrived in Boulder on July 2, 1885, and here he has secured a practice of representative character. The Doctor has held important professional positions, serving for about nine years as county physician, and as local surgeon for the Northern Pacific and also for the Great Northern, which positions he still holds, having been their incumbent for eight years. In addition he is medical examiner for the New York Life, the Equitable, the Mutual Life, the Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the Masonic Benefit Association and other insurance companies, besides officiating in a similar capacity for the United Workmen, the Order of Pendo and the Foresters. He has also been physician at Boulder Hot Springs since 1885. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order and the Elks, in the latter belonging to Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, at Butte. On December 29, 1886, Dr. Leighton wedded Miss Cora M. Hartell, born in Kansas City, Mo., the daughter of Jacob and Susan Hartell. Dr. and Mrs. Leighton occupy a prominent position in social circles, enjoying an unmistakable popularity.

JAMES M. LEWIS.—The grand educational system in this country is the sheet-anchor on which the ship of state relies with hope and confidence. And no class of public servants throughout the land contribute more essentially and directly to the common weal than those who control and conduct the schools. They stand at the very fountain-head of public sentiment in its formative period, and thus have the best opportunity to give trend and tendency to its expression. Prof. James M. Lewis, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, is one of the most forceful, fertile, diligent and studious of the captains who command the army of educators for the state of Montana. He is a native of the little town of Marion Centre, Pa., where he was born June 6, 1863. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Griffith) Lewis, natives of the Keystone state, and is the sixth of their twelve children. His father was a much esteemed horticulturist and gardener, whose grounds, nurseries and greenhouses proclaimed him as a man of skill, culture and taste in his business. In his childhood Prof. Lewis removed with his parents to Illinois, and attended the public schools at Albany and Mineral Springs, finishing his course at the Albany high school, and later securing some needed special training at the Northern Illinois State Normal School and a good business college. During the vacations between terms he earned the necessary means of defraying his school expenses by teaching in the public schools around him. This business he continued as a regular occupation for a year in Illinois, after leaving school, and then removed to Kansas, locating in Sherman county, where he took up homestead and timber claims. These he worked during the summer and taught school in the winter months. Some of his land is now part of the townsite of Edson, that county. From there he went to St. Paul, Neb., remaining a year in the interests of the O. E. Williams Publishing Company, at Topeka, Kan. He then taught school at the famous Thunder Point, and one term at the Baliman school near that place. In March, 1892, he came to Montana, settling at Columbia Falls, where he was principal of the schools for nearly six years, in the meantime studying law and conducting a profitable insurance business. From Columbia Falls he removed to Walkerville, a short distance north of Butte, and engaged in collecting, but continued his law studies with an office in Butte. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1898, and was at once appointed justice of the peace at Walkerville to fill a vacancy, and at the next general election was elected to the position for a full term. He discharged the duties of the office with general satisfaction to the community at large, meanwhile practicing law as there was occasion. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed to the position of deputy superintendent of public instruction for the state, an office which he now fills (1901) with credit to himself and advantage to the schools. He took up his residence in Helena in January, 1901, having a home of his own in the city, as well as two in Butte.

Although originally a Republican, since coming to Montana he has affiliated with the People's party, and was elected on the ticket of that party to the office of justice of the peace. He was the nominee of that organization for representative from Flathead county in 1896, but was not elected. In 1900 he was nominated by the People's party for the office of state superintendent and was endorsed by the Democrats; but for reasons which seemed to him good and sufficient he withdrew from the ticket. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the last he is a charter member of his lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

Prof. Lewis was married August 9, 1888, at Edson, Kan., to Miss Nora Harris, a daughter of Albert and Laura Harris. Her father is a prosperous farmer, and she was a classmate of Mr. Lewis at school and a graduate of the same institution. They have two children: Inez L., twelve years old, and Duane K., ten. In connection with the accomplished and energetic chief of the department in which he is laboring for the common good, Prof. Lewis is doing excellent work in raising the standard and increasing the efficiency of the schools, elevating the morale, unifying the efforts of the teaching corps and broadening and intensifying public sentiment in behalf of the entire school system.

BERT LISH, the subject of the following biographical sketch, is a young man whose success in the cattle business in Montana is indeed noteworthy. His present residence is at Ovando, Powell county, where he has a fine ranch in the Cottonwood valley.

He is a westerner by birth, having first seen the light of day in Riverside, Cal., in 1872. He is a brother of Mrs. Frank Nelson and Mrs. Slocum, sketches of whom appear in another portion of this work, together with the ancestry of Mr. Lish. In 1872, at the age of six years, young Lish left the Golden state in company with his father and the family. The entire force made quite a large party and they traveled with ox teams through Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In the latter territory the family lived for some time, but again took up the line of march and journeyed through Idaho. They encountered many stirring events during their prolonged pilgrimage, passed through quite a number of exciting experiences and finally located in Missoula county, Mont. It might be said that Mr. Lish was practically raised in Missoula county, where he received a common school education in the schools of that locality. In 1900 he came to his present residence in Powell county, at that period known as Deer Lodge, and is most comfortably situated upon a splendid cattle ranch and surrounded with all the conveniences for a successful prosecution of the business in which he has already achieved considerable prosperity. The property includes 240 acres, and he devotes his attention to the raising of cattle, horses, hay, etc. Although a young man Mr. Lish has had varied and practical experience in the business of farming and stockraising, and his success will warrant its pursuit as a life occupation. Mr. Lish was married to Miss Elsie Woodman, a native of Missoula, Mont. To them have been born two children, Ethel Irene and Elsa Edna Lish.

JOHN F. LOCKE.—One of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, where he is recognized as a representative man, Mr. Locke has conducted operations with signal discretion and ability, and his success has been a due reward for his well directed efforts. He was born in Morgan county, Ky., on October 16, 1847, the son of James A. and Malinda A. (Buchanan) Locke, natives of South Carolina and West Virginia. In the early 'fifties James A. Locke removed to Illinois, where he carried on farming two years, after which he continued this pursuit in Iowa for seven years, after which he resided in Bourbon county, Kan., for two years, then, in 1858, disposing of his interests he returned to Iowa and remained until 1890, when he located in Nebraska, where he died on September 12, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife passed away while they were residing in Iowa.

John F. Locke continued his studies in the schools of Iowa until he was nineteen, when he learned the milling trade in Prairie City, to which he gave his time for about fourteen years. He then journeyed to Montana, making the trip overland from Cheyenne, Wyo. The party was several times the object of Indian bullets, but no injury resulted. Mr. Locke arrived at the Crow agency in December, 1873, and after remaining there until spring, was thereafter a prospector for about three years, during this time sinking the first hole on the Hidden Treasure property, securing excellent prospects, but not being able to develop them, as the property was on the Crow reservation. After his mining experience Mr. Locke located at Bozeman, where he was engaged in milling for two years, and then took up freighting, to which he devoted his attention until 1882, then securing the contract for teaming and removing the dirt from the Bozeman tunnel, being associated in this with John F. Work. They realized excellent profits and after the completion of their contract continued their partnership alliance, taking up land on the Yellowstone river in the vicinity of Elton, Park county, the ranch property now comprising about 1,500 acres. Mr. Work sold his interests in 1893 to Kermode & Davis, the former of whom purchased Davis's interests in 1900, so that in about 600 acres Mr. Locke has now joint ownership with William R. Kermode, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work.

At one time Mr. Locke gave especial attention to the raising of cattle and horses, having had fully 600 cattle and 300 horses, but of late he has changed to the raising of sheep, relegating the other lines to a secondary position. He is very enthusiastic concerning sheepgrowing, is giving the industry a careful study, his bands of sheep varying from 3,000 to 10,000 head, while at the time of this writing he has on his ranch more than 6,000 head. He also raises large crops of hay and alfalfa, having a systematic irrigation system by which an adequate supply of water may be placed on all the bottom land of his ranch. This is brought from Mission creek by a ditch four and one-half miles in length, which carries 1,250 inches. Mr. Locke is a loyal Republican and, while not an aspirant for office, he has served for many years as school trustee and maintains a deep interest in educational work and all that tends to advance the community. He is identified with ancient-craft Masonry, having taken the master's degree. On October 2, 1881, Mr. Locke was united in marriage to Miss Fidelia A. Stone, born in California, the daughter of Richard M. and Ellen (Hayes) Stone, natives of Virginia and Indiana, and who are now residents of Bruneau valley, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Locke have six children, Jerome G., a student in the State University at Bozeman; Roneta, attending the Livingston high school, and Irene, Herbert, Leoda and Esther, all students of the Livingston public schools.

ANDREW LOGAN.—Practical industry wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success, for the greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for the acquiring of experience of the best kind. In this field of daily activity Mr. Logan has won success, having a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, and through this medium he has won a place among the representative business men of the city of Missoula, of which he served as mayor from November, 1900, to May, 1901, while he still devotes his attention to his sturdy trade as a blacksmith. He has been honored with public offices of local distinction, has marked precedence in several fraternal orders, and is peculiarly worthy of consideration in this work. In the beautiful city of Troy, N. Y., on the picturesque old Hudson river, Andrew Logan was born on March 14, 1856, the son of William A. and Jane R. (Ferguson) Logan, natives of Ireland and Scotland. The father emigrated to the United States when seventeen years of age, and soon after his arrival located in Troy, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1888. There was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jane Ferguson, and of their children three sons and three daughters are still living, of whom Andrew and his brother, William J., and sister, Margurett, are residents of Missoula.

Andrew Logan in his native city and in its public schools secured an excellent educational training prior to taking up the active duties of life, which he did by learning the blacksmith trade, to which he has ever since devoted his attention. In 1877, when he attained his legal majority, he left Troy and came to Bismarck, N. D., where he was employed at his trade on the steamboats running on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. In the following year he came to Missoula, of which he may be justly termed a pioneer. After working for a time at his trade in an individual way, he was in the employ of the government at Fort Missoula for four years, but in 1882 he returned to Missoula city, where he opened a blacksmith shop, which he has conducted consecutively to the present time, also doing carriage and wagon work in connection. His high workmanship and personal popularity have secured and retained to him a representative patronage, and the enterprise has been successful from the start.

Mr. Logan first figured in connection with public office in 1888, when he was elected alderman from the first ward for a term of two years. Later he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served two years, while in 1889 he was chosen public administrator, subsequently being again elected justice of the peace, which office he held until 1896. In 1890 he was appointed United States commissioner, in which capacity he served six years, and in 1899 he was again elected to represent the first ward on the board of aldermen, being chosen president of that body, while upon the resignation of Mayor Webster the council elected him to the chief executive office of the municipality, and he served as mayor until May, 1901. In these various positions of trust and responsibility Mr. Logan has ever shown a marked appreciation of the duties involved, and has administered the affairs of each with a rugged honesty of purpose which has conserved the public interests. In politics he has given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and worked actively as a member of its county central committee and otherwise been an active factor in the cause. Fraternally Mr. Logan is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was grand master of the Montana grand lodge in 1889, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is now grand master workman of the state, succeeding George Young. In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Logan to Miss May Ford, who was born in Michigan. They have four children, William A., Bertha A., Elva A. and Claude G. The family occupies a prominent place in the social circles of Missoula, where they are held in the highest esteem.

MORTIMER H. LOTT.—No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than can Montana. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths of the great west. They laid the foundation for its present prosperity. Their indefatigable efforts and sterling characters were the building stones. Judge Lott is one of those who came to Montana when civilization had a most precarious foothold, and here he had been conspicuously identified with the industrial and social life of the territory and state. He is today one of the venerable citizens of Twin Bridges, Madison county, which was founded by him and his brother John. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.) In the county and state Judge Lott is worthy of the esteem accorded him.

Judge Lott is a native of Pennsylvania and was born at Lottsville, Warren county, on the 25th of December, 1827. His father, Hewlett Lott, was born on Long Island, N. Y., whence he removed to Pennsylvania in the year 1814, in company with his father, Harmonous Lott, and they were founders of the town of Lottsville. The ancestors came from Holland to America during the Colonial period, settling at what was then New Amsterdam. Hewlett Lott was both a farmer and a lumberman. He was an old-line Whig, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Possessing a strong mentality and force of character, his life was unblemished. Mortimer H. Lott, after attendance at the public school, completed his studies at the noted Fredonia Academy at Fredonia, N. Y., leaving that school in 1852. From that time until 1857 he engaged in the work of the parental farmstead, then he went forth to seek his fortune in the west. He started for Minnesota, but upon arriving at West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, in April, 1857, he changed his plans, and purchasing two horses and a wagon, and with his brother John proceeded to Marshall county, Kan., where they arrived in August and located. They, however, continued their trip, selecting lands to locate and enter, and traveled most of the season through Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. They went east to pass the winter, returning to their Kansas ranch in the spring of 1858. Judge Lott remained there until 1860, when he made the overland trip with horses and sulky, to Denver, Colo., while his four companions traveled on horseback. On this sulky was carried the entire camp outfit. These companions were all men who had been employed on our subject's Kansas ranch. While en route they met fully 10,000 Ute Indians in one body, but they were friendly. Arriving in Denver in June, 1860, Judge Lott went to California gulch, where he engaged in placer mining until fall, when he took a prospecting tour through New Mexico, going thoroughly through the territory and returning to California gulch the next July. With eleven companies, in the spring of 1862, he started for Montana. On reaching Fort Lemhi, on Salmon river, he began prospecting for gold, discovering the precious metal on the Big Hole basin, on a branch of Big Hole river, Pioneer gulch, and there gave his attention to mining until fall. He then went to Utah for provisions and returned to Bannack. He mined at Bannack until July, 1863, purchasing several claims, some of which were very productive, the richest, located on Jimmy's bar, having yielded $1,400 from the sluice box in a single day and an equal amount from one pan on the same day. Leaving Bannack in July, Judge Lott with his brother John, as Lott Brothers, located in Nevada City, where he opened a general store, John Lott having arrived in Montana in the fall of 1863. This firm had the only safe then in Nevada City and it was made the depository of large amounts of gold dust. The road agents, then menacing life and property on every side, often threatened to rob the store, and for this reason Judge Lott slept in the building. He was present at the hanging by the vigilance committee of the notorious outlaw, George Ives, one of the leaders of the road agents. In the spring of 1865 Judge Lott came to Twin Bridges, Madison county, building the first house at this point and acquired a large amount of land on the two rivers. The store building of Lott Brothers was removed from Nevada City to Twin Bridges and was here used as a general store for many years, these two buildings being the nucleus of the present thriving village. The brothers owned a tract three miles square, including the town site, and they gave away lots to encourage settlement and building. Thus the brothers were the founders of Twin Bridges, which was laid out and platted in 1890. In 1867 Mr. Lott and his brother constructed two bridges, one across the Beaverhead, the over over the Big Hole river. They also built a bridge over the Beaverhead at the Point of Rocks, about fifteen miles above. They also constructed roads, spending thousands of dollars in developing. Twin Bridges took its name from the two bridges spoken of. The brothers have contributed much for the advancement of the community. Forty-five acres adjoining the town were donated for fair grounds and race track. One hundred acres were donated for the State Orphan Home, etc. Judge Lott has ever maintained a lively interest in the public welfare, and to him is due all honor for the part he has taken in the development of the commonwealth. He is a pronounced Republican and as such he served for years as judge of probate of Madison county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order as member of Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and of Virginia City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Virginia City. He is past master of his lodge and has often been its representative in the grand lodge. On May 20, 1880, at Twin Bridges, Judge Lott was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Carson, who was born in Pennsylvania, whence she accompanied her parents on removal to Iowa, where she was principally reared and educated. She was a successful school teacher, and came to Twin Bridges to follow her profession. Judge and Mrs. Lott have two children, namely: Marie E. and Mortimer J. Lott.

JOHN S. LOTT.—On other pages of this work will be found a sketch of the life of Judge Mortimer H. Lott, a brother of John S. Lott, and in that will be found adequate details as to the family genealogy, while the two brothers, sterling pioneers and prominent citizens of Montana, have been so closely associated in many of their enterprises and operations that a segregation of their business records is almost impossible, and we have deemed it best to refer the reader to the sketch of Judge Lott.

John S. Lott was born at Lottsville, Pa., on the 25th of November, 1830, the son of Hewlett Lott. Such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools were accorded to Mr. Lott in his youth, and to fit himself to properly assume the practical responsibilities of life he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. After learning his trade he worked at it for a number of years in his native state. He accompanied his brother, Mortimer H., to Kansas in 1857, and the two became the owners of a ranch in Marshall county, that state. Judge Lott went to Colorado in 1860, and in 1863 John made the trip to Montana in an old-time Concord coach drawn by six horses and laden with general merchandise. In their train was also a bull team of five head and one buffalo, which had been broken and did effective work. They had also a team of six cows, which drew a portion of the merchandise. This buffalo was perhaps the first one ever successfully trained for driving and draught purposes. Mr. Lott purchased the animal at Fort Kearney, where it had been left by the original owner. While residing in Kansas our subject also bought a team of elks, which he broke and used for driving, though they were never exactly satisfactory as beasts of burden. He kept them two years, and upon coming to Montana left them with Maj. Hook, on Green river. At Fort Laramie, while en route to Montana in 1863, Mr. Lott drove his singular team of five bulls and one buffalo through a camp of fully 2,000 Sioux Indians, who had encamped there to wait for government supplies. He had been strenuously urged not to make the attempt, as the Indians would make vigorous objection, but he was not alarmed and was successful in passing through and continuing his journey. The buffalo gave excellent service, but was killed by a young Mormon at Three Crossings, the miscreant claiming that it was a wild animal and that anyone had a perfect right to kill it. Three Crossings was under government control, and Mr. Lott endeavored to persuade the commanding officer to arrest the Mormon, but the official considered that this would be beyond his authority and refused to comply with the request. Mr. Lott purchased a bull to take the place of the buffalo, proceeded on his way, and finally arrived in Nevada City. Here he and his brother disposed of a portion of their merchandise, then purchased a store already established at that point, and continued in merchandising for a number of years.

Within a year of his arrival in Montana Mr. Lott was prominently concerned in the organization of the vigilance committee, and was captain of one of the companies, and also treasurer of the entire organization. Upon him devolved the duty of drawing up the oath subscribed to by the members of the committee. He was one of the most vigorous members of this wonderful organization, through whose efforts Montana was finally freed from the desperate characters whose presence was a constant menace to life and property. He was a member of the jury before whom was conducted the trial of one of the leading ones, the notorious outlaw, George Ives, and was present at his execution. The oath taken by the members of the committee was drawn up in Lott Brothers store and there signed by the twenty-four men who pursued and captured Ives. This renegade was brought to Nevada City after his capture, and he pleaded that he might be taken to Virginia City for trial. As the headquarters of the road agents was in that place he thought that he would there secure help from his friends. The Nevada City men thoroughly understood the motive which prompted the request, and when a large party of men came from Virginia City and urged that Ives be taken there, the captors claimed him as their prisoner and refused to permit him to be taken from Nevada City. Judge Lott, brother of our subject, mounted a pile of lumber near their store before the collected people and made a motion to have the prisoner retained in Nevada City, and this was carried. As the town had no jail Ives was held in duress in Lott Brothers' store for two nights and one day. When the trial came, Virginia City men demanded that twelve of their number be permitted to sit on the jury of twenty-four members, but this demand likewise was refused. In neither of the towns could be found a lawyer intrepid enough to prosecute the prisoner. This duty was accepted by Col. W. F. Sanders, who was then residing in Bannack and is now one of the distinguished citizens of Helena and one of the most highly honored pioneers of the state. The trial was conducted before Judge Byam, in Nevada City, and the prisoner convicted and hung.

In regard to the removal of the Lott brothers to Twin Bridges sufficient mention will be found in the sketch of Judge Lott. The "twin bridges" erected by the brothers were in use for twenty years. Mr. John S. Lott, who now gives his attention to mechanical work and to farming, has ever maintained a deep concern in all that pertains to the welfare and material progress of the town which he assisted in founding, and is honored as a pioneer and sterling citizen. He was never married.

In politics Mr. Lott is a free-trade Republican. He is endowed with a vigorous mentality and mature judgment, and signally independent in thought and action, and is able to defend any position he takes. He has a distinct reverence for the truly spiritual entities, but subscribes to no dogmas or creeds. Mr. Lott was the first auditor of the territory of Montana, appointed by Gov. Edgerton and confirmed by the legislature, and in this capacity he served two terms.

JAMES H. LYONS.—At the confluence of Mill creek and Yellowstone river, in Park county, is located the fine ranch of Mr. Lyons and there he is successfully engaged in raising cattle and conducting a dairy. He was born in Tioga county, N. Y., on April 4, 1856, the son of Justus C. and Amanda B. (Southwick) Lyons, natives of Tioga and Orange counties, N. Y., who had six sons and two daughters. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Sarah (Dean) Lyons, both born in Tioga county, where the former died in 1898 at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. The great-grandfather, Jesse Lyons, a native of England, emigrated to America in the early Colonial days, establishing his home in New York city, on or near the site of Trinity church. Justus C. Lyons removed to Wisconsin in 1864 and engaged in farming and dairying until 1883, when he removed to Montana and located on Mill creek, where he is still living on his ranch; his wife, however, passed away in 1874.

James H. Lyons was about eight years of age when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, eventually graduating from the Fond du Lac high school in June, 1877, then he went to Norway, Mich., and was clerk and bookkeeper in a hardware establishment until 1883, when he came to Montana, first locating in Livingston for one year, engaged in clerical pursuits, after which he worked mining property in Bear gulch for two years, meeting with fair success. He then removed to Cooke, in the southern part of Park county, purchased cows and conducted dairying nearly two years, passing the winter in Horr, and then coming to his present location, purchasing the Davis sawmill ranch, which is most eligibly located and has an area of 800 acres. Here he is extensively engaged in raising cattle, giving preference to the shorthorn type and having on hand from 100 to 150 head, where he also conducts a successful business in dairying.

He is energetic and progressive, and is highly honored in the community. He has just completed a modern house on his ranch and a large barn, sparing no effort to make the place one of the best in the locality. He gives his support to the Socialist party, and was chairman of the board of trustees for many years, while fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 1, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyons and Miss Ernestine Wellnitz, born in Buchue, Germany, where the family has been established for many generations, and the daughter of Fred Wellnitz. He emigrated to America in 1878 and located near Fond du Lac, Wis., where he died in 1882, and the mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have three children, Earnest, who was a student in the Ruskin College, Tenn., and later continued his studies in the Georgia college of the same name, and Etta and Mertie, students in the public schools of Park county. The children take a deep interest in music, much to the gratification of their parents, who will accord them every advantage in perfecting them in this, the most beautiful of fine arts.

WILLIAM B. McADOW.—Among the pioneers of Montana now resident of Gallatin county there is none who is held in higher esteem and honor than Mr. McAdow, who has played an important part in furthering the progress of this section of the state, having been long identified with industrial enterprises of importance and leaving the impress of his strong personality on the community. Mr. McAdow was born on July 13, 1840, in Platte county, Mo., the son of Samuel and Julia (Bean) McAdow, both Kentuckians, who removed to Missouri about 1837, as pioneers of Platte county. Samuel McAdow was one of the early argonauts who went to California during the ever memorable gold excitement. While returning from the New Eldorado, illness overtook him and he died at Panama in 1851, aged about fifty-two years. His widow resided on the homestead in Missouri until her death, at the age of about sixty-six years. Of their nine children, seven are yet living. The paternal grandparents of Mr. McAdow were natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America and here passed the remainder of their lives.

William B. McAdow was reared under the invigorating discipline of the old Missouri homestead, securing his early education in the district schools and supplementing this by study in the Lexington (Mo.) College. While he was a student in this institution, there were also enrolled two others, who subsequently obtained distinction in Montana—William Y. Pemberton, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Montana, and Edwin W. Toole, a prominent attorney of Helena and a brother of the present governor of the state. Mr. McAdow made the long trip across the plains to Montana in 1863, having previously been more or less involved in the strenuous controversies which so disrupted Missouri antecedent to and during the Civil war. On the latter part of the journey to Montana ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser and the well-known statesman and pioneer, James Stuart, were members of his party. Arriving at the Stinking Water river in the fall of 1863, he was identified with mining in Alder gulch until the fall of 1864, when he came to the Gallatin valley and joined his brother Perry, who had come to Montana in 1861 with Maj. Graham, who is well remembered by old timers.

Perry McAdow was born in Kentucky on July 28, 1838, and is now a resident of Florida. The two brothers formed a partnership which continued until 1879, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Perry McAdow then locating in Billings, where he amassed a large fortune. The brothers built and operated the first grist mill in the Gallatin valley, erected and equipped it in 1865 near the site of Bozeman. After the partnership ended William B. McAdow operated this mill until 1883, when he disposed of it, and has since lived comparatively retired from active business, though maintaining personal supervision of his fine ranch property and other interests. In 1864 he entered claim to a tract of land which comprises a portion of his present farm, and is located less than one mile from Bozeman postoffice, while the local station of the Northern Pacific Railroad is located on the place. Here he makes his home in a fine residence and owning 300 acres, all under most effective cultivation. He has seen and passed through all phases of the vicissitudes of life on the frontier, and from the site of his present home has witnessed Bozeman develop from a cluster of two or three cabins to its present attractiveness as a thriving little city, with fine streets, beautiful homes and modern improvements.

His first house in this locality was a double log house, each being about 12x14 feet in dimensions which was larger and more pretentious than the majority of the early domiciles in this locality, as in connection with his farm and mill work he was obliged to provide accommodations for quite a large number of employes. He is entitled to a tribute as having been one of the founders and builders of the great state of Montana, and he has ever been animated by that spirit of honor and that inflexible integrity that have made his life true in all its relations and thus insured the trust and high regard of his fellowmen. Such men become natural leaders.

In national politics Mr. McAdow renders a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and the first presidential vote which he cast was deposited in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, the franchise having been previously denied to residents of Montana in the presidential elections, as she was not then a member of the sisterhood of states. On local issues he maintains an independent attitude, voting for men and measures rather than adhering to strict party lines, and giving support to whatever or whomever he feels will best serve the interests of city, county or state. In 1868 he was elected assessor of Gallatin county, serving for a term of two years. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and are prominent in the social life of the community, the beautiful home being one in which floats an atmosphere of refinement and culture. On August 28, 1873, Mr. McAdow was united in marriage to Miss Florence V. Lamme, a daughter of Dr. Achilles Lamme. She was born in De Kalb, Mo., on August 7, 1853, and they have two children—Perry L., born July 30, 1877, a talented musician who is now prosecuting his studies in the east, and Louis H. was born on November 24, 1881, a student in the military academy at Lexington, Va. For the history of Mrs. McAdow's family we refer the reader to the sketch of her brother, E. B. Lamme, appearing elsewhere in this work.

JEREMIAH McCARTY.—The claims of American citizenship on the time and energies of a man who is willing and able to serve his fellows are great and continuous, for we are living in an age which gives no opportunities to laggards and no hope of advancement except to the industrious. Among the progressive men of Montana whose life-story is recorded in these pages, none has been busier, none more versatile, and none achieved a more distinctive or creditable success than Jeremiah McCarty. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 29, 1853. His parents were Jeremiah and Margaret (Shinnick) McCarty, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1847. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the fourth. He was educated at the public schoools and an excellent academy in his native county, and at the age of thirteen began the battle of life for himself by leaving home and working for a short time on some public buildings. He next secured employment from a waterworks company, and somewhat later for another at St. Albans, Vt. After that he worked at various places in Connecticut and Massachusetts until 1874, when he made his way to California and there engaged in the same kind of work, spending two years on constructive enterprises in Oakland. In 1876 he came to Montana and located at Diamond City, where he engaged in placer mining for a year and then removed to Virginia City and continued operations in this line until 1879. In the fall of that year he took up his residence at Butte, and after working at quartz mining for a time he began contracting for the construction of sewers and other public improvements. From 1885 to 1891 he conducted a successful wholesale liquor business. In 1894 he was engaged in the real estate business in Texas, spending the winters there until 1897, and doing some leasing in Butte. This last venture was not very profitable, and he gave it up in the winter of 1897 and went to Rossland, British Columbia, in the hope of getting into some profitable mining deals, but returned to the United States without investing; and in April of the year last named was elected city treasurer of Butte for a term of two years, and at the end of the term was elected mayor of the city. While he was thus serving the city he succeeded in securing the passage of many measures of importance to the developing interests of the municipality. Among those to whom he gave his persistent personal attention was making provision for more water for the city's use by the Big Hole Water Company; the reduction of street car fares to five cents within the city limits; an expansion and improvement of the city sewer system; the filling up of Missoula gulch, thereby connecting and vastly improving four streets which were before cut apart and badly located for travel and building; and the reduction of the hours of labor for the attendants in the public library from nine hours to eight. When he came to be the city's executive he was not a stranger to its needs and possibilities for advancement. He has served as a member of its board of aldermen from 1884 to 1886, and as the first chief of its fire department, which was at the start a volunteer organization.

Mr. McCarty was married September 21, 1899, to Miss Georgia M. McNeill, a Virginian by birth, and daughter of August D. and Emily (Davenport) McNeill, also natives of the Old Dominion and of distinguished ancestry. Her father was a prominent planter in that state, who removed to Nebraska in 1889, where his death occurred in 1896. He was a descendant of a close friend of Washington and one of the confidential officers of the great commander during the Revolution, and was with him on the ill-fated expedition to Fort DuQuesne. He was firmly attached to the cause of the colonies, and when their army was in need of financial assistance, he contributed liberally of his private fortune to their necessities. This fine gentleman and patriot was the great-grandfather of Mrs. McCarty. Her mother's family was related to the Robert E. Lee family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have only one child, Jeremiah Florence, who is still an infant. In politics Mr. McCarty is an ardent Democrat.

JACOB P. McCLAIN.—Numbered among the honored pioneers of Montana and representative farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county is Mr. McClain, whose life in the west has been an eventful one, since he has done his quota of Indian fighting and has been concerned with the industrial development of Montana from its early territorial epoch. He was born in Henry county, Iowa, on April 1, 1846, the son of Jacob D. and Olive (Wilson) McClain, natives of Virginia, and representative of stanch old southern families. They removed to Iowa in 1845, becoming pioneers of Henry county, whence they removed to Polk county in 1851, and there the death of the mother occurred in 1860, while the father survived until 1891, having retained his residence there during all the long intervening years. He served two years as county assessor, and was for an extended period incumbent, a justice of the peace, and one of the popular and influential men of his county. He was the father of seven sons, four of whom are now residents of Montana.

Jacob P. McClain was reared and educated in Polk county, Iowa, where he attended the public schools and assisted in the work of the parental farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when the military excitement incidental to the Civil war so fired his patriotism and ardor that he ran away from home in 1863, and enlisted in Company L, Second Nebraska Cavalry, walking over 300 miles to Falls City, Neb., to tender his services. One of his brothers accompanied him and joined the same regiment. The young men were not to see service in the south, however, for their regiment was ordered to Dakota, to aid in quelling the outbreak of the hostile Indians. Here Mr. McClain participated in a three-days fight with the savages at Whitestone Hills, within which time the military forces lost sixty men, while 300 Indians were classified with the only "good" Indians, the dead ones, as a result of the conflict. Mr. McClain continued in the service for nine months and was mustered out in December, 1863, having served under Gen. Sully and Col. Furness. He then returned to his home, where he remained until 1867, when he started for Montana, where civilization as yet maintained a precarious foothold. He made the trip by the Missouri river to Fort Benton, the popular mode of travel being by the primitive steamboats, and from the fort he made his way to Helena and thence to German gulch, where he was engaged in mining until 1871, when he located on a ranch in Deer Lodge valley, where he resided until 1874, when he came to his present home, which is located two and a half miles north of Carlton, Missoula county.

Mr. McClain has a fine ranch of 600 acres, well improved, and here he devotes his attention to farming and raising stock, his efforts having been directed with such discrimination as to render to him the maximum of success. He has maintained a lively interest in political affairs, and given support at all times to the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an ardent advocate. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, resigning the office in 1880, since which time he has held aloof from public preferment. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Army of the Republic. On February 18, 1865, Mr. McClain was united in marriage , to Miss Emily E. Coon, who was born in Indiana, and whose death occurred in 1893. She left six children, Carrie V., George D., William H., Albert P., Charles A. and Frederick H. In 1898 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then wedded to Miss Hannah R. Rhodes, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel and Sophia Rhodes, who are now deceased. The family home is an attractive one, and here is dispensed a genuine hospitality to a large circle of friends.

MAJOR MICHAEL M. McCAULEY, one of the honored pioneers of Montana, is a native of County Lathrop, Ireland, where he was born on February 26, 1824, the son of Patrick and Kate (Mahn) McCauley, likewise born in the Emerald Isle, where they passed their lives. Four of their sons lived to manhood, Michael and Dennis being the only ones to come to America, where they arrived in 1849. Major McCauley acquired his education in the public schools of Ireland and he early assisted his father, a dealer in produce in Dublin. From 1849 until 1851 Mr. McCauley was located in New York city, when he joined one of the California expeditions, making the trip by the isthmus route. At San Francisco he joined a volunteer company organized to fight the Indians, who were showing hostility. He was made captain of his company, and was in active service for six months in Lower California. They participated in many engagements, in which fifteen men were killed.

Major McCauley next turned his attention to buying cattle, bringing the stock north and disposing of it. Then he went to the Columbia mining district, and for seven years worked at placer mining, which he later followed at Knight's Ferry and vicinity until 1864 when he came to Montana. While in California in 1858 Maj. McCauley was appointed second lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles of the First Brigade, Third Division of California Militia, by Gov. John B. Miller, and in 1860 Gov. John G. Downey appointed him captain of the Stanislaus Guards, in which capacity he served one year. Upon coming to Montana he first located at Virginia City, but only for a short time, soon removing to the Blackfeet mining district, where he devoted his attention to mining until he was appointed agent for the Flathead Indians by President Johnson in 1868, while Gen. Grant later appointed him agent for the Blackfeet Indians, an incumbency he retained for one year. In 1871 Maj. McCauley located upon his present ranch, in Missoula county, near the mouth of the Bitter Root river, and five miles southwest of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. He has been successful in farming and stockgrowing, is well known and is held in high esteem as one of Montana's sterling pioneers.

In 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Maj. McCauley to Miss Margaret McCarty, born in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1864. Of this union seven children were born, and four are yet living, Robert, Charles, George N. and Louisa M.

The Major has been a zealous worker in the local political field, formerly in the Democratic party, but of late in the ranks of the Populist party. He was the founder of the paper known as the Farmers' Alliance, which name was changed to The Populist, and, as the official organ of the Populist party in Montana, this journal exerted a marked influence. Maj. McCauley was chairman of the Missoula county central committee of the Populist party for four years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, and has the distinction of being the oldest Mason in the state in length of identification with the fraternity, into which he was initiated in 1850. The religious faith of the family is Catholic. This resume of the life history of one of Montana's representative pioneer citizens will be of cumulative interest and value in the days to come, when the early settlers will have all been called to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

JOHN McCLELLAND.—The subject of this review is one of the aggressive and successful young business men of Choteau county, where, by industry and good management, he has secured a fine ranch property, and conducts a thriving enterprise in the operation of a sawmill. He is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the town of Kincardine, on October 31, 1868, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Walsh) McClelland, both of whom were born in Ontario of stanch old Irish lineage, the date of the former's birth having been 1845 and that of the latter 1850. They are now residents of Montana, making their home with their son, the subject of this review. John McClelland attended the public schools of his native town until he attained the age of fifteen years, when, in 1884, he went to the state of Michigan, and for six years was employed in the great lumbering districts of that state. In 1890 he came to Montana, located at Sun River and engaged in freighting and ranching for two years. In 1892 he located on his present ranch, contiguous to the Bear Paw mountains and eligibly situated on Eagle creek, twenty-five miles from the nearest station on the Great Northern Railroad. Here our subject is successfully engaged in farming and cattle raising. In 1897 he erected a sawmill which he has since operated to good advantage, being in frequent requisition by the numerous settlers in this section of Choteau county. In politics Mr. McClelland is a stanch Republican. His postoffice address is Big Sandy.

JACOB M. McCOLLEY.—Through the trying scenes of pioneer life in the middle west and the arduous struggle of the Civil war, Jacob Meyers McColley, late of Madison county, Mont., whose useful and creditable career ended in 1898, almost in the meridian of its course, was born in Iowa in 1844. His parents, Charles D. and Adaline (Buck) McColley, were natives of New York state, and removed to Iowa in the early days of its settlement. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Jacob was the third. He obtained what education he was able to secure in the primitive public schools of Iowa, and then learned the trade of a harnessmaker, at which he worked until the beginning of the Civil war, when he promptly enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. After participating in many engagements and at the siege of Vicksburg, he was discharged for physical disability incurred in the service. In 1870 he came to Montana, and after spending two years on the Ruby, located on the Madison, where he was a rancher, having 160 acres on which he raised good crops of hay and maintained fine herds of cattle, making the business profitable and growing continually in the good opinion of his fellowmen. His death occurred in 1898. He left no children, but a widow survives him. She was a Miss Eva H. Perdue, a native of Ohio, and was married to him in 1888. At the time of his death he was an active and zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a devoted member of the Christian church.

Mrs. McColley was educated in Ohio and at the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. She is a lady of superior scholastic attainments and fine culture, and came to Montana in 1886 and taught school at Ennis until her marriage. Following the intellectual bent of her character, she expects to spend much of her life in travel and the pursuits of studies and observations which are to her taste. In Montana, the state of her adoption, she has a large body of cordial friends, and enjoys the esteem of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

ROBERT L. McCULLOH.—Mr. McCulloh's career in Montana for more than thirty-one years has been of such activity and resultant success in business enterprises of great scope and importance as to make his personal experience a valuable feature in a work containing reminiscences of the life labors of those who have been instrumental in fostering the development of the commonwealth. The firm of Broadwater, McCulloh & Co., whose operations extended over more than a decade from 1882, operated very extensively in merchandising, freighting, trading, etc., gaining a wide reputation and causing their enterprises to be of such general ramification and progressive influence as to make the record of its operations during that period an essential element in the history of the state. Of Col. Charles A. Broadwater, with whom Mr. McCulloh was so long and intimately associated, a fitting memoir appears on other pages of this work. Robert L. McCulloh was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on September 11, 1845. His father, Robert McCulloh, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., where his death occurred in 1852, after a long and successful career in the tanning business. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth W. Gleim, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1808, and died in Tipton, Mo., in 1883, having attained to more than the psalmist's three score years and ten.

R. L. McCulloh was a pupil in the public schools of Chambersburg, Pa., until he had attained the age of eight years, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and attended the schools of that city for about three years, thereafter holding a clerkship in a commission house and steamship agency in that city until 1862, when his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the Union, and he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry for service in the Civil war. After serving nine months he was honorably discharged that he might accept the position of paymaster's clerk, in which capacity he was retained for three years. Mr. McCulloh in 1867 became bookkeeper in a wholesale commission house in St. Louis and was incumbent of this office for two years. The following year he was identified with a general merchandising business at Tipton, Mo., and in 1870 he came west to Corinne, Utah, with the celebrated overland Diamond R freight line, operated by E. G. Maclay & Co., in whose employ he continued until the firm's dissolution in 1879. In September of that year he came to Fort Assinnaboine, Mont., with Col. Charles A. Broadwater, and in April, 1882, was made post trader at that point, and at the same time the well-known firm of Broadwater, McCulloh & Co. was formed. The business consisted of merchandising, freighting, trading and filling government contracts, and the extended operations of the firm became an integral part of the history of the state.

In the fall of 1891 Mr. McCulloh went to Helena as cashier of the Montana National Bank, retaining this incumbency until 1893. In May, 1892, occurred the death of Col. Broadwater, one of the most public-spirited and valued citizens on the scroll of Montana's eminent and honored men, and in his will Mr. McCulloh was named as executor of his estate. He assumed the duties thus assigned by his deceased friend and associate, and had charge of the affairs of the estate until his resignation in December, 1893. In the meanwhile he had been elected vice-president of the bank, and held this office for a number of years. He returned to Fort Assinnaboine in 1894, and was there prominently engaged in the cattle business until the fall 1898, when he sold this interest to Simon Pepin. His association with Col. Broadwater extended over a period of twenty-two years prior to the latter's death, the affairs being closed in 1894, when a final dissolution of the partnership occurred, though Col. Broadwater had passed away two years previously.

At the present time Mr. McCulloh practically devotes his entire time and attention to his mining interests, having investments at Neihart and interests in numerous other properties in various sections of the state and the Black Hills, which are now in process of development. He has been one of Montana's prominent and honored business men and influential citizens and is to be noted as one of the sterling pioneers of the state. In politics he has given a stanch and unwavering support to the Republican party, and has done effective service in its behalf, though never an aspirant for official preferment. On November 23, 1873, Mr. McCulloh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who was born in Utah, and they have had two sons, Edgar Gleim McCulloh, born on September 26, 1874, died February 3, 1877, and Carroll Blanchard McCulloh, born on September 16, 1876, who is now associated with his father in his enterprises.

DANIEL McDONALD.—It is not to be feared at any time that art will consign nature to oblivion. Place anywhere side by side the most perfect mechanism and the man who works it, and the latter, even though he be an ordinary factory hand, will gain in dignity and importance by the comparison. And when he has within him the powers of leadership, of organization and of direction of his class for their common good, his rank above the machinery with which he labors is infinitely higher. Of this class Daniel McDonald furnishes a fine illustration. He was born at Glengary, County Picton, Nova Scotia, on November 18, 1868. His father, John, and his mother, Jane MacDonald, who through life adhered to the old Scotch way of spelling the name, were also natives of Nova Scotia, where the father was a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. Ten children blessed their union, of whom Daniel was the fifth. He attended the public schools in his boyhood, but left when sixteen to learn the trade of an iron moulder, which he worked at two years in Nova Scotia, and then went to San Francisco in 1887, remaining in that city and Sacramento until 1890, all the while working at his trade. In 1890 he removed to Salt Lake City, and from there in 1891 to Butte.

He early became interested in labor organizations, and joined the Moulders' Union. When he went to Salt Lake he was president and secretary of that body and its delegate to the Utah Federation of Labor. In Butte he was elected recording secretary of the Butte Moulders' Union, and in July, 1892, was made its president. From that time he has been a prominent figure in all labor organizations in this part of the country, and has represented his section in many of the national bodies. In 1895 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and served on the committee on the constitution and on that appointed to consider a special resolution touching the Debs proposition, Mr. Debs being then in jail for alleged complicity in the riots at Chicago just before the meeting. Mr. McDonald was a delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Union continuously from 1891, was president of the assembly of this union for years, and was elected president of the Western Federation at its creation in May, 1898. He was a member of the executive committee of the Montana Trades and Labor Council, and as such called the convention that met at Salt Lake City on May 10, 1898. He was an active promoter of the organization thereby effected, and was chosen its first president, a position to which he has been elected every year since. The headquarters are in Butte, and the jurisdiction of the body embraces all the states west of the Mississippi. Its object is to amalgamate all western labor unions into one effective body. Mr. McDonald was also for three years an organizer for the Montana Trades and Labor Union. In politics Mr. McDonald belongs to the Labor party, but he never held or sought public office. He is, in fraternal relations, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He was married in Butte, June 26, 1893, to Miss Kate Lowney, a native of Michigan. They have no children. Mr. McDonald had an uncle, also named Daniel MacDonald, who was killed in one of the battles of the Civil war.

JOHN McDONNELL, who lives on his ranch one mile west of Bozeman, was born in Ireland, near the beautiful and classical river Shannon, in 1835. When he was but fifteen years old he began to consider starting out in life for himself; but at that time America had still a far-away sound for persons living in the old country. He kept thinking of it, however, as a land where those who would work could surely have a home of their own, and finally nerved his young heart for the long trip across the heaving ocean. Bidding his friends a tearful farewell, and receiving his mother's blessing, he started on what proved to be a long and tedious voyage. But at length he reached New York, and went with friends to New Jersey, where he remained working on a farm during the summer and attending school in winter for a period of two years. Determined to make a more ambitious effort in his own behalf he migrated to Iowa, and there farmed on leased land until 1864. On April 5, of that year, he was married to Miss

Harriet C. Stuff, a native of Maryland, whose family live in Illinois, near Chicago. Still thinking something better awaited him in the west, on May 16, 1864, he started with his bride from Des Moines, Iowa, across the plains for Montana, or Idaho, as it was then called, willing to take the risks of the perilous journey with the hope of enlarged opportunity and a well established home of his own in the new territory. They reached Virginia City August 26, 1864, after an eventful and interesting trip. Their team consisted of horses, and their route was through the Black Hills. They were in constant apprehension from the Indians who hung upon their track, threatened their lives and harassed them generally. A party of emigrants just ahead of them had all their stock stolen by the savages, and returned to get aid from the fort for their recovery. The two trains joined forces, and were later joined by others. But notwithstanding the size of the train by this time and the number of men attached to it, the Indians attacked them one day and took sixteen of their horses. They pursued them, and when they came up with them had a fight in which one of the white men had his leg broken by a shot. After that they had no further trouble, but came on by the Bridger trail to their destination.

After remaining in Virginia City for three weeks, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell took up some land about five miles from Gallatin City, on the Madison river, and engaged in dairying and stockraising until 1880. They were successful in the business, but desiring to live where they could have the advantage of good schools for their children, they removed to their present home, which consists of 320 acres, and is one of the most inviting in the neighborhood, being well improved with a very comfortable and substantial dwelling and all necessary outbuildings and appliances, furnishing abundant evidence of skillful cultivation. The dwelling is surrounded by beautiful grounds and ample shade trees; all arranged and disposed in a tasteful manner. They also own 2,600 acres of pasture and hay land on the Madison river, which is all fenced and contains a comfortable house in which the man whom they have hired to look after their interests on this property lives. Their land is all under irrigation, and produces good crops of wheat, oats, barley and clover hay. It is abundantly stocked with small fruits and other general farm products.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have three sons, namely: William L. and Edwin, prosperous ranchmen on land adjoining their father's; and Robert E., a successful civil engineer in Kansas City, Mo. Of these there is further and more specific mention on another page of this work. A daughter, Annie L., who was born May 31, 1865, passed away November 12, 1879. Our subject and his wife are highly respected by all their neighbors, and everything about them bears the appearance of thrift, prosperity and a comfortable competency of this world's goods.

J E. McDONNELL.—The war between the states was well over and peace had returned to "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land" when John F. McDonnell was born in Madison valley, Gallatin county, Mont., July 22, 1872. But the Nez Perces Indians were on the warpath against their pale-faced brothers at the time, doing violence everywhere around them. They made a raid into the valley, killed several white men in the fight which resulted, and then retired with a number of horses and considerable other booty. It was in the midst of this excitement that his life began. He is the second son of John and Harriet C. McDonnell, and a younger brother of William, all more fully mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the district schools of Gallatin county and at Bozeman College. After leaving college, he entered into partnership with his father and older brother in the cattle business, and is so engaged with them at present. He joined them in the enterprise when their cattle were removed from Shields river to Cherry creek, where he has been in active and responsible control of the herds ever since, being the main reliance of his father who desires to retire from active business on account of increasing age and failing health, feeling that all interests will be safe and receive conscientious and skillful attention in the hands of his son. The manner in which he has so far managed the property, a ranch of some 4,000 acres, with an average herd of from 500 to 1,500 head of superior shorthorn and Hereford cattle, the profitable results he has achieved from the business and the unusually attractive and thrifty appearance of the ranch, house, barns, corrals, gardens, and in fact everything about the place, are sufficient indication that the confidence is well placed. The young man has great pride in his work, keeps the farm well equipped for its purposes and all the appliances of his labor in good order.

He was married July 2, 1899, to Miss Catherine Black, daughter of Wm. and S. A. Black, prominent and prosperous ranchers and stockraisers in Madison valley from an early date to the death of the father. Mr. McDonnell is a Knight of Pythias, and both he and Mrs. McDonnell are prominent and zealous members of the Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers of Montana. In addition to his interests in property belonging to the firm—consisting of his father, brother and himself—he owns in his own right a fine farm of 320 acres about six miles west of Bozeman, known as the Randolph Brooks place, all under irrigation and well furnished with good buildings, and its yield in wheat, oats, barley and general farm products is in great abundance. Mr. McDonnell is a progressive young man, who sees with clear vision his opportunities for advancement and is alert and resolute in seizing and using them. His skill and industry as a ranchman, his intelligent aid in all matters of public interest in the community and his engaging social qualities have given him a strong hold on the confidence and regard of his fellows, and a well-founded influence in his district and county.

MICHAEL McDONNELL.—Within the confines of Montana are many men of ability and inflexible integrity of purpose who have won success by their own efforts in the productive industries which have made the commonwealth one of so marked importance. Such an one is Mr. McDonnell, who, being essentially the architect of his own fortunes, is now one of the leading farmers of the Madison valley and a citizen valued, respected and honored. Though Mr. McDonnell is a native of the Emerald Isle, he has passed practically his whole life in the United States and is unmistakably imbued with the progressive spirit of the great west. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on September 29, 1849, this county being likewise the birthplace of his parents, John and Judith (McCormick) McDonnell. Shortly after the birth of Michael his father emigrated to America, where, two years later, he was joined by his wife and their three sons and three daughters. The family remained in the state of New York until the death of the husband and father, when they removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where the devoted mother passed the residue of her life. Michael McDonnell secured his education in the schools of New York and Iowa, and thereafter learned the boilermaker's trade with his brother, the owner of the Union Iron Works in Des Moines and one of the influential business men of that city and a director in one of its leading banking institutions. In 1899 he made a visit to his brothers, Michael and John McDonnell, who are likewise residents of Gallatin county, and also made the tour of the Yellowstone National Park and thence through to the Pacific coast.

In 1868 Mr. McDonnell started for Montana, meeting his brother John at Salt Lake City, the two then continuing their journey in company. Upon arriving in Helena he found employment at his trade, but about nine months later the proprietor of the shop surreptitiously left the locality, and Mr. McDonnell lost practically the entire amount of wages due him for his full term of service. He then entered the employ of A. M. Holter & Bros., taking charge of their sawmill on Sixteen Mile creek, for about one year, when he came to the Madison valley in Gallatin county, purchasing a herd of cattle and here continuing in the stock business for four years. He then disposed of his cattle interests and turned his attention to mining, the ultimate result being that he lost all he had accumulated. He then came again to Gallatin county, and has ever since been identified with its agricultural and stockgrowing industries. In 1880 he purchased from his brother John a portion of his present ranch property, and has since added to his original tract until he has a fine estate of 1,400 acres, eligibly situated on the Madison river, and located about five miles west of the village of Logan, which is his postoffice address.

Practically the entire ranch is supplied with an effective system of irrigation, and Mr. McDonnell here secures very extensive crops of hay, the principal product of the ranch. The present season (1901) he estimates that his hay crop will be in excess of 500 tons. He also continued to raise cattle, but less extensively than formerly, giving special attention to highgrade shorthorn stock. On one occasion he provided a man with 100 head of cattle to be handled on shares, but this individual disappeared with the entire herd and no trace of him has ever been found. In all that touches the prosperity and material advancement of the community Mr. McDonnell has maintained a lively interest, and he has served as school trustee for the long term of twelve years, while he has also rendered efficient service as road supervisor. His political adherency is with the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he is an earnest supporter. On January 29, 1881, Mr. McDonnell was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lane, who was born in Ireland and the daughter of Patrick Lane, who emigrated to the United States, eventually coming to Montana and being now one of the representative ranchmen of Jefferson county. Mr. McDonnell and his wife have an interesting family of nine children, Robert Emmett (named in honor of the distinguished Irish patriot), Mary Ellen, Julia, John, Stephen, Henry, Lizzie, Lucy, Rose and Charles. Mr. McDonnell has achieved success by legitimate means and as the result of his own industry and effort. Such men constitute the element which has made Montana develop into a great state, and such men also have proved what may be accomplished by those who are willing to take advantage of the opportunities here afforded in the various fields of industrial activity.

WM. L. McDONNELL, the oldest son of John and Harriet C. McDonnell, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, is a typical Montana ranchman of the best class. He is a native of the state, and to the manor born. His life began May 16, 1866, amid the picturesque scenery and growing agricultural wealth of Madison valley, Gallatin county. The public schools of Gallatin City furnished him his elementary education, supplemented by a course at Bozeman College, and he also took a course at the Englehorn Business College in Helena.

Mr. McDonnell was married February 6, 1893, to Miss Catherine L. Waterman, a native of the Gallatin valley and a daughter of C. H. Waterman, a brief account of whose useful life is given in this work. They have three children, all of tender years, namely: John Erval, Anna Cecilia and Catharine Aline. He has a farm of 320 acres situated one mile and a half west of Bozeman, all under irrigation and in an advanced condition if improvement, producing annually bounteous and profitable crops of hay, wheat, oats and barley. He has also an excellent, well built, and conveniently arranged farm residence, nicely furnished and supplied with all necessary modern conveniences, and surrounded by a full complement of fine barns and other outbuildings. He has a particularly fine farm, and its products are above the average of even this prolific region in quantity and quality, and was awarded first prize for oats at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1899. He is a progressive young man of superior mental endowments and scholastic attainments, and has before him a future full of promise in this rapidly advancing state where brawn is well rewarded and brain is at a premium. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers. In politics he is always interested, having an earnest regard for the welfare of the community and all local concerns have in him an interested spectator.

DANIEL C. McKENZIE, one of the prominent sheepgrowers of Powell county, residing on an extensive ranch near Avon, has fully demonstrated his ability as a man of rare executive talent and alive to the possibilities of the state that for many years have been his home. He was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on June 12, 1853, the son of Roderick and Catherine (McKay) McKenzie, natives of Scotland, who immigrated to Canada in early days and there lived and died. At the time of his parents' death our subject was ten years of age, and his educational advantages had been quite limited. In 1869 he removed to Massachusetts where he secured temporary employment, but in a short time he went to Wisconsin and engaged in the business of lumbering near Green Bay, where he remained three years. Impressed with the adage that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," he pushed on to Minnesota, arriving there in 1875, where he continued the business of lumbering, going thence to Manitoba, Canada. In 1879 Mr. McKenzie came to Montana, his initial point being Helena, where, for the following three years he worked at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently for the Kimberly Brothers, lumbermen. It was through this connection that Mr. McKenzie was induced to locate on his present valuable property in Deer Lodge county. On Dog creek, two miles below the present residence of our subject, a sawmill was established, in the construction of which he had charge; and so favorably was he impressed with the possibilities of the vicinity that, in 1883, he located a preemption claim of 160 acres, and has since resided upon it, developing a fine and lucrative business in stockraising. It lies seven and one-half miles south of Avon and thirteen miles from Deer Lodge. To the original claim he has since added eleven sections of railroad land, and leases three and one-half sections of state land, which gives him a total of 9,600 acres, and here he carries a band of between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep, sixty head of cattle and about twenty-five head of horses. For the purpose of irrigating this tract Mr. McKenzie has constructed ten miles of ditch, supplying 900 acres with water. The improvements made in the way of buildings are very substantial, including a handsome residence and a building, 50x185 feet, for the protection of sheep, and numerous barns for cattle, horses, etc. All of the sheep sheds are enclosed and covered with cedar shingles, Mr. McKenzie having been the first man in the state to demonstrate the value of this description of roofing for sheep sheds.

On October 8, 1892, Mr. McKenzie was married to Miss Susanna McGillaroy, a native of Ontario, Canada, daughter of James and Susanna (Campbell) McGillaroy, of Scotland. Her parents came to Canada at an early day, where they died. Mr. McKenzie is a Republican and influential in the ranks of his party. Enjoying the esteem of all with whom he is acquainted, he is recognized as a man of great force of character and broad, progressive views, a splendid type of the stalwart Montanians who have brought the state to the front by their sagacity and ability.

THOS. J. McKENZIE, M. D.—The subject of this sketch, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the great northwest, may not inappropriately be said to have been reared in the profession. His father was one of its eminent exemplars in west Tennessee before and after the Civil war, and during that memorable struggle saw hard and long service as a surgeon in the Confederate army, being relieved from his arduous duties only during a period of captivity after the battle of Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner; and even during that period, being called upon frequently to attend the wounded among his captors. His name was James Franklin McKenzie, and he was born in Kentucky, the son of a Scotch gentleman who emigrated from his native country to the Blue Grass state at the beginning of the century, about 1800. The elder Dr. McKenzie, after a long and useful life, devoted to the service of his fellows, the amelioration of human sufferings and the upbuilding of mankind, died in Texas in 1892, leaving a large estate as the fruit of his labors and judicious investments. His wife, the mother of Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie, was Elizabeth Galbraith, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of a South Carolina planter, whose father was an emigrant from England in Colonial days. He soon adopted the spirit of the American people, and when the tyranny of the mother country became unbearable, he joined hands and forces with his neighbors and rendered good service to his adopted land in the Revolutionary war, and again in the war of 1812. Mrs. McKenzie's father was a first cousin to Hon. Isham C. Harris, for a long time previous to his death a United States senator from Tennessee, and at the breaking out of the Civil war governor of the state, being distinguished in that capacity for many achievements, but especially as the first man in all the south to fully equip an army and place it in the field, having had manufactured under his supervision even the gun caps for its use.

Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie was the third of twelve children born to his parents, and was educated at Henderson, Tenn. Having chosen his father's profession as his own, he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine for two years and the Louisville Medical College for two, being graduated from the latter in 1889. He did not linger in the east, but came at once to Anaconda, Mont., and entered upon the practice of his profession with a fertility of resource, a vigor of action, a manifest thoroughness of equipment for his work, and withal a grace of manner, which soon secured for him a commanding position among its practitioners, and a high place in the general estimation of the community. While conducting a general practice, and slighting no portion of its demands upon him, he has given more direct and particular attention to surgery than any other branch, and has been called to active service in it. He is surgeon for the B. A. & P. Railroad Company and the Anaconda Copper Company, and is assistant surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Company. He is also surgeon for St. Ann's Hospital.

The Doctor was married in 1890 to Miss Thula Hardenbrook, a native of Montana, whose family were among the early settlers at Deer Lodge, having come from Iowa or Missouri about the year 1862. They have three children: Frank, born

August 13, 1891; John Allen, born July 15, 1894; and Anna, born July 4, 1896.

In the literature of his profession and the organizations formed for its co-operative work and advancement, the Doctor has a constant and earnest interest. He is a member of the Montana State Medical Association, of which he is first vice-president, and of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association. Among the fraternal orders, he belongs to the order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and deeply concerned for the welfare of his party, but takes no active part in party management and seeks no official recognition.

JOHN McLEOD.—Among those who, in connection with industrial activities, have attained distinctive success and prestige in Gallatin county and are recognized as representative citizens of the state, is Mr. McLeod, and though there may be no exciting chapters in the record of his career, it has been one signally true to high ethical standards and one that has been prolific of individual and objective good. Such men conserve the state's prosperity and pride, and it is just and proper to chronicle their lives in a work devoted to Montana's early history and progressive men. As the name indicates, Mr. McLeod comes of stanch old Scottish lineage, a native of Kings county, Prince Edward Island, where he was born May 12, 1848, the son of William and Mary (McDougall) McLeod, the former a native of picturesque old Inverness-shire in the Highlands of Scotlands; the latter, of equally pure Scottish descent, was born in Queens county, Prince Edward Island, where her marriage to Mr. McLeod was solemnized. The father of our subject immigrated to America when a young man and became one of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Prince Edward Island. He was a man of fine intellectuality and sterling character, and became one of the representative citizens of his section of the Canadian dominion. While he has passed to the great beyond, the widow still lives upon the old homestead.

John McLeod passed his early years at home, securing his preliminary educational discipline in the excellent public schools, and thereafter continuing his studies in the Provincial Normal School at Charlottetown, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866. He immediately put his scholastic acquirements to practical use, turning his attention to pedagogic work in which he successfully engaged for a period of two years, removing thence to Nova Scotia, where he passed one winter and then came to the United States, accompanied by his brother Robert, who died in Bozeman, Mont., in 1875. They proceeded to Portland, Me., and thence made their way to Chicago, where they tarried a few months, after which they continued their journey toward the sunset gates. Thus it came about that they arrived in Montana in the year 1870. After working for a few months in the mines our subject came to the Gallatin valley, and a year later again turned his attention to mining, his identification with this industry covering a period of about five years, usually passing the winter seasons in the Gallatin valley. In 1875 Mr. McLeod took up a tract of land on West Gallatin river and engaged in farming about three years, when he sold the place. In 1882 he effected the purchase of his present fine property, then known as the R. T. Burnett ranch, located near East Gallatin river and four miles northeast of Belgrade, the postoffice address of the family when on the ranch. The place comprises 200 acres, and its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it requires no irrigation. He has devoted especial attention to the raising of oats, but has diversified his farming as judgment dictated. At the time of this writing (August, 1901) he is giving over a larger portion of the farm to the raising of hay, and purposes to give more attention in the future to the raising of high-grade cattle. The ranch is one of the best improved in this section of the state, the residence being one of commodious order and modern architectural design, while the barns and other requisite outbuildings all indicate the progressive spirit and good judgment of the owner. Mr. McLeod also has a fine residence property in the city of Bozeman, where the family maintain their home during the winter seasons that the children may avail themselves of the superior educational advantages afforded in that city.

In politics Mr. McLeod gives a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, and has been an influential worker in its cause and a prime factor in its local councils. As a man of vigorous mentality and mature judgment he has naturally been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the district court for a term of three years, and at the expiration of the same was chosen as his own successor; he has now served in this capacity for a period of seven years. In 1898 Mr. McLeod was the successful candidate of his party for representative of Gallatin county in the lower house of the state legislature, and has proved an active and efficient working member of that body. In all the relations of life he has so deported himself as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and his position in the confidence and regard of the people of Gallatin county is assured.

On the 9th of July, 1882, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Williams, who was born in North Carolina, the daughter of G. B. and Ellen (Edney) Williams, natives respectively of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have three daughters and one son, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Bessie L., Mary F., Bertha E. and John Bryan. Fraternally our subject is identified with Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, K. of P., at Bozeman.

ROBERT F. McLEAN.—Blackfoot valley, Powell county, Mont., is prolific of successful and enterprising ranchmen, and prominently among them is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch. His fourteen years' residence in the state and territory have witnessed the upbuilding of a fine and lucrative enterprise at his hands, and one of which he may be justly proud. Robert F. McLean was born in New Brunswick in 1862. His parents were Archibald A. and Elizabeth (Fowler) McLean. The father was a Scotchman, a farmer, and came to New Brunswick, Canada, in the 'forties, and died in New Brunswick. Elizabeth McLean, the mother, was also born in Scotland and passed away from earth in New Brunswick.

At the age of sixteen years the subject of this article left home and went to Bangor, Me., where he continued to work industriously for two years. He then departed from Bangor and removed to New Hampshire, where he remained but six months; thence to Oshkosh and Mariette, Wis., residing in the latter place three years. Leaving there he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was engaged in various employments for four years. It was in 1887 that Mr. McLean first came to Montana. He remained in the territory until it had been admitted into the Union, and then went to Hood River, Ore., where he passed three years in the lumber business, after which he returned to Montana, and has since continued to reside in the Blackfoot valley. For five years he was engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. McLean was married to Mrs. Mary J. Armstrong, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have one child—Hazel McLean. There is an air of general prosperity around the 800-acre ranch of Mr. McLean. It lies one mile east of Ovando and is devoted to general farming and stockraising, and it can be said that he is pre-eminently a successful man, financially and socially.

HERBERT McNULTA.—Educated for the navy at Annapolis, Mr. McNulta has found agreeable and profitable use for his knowledge of mathematics and engineering in the mining regions of Montana, where he has rendered valuable technical and expert service. He was born at Bloomington, Ill., November 23, 1862, the son of John and Laura (Pelton) McNulta, the former of whom was born in New York city in 1837, and died in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1900. He was a very prominent lawyer, and enjoyed a national reputation as a disciple of Isaac Walton. His widow, who is living in Chicago, was born in Connecticut in 1844. Mr. McNulta received his education in the public schools of Bloomington and the State University at Normal, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1880. He was then appointed to a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and at the close of his four-years course went on a two-years cruise. From 1886 to 1889 he followed civil engineering at Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and Mobile, Ala. He followed this with a term of study and constructive engineering of a year and a half in the shops of the Brush Electrical Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was afterward connected with the Detroit Electrical Works until October, 1893. Then, for a short time, he was in the employ of the Belle City Street Railway Company, of Racine, Wis.; then with the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company in Chicago, as master mechanic and chief electrician. From 1895 to 1897 he was consulting engineer with the Frank B. Rae Company, of Chicago. In January, 1897, he came to Helena, Mont., as superintendent of the Helena Power & Light Company, and in January, 1899, when to Cripple Creek as consulting engineer of the Colorado Electric Power Company. In August, 1899, he removed to Anaconda to take the position of manager of the electric light and railway, water works and townsite departments of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. At Annapolis, Md., in 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Presly Marchland, daughter of the late Commodore John B. Marchland, of the United States navy, and Margaret Donelson Thornton. She was a native of Baltimore, Md., where she was born in 1864.

JOHN H. McQUEENEY.—Among the representative citizens of Montana's metropolis is Mr. McQueeney, who has conducted an extensive transfer business in Butte for years and who is the owner of valuable real estate and mining interests. He was born in the beautiful city of New Haven, Conn., on November 30, 1843. He comes of stanch Irish lineage, his father, Patrick McQueeney, having been born in the Emerald Isle, whence he emigrated to the United States about 1840, locating in New Haven, from which city he removed to Chicago in 1854, and there devoted the remainder of his life principally to mercantile pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine McHugh, was likewise a native of Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized and her death occurred in Chicago in 1896. They had eight children, of whom John H. was the second and he is the only one now living.

To the excellent schools of Chicago John H. McQueeney is indebted for his early education, and later he completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in that city. He then secured a position in the manufactory of the Coxe inks and extracts, and thereafter he was employed in various capacities in Chicago until 1879, when he himself engaged in the manufacture of extracts, this being his initial business venture. His business adaptability, however, soon created a demand for his services in other ways, and he came to the west in the employ of the Utah & Northern Railroad, as cashier, following the line of construction from Utah into Montana. Severing his connection with the company in the spring of 1883 he located in Butte, and engaged in the transfer business, and with this line of enterprise he has since been continuously identified, his business growing with the growth of the city and being now of extensive scope and importance and one which has been managed with financial ability from the first. Mr. McQueeney has the distinction of having been the first to erect a house in South Butte, or rather to establish one there, for the house was built at Blackfoot while he was employed on the railroad. It was put together with bolts, and as the line of the road advanced the house was taken apart and brought on the construction train to various points until it was permanently stationed in South Butte. Mr. McQueeney is essentially a business man and he has accumulated valuable realty in Butte, Chicago and South Butte, including improved business and residence properties. He has also made and now has large investments and holdings in mining properties.

In politics he renders the Democratic party an unequivocal support and though he gives active aid to the party he has been averse to serving in any official capacity, though he held with ability the important office of chairman of the board of county commissioners of Silver Bow county from 1889 to 1893 and rendered valuable service to the county and the city of Butte. Fraternally he is identified with Freemasonry, as a member of Silver Bow Lodge, Deer Lodge Chapter and Montana Commandery, of Butte, and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Helena. On July 9, 1873, Mr. McQueeney was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Daly, who was born in Lockport, Ill., to which state her parents removed about 1837, among the pioneers of that commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. McQueeney have two children, Estella, wife of M. V. Conroy, of Butte, and Frederick, a student in the Butte high school.

DANIEL S. MACK.—A native of New York, where he was born May 23, 1859, and where he grew to the age of seventeen, attending the public schools and making good use of his time, Daniel S. Mack's parents were Daniel and Katharine (Quinn) Mack, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. Daniel Mack was a noted silversmith and jeweler, and the father of six children, of whom Daniel S. was the first born. In 1876 Mr. Mack settled in the forests of Michigan and engaged in the lumber business, continuing in that in various ways until 1885, when he was put in charge of the extensive lumber interests of E. Golfer, which he controlled until the next summer, when he took charge of the Pine River Lumber Company, of Wisconsin. From there he moved into Minnesota and operated a well-digging machine for some eight months. In 1888 he came farther west, and, reaching Montana, located in Castle and engaged in mining for about a year, then went to Butte and mined there for another year, when he removed to Madison county and followed mining within its limits until April, 1900, when he returned to Butte and again began mining operations in the neighborhood of that city, in which he is still engaged and one of the owners of a very rich gold mine near the town. He has also worked as a stonemason, and at other profitable occupations which presented themselves, being a man of energy and industry.

Mr. Mack was married on March 25, 1890, to Miss Rachell Hodgen, of Livingston, a daughter of N. H. Hodgen, a prosperous farmer and freighter of Washington. Her mother was Miss Phoebe Hurley, a daughter of Robert Hurley, of Missouri, also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have five children, namely, Mabel, Maude, Esther, Albert and George, all of them yet at home. The life of Mr. Mack has not been full of adventure and hardship, but it has had enough of variety to make it interesting, and enough for the exercise of every faculty to develop in good measure the sterling qualities of head and heart for which the pioneers of America are so renowned. Every demand on time or strength has been fully met, every emergency has found him ready, every duty of good citizenship has been promptly and fully performed. He stands well in the good opinion of his fellow men, and is most highly esteemed by those who know him best.

ALEXANDER MACKEL.—Born and reared in the healthful atmosphere of the farm, gaining from its abundant outdoor exercise full physical development and strength of sinew, and being thus well fitted for any struggle that fate might have in store for him, Alexander Mackel, of Butte, brought to the practice of his profession a health of body and clearness of mind which have been exemplified in many a hard contest in the exciting forum of the courts. To these physical qualities he has added studious and thoughtful intellectual preparation for his business and has proven himself well equipped for any of its requirements. He is a native of Goodhue county, Minn., where his life began on December 12, 1871. His father, Ignatius Mackel, was a German who settled in Minnesota in early manhood, and carried on farming with fair success and prosperity until he died. His mother was Mary Busse, a member of an old Missouri family. Of their fifteen children Alexander was the fourth. He received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and finished at a state normal school, which he entered in 1890 and attended a year and a half, then his professional studies began at the law school of the State University in 1892.

There he was graduated in 1894, was at once admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota and in the fall was elected county attorney of Norman county and served two years. He then removed to Texas and remained a year and a half. Then after a short visit to Minnesota, he started for Montana to establish his permanent home. He arrived at Butte on December 15, 1898, and began immediately a vigorous practice of his profession in all its branches, and as one of the attorneys for the unions, notably for the Clerks' Union, which was seeking a 6 o'clock closing of the business houses. He gave this matter especial attention and succeeded in winning the cause and securing the desired result. In 1901 he was appointed chief deputy county attorney and during his tenure of the office was engaged in many notable trials for murder and other great crimes, in which he was pitted against some of the most prominent lawyers of the state. But he did not lose a single case of the kind, and by his professional learning, skill as a tactician, earnestness in prosecution and ready marshaling of all his forces in a contest, soon established himself firmly in the public estimation as one of the bar's most resourceful and successful members. Mr. Mackel is an Odd Fellow, and has held the office of noble grand. He is also a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, a Son of Herrmann and a Yeoman of America. He was the first presiding officer of his lodge in the last named body. In politics he affiliates with the Populist party, in whose service he was active in Minnesota, and by invitation made a vigorous canvass of that state in behalf of the fusion ticket in the fall of 1900. While residing there he was a member of the state national guard, and was second lieutenant in one of its leading companies. He is a gentleman of superior social qualities, of high character and of unflagging industry—one of the chosen on whom the profession delights to bestow her laurels and the public its proofs of confidence and esteem.

PERRY H. MANCHESTER is a native of Calhoun county, Mich., born in the city of Battle Creek, on November 6, 1843. His father, Elias C. Manchester, a native of New York, removed to Michigan early, taking up his residence in Calhoun county in 1836 and becoming one of its pioneers, and here he passed the residue of life. The family has long been identified with America, Caleb Manchester, the grandfather of Perry H. Manchester, having been likewise a native of the Empire state. His mother traces back to the Plymouth Rock landing in 1620, as before her marriage she was Amy A. Howland. She was, however, born in New York, her immediate ancestors being of that Howland family who made early settlement in New Bedford, Mass., and were connected with the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Manchester was a birthright member. Of the ten children born to Elias C. and Amy A. Manchester all are living save one, and five of the sons gave yeoman service as Union soldiers in the Civil war.

Perry H. Manchester, one of these five sons, at the age of eighteen years abandoned his studies to respond to the call of his country "To arms for the defence of the Union." He enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service on July 29, 1862. He went into camp at Jackson, and on September 5 accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C., where they were assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside. They then marched to Alexandria, Va., and again back to Washington, by their absence having by one day missed the battle of Antietam. They then took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in February, 1863, they went to Newport News, Va., one month later moving northward to Baltimore and finally to Kentucky, engaging there with Morgan's raiders in the battle at Horseshoe Plains. Mr. Manchester was with the Army of the Cumberland while making its gallant record, was present at the fall of Vicksburg, from there went to Jackson, Miss., and back to Crab Orchard, Ky., where sickness incapacitated him for active duty, his regiment proceeding to Knoxville, Tenn., and leaving him in hospital. In the spring of 1864 he joined his regiment at Annapolis, Md., and then he participated in the memorable Peninsula campaign, seeing active service in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He was wounded on May 24, 1864, at North Anna river. The injury was not at first regarded as serious, but it proved so, as he was confined by it in a Washington hospital for some time, and finally removed by his father to the Harper hospital in Detroit, Mich., where he remained from September, 1864, until the close of the war, and he was on crutches when he received his discharge.

As soon as he was able Mr. Manchester entered the Eastman Business College in Chicago, where he was graduated in March, 1866, receiving the highest honors in a class of twenty-four. He secured a position as bookkeeper in Battle Creek, his native city, where he pursued this vocation until 1871, when he removed to Nebraska, took up a homestead in Clay county, and followed agriculture until 1880, when he returned to Battle Creek. He removed to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1881 and engaged in lumbering during the winter and then resumed bookkeeping in Battle Creek, and here he kept books until February, 1884, when he was chosen secretary and manager of a co-operative store at that place. After one year he conducted merchandising for himself until January, 1889, when he came to Montana, being located near Bozeman until October, when he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Nelson Story & Co. flour and feed business, in Butte. He was made manager in August, 1890, and continued in this executive incumbency until August 1, 1900, when Mr. Story disposed of the business. Mr. Manchester was employed by the new firm until January 19, 1901. In the March following he became manager of the Trull transfer business in Butte, which has since become known as the Montana Transfer Company. At the present time he is employed as a bookkeeper for the company and also acts as timekeeper and bookkeeper at the Nipper mine.

In politics Mr. Manchester is an unwavering adherent of the Republican party, and while residing in Nebraska held the office of justice of the peace. In April, 1901, he was elected an alderman from the Seventh ward of Butte and is in this office giving careful and efficient service. Fraternally he is now identified with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., as its treasurer, while he is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was in 1900 the commander of the order for the Department of Montana, and has held all the leading offices in the local post, being now quartermaster. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a past master of his lodge and has held the office of receiver for about five years. He is also affiliated with the Royal Templars of Temperance, and in each of these fraternities enjoys a merited popularity.

On November 6, 1867, Mr. Manchester was united in marriage to Miss Amitys Piper, who was born in Ontario county, N. Y., on January 18, 1845. Her maternal great-grandfather, Silas Phelps, was a soldier in the Continental army of the Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Manchester are: Theodore E., born September 20, 1868, was a member of Company G, First Montana Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in Manila on February 23, 1899, and is now a resident of the naval station, Bremerton, Wash.; Edward P., born January 3, 1871, married Miss Cornelia Enderly, resides in Portland, Ore.; Ora E., the only daughter, born July 11, 1876, remains at the parental home, being the wife of Chas. H. Little, the marriage ceremony being performed July 15, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of one child, Helen.

JOHN E. MANLEY.—From small beginnings the subject of this review has worked his way upward to a position where he is recognized as one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Deer Lodge county, his fine ranch being located eight miles south of the village of Helmville, his postoffice address. There is both lesson and incentive in reviewing the salient points in the career of a young man who has so husbanded his resources as to attain success. Such men honor the state, and Mr. Manley has won the right to be classed among the "Progressive Men of Montana."

Mr. Manley is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Houston county, November 28, 1862, the son of Anthony and Catherine (Mulcahy) Manley, the former a native of Manchester, England, who came to the United States with his parents when a lad of nine years. They first located in Pennsylvania, and became a coal miner, later removing to Minnesota and becoming one of the first settlers in Houston county, having located there in the early 'forties and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1888. He was well known in that section and was one of its influential citizens, being a prominent factor in the ranks of the local Democracy. After locating in Minnesota he returned to Pennsylvania, and there was solemnized his marriage to Catherine Mulcahy, who was born in Ireland, and who died at the old Minnesota homestead in 1897.

John E. Manley was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his educational training in his youth was received in the public schools of Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to farming for a number of years. In 1889, two years after his marriage, he came to Montana in company with his wife, and secured employment as a miner. Mr. Manley was ambitious, steadfast in his efforts and ever had in mind the object of establishing himself in an independent position. During all the years he worked in the mines he and his wife conserved their resources in every possible way, being economical and self-sacrificing, and eventually secured the fine ranch which is now their home and their personal estate, purchased in May, 1899, and located on Douglas creek. Here he is bringing his business and executive ability to bear with excellent results, devoting his attention specially to the raising of sheep and cattle, and carrying on diversified farming. He is upright and straightforward in all the relations of life, and is one of the valued members of the community. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and is ever ready to contribute his quota toward any enterprise which will enhance the public welfare. Mr. Manley has three brothers who have likewise shown themselves to be worthy sons of the republic. One of them, Robert E. Manley, was a practicing lawyer in North Dakota at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, but enlisted and was sent to the Philippines, where he obtained a position in the government administrative department at Manila. He recently returned to the United States on leave of absence, and has been delivering a series of lectures on Philippine subjects. Of the other brother it may be said that James E. is a successful attorney at law in North Dakota, while Frank P. is general agent in Chicago for a prominent life insurance company.

On May 24, 1887, Mr. Manley was married to Miss Nellie Gaffney, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of William Gaffney, a native of Illinois who became a pioneer of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Manley have three children: Catherine, Emmett and Clifford.

TIMOTHY B. MANNIX, of Helmville, Powell county, Mont., is one who can look back with much satisfaction upon his twenty years' residence in state and territory. Locating in the famous Blackfoot valley he has made a specialty of sheepraising, and has been eminently successful. He is of Irish ancestry, although born in the traditional "Hub," Boston, in 1840, a son of Timothy and Margaret (Hickey) Mannix, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1837 and settled in Boston, where the father was for many years an affluent and successful grocery and provision merchant. He died in 1884 at the advanced age of eighty-four years; his widow died in Malone, N. Y., whither the father had moved the family on retiring from business in Boston. At the time of the removal Timothy B. Mannix, our subject, was fifteen years of age.

With the opening of the Civil war the young Irish-American, fired with patriotic fervor, enlisted at Malone, in Company I, Sixteenth New York Infantry, on April 28, 1861, being among the first to answer to the urgent call for volunteers. His regiment was under command of Col. Davis, and his company of Capt. Seever. For six weary weeks the command was in barracks at Albany, N. Y., and then ordered to the front. A short time previous the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry had been mobbed by citizens on their way through Baltimore. Many deaths had resulted and the route was considered dangerous during that period of intense bitterness. Yet it was over this same ground that the Sixteenth New York Infantry was called upon to pass, and, if necessary, open the initial land battle of the great struggle. However, they reached Washington unmolested, and were reviewed by President Lincoln and Gen. Winfield Scott. Mr. Mannix was with his regiment during the peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, including the siege of Yorktown, and the series of hard-fought battles which followed, among which are West Point, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Charles City and Malvern Hill. On retirement from front of Richmond, his regiment was in the battles which culminated in the hard-fought engagement at Antietam, and on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac participated in the battles at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, and the terrible conflict at Gettysburg. Mr. Mannix was promoted to corporal, second sergeant, and on termination of term of service was tendered a commission in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, Col. Curtis, but declined.

Following this brilliant military service our subject returned to Massachusetts where he engaged in business. But the war spirit still ran high, and in 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, going to Newbern, N. C., and was in active service until the close of the war. He then received the appointment of keeper at the Clinton, N. Y., prison, a branch of Sing Sing. Here he remained six years, but a short time previous to accepting this position was engaged in the lumber business.

A little over twenty years ago, in 1881, Mr. Mannix came to the territory of Montana. In 1882 he located in the Blackfoot valley, then in Deer Lodge, now Powell county, and has since been engaged in ranching, having one of the finest properties in the valley. His residence, one of the handsomest and most eligible, is situated four miles east of Helmville. In the management of this estate and in providing every comfort for his family he takes great pride, and they all live generously and happily.

By act of the last Montana legislature the new county of Powell was formed from a portion of Deer Lodge. Mr. Mannix received the appointment of county commissioner and is still serving in that office. For the past ten years he has been justice of the peace and notary public, and for eight years clerk of the school board. Politically he is a Republican, socially a popular citizen, a firm friend, broadminded and liberal with everybody.

Mr. Mannix has been twice married. His first wife was Misss Leonora Redden, a native of New York who died several years ago. His present wife, Sabina (Biglin) Mannix, was born in the state of New York. She is the daughter of Martin and Anne (Conlin) Biglin, both natives of Sligo, Ireland. Her father, a Scotch-Irishman, soon after coming to the United States engaged successfully in ore and iron contracting in the state of New York, and became an old and prominent resident of that portion of the country. Her brother, Nicholas Biglin, was a Union soldier during the Civil war and died in Andersonville prison. To Mr. and Mrs. Mannix have been born three children: William H., Charles M. and Fred T. Mannix.

JAMES W. MARDIS.—Coming to Montana in 1864 and being closely identified with its progress and development, and in many ways exhibiting the traits of character which have made the frontiersmen of America the most picturesque and interesting type of our cosmopolite citizenship, the late James W. Mardis, of Bozeman, was a typical pioneer and enjoyed the distinction of being worthy the highest confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1841, the son of John Samuel and Margarita (Whike) Mardis, also natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer in his native state, and also engaged in raising stock. In 1850 he removed to Iowa and acquired large tracts of land which he cultivated until 1892. He then removed to California, where he died after a residence of about a year at the age of seventy-four. His widow returned to Iowa after his death, and is still living in that state. She was born in 1819. Mr. Mardis was educated in the public schools, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served about a year, when an accident which crushed one of his legs below the knee so disabled him that on his discharge from the hospital he was honorably released from the service on account of his disability. He returned to Iowa and his physicians advised him to "go west," and on April 26, 1864, he and his wife started with a party of friends for what is now Montana, then a part of Idaho. They came by way of Cheyenne and the Bridger route, and arrived at Virginia City August 26, 1864, having camped six days before just below where the city of Bozeman now stands. During the first winter after his arrival Mr. Mardis engaged in mining. In the spring he opened a butcher shop which he conducted until the spring of 1866, when he removed to the Gallatin valley and located a strip of land adjoining that of D. E. Rouse on the south. In 1872 he sold this land to Mr. Rouse and took up his residence in Bozeman, farming land he had located near Fort Ellis, as he could not remain on the ranch continuously on account of the hostility of the Indians. When the fort was located on his land and he was thus deprived of his farm, he purchased another three miles south of Bozeman on which he lived until 1899. He then rented it and removed to Bozeman, where he died October 24, 1901. From 1882 to 1886 he also conducted a meat market in Bozeman.

In politics he was a Democrat; in fraternal relations an Odd Fellow, holding the rank of past noble grand; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Pioneers of Montana. In religion he was a member of the Episcopal church. He was married January 14, 1864, to Miss Harriet A. Noe, a native of Ohio and daughter of James H. Noe, who was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1814. Her father removed with his parents to Ohio when he was eight years old, and there became a mechanic and later a farmer. In 1853 he removed to Iowa where he remained until his death, in 1881, engaged in farming. His widow, whose maiden name was Caroline S. Page, and who was a native of Broome county, N. Y., died in 1896. Their family consisted of three sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Mardis was the fifth child. She was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1845. In 1854 her parents removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and most of her youth was passed there on a farm, while her education was secured in the public schools of the neighborhood. She expected to enter Mt. Vernon College, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1862, when her elder brother enlisted in the Union army and she, although only seventeen, was obliged to take his place to a certain extent on the farm. She and this brother had been close companions, and she deeply felt the separation and formed many plans to follow him to the field as a nurse or drummer boy, but the thought of her mother's grief at such a course deterred her from it. Her destiny was, however, scarcely less heroic. She stayed at home to be her father's "oldest boy;" rode the reaper to help him harvest sixty-five acres of grain and aided him in other arduous labor on the farm. The honors of a "drummer boy" came to her also. In the entertainments and oyster suppers now and then got up for the benefit of soldiers who happened to be at home for a few days, in the band organized to render martial music her younger brother played a fife and she beat the snare drum. In all her subsequent life the heroic element has been abundant. The long journey across the plains, full of adventure and danger, her long and lonely residence on the frontier in troublous times, when every hour was fateful; her resolute courage, her readiness for emergencies, her generosity, her great fertility of resources, were all features in the tragedy of life which was all about her in real and vigorous activity for many years. Since her husband's death she has conducted the business of the ranch with skill and success, and managed her affairs with the ability of a master spirit. Her family consists of four children: John H., who was born in Alder gulch November 1, 1864, the first white boy born in Montana, and is now living in New Orleans in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Abbie E., now Mrs. W. H. Congdon, of Bozeman; Mary May Montana, now Mrs. J. H. Holliday, of Livingston; and James Edward, living at Bozeman; another daughter, Harriet A., is deceased. The journey of Mr. and Mrs. Mardis across the plains in 1864 was their wedding trip, and had romance enough in it to satisfy the most exacting. She now makes her home at Bozeman.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH.—At the advanced age of eighty-six, resting from his labors and looking back over his useful and well-spent life, the fruits of which are seen on every hand in the development and progress of the state, Prof. Benjamin F. Marsh may justly enjoy the satisfaction that springs from a knowledge that he has lived to good purpose and that the world is better and wiser through his efforts. He is a native of Vermont, where he was born November 7, 1815, in the township of Woodstock, one of the thirteen children of Otis and Julia (Ransom) Marsh, of whom only three now survive, one of them dying in infancy and two losing their lives during the Civil war. The father died at the age of sixty-five, and the mother when she was eighty-four. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools. At the conclusion of his course therein he entered upon his professional training at Norwich University when he was sixteen years old, and four years later was graduated as a bachelor of arts and a civil engineer. After graduation he was given the professorship of mathematics in the institution, and held it until under the solicitation of Moncure Robinson, a civil engineer controlling extensive works, he left the university to accept employment in the Robinson corps which commenced an extensive survey in North Carolina, lasting two years. In 1837 he severed connection with Robinson and went to Georgia in the service of the Southern Railroad Engineering Bureau as a draughtsman, where he remained until 1839. He then entered the employ of the Georgia Railroad as construction draughtsman, and served in that capacity until 1843, when failing health forced his return to Vermont. After recuperating and regaining his usual vigor, he was again called to the chair of mathematics in his alma mater, which he filled until the Concord & Lebanon Railroad Company gave him the supervision of its mountain division department of construction. He remained in this capacity until 1847, when he became a division superintendent of construction of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, a position which he resigned to accept that of chief engineer of the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Indiana. After the completion of that road he occupied the same position in the service of railroads in Ohio, and later became chief engineer of the Eastern Texas Railroad. About this time he was laid up with bilious fever, and by the time he had recovered the Civil war had broken out, and the sixty-days limit in which to leave that section had expired. He was detained in the south so that his services might not be put into active operation in behalf of the north. During the war he occupied himself with reviewing a number of text books, and after its close was called to the chair of mathematics in Soule University, Tex., thereby securing means to travel to his northern home. On the way he stopped to see his friends in Indiana, but was made principal of the public schools of Cambridge City for a year, at the end of which he accepted a position under Solomon Meredith, United States surveyor-general for Montana, and in 1867 entered upon the survey of public lands under contract with the government, and as one of the deputies made the first survey of the kind within the limits of the present state, the magnitude of the work being easily ascertainable from the records in the surveyor-general's office.

Since 1889 Prof. Marsh has lived retired from active work, but his vigorous and energetic mind still keeps up with all matters of interest in his profession and the line of activity which he so signally dignified and adorned. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Blish. Four children were born to them, of whom two, Frank and Flora, are living, and the two others, Franklin and John, are deceased. Mrs. Marsh also was summoned to eternal rest in 1889. All of his mature life our subject has been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was for many years actively identified with the order of Freemasons. In politics he has been an active and zealous Republican since the organization of that party. Wherever he has lived and in whatever capacity he has been engaged, he has won and held the high respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him, both as a scholar and a man. His work is a most valuable contribution to the development of the state in which he has found happiness and renown, and in which he is deeply interested.

E BROOX MARTIN.—Of good old Scotch ancestry and Revolutionary stock in this country, descended from generations of tillers of the soil, the noble, independent avocation of the patriarchs, E. Broox Martin, of Bozeman, embodies in himself much that origin, history and circumstances contribute to make a self-reliant, resourceful and self-respecting man, and in his record exemplifies the fact that the conditions in his case were well bestowed and produced their proper and legitimate fruit. He was born in Oakland county, Mich., August 12, 1844, the son of William W. and Samantha (Stockwell) Martin, both natives of New York, as was also his grandfather, William Martin, the son of a thrifty Scotchman who immigrated to the United States in his early manhood and settled in New York, where he engaged in farming. Both of Mr. Martin's grandfathers were soldiers, and fought in defense of their country. His grandfather Martin, in the Revolutionary struggle, warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies and made his faith good by active service and conspicuous gallantry in the Continental army. His grandfather Stockwell was equally active and conspicuous in the war of 1812. The elder Martin, father of the subject of this sketch, was married at the age of twenty-one years, and immediately after, in 1819, took up his abode in the trackless wilderness of Michigan, being a genuine pioneer in that state. His residence was only about twenty-seven miles from Detroit, but it required a week to make the trip, owing to swamps and heavy timber. His house was absolutely alone in that locality the first year he lived in it, there not being another within a radius of twelve miles east and west and fourteen north and south. He lived to a ripe old age, departing this life December 31, 1891, just fifteen days short of being ninety years old. He had been a very useful citizen in his section, and had contributed freely of his time, energies and substance to the development of every good work. As he was one of the first, so was he one of the most forceful of the men who subdued the wilds of his adopted state to cultivation and useful productiveness; and he never forgot for a day the necessity of developing, concentrating and energizing the educational forces of the community along with the agricultural and manufacturing interests. He was one of the small band of far-seeing and determined men whose persistent efforts secured a free school system for Michigan. Being a great lover of liberty for all men, he was naturally opposed to negro slavery, and hesitated not to join and give valuable aid to the underground railway system which helped many a poor slave to freedom. Thus by industry and frugality he secured a competence for himself in wordly goods, and by performing every duty as it presented itself he won the regard and confidence of all his fellows. And at length, when his end came, he died full of honors as of years, leaving a memory which is an inspiration to his descendants and neighbors.

Mr. Martin secured his elementary scholastic training in the public schools of Michigan, and afterward attended the Agricultural College located at the capital of the state. When he had finished the course of instruction therein he returned to the homestead, and the following year began business as custom and merchant miller, in which he continued for twenty-five years, meeting with gratifying success until 1889, when he was burned out. He then removed to Montana, and upon his arrival at Bozeman organized the Bozeman Milling Company, and erected the plant which that company now operates. He served as general manager of the company until 1894, when he severed his connection with it; removing to Manhattan he took charge of a hotel at that place. While conducting this hostelry he leased 320 acres of farming land and put it all in barley, realizing an average crop of over fifty bushels to the acre for the entire body. At the end of the first season he retired from his lease and purchased the John Koch ranch, two and a half miles west of Bozeman, consisting of 320 acres. On this he has erected a commodious and comfortable residence and a number of unusually fine outbuildings. Mr. Martin was one of the principal promoters and a heavy stockholder in the Commercial National Bank; was its first president, holding the position for several years.

Mr. Martin was married April 2, 1879, to Miss Ella T. Clark, a daughter of Nathaniel Clark, of Pennsylvania, who removed from there to Michigan with his family many years ago, and settled in Osceola county. They were the parents of two children: Horace R., who has been a student at Bozeman College, and N. W., now deceased. While always occupied with his business and giving it all necessary attention, Mr. Martin has not been indifferent to public affairs or omitted his proper share of work in connection therewith. He served two terms in the lower house of the Michigan legislature, was a member of the town council in Reed City for many years, and was mayor or president of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being active and useful in the blue lodge and the chapter, and is also connected with the female adjunct of the order, the Eastern Star.

Mr. Martin's ranch is a model of neatness, taste and intelligent cultivation. He irrigates a portion of it, and the water is skillfully introduced and judiciously applied. The buildings are arranged about the grounds with a view to artistic effect as well as the usefulness for which they are intended. And the whole general effect of the home is pleasing. His principal crops on this ranch are oats and hay. He has in addition 640 acres on the other side of the river on which he raises large crops of wheat, oats and barley. Besides this body of land, he owns sixty acres in the west side addition to Bozeman, plotted into town lots and on the market for sale.

It need scarcely be added that Mr. Martin is an influential man in the community—that his counsel is much sought in matters of business and public affairs, and that he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and personal esteem of all who know him.

JAMES E. MARTIN.—Among those who have rendered valuable services in shaping the policy of the government of Montana since her admission to the statehood is Hon. James E. Martin, who was a member of the first legislature of the commonwealth and who is still serving as a representative of Gallatin county in the lower house. He came to Montana as a young man of twenty-four years of age, and thus became identified with the industrial life of this section in the early pioneer days, and though he subsequently was absent from Montana for a term of years, he returned as soon as he could do so. He is today one of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, making his home in Bozeman, and one of the progressive men who have done so much to forward the development and substantial prosperity of this beautiful agricultural section of the state.

Mr. Martin was born in Howard county, Mo., on August 16, 1840, the son of Thomas L. and Julia (Elliott) Martin, and one of a family of six children, of whom four are now living. Thomas L. Martin was born in Kentucky in 1810, and with his parents lett for the west when about two years of age. He made his home in what is now Howard county, Mo., and moved to Kansas in 1856, and was one of the pioneers of the state. He there engaged quite extensively in farming and in stockraising. He died in March, 1867, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife, the cherished mother of his children, was born in Missouri, where her death occurred in Holt county, when James F. was but nine years of age. The paternal grandparents of James E. Martin were David G. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Martin, the former one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He removed to Missouri in his declining years and there died at the age of four score years, in the same county in which James E. was born. His wife subsequently removed to Kansas, where she passed the remainder of her life.

James E. Martin was reared on the farm, being educated in the district schools, then accompanying his parents to Kansas, when he was about sixteen years of age. In that state he studied for a few months in Highland University, at Highland, Kan., but his education has been largely acquired through self-discipline and he is distinctly a man of broad general information and mature judgment, having gained much through his association with men and affairs. When about thirteen years of age Mr. Martin earned his first dollar and assumed his first individual responsibility by engaging to drive cattle, receiving forty cents per day. Within two years he was receiving $15 a month as a farm hand, working for neighbors near the old homestead in Kansas. In that state he remained until the spring of 1864, when he started on the long trip to Montana, the journey being uneventful and the party having no serious trouble with the Indians. He arrived in the Gallatin valley in September, and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and placed under effective cultivation. He here continued his residence for about three years, when the death of his father called him to Kansas to assist in settling the estate. He remained there until 1876, when he returned to Bozeman, where, in 1892, Mr. Martin erected a handsome residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, and here he has since maintained his home, having resigned the management of his farm to his elder son, a capable young business man. For fourteen years Mr. Martin served as cashier of the Gallatin County Bank at Bozeman, having been one of the organizers of that institution. In politics he has ever been a stalwart and uncompromising Democrat, and an active worker in the party, while his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Martin was elected as a representative of Gallatin county in the lower house of the First legislature of the new state of Montana in 1889, and he was a working member and one whose able services were appreciated both by his colleagues and his constituency. This First legislative assembly was attended with no little internal dissension and turbulence, as specific historical records only too plainly indicate, but Mr. Martin by his actions showed that they were those of a strong man and a wise and just legislator. In 1896 he was again elected to the legislature from his county, and in 1898 was chosen as his own successor, having thus been a member of the assembly of 1900-1901. In his legislative career he was assigned to membership on many important committees, and his every effort in the house was directed to the enactment of wise laws and for effective legislation along all lines. Mr. Martin has also been called upon to fill various county and city offices, and was incumbent of the important office of county commissioner for several terms. In all the relations of life, both public and private, he has retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has held membership for many years. After his return to Kansas Mr. Martin was there married, on July 27, 1871, to Miss Sallie Armstrong, a sister of Judge F. K. Armstrong, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. (To this sketch we refer the reader for more complete genealogical data.) Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, Roy E., who married Miss Avilla Hill, and who has the management of his father's farm, and James E., Jr., and Julia E., both at the parental home.

HERBERT O. CHOWEN, the popular and efficient postmaster of Great Falls, Mont., has led an eventful, busy and prosperous life, especially since coming to this city in 1884. He was born in Minneapolis, Minn., on October 11, 1859. His parents were George W. and Susan (Hawkins) Chowen, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont. The father was a compiler of abstracts of titles. He came to Minneapolis in 1854, and was the first register of deeds elected in Hennepin county, of which Minneapolis is the capital, and in this position he served several years. Subsequently he occupied different official positions. Mr. Chowen's paternal grandfather was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, where he passed his life. In early life Mr. Chowen enjoyed the advantages of the excellent public schools of Minneapolis, and then was matriculated in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. He then entered the office of Fletcher & Loring, remaining with this firm until 1884.

In that year he came to Montana and located at Great Falls, and for awhile, immediately following his arrival, he lived in a tent. The city was then in its infancy, and Mr. Chowen has lived to see it grow to magnificent proportions, and conscious that he has aided in this growth. For three years he was agent for James J. Hill and Paris Gibson, founders of the city, in looking up and examining the legality of titles, continuing in this employment, for which he was especially adapted, until 1887. He then entered into business on his own account, opening a real estate and loan office, in which he was engaged until he was commissioned postmaster of Great Falls by President McKinley in 1898. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank and its first vice-president

H. O. Chown

and a director for several years. The first flouring mill erected in that vicinity was built by Mr. Chowen in 1885. This later passed into possession of the Cataract Milling Company, of which he became president, retaining this position until the mill was sold. Another enterprise in which Mr. Chowen was largely interested was the organization of the Great Falls Opera House Company. In this he was the principal factor, and he was president of the company that erected the building at a cost of $65,000. When the public library was started in 1886 it was entitled the Veleria Library and Art Association. Mr. Chowen was its president during the years it was a private company. In 1891 it was given to the city with the condition that it should be supported by that corporation.

Politically Mr. Chowen has always been an active worker, and always in behalf of the Republican party. In all of the various campaigns he takes a deep and patriotic interest. He was a prime mover in the erection of the Park Hotel in 1885, and in 1892 he sold his interest. He has served with credit to himself and profit to the city on the school board of Great Falls. Mr. Chowen was married in 1886 to Miss Agnes Ball, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Alline and Beatrice. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He still holds much valuable real estate and ranch property. His financial interests are diversified and he is regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of Great Falls, and is well and favorably known.

PAUL E. MAYNARD.—The son of a leading lawyer in the east and himself a prominent and prosperous practitioner, it might almost be said that Paul E. Maynard, the subject of this review, came by inheritance to the taste which led him into his profession. The rank and standing he has in it, however, are the results of his own diligence, close attention to business and capacity both native and acquired.

He was born in Bradford county, Pa., November 20, 1874, a son of H. F. and Pamlia A. Maynard, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father is a very prominent lawyer and active and leading Democratic politician. He was the candidate of his party for state senator in 1900, but was of course defeated because of the enormous adverse majority in his county. He and his wife are both members of the Universalist church. Of their four children only our subject and a brother named Edward L. are living.

Mr. Maynard, the immediate subject of this sketch, received a good education, beginning in the public schools and finishing in the Elmira Business College for the academic and commercial part, after which he secured his professional training at Ithaca. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Illinois at Mount Vernon in that state, August 28, 1897, and at once formed a professional partnership with Max H. Kunze which lasted for a year. This was at Belvidere, Ill., and at the end of the year Mr. Maynard was elected city attorney of this town and also served as assistant state's attorney for Robert W. Wright, while the latter made a trip to Europe. In December, 1898, our subject returned to his eastern home and formed a partnership for the practice of law with his father, which continued until 1900, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Maynard came to Montana. From the time of his arrival to September, 1900, he was associated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, in the general office of the company at Anaconda. At the time last named he severed his connection with this company and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession on his own account, and has been eminently successful in his operations, winning the regard and respect of his professional brethren, and the enduring patronage of a large and increasing body of clients.

In political affiliation Mr. Maynard is an ardent Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a valued member of Belvidere, Ill., Lodge No. 60. On the 3d day of September, 1900, he suffered a great bereavement in the death of his mother, who was then summoned into eternal rest. In his new home Mr. Maynard is rapidly gaining ground, both professionally and in a personal way, being a desired addition to every social circle, and having a potential influence in regard to all matters of public interest.

HENRY W. MARTIN, one of the forceful, energetic business men of Powell county, Mont., has attained success and prominence during his twenty-one years' residence in state and territory, his superior business ability, sound judgment, enterprise and mechanical skill having served to place him in the front rank of prominent Montanians. He was born in England in 1860, the son of Edward W. and Mary A. (Morris) Martin; the father a native of England, coming to the United States in the spring of 1863 and locating in Waukesha county, Wis., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a coal miner by occupation. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Wales, and was married to Edward Martin in England in 1856. She survives her husband and is now living at the family home in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1880 Henry W. decided to leave home and seek his fortune in the rapidly developing northwest, his objective point being Montana. On his arrival he turned his hand to whatever he could find to do in the way of pushing onward. He drove freight teams, worked on railroads in various parts of the territory and Dakota, and at other occupations calculated to advance his temporal interests. By trade he is a stationary engineer, and has engaged in that line principally in the great mines of Montana. He thoroughly understands machinery and installed the huge plant in one of the big mines at Coloma. At present he is located on a most eligible stock ranch of 360 acres near Sunset, Powell county, settling there soon after the admission of Montana into the Union. He has been very successful and built up a magnificent business.

Mr. Martin has been twice married, first to Miss Ella Warner in July, 1891, a native of Montana, much beloved by all who knew her. She was a daughter of W. O. Warner, one of Montana's distinguished citizens. She died March 24, 1899. His present wife is Etta (Sanders) Martin, born in Iowa. She is the present postmistress of Sunset postoffice. By his first wife there were two children, Cora and Mabel. Politically Mr. Martin affiliates with the Democratic party. Socially the family number a wide circle of friends throughout the county of Powell and are highly esteemed by all.

JAMES J. MAYNE.—For the development of the great American northwest every country on the globe has been laid under tribute, and sturdy old England has sent her full quota. Among the valued and serviceable men of that quota is James J. Mayne, who was born in Cornwall county, April 14, 1844, where he lived and attended school until he was eighteen years old. In 1862 he came to America, landing at Montreal, Canada, and from there went to Lake Superior, on the United States' side, and secured employment from the government as commissary at a fort temporarily established to guard against depredations by the Indians. In the winter of 1862-3 he worked in the copper mine known as the Calumet, in Houghton county, Mich. After ten months of service there he started on an extensive tour, going to New York, Cuba, Central America and California, for the purpose of finding a desirable place in which to follow farming. In 1863 he located in the celebrated Grass valley in California, and there worked in the Blue Lead placer mines for awhile. He then became interested in a quartz mill, which he worked with moderate success. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he engaged in mining on the Comstock lode for four months at $4.00 per day. In the winter of 1865-6 he came to Last Chance gulch, Mont., where he bought a half interest in each of two claims, No. 12 and No. 13, paying therefor $800. The venture proved successful for a time, but worked out within a short time, and he then abandoned the claims. In the fall of 1866 he went to Cave gulch to purchase claims, and reached that point in time to witness the shooting affair over jumped claims in which six men were killed. Failing to find suitable ground under peaceful conditions there he went to Big Bend on the Salmon river, led thither by the gold excitement then prevailing in that neighborhood. There he resumed placer mining and engaged in other enterprises. He erected the first hotel in the camp and opened the first diggings on Napias creek. Ten months later, after an unprofitable experience in Idaho, he returned to Helena and resumed his mining operations, continuing them at New York gulch until 1869. At that time, with a capital of $5,000, he abandoned mining and went into stockraising in the American Bottom, now known as Lake Sewell. In this enterprise he was most successful and continued to carry on a profitable and expanding business for a period of thirty years, when he retired and took up his residence in Helena, where he is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent life, secure in the respect and cordial regard of all who have the pleasure of knowing him. This was in 1899, but since that time he has sold out his vast interests.

W. S. Matthews

In politics Mr. Mayne is a stanch Republican; in religious affiliation he is connected with the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, both lodge and encampment; the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the last he is a charter member of the first lodge organized in Wickes, Mont. In public office he served his people long and well. For twelve years he was justice of the peace at Avalanche in Meagher county, and was the first assessor elected in that county. Mr. Mayne was the tenth of fifteen children born to his parents, Joseph and Priscilla (Jewell) Mayne. The father died in 1851 at the age of fifty-three and the mother in 1882 at the age of seventy-nine. They left twelve children surviving them, of whom nine are still living. Both parents were natives of England, and spent their whole lives in that country. They were members of the Episcopal church, and prosperous as farmers.

In 1880 Mr. Mayne was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Johnson. Two children have blessed their union, namely: Mary Matilda, deceased, and James Jewell, who is still living. Mrs. Mayne's parents were Peter A. and Mary Johnson, members of the Episcopal church, of which she is also a communicant. Mr. Mayne considers his life a successful one because of the pleasures it enables him now to enjoy and of the good will his neighbors and acquaintances manifest toward him. In his opinion Montana is the fairest of the states, giving opportunity to all and ample reward for zealous and conscientious labor in every field of enterprise.

WINFIELD S. MATTHEW.—More than three decades have passed since Mr. Matthew became identified with the industrial activities of Gallatin county, Mont., and thus is entitled to consideration as one of the pioneers of the state. As a citizen his course has been such as to establish for him a reputation as a capable and progressive farmer and business man, and well worthy of utmost confidence and esteem. He served with signal loyalty and valor in the Union ranks during the Civil war and is deserving of honor as one of the veterans of that great internecine conflict. His finely improved and attractive ranch property is located three miles northwest of Bozeman, which is his postoffice address.

Winfield Scott Matthew is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Washington county, February 27, 1848. His father, Thomas Matthew, was born in Virginia, a worthy representative of one of the most prominent families of the Old Dominion. When a young man he removed to the Hoosier state, where he established himself in agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred in 1880, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty years. He was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and there developed a valuable farm. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Melinda Case, also a native of Virginia; her death occurred on the old Indiana homestead in 1852. Winfield S. Matthew was reared to farm life, waxing vigorous in mind and body under the sturdy discipline. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. He was a mere boy at the time when the dark cloud of civil war cast its pall over the national horizon, but his intrinsic patriotism was thoroughly quickened. On the 16th of December, 1863, when not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Johnson. It should be mentioned in this connection that three of his brothers also did gallant service in the Union ranks. Mr. Matthew was mustered in at Camp Noble, and thereafter accompanied his regiment to Indianapolis, where they remained a fortnight, after which they were sent to Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Huntsville, Ala., where they were assigned to garrison duty for several months. The regiment then returned to Nashville, participating in the memorable battle at that point, after which they proceeded to the city of New Orleans, and one week later to Mobile, Ala., taking part in the capture of Forts Spanish and Blakely. They then proceeded to Columbus, Miss., where they were stationed during the summer of 1865, and on the 18th of November of that year our subject received his honorable discharge at Vicksburg, being mustered out as corporal of his company. Victory having thus crowned the Union arms, the youthful veteran returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he enlisted in Company K, of the Thirtieth United States Regulars, with which he was sent to the west to assist in fighting the insubordinate Indians. No serious engagements were had during his term of service, and he was discharged in the spring of 1869. Within the early part of the succeeding year Mr. Matthew started for Montana, embarking at Kansas City, on the steamer Viola Belle, for the voyage up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where he arrived in due course of time. From that place he soon afterward went to Gallatin valley, where he turned his attention to farming, ultimately becoming associated with his brother, John T. Matthew, in the purchase of a tract of 160 acres from Henry and David Davis. The brothers thereafter continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on their ranch for a period of four years, after which they sold out, and our subject returned to Indiana. That he had a definite object in view is evident when we make record of the fact that on the 5th of April, 1877, he was there united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Vellam, who was born in that state, the daughter of John and Sophronia Vellam, both of whom are now deceased, the father having followed his trade of cabinetmaking in Indiana until the time of his demise. Mr. Matthew returned with his bride to Gallatin county, and here were born their ten children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Rose, Melinda, Violet, Florence, Clarence, Gertrude, Herman, Hollis, Emmet and Clement.

Upon his return to Montana Mr. Matthew purchased another ranch property in the Gallatin valley, one of the most favored sections of the state, and here he now has a valuable estate of 320 acres, under most effective irrigation and improved with a fine brick residence and other well-designed buildings required for the successful work of the farm. The homestead is located three and one-half miles northwest of the city of Bozeman, as has been previously noted. Mr. Matthew devotes his attention principally to the raising of oats, barley and hay, in which lines prolific yields are secured. He is thoroughly progressive and public-spirited, and is recognized as one of the representative men of the community, having ever contributed his quota toward its advancement and material prosperity. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is at the present time a member of the board of school trustees, in which capacity he has served with marked efficiency and definite interest for a number of years. Fraternally he keeps alive his interest in and fellowship with his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Bozeman.

JAMES MAULDIN.—The life of Mr. Mauldin has been replete with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," and his career has been a rather uneventful one, but his energy and progressive spirit have enabled him to successfully conduct enterprises of importance and to obtain a worthy success. He is one of the pioneers of Montana, has been prominently identified with her productive industries and has contributed to the advancement and material prosperity of the commonwealth, while his course has ever been such as to retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

James Mauldin is a native of the state of Maryland, where he was born on July 2, 1832, the eldest of the six children of John and Sophia (Simpers) Mauldin, also natives of Maryland, the respective families having been identified with the annals of American history from the early Colonial epoch. John Mauldin was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maryland and in mercantile business, and there he and his wife passed their entire lives. James Mauldin received his early educational training in the subscription schools, attending during the winter months and assisting in the work of the paternal farmstead during the summers. Going to Baltimore when eighteen years of age he served a three-years apprenticeship at harness-making; then made a trip into Virginia as agent for a book publishing house, but not finding the vocation suited to his tastes he returned to Baltimore and for a short time was identified with the cigar and tobacco business; then in the dry-goods business in that city, but with indifferent success. His next adventure was in the shoe business, going first to Wheeling, and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he opened his shoe store in 1857. He conducted a successful business in Ohio's capital city until 1864. In the meantime he placed the store and business in charge of his partner, and went to Boston, where he secured an equipment and soon afterward established a shoe factory at Amesbury, Mass., from which to supply his stores in the west, having opened establishments in Cleveland and Indianapolis, as well as continuing in business in Columbus. In the spring of 1865, having decided to come to Montana, then attracting considerable attention as a field of investment and business enterprise as well as a profitable mining section, he proceeded as far as Grinnell, Iowa, where he secured an outfit and brought his stock of merchandise overland to Virginia City, by way of the Platte river. He was accompanied by his brother, William T., whom he left in charge of the stock of goods in Virginia City, while he returned to the east to purchase additional supplies to be sold in Montana. On starting for the east in the fall of 1865 he walked from Virginia City to Bozeman, where he tarried a sufficient length of time to build a boat sixteen feet in length and eighteen inches deep, and then paid a man $25 to put the craft on his wagon and transport it to the Yellowstone river. Here the boat was launched and Mr. Mauldin, with seven others, embarked for the trip down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to Sioux City, Iowa. The voyage was attended with no little danger, as the Indians were liable to attack the party at any moment, but they adopted a plan which minimized the risk materially. They would travel during the daytime and land on some island to cook their supper, after which they would embark and continue the voyage, eating the meal in the boat and after making progress until bed time would land again and crawl into the brush to sleep, thus avoiding the Indians. In the morning they would run down to another island and there cook their breakfast. This plan was followed successfuly for the entire journey, which was not without zest and pleasurable interest. Eight days and nights were consumed in making the trip down the Yellowstone to the confluence with the Missouri. The party finally reached Sioux City, and thence Mr. Mauldin took a stage for Boone Station, Iowa, whence he made the remainder of the trip by railroad. While in the east he disposed of his manufacturing and retail business interests to his partners. He visited Chicago and Boston and purchased another stock of general merchandise, which he transported by rail to Boone Station, and in the spring of 1866 loaded the same on wagons and started again to Montana. He proceeded to Omaha and thence to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and on to Virginia City, Mont., by way of the Bridger cutoff, where he arrived on the 1st of September, 1866. While en route his train traversed the Sioux Indian country, encountering some little trouble with the red men, who stole horses belonging to the train. Mr. Mauldin was fortunately able to furnish cattle with which to bring the wagons through after the horses had been taken. The train corralled the cattle and maintained pickets every night. One member of the party was killed by Indians on Rock creek. Upon reaching Virginia City Mr. Mauldin sold a portion of his stock and stored the remainder until the following spring, when he took the same to the mining district on the Salmon river, Idaho, where there was a stampede of gold-seekers at the time, and there in Leesburg basin, he closed out his stock of merchandise, returning to Virginia City in the fall of 1867. He then secured another stock of goods, which was shipped by boat to Fort Benton, from which point he transferred the same to Helena, where he conducted business about one year, disposing of the greater portion of the stock and sending the balance to Utah, where he exchanged the same for cattle, which he brought to Montana, locating in the Beaverhead valley, where he took up a tract of land. The next spring he went to California, and at the point where the city of Los Angeles is now located he purchased 500 head of horses and thence drove them through to his ranch, where he began breeding cattle and horses upon quite an extensive scale, constantly increasing the scope of his operations. Four years later he brought to his ranch the first imported Percheron horses that ever came west of the Missouri river. Mr. Mauldin contributed materially to the improvement of grades and the general expansion of the stock interests of the state, and he continued to be prominently identified with this line of enterprise until 1898, when he disposed of his fine ranch property, and has since been practically retired from active business, though he finds that his capitalistic interests demand his care and time to such an extent that he is by no means idle. He owns valuable realty in the cities of Butte, Helena and Dillon, in which last attractive little city he makes his home. He has banking and other capitalistic interests of importance, and is one of the substantial and representative men of the state. He passes the winters principally in travel. Politically, Mr. Mauldin supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Dillon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. He is well known throughout the state and enjoys marked popularity among the pioneers and others with whom he has been thrown in contact in a business or social way.

AMOS MELTON.—In the pioneer days of Montana the subject of this memoir became identified with its history, and his life was well spent in devotion to all the duties of citizenship and private associations, his record being as an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. His was a character of great elemental strength; industry, energy, absolute integrity and fidelity of purpose being predominating attributes of his nature, and it is needless to say that he commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was one of the early argonauts to the New Eldorado of California and was a genuine western man in spirit and in truth.

Mr. Melton was born in the state of Indiana, on the 22d of March, 1830, being the son of David and Christina (Pfrimer) Melton, the former born in Kentucky, of French parents, the latter in Germany. They moved from Indiana to Illinois in 1836. Our subject was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois; the father settling on a farm in Knox county, became one of the pioneers of that section, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until life's labors were ended in death. To the somewhat primitive public schools of the period Amos Melton was indebted for the educational advantages enjoyed as a youth, but continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until 1849, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers wending their way across the plains to California. The long and weary overland journey was completed without untoward incident or difficulty, and upon arriving in the Golden state Mr. Melton turned his attention to placer mining, which he followed about three years with much success, and shortly afterward returned to Illinois and purchased a farm. Through loans and unfortunate investments he lost a considerable portion of his fortune, and on this account made another trip to California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remained during one winter and returned to his home by the same route. He thereafter devoted his attention to his farm in Illinois until April 17, 1864, when he started for Montana, accompanied by his wife and children. The trip was made with horse teams and by way of the Bridger cutoff. The train was under command of Capt. Knight, and though emigrants both preceding and following had serious trouble with the Indians, the party of which Mr. Melton and his family were members escaped without molestation. They passed the site of the present city of Bozeman, which was then marked by a solitary log cabin, and continued their journey to Virginia City, where they arrived on the 14th of July, 1864. Mr. Melton purchased a claim in Alder gulch, and at once began developing the same, securing good returns. He subsequently purchased another claim and expended the output of the first in the developing of the second, which proved unprofitable. After devoting two years to mining, in 1866 came to the Gallatin valley, taking up a homestead claim located two miles northwest of his present homestead, and engaged in farming and stockgrowing for some four years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the ranch, purchasing from a Mr. Gregson his present fine homestead, comprising 200 acres, all being under most effective irrigation. Here he carried on diversified farming, oats being the principal crop. On December 23, 1893, Mr. Melton passed away, leaving to his family a valuable estate and the grand heritage of a name untarnished by suspicion of wrong or shadow of evil. His widow still maintains her home on the old place, hallowed by the associations and memories of the past. She is a sterling type of the noble pioneer women who came to Montana and endured the hardships and privations of frontier life, being self-abnegating and faithful and contributing in large measure to the progress of civilization and the development of a great state. The family home is noted for its refined hospitality, and the farm is one of the attractive places of this section of the state, being traversed by the East Gallatin river and situated four miles northeast of the village of Belgrade, the postoffice address. In politics Mr. Melton supported the Democratic party, and in all the relations of life he commanded uniform confidence and esteem.

April 3, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Melton to Miss Harriet Yarde, who was born in the vicinity of London, England, as were her parents, John and Mary Ann (Clements) Yarde. While still a child her parents immigrated to America, locating in the province of Ontario, Canada, where they remained five years, coming thence to the United States and making their home in Illinois, which continued to be their residence until death summoned them. In that state occurred the marriage of Mrs. Melton, and as before stated thereafter accompanied her husband to Montana. Of their children we incorporate a brief record, as follows: Cornelius is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Clara is the wife of David Powell, who resides six miles north of Bozeman; John has leased the old homestead and has the management of the same; Harriet L. is the wife of Moses Decker, of Spring Hill, this county; Celia A. is the wife of Gilbert Stewart, of Belgrade; Virginia Montana is the wife of William Lutton, of Thompson Falls, Missoula county; Albert Lee is a resident of Bozeman; Della is the wife of Frank Perkins, of Bozeman; Edna, Edgar and James are deceased.

JOHN MERRY.—A miner of the early days in the far northwest, and having experienced in his own life all the hardships and privations, the alternate successes and failures, the dangers and disappointments, and the cruel tragedies incident to the period, John Merry, of Ten Mile, Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is still hale and vigorous at the advanced age of seventy, and filled with the same indomitable spirit that characterized his young manhood. He was born at Sandon, near Scarborough, England, April 9, 1832, of families long resident in that country, and emigrated therefrom when he was twenty years old. He located at Waterford, Mass., and engaged for two years at farming. In 1854 he removed to St. Anthony, Minn., at the time when the suspension bridge over the Mississippi was in process of construction. There he followed farming and lumbering until 1860, when he went on a raft down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from there traveled overland to Denver, Colo. He engaged in mining at Mountain City, in that state, for two years, and in 1862, induced by the excitement over the Salmon river gold finds, in company with five comrades started with a team of oxen for that section; but learning when they reached Snake river that the way was inaccessible, they changed their route to the old government trail leading to Deer Lodge and the British possessions. At Beaverhead river they heard of the prospects at Bannack, and made that point their destination, reaching the mines in August, 1862. Mr. Merry began placer mining and prospecting at Stapleton bar, locating and working a claim above the bar and using a wagon bed for a sluice. His success was fair, and in the spring of 1863 he went to Alder gulch and bought a claim which he worked with some profit. At this time the Indians were troublesome at Bannack and other points, but a treaty was made with them and they became more friendly. It was also at this time that the lawless element was arrogant and compelled the organization of the Vigilantes to secure any sort of order and protection. In 1863 Mr. Merry witnessed the killing of Mr. Coply by a Mexican, and his speedy trial and execution for the crime. Plummer was at the height of his power as road agent and sheriff, and the culmination came when he and nine of his comrades in crime were hanged by the Vigilantes. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Merry purchased a general store at Virginia City, but the same year sold his stock, went to New York city and remained until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Montana and began mining at Blackfoot City. In the fall he removed to Nelson gulch and engaged in placer mining. In 1869 he purchased his present ranch and went into the stock business, which he followed until 1876. In 1866 he married Miss Mary E. Hale, of Helena, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and in 1876, when the great reservoir on Two Mile broke, sweeping away all his possessions, Mrs. Merry was drowned in the flood. Mr. Merry then returned to Nelson gulch, and buying shares in some claims he resumed mining operations. In 1883 he joined the Coeur d'Alene stampede, reaching the grounds on Christmas day with only a piece of bacon for dinner, and found what many others found—nothing. He then returned to Minnesota, where he married Miss N. R. Thompson, of Minneapolis, Minn. They returned to Montana and he went to mining in Nelson gulch, having a ranch about three miles away on Willow creek, where he built a house during the winter. She died on December 19, 1899, leaving no children. Since his return in 1865 Mr. Merry has followed mining and working on his ranch except, during the year 1900, when he went to Cape Nome. In the fall he returned to his home, where he has since passed his life in his simple unpretentious way, dealing squarely with all men and highly esteemed.

JOSEPH MEUNIER.—In connection with the political affairs of Montana the subject of this review has been an active and efficient worker, and his unflagging interest in the welfare of the laboring classes has made him a popular and prominent exponent of their cause. He served with distinction in the lower house of the legislature, and his career has been such as to render him particularly eligible for consideration in a work of this nature. Mr. Meunier traces his lineage back to stanch French extraction, but the paternal and maternal ancestors were long identified with

American history. Our subject is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, having been born in the town of Dunham in 1854. His father, Joseph Meunier, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Quebec the year previous to the birth of our subject, and there passed the residue of his life, being a speculator and farmer. He died in the year 1891. His wife, whose maiden name was Henriette Martel, was a native of Canada, and is now in Montreal. Joseph Meunier obtained his education through the public schools of his native province, supplemented by a three-years collegiate course in the beautiful old French city of Three Rivers, or Trois Rivieres, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers. After leaving school Mr. Meunier engaged in the exporting of grain and hay, with headquarters in the city of St. John's, Quebec, where he eventually became a member of the commission firm of Arpin & Meunier, with whom he was associated for ten years, the enterprise being successful.

In the year 1887 Mr. Meunier came to Montana, located in Butte and engaged in the hotel business until 1892, when he disposed of his interests and became librarian of the Canadian Institute, a social organization, remaining as such until July, 1901. In politics Mr. Meunier has ever been a stalwart advocate of Democracy and an active worker in the cause since taking up his residence in Montana. At the general election of November, 1900, Mr. Meunier was the candidate of the party for representative of Silver Bow county in the legislature, and was accorded a gratifying majority at the polls. He was one of the active working members of the Seventh general assembly and was assigned to various important committees. He was chairman of the committee on federal relations and a member of the military committee. In the advocacy of the eight-hour bill and the company store bill he was earnest and persistent, and ever found arrayed in support of measures conserving the legitimate interests of the laboring man. His services have not lacked popular recognition, and he is destined for still further honors in connection with the public and political affairs of the commonwealth. He is a man of strong individuality, taking an intelligent and lively interest in the questions and issues of the day and fortifying his convictions by careful study and investigation. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On September 30, 1879, Mr. Meunier was united in marriage to Miss Rosana Benjamin, who was born in the province of Quebec. She died in 1896, leaving five children, as follows: Benjamin, Beatrice, Maximilian, Jeanette and Pauline Meunier.

THOMAS A. GRIGG, M. D.—In the sciences of medicine and surgery there are definite branches which alone may properly challenge the entire thought and attention of any one man for the entire period of his life, and thus it is that practitioners of marked ability in general lines have seen fit to direct their course to specialties, perfecting themselves in knowledge pertinent thereto and the practical work implied. Among these may be mentioned Thomas A. Grigg, M. D., who, while one of the representative members of the medical profession in Montana, makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, and in these lines finds ample scope for his endeavors. In his finely-equipped offices in the city of Butte are the most modern appliances and accessories utilized in the diseases to which he devotes his attention, and from this headquarters his professional services have been in requisition by patients from distant parts of Montana and from contiguous states.

Dr. Grigg is a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, born on February 11, 1861, the youngest child of Dr. William and William (Daugherty) Grigg, the former of whom was born in England, where he was reared, and he was educated in London. In 1826 he emigrated to America, locating on Prince Edward Island, where in connection with medical practice he became extensively concerned in ship-building, in which he accumulated a fortune. He was twice married, having nine children by the first and two by the second marriage. He died in 1881, at the age of eighty-one and his second wife passed away when fifty-six years of age.

Thomas A. Grigg, after a high school education, studied medicine under his father and other able physicians, continuing technical reading until 1883, when he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for four years and was graduated with honors. It has been said of this period of his life:

"The Doctor spared neither time nor money in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, as is shown by letters of recommendation he has

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from Profs. R. A. F. Penrose, D. Hayes Agnew, Provost William Pepper and others, men of world-wide renown, with whom he had the good fortune to be associated during his student and after life. * * * * * In the fall of 1887 the Doctor located in Mahoney City, Pa., where he did a very extensive and successful practice as a physcian and surgeon for over four years, during which time he kept up his studies at the Philadelphia hospitals, much of his time being spent at the Will Eye Hospital and that of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1891 he received a special diploma on his specialties, the eye, ear, throat, nose and lungs, from the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1892, at the suggestion of Dr. Pepper, on account of failing health, due to overwork, he came west and spent six months rusticating on Lake Chelan, Wash. In October, 1892, the Doctor located permanently in Butte. The people of this place, who are not slow to measure the worth, ability and integrity of strangers, soon found him to be a man well-trained in his profession, possessed of skill, good judgment and ability. He soon built up a lucrative practice, having the confidence of both the profession and the laity. The Doctor is now well-known throughout this great state, as well as in the adjoining states, having successfully performed some of the most difficult operations in his branch of surgery."

Dr. Grigg retains membership in the American Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association and the state and county organizations and he is also identified with the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the alumni association of the university of that state. He is one of the collaborators of the Montana State Medical Association in contributions to the Medical Sentinel, published in Portland, Ore. He is a close student, original in thought and action, giving much attention to individual investigation and research, keeping in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. He has valuable investments in mining properties and also owns real estate in Butte and in the state of Washington, his holdings being of unmistakable value. For some time he did special professional work for the government, and in 1900 he was appointed a member of the board of United States examining surgeons for the pension department in Silver Bow county, and is now president of the board. Dr. Grigg exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of America, being examining surgeon for the Woodmen and the Fraternal Union. On August 20, 1888, Dr. Grigg was united in marriage to Miss Joanna S. Miller, who was born in the town of the Doctor's nativity, she being the daughter of John Miller, a prominent ship-builder. They have three children, Elmer Roy, Leon Allison and Joanna Ethel. The beautiful family home, a center of gracious and refined hospitality, is located at 823 West Broadway, and the Doctor and Mrs. Grigg are prominently concerned in the social life of Montana's metropolis.

ARTHUR W. MILES.—Mr. Miles occupies a distinguished position in the business and industrial life of Montana, having contributed largely to the development of the state through well directed individual efforts. He was born at Westminster, Mass., on June 20, 1859, the son of Daniel C. and Mary Jane (Puffer) Miles, the former a brother of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief of the United States Army. A. W. Miles was born in the same house as was his distinguished uncle, whose guest he is on his frequent visits to the east. His grandparents in the agnatic line were Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles, both born in Massachusetts, as were the maternal grandparents, James and Lucy Puffer, who were of stanch old Colonial stock.

Arthur W. Miles attended the public schools of Westminster, and, matriculating in the famous Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, Mass., was graduated therefrom in the class of 1878. He began teaching in the Westminster public schools, but at the end of his first term accepted the position of paymaster's clerk in the regular army, and was assigned to the command of Maj. G. W. Baird, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M. After one year he was promoted and transferred to Fort Keogh, Montana, arriving there in October, 1880. After two and one-half years of service Mr. Miles was relieved at his request, and engaged in the hardware business at Coulson, then a flourishing camp, and after a few months he removed to Billings, where he erected the first store in that now thriving city. In 1882 he entered into a partnership with A. L. Babcock, as Babcock & Miles.

Within the year 1883 Mr. Miles opened a store in Livingston. The firm opened a branch store at Gardiner, Park county, under charge of P. H. Tooley, a trusted employe. In 1886 they opened branch stores at Big Timber and Red Lodge, while later still a branch was established at Castle. In 1889 Mr. Miles erected the Miles block on Main street, Livingston, a fine, modern brick structure, steam heated and electric lighted, beyond question one of the finest blocks in eastern Montana. In 1891 the firm of Babcock & Miles dissolved, the senior member taking the stores at Billings and Red Lodge, while Mr. Miles maintained headquarters in Livingston, with a branch store at Big Timber. The two gentlemen are still associated in the Babcock-Miles Hardware Company, in business at Castle, Two Dot and Harlow, P. H. Tooley, the manager, being located at Two Dot.

Mr. Miles has been president of the Livingston Milling Company for the past two years, and in 1900 he purchased the extensive lumber business of the Gordon Bros. Lumber Company in Livingston, and is steadily expanding the scope of this important enterprise. The same year he purchased the livery business of G. W. Wakefield, and has in this line one of the best equipped establishments in the west, conducting a large tourist business in the Yellowstone National Park during the season. In 1900 he engaged extensively in the manufacture of brick, has added a large harness and saddlery shop to his hardware and farming implement business in Livingston, and he is also agent for the Rocky Fork Coal Company. In 1901 he erected the postoffice block in Livingston, the finest and most extensive block in the city. He is the owner of a large public hall in Livingston, and of other valuable real estate here and in Miles City, Billings and Big Timber, Mont., and in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Miles' capacity for detail and his executive ability are seemingly inexhaustible, and these attributes, coupled with tireless energy and correct methods, have placed him in the front rank of Montana's successful men, and his popularity is unmistakable. He has served as vice-president of the Livingston National Bank, is a director of the Park National Bank, and is serving his second term as president of the Montana Implement Dealers' Association, while he is engaged in stockraising on his fine ranch of 840 acres on Shields river. He served two terms as mayor of his city as a Republican, his administration meeting with unqualified endorsement. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the chairs, and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On December 19, 1885, Mr. Miles married with Miss Isabella M. Draper, born in Holliston, Mass., the daughter of W. H. and Sarah L. (Perry) Draper, representatives of old Colonial stock. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have had four children, Louise Gertrude, a student in Carlton College, at Northfield, Minn.; Daniel Nelson and Adena Josephine, at the parental home, and Perry, deceased.

HUGH J. MILLER, the present county attorney of Park county, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Montana, having a thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and having shown his ability in many a forensic contest. He was born on December 31, 1866, at Genoa, Minn., the son of Rev. Hiram and Mary (Vaughan) Miller, natives of New York and Vermont. His grandfather, John Miller, was born likewise in New York, while the maternal grandfather, Daniel Vaughan, was born in Vermont. In the agnatic line the ancestry traces to old Scottish origin, three brothers having emigrated to America in early colonial days and locating in diverse sections of the colonies. Col. Miller, a descendant of one of the brothers, was an officer of the line in the war of the Revolution. Rev. Hiram Miller was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist church, but retired from his clerical position a score of years ago and thereafter was engaged in merchandising.

Hugh J. Miller, the second of five sons, after attending the public schools matriculated in the college at Rochester, Minn., where he continued his studies for some time and then engaged in pedagogic work in Minnesota for five years, proving very successful as an instructor and disciplinarian. While he was thus engaged the state authorities offered competition prizes for the best methods of instruction, and the school in which Mr. Miller was teaching secured second position. In 1889 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in the class of 1891, as LL. B., and he was admitted to the bar of Michigan on June 10th of that year. He has a high standing and was recommended by the faculty for his able work as a student and his effective assimilation of the technical lore of the law. He also completed a two-years course in elocution and oratory, under the efficient instruction of the distinguished Prof. Trueblood.

Mr. Miller came to Montana the year of his graduation, arriving in Livingston on August 14, 1891, and was admitted to the bar of the state on motion by the supreme court soon afterward. He was for about nine months associated with Allan R. Joy in the practice of his profession, after which he gave inception to his individual practice, in which he has been signally successful. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Miller was the successful candidate of the Republican party for the office of county attorney, serving one term, when his private practice had so increased that he refused to become a candidate for re-election in 1894, but he was again elected to the same office in 1898, and was chosen as his own successor in 1900. He has proven a most careful and able prosecutor, and has done much to protect the interests of the county. In the case of Danforth v. Alexander Livingston, county treasurer, involving the collection of a large amount of tax money, Mr. Miller represented the defendant, meeting defeat in the lower court and promptly carrying the case before the supreme court, where the ruling of the inferior court was reversed, thus saving to Park county many thousand dollars. The decision rendered by the supreme court stands as a precedent in the state, and Mr. Miller has received high praise for the masterful way in which he presented his cause and secured the reversal.

Fraternally Mr. Miller is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, enjoying distinct popularity in these orders, as does he also in professional, business and social circles. On April 19, 1897, Mr. Miller was appointed judge advocate on the staff of Gov. R. B. Smith, and served until the expiration of the gubernatorial term. On January 9, 1889, Mr. Miller wedded with Miss Georgiana Cole, born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, the daughter of Oscar and Lavintha J. (Gordon) Cole. Her uncle, W. J. Gordon, one of the eminent citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, presented that city with Gordon Park, a property valued at upwards of $1,000,000, and recognized as one of the finest of the many beautiful parks which grace the Forest city. Mrs. Miller was assistant principal in the high school at Livingston for several years, being a graduate of the Iowa State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, in the class of 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Vilroy C., a manly youth, now attending the public schools, showing diligence and ability as a student, and having some claim to distinction as a juvenile bibliophile, since he has a library of nearly 100 books of his own selection and of the best class of literature. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are prominent in the social life of Livingston, and their residence is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

JAMES H. MILLER.—Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry of illustrious order, and, as Macaulay says, it is certain that the man who takes no pride in the noble achievements of his ancestors will never achieve anything worthy of remembrance by remote descendants. Mr. Miller is thus fortunate, while his own accomplishment has been worthy of his ancestry, for he has rendered to the nation the service of a loyal soldier, while in the peaceful vocations of life he has ever been animated by sterling integrity. He is today one of the representative stockgrowers of Jefferson county, and was born in the village of Durham, on the Androscoggin river, Maine, on July 7, 1839, one of the four children of William and Elizabeth (Webster) Miller, both of whom were also born in the village of Durham. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Miller, born in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland county, Me., while his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Simonton, was likewise a native of Maine. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to New England in Colonial days. His maternal grandfather, William Webster, came from England to New Hampshire, and was a relative of Daniel Webster. He married Hannah Stackpole, a native of Maine, who was a niece of Lord Ashburton, the English diplomat, who negotiated the Ashburton treaty with the United States in 1842.

James H. Miller passed his boyhood in the Androscoggin valley, and attended the public schools, and later completed his education in the seminary at Lewiston, now Bates College. His father was a prosperous farmer, and James assisted in the work of the old homestead until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Maine Infantry, Col. Adelbert A. Ames commanding. The regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac, joining it in time to participate in the battle of Antietam. Thereafter it had numerous engagements with the Confederates, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg and afterward in the Burnside campaign. It was at Chancellorsville and marched to Gettysburg, having frequent skirmishes en route. On the march they were detailed to assist the cavalry in preventing the Confederates from passing through the mountain gaps, and at Aldie, Va., Mr. Miller was wounded by a piece of shell, and was transferred to the Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps and stationed at Camp Distribution. Here he was detailed as second leader of a band, and it may be said that he had manifested particular musical talent from his childhood, and that before his enlistment he had taught music for several years, being also the leader of a band in Durham and of one in Lewiston. In 1863 he had been made sergeant and after the battle of Antietam was promoted color sergeant. In 1865 he was transferred from Camp Distribution to Johnston's Island, in Lake Erie, where, on detached duty, he assisted in guarding the Confederate officers. In June he was transferred to Cincinnati, where he was discharged, as sergeant, on July 6, 1865.

Mr. Miller then returned to Maine and to farming on the old homestead until 1869, when he removed to Bristol, Conn., where he taught in the high school and also was instructor and leader of the local band. He remained four years and during the last three was secretary and treasurer of the Porter Saw Company. He had previously been superintendent of schools in Durham for five years, and he devoted in all thirteen years to pedagogic work. From Bristol he returned to Lewiston, Me., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery. Four months later, on April 1, 1874, his establishment was burned, and he was thereafter engaged in fruit growing until 1882, when he started for Montana, arriving in Butte on June 21, and there remaining until December, when he associated himself with L. A. Wilson in renting the Mulvey ranch in Boulder valley, Jefferson county, and they continued operations in stockraising on different ranches until 1887, when Mr. Miller purchased the Bailey ranch, located one mile and a half east of Boulder, and here he has since been successfully engaged in raising live stock, having a herd of high-grade Hereford cattle and fine horses of the old Lexington stock. In his enterprise he has shown marked discrimination and sound judgment, conducting his operations in a most systematic way. The permanent improvements are of the best. He has gained a high reputation for progressive methods, while his ranch is one of the most valuable and attractive in the valley.

In 1899 Mr. Miller gave attention to prospecting and has located quite a number of claims, including the Klondyke copper claim, in Jefferson county, specimens from which have been assayed and in some cases shown fifty per cent. of copper. This claim, of which he is a half owner, is located three miles south of Boulder and is considered a good property. In politics Mr. Miller espouses the Republican party, and he served for several years as school trustee of the district. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Master Mason and a member of the United Workmen. On November 11, 1869, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Anne L. Johnston, born in Bridgeton, Me., one of the five children of John and Lucinda (Foster) Johnston, both natives of Maine, where the father was a prosperous farmer. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Johnston, was likewise born in Maine, and her maternal grandfather, Francis Foster, was born in England, whence he came to Maine, becoming one of the original settlers of Bridgeton. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had a son, Frank C., who died at the age of twenty years.

REUBEN A. MILLEGAN is regarded as a self-made man, having had but very limited educational advantages in his boyhood and youth. He is a native of Greene county, N. Y., where he was born March 19, 1835, a son of James and Eleanor Millegan, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York state. The father was a prosperous farmer in New York, Wisconsin and Michigan, and at a good old age retired from active life and passed the remainder of his days with his son, our subject. During the war of 1812 he was an officer in the army of the United States, and throughout his long life was a faithful follower of the policies and principles of the old Whig and Republican parties. The mother was an ardent member of the Christian church. They had nine children, of whom only four are now living, namely: Edwin, George W., Reuben A. and

Wallace. The mother died in 1862 and the father in 1882.

Mr. Millegan began at the age of fourteen years to work on the farm, and continued to do so until 1855, when he went to Monroe county, Wis., and purchased government land for the purpose of farming. During the Civil war he was in the Federal service, having enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war and mustered out as sergeant. He was one of the eighteen survivors of the 120 men in his company. With his regiment he saw service under Gen. Sherman in the campaign at Atlanta and the famous "March to the Sea," taking part in the engagements on that trying campaign. Fortunately he escaped without wounds. In 1872 he removed to Branch county, Mich., and remained there six years. At the end of that time he located in Meade county, Kan., and there served as a captain in the state militia for a period of two years. In 1881 Mr. Millegan came to Montana and spent a year working for his brother Wallace on a ranch three miles north of Helena. From 1882 to 1885 he conducted a hotel at Clancy; and in the year last mentioned he located a homestead, a pre-emption and a desert claim about fifty miles south of Great Falls, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he now has under control 2,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is fit for cultivation and produces fine crops of oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. His enterprise in developing this section is highly appreciated, a strong proof of the fact being furnished in the name of the village near him, which is called Millegan in his honor, and is pleasantly located on Trout creek. Here he was engaged in cattle raising and the dairy business, in addition to his general farming, and, throughout a somewhat varied and adventurous life, has been quite successful in all his undertakings.

In political affiliation Mr. Millegan is an active Republican, has served as chairman of the county committee of his party and also as treasurer. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage May 19, 1856, with Miss Mary Levering, a native of Knox county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Mary Levering, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter from New Jersey. The father settled in Ohio in 1812, being one of the pioneers of that state. He was an active Democrat, devoting his life to farming and was prosperous and progressive. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Millegan have had nine children, of whom four are living, namely: Joseph W., Gertrude A., Mary B. and Bessie J. The parents are members of the Baptist church, in which they have high standing. Since 1898 Mr. Millegan has lived retired, secure in the enjoyment of the good will and esteem of his neighbors and fellows citizens generally.

HON. JAMES H. MILLS.—The life history of this gentleman is one of patriotic devotion to duty, and replete with those stirring events which time softens to romance. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on December 21, 1837. Descended from English-Irish and Holland ancestors, seven generations preceding him have lived in America. Through Colonial and Revolutionary days and in the succeeding years the members played varied and important parts in the founding of the United States. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors served loyally in the Continental army of the Revolution, when there was no room for the "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot." So far back as the Mills family can trace their history they were Presbyterians. George S. Mills, born in Pennsylvania in 1815, married Susan Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who had removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania, about 1814. George S. Mills died in Pennsylvania in his sixty-fourth year. His first wife died in Ohio at the age of twenty-eight, leaving but one child, James Hamilton Mills.

Receiving his education in the schools of eastern Ohio and of Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Mills was early engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, continuing in these until the Civil war. His inherited traits of patriotism and loyalty caused his early enlistment, on April 27, 1861, in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry), as a private soldier. With his regiment he participated in nearly all the general engagements of the Army of the Potomac during his term of service. He was promoted to corporal, first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, and for "gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, and Bethesda church," in 1864, he was commissioned by the President of the United States brevet-major and brevet-lieutenant-colonel. He was mustered out of service at Pittsburg, on June 13, 1864. That he escaped without a wound is remarkable, for of the more than 2,000 regiments in the Union army the Fortieth Pennsylvania sustained the eighth heaviest loss. After his muster out, Mr. Mills for a time engaged in the wholesale leather business at Pittsburg, Pa. Then the "boundless west" offered splendid opportunities and inducements to an active and enterprising young man; and, to avail himself of them, Mr. Mills came to Montana in the spring of 1866 and engaged in mining on the Yellowstone, where he was one of a company which opened a hydraulic claim at Emigrant gulch. Provisions were scarce and high, and they gave all their money to a packer whom they sent to purchase supplies at Bozeman. But the packer "went against the tiger," lost the money and disappeared. After weeks of harrowing anxiety the swindled party were obliged to abandon the claim. All the money of Capt. Mills had been sunk in this enterprise, and when he arrived at Virginia City his capital was ten cents in postal currency. However, he at once secured a position as bookkeeper and this indirectly led to a brighter opening. An article he had written to an eastern journal attracted the attention of D. W. Tilton, and he offered Capt. Mills the editorship of the Montana Post. He accepted the offer and became the third editor of Montana's first newspaper, succeeding Prof. Dimsdale and Judge Blake. He was a forceful and vigorous writer, and ably conducted the Post until the spring of 1869. He then founded the New Northwest, at Deer Lodge, which he edited and published until November, 1891. He was the first president of the Montana Press Association.

In 1875 Capt. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Hammond, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Martin Hammond. She came to Montana in 1865 and died in 1899. Their three children were Mary E., Nellie G. and James H., Jr. Politically Mr. Mills has been a life-long and consistent Republican, and he has most efficiently filled important official positions. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Montana, and by President Hayes was appointed secretary of the territory, served four years, and declined re-appointment. In 1889 he was again nominated for the convention to formulate a state constitution, but declined the proffered honor to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the district which included Montana, Idaho and Utah. In this high office he served with distinction until February 28, 1893, when he was appointed commissioner of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, which position he filled until January, 1897. In 1895 he was appointed receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1897 receiver for the Helena Consolidated Water Company. Mr. Mills then became business manager for the reorganized water company, which position he held until February, 1901, when he became clerk and recorder of the newly established county of Powell, the county seat being at his old home, Deer Lodge. Fraternally Capt. Mills is a member of the Loyal Legion, past senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, past grand master workman of the United Workmen and past grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Montana. Financially, socially and politically, the career of the Hon. James H. Mills has won merited success. Thoroughly known, especially by "old-timers" in all portions of the state, he numbers a wide clientele of steadfast friends. Of great executive ability and business sagacity, he has satisfactorily met every demand made upon his versatile talents and long experience as a man of affairs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.—One of the substantial farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, where he has lived for more than thirty-five years, Mr. Mitchell has been industrious, enterprising and successful. He was born in Sullivan county, N. H., on January 27, 1834, the sixth of the eleven children of Charles and Sylvia (Mitchell) Mitchell, both of whom passed their entire lives in New Hampshire. The father, a farmer, was a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer pioneer families of New England, and a descendant of English emigrants of Colonial days. The common schools supplied Mr. Mitchell with his early education and he devoted his attention to farm work until he was nineteen years old, when he started to seek his fortunes in Iowa. Here he was for ten years engaged in farming, and here his marriage was solemnized.

In 1864, hearing much of Montana, Mr. Mitchell determined to come to this part of the territory of Idaho, and in April, with his young wife, he left Des Moines, Iowa, with a mule team, there being five in the party, including Mrs. Mitchell. The train transported freight and provisions, and most of the freight was sold at good prices in Virginia City. The trip occupied 100 days and the party arrived in Alder gulch on the 17th of July, not having been molested by the Indians. Mr. Mitchell engaged in hauling wood and mining timber into Alder gulch, and the next summer worked in the mines, passing the winter in Virginia City. On October 20, 1865, he removed to Madison valley, and entered a claim of 160 acres of government land and was one of the first to make location here after the government survey. To his original homestead he has added until he now has an estate of 520 acres, well improved and constituting as attractive a farm home as may be found in the older settled states. It is located two and a half miles northeast of Ennis, his postoffice town. The greater portion is available for cultivation and here are secured large crops. Mr. Mitchell devotes special attention to high-grade Hereford cattle and has contributed in no small degree to the improvement of this branch of industry. He has two thoroughbred Hereford bulls and is enthusiastic in the breeding of fine cattle. He also raises good draught horses, but principally for his own use. In 1898 Mr. Mitchell erected a commodious residence of ten rooms, equipped with modern improvements and conveniences, one of the most attractive homes in the beautiful valley.

During his long residence in Montana Mr. Mitchell has been familiar with the Indians and their ways, but has never suffered at their hands. During the memorable Nez Perces war, when Chief Joseph and his band passed down the Madison valley, Mr. Mitchell took his family to Virginia City for safety. In politics he is a Republican, and, though aspiring to no political preferment, he has ever shown a deep interest in the advancement of his community and state, and, as a public-spirited citizen, has lent his aid and influence to all worthy enterprises. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in Trinity Mission church, at Ennis, in which Mr. Mitchell is a member of the vestry. On September 25, 1862, while a resident of Iowa, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Arobine W. Cross, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, the daughter of Benjamin Cross, a native of Maine, who was an early settler in Ohio, where his death occurred. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Drew, was also a native of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, both natives of Montana, where they have been educated: Lumyra E., born January 20, 1867, is the wife of Dr. William Tudor, a dentist of Bozeman; and Henry Herbert, born September 4, 1873, is associated with his father in the management of the homestead ranch.

BERNHARD M. MJELDE.—Norway has contributed a large number of good citizens, thrifty business men and sterling yeomanry to America, and among them none is perhaps more entitled to worthy regard and consideration than is Bernhard M. Mjelde, of Big Timber, Mont., who was born at Madison, Wis., April 27, 1863, the son of Knudt and Maria (Halvorsen) Mjelde, natives of Norway, who settled in Minnesota in 1836, but removed after a short time to Chicago, Ill., being practically pioneers in both places. From Chicago he removed to Wisconsin, and after spending some time there made his home in Faribault, Minn., and then returned to Wisconsin. In all of these different localities he prospered in business and worked at his trade of shoemaking. In 1890 he took up his residence a second time in Chicago, where he still lives.

Mr. Mjelde had his early school training at Black Earth, Dane county, Wis., and after being graduated from the high school in 1884 he made school teaching his vocation for a number of terms in his native state. In 1886 he came to Montana and settled at Big Timber, where he found congenial occupation in ranching and sheepraising, varying it at intervals by school teaching. In 1890 he began business as proprietor of a hotel and restaurant, first in the Arlington, and later in the new Grand upon its completion. At the end of about two years and a half he quit the hotel business and accepted a position with Belay & Polutnik, in Big Timber, and passed the next six years in their employment. At the end of this period he went into business for himself and continued at it until 1900, when he was elected clerk of Sweet Grass county court, an office which he still holds.

Mr. Mjelde was married March 28, 1890, to Miss Louisa Klebesadel, of Milwaukee. They have two sons and two daughters living with them in their elegant home on First avenue, and assisting in making it attractive to their large circle of friends. Mr. Mjelde has taken an active interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the community, and has shown by both his private and his official life all the elements of good citizenship for which he is justly and highly esteemed by his fellows. He is an earnest and valued member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held high official positions, and has given to his lodge intelligent and valuable service. He is also a member of the Maccabees, holding the office of record keeper.

WM. H. H. ELLIS.—The scion of a martial strain, dwelling in childhood on the valiant deeds of his ancestry, on both sides of the house, and in his young manhood drawn into the very vortex of civil war, William H. H. Ellis, of near Bozeman, may be called almost a child of the army, who acquired through its harsh discipline the qualities of courage and endurance, as well as readiness in resource and quick perception, and to have earned through his active military service the rest he so enjoys in his beautiful home. He was born at Weston, Platte county, Mo., on January 26, 1841. His father was Benedict Ellis, a Virginian, and his grandfather, Jonathan Ellis, was an early emigrant from Wales. His mother was Edith Vaughn, of Kentucky, whose mother, a Miss Jackson, was a cousin of Andrew Jackson, and a heroic participator in the hardships of frontier life. She was in a fort with Daniel Boone when it was surrounded by Indians who made desperate assaults but were driven off with great slaughter, the women moulding bullets as fast as the men could fire them. In course of time the Vaughns removed to Missouri, Mr. Ellis's grandfather taking up the first land pre-empted in Lafayette county. He was engaged in trading and freighting to Mexico, and his oldest son was sheriff at Santa Fe, a perilous position, for the lawless element in that whole country was numerous and treacherous. At one time he hanged fourteen Mexicans for the murder of Rhum Culver, a prominent trader. About two years later when he returned to Mexico from a visit to Missouri and opened a store, he was murdered on his own premises, the dastardly act being presumably the work of friends of the culprits he had hanged.

Mr. Ellis's paternal grandfather also removed to Clay county, Mo., with his family with the early pioneer settlers, and became prominent, and where, when he attained manhood, Benjamin Ellis engaged extensively for years in making brick, which were in great demand, with his three brothers-in-law. He later took up a fine property in Platte county but died in 1842 before he could prove up on it, leaving a widow and two sons. In 1844 the widow married, and the sons were taken by an uncle who generously provided for their maintenance and preliminary education. The brother, T. B. Ellis, removed to Montana in 1863, and is now a wealthy and extensive sheepraiser at Three Forks in Gallatin county. Mr. Ellis himself remained in Missouri until 1860, when another uncle, a wealthy man living in Platte county, owning a large estate and a number of slaves, offered to furnish him and his brother a college education, and actually matriculated the brother at Pleasant Ridge Colllege. Just then the Civil war occurred and destroyed the school before Mr. Ellis could begin his course. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A of Col. Cornell's regiment and Gen. Stein's division, which, in September, became a part of Gen. Price's army; and in December, in response to a telegram from Richmond calling for the raising of 5,000 troops, which would constitute Price a major-general in the Confederate army, Mr. Ellis and forty-five others of his company were sworn in before breakfast the next morning as members of the new command, filling the requirement and securing the desired result. From Springfield, Mo., in January, 1862, they escorted a salt train to the Indian nation.

On their return to Springfield they found the Federal troops in force and were attacked by them and forced to retreat. This engagement was followed soon after by the battle of Pea Ridge. Later six regiments were ordered to recapture Springfield but, owing to the unusual height of White river, they were unable to advance, and retired to Desarka, Ark. They sent their horses to Texas and took boats for Memphis, where they arrived just after the battle of Shiloh and in time to take part in those at Farmington, Iuka and Corinth. They wintered at Grenado, Miss., but in the terrible battles of the summer of 1863 they saw almost constant service, fighting at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black and in the prolonged siege of Vicksburg, where they were captured, paroled, and sent to Demopolis, Ala., where they were exchanged and then going to Dalton,

Wm. H. H. Ellis

Ga., to Hood's and Johnson's army and then taking part in all of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. At Altoona station, on their way north after the fall of Atlanta, Mr. Ellis was shot through the collar bone and laid up for five months, when he rejoined his regiment at Mobile. From Fort Blakely he was sent to Mobile to look after the colonel's baggage and that night Fort Blakely was captured and the whole command taken prisoners. Mr. Ellis was much grieved because he was not with the boys; but, again finding his wound troublesome and his health poor, he secured a furlough for thirty days and went to Meriden, Miss., and consulted a board of physicians. Later he started to join Kirby Smith in the hope that he would hold out longer, but was taken sick on the way, and, with ten others, after experiencing difficulty in getting across the Mississippi, was laid up with fever for several months about fifty miles from Helena, Ark.

When he recovered he worked on a plantation for a few months, and with his wages and some money received from friends he started for home and arrived at Weston, Mo., without having been captured. Later, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and worked getting out railroad ties, clerking in a store and at various other occupations until 1871, when he started west to make his home in Montana, traveling on the Union Pacific to Corinne, Utah, and thence by stage to Bozeman, arriving there on September 19, and on October 4 filing a claim on eighty acres of land which he at once began to improve, raising a crop on it the next year. In 1877 he purchased the Frank Cline ranch, about two miles from Bozeman. In 1875 he assisted in building the Crow agency and, during its erection, the Sioux were very troublesome, killing a number of the workmen, and in one night stampeding forty-two mules. Occasionally the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, but through all of his difficulties and dangers he has kept up a good heart, never lost courage, and now is reaping a just reward on a fine ranch of 240 acres, with plenty of water to keep it well irrigated, the land frequently yielding as much as 105 bushels of oats and sixty-five of wheat to the acre. The last few years Mr. Ellis has largely abandoned grain raising, devoting his attention to hay and dairy products, having superior herds of shorthorn and Jersey cattle, from which he realizes handsome profits, going about the business in a systematic and skillful way, sheltering his cattle when necessary in his ample barns and sheds and treating them with kind and intelligent care. He was married on January 26, 1882, to Miss Juan Daugherty, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jones) Daugherty, of Kentucky. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, whose active aid and stimulating example are at the call of his fellows for any enterprise of merit. He also is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands high in public estimation.

JOHN H. MOORE, M. D., is the scion of an old Scotch family of Argyle, the land of Burns and Scott, and where the name has been held in high esteem for many generations. His father was Dugald Moore of that shire and his mother was Jennie Henderson, of Inverness. His grandfather, John Moore, came to America with his family in 1833 and located on a farm in Middlesex county, province of Ontario, where Dr. Moore was born October 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of the county, and at a fine collegiate institute at Strathroy, Ontario, which he attended after earning the money for the tuition by teaching school. This institute is a preparatory school for the university. Dr. Moore was graduated in 1879, after which he engaged in school teaching for a time and then entered the College of Medicine at Detroit, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1886 at the head of his class, which numbered forty-nine members. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Ogden Centre, Mich.; four years later he removed to Blissfield, where he remained in active practice about a year and a half. In 1892 he took up his residence in Big Timber, Mont., where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He continued in active practice as a physician until the fall of 1896 when, being incapacitated for long drives and exposure to weather by serious attacks of rheumatism, he was induced to accept the nomination of his party for the office of county clerk, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. In 1898 he was re-elected without opposition, and in 1900 was chosen for a third term.

December 22, 1888, the Doctor was happily married to Miss Estine McComb, daughter of Thomas McComb, of Ogden Centre, Mich., also of Scotch ancestry. After six years of happy wedded life Mrs. Moore died, November, 1895, leaving three daughters. On the first day of January, 1901, the Doctor was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Eva L. Dana, a daughter of Rev. J. C. Dana, of Salina, Kan. Dr. Moore has found much pleasure in the companionship and good-fellowship engendered by the fraternal orders. He is an active and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the last two he holds an official position known as examiner. Dr. Moore is a fine example of the sterling citizenship with which Scotland has blessed America. He is a genial, cultivated gentleman, and is most popular in the community and wherever he is known. This is proven not only by his repeated election to the office he holds, but by the cordial regard which his neighbors and friends express for him on all occasions, and the universal esteem in which he is held.

WM. E. MOORE.—The subject of this sketch is descended from good English and Irish ancestry, whose American history is honorably recorded in the annals of Virginia and Kentucky from early Colonial times. His great-grandfather, George Moore, was an early arrival in Virginia, planted and flourished and raised his family there, and bore a good citizen's part in all the struggles of the colony and state for political and material advancement. His maternal grandfather, Robert Johnson, came from England to Kentucky during the early days, and was equally a part of the constructive force of that great commonwealth. His grandfather, George Moore, left the old homestead in Virginia in 1844, and located in Clinton county, Mo., where he planted his family altar and reared his family, one of whom, L. S. Moore, father of our subject, married Miss Caroline Johnson, of Kentucky. They also lived in Clinton county, Mo., where their son, William E., was born, August 30, 1866. His father remained in Missouri until 1896, engaged in merchandising, farming and stockraising, and then removed to Montana and settled in Gallatin valley.

Mr. Moore spent his school days in his native state and remained at home until 1886, but for two years carried on a farm on his own account near his home. In 1888 he determined to seek his fortune in the far west, and bidding adieu to the scenes and associations of his childhood, made his way to Bozeman, Mont., where he had an uncle, Jerry Matthews, who owned the Ferris Hot Springs, seven miles west of the city. He was employed by this uncle for about five years, and then bought the homestead of J. H. Chambers on the west side of the West Gallatin river, about nine miles from Bozeman, and went to farming it vigorously and successfully. In 1898 he sold this property and bought the Ralston ranch of 400 acres, which he now has highly improved and all under irrigation, producing large crops of barley, wheat, oats and hay each year, his output being celebrated in the market for its excellent quality and good condition.

Mr. Moore was married March 1, 1898, to Miss Mary E. Burris, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and daughter of W. W. Burris, of that city. Father Burris was born in St. Louis, Mo., February, 1841, of Irish descent, was married to Miss Mary Lucina Booth, of English parentage, in February, 1865, and now resides in St. Joseph, Mo. Their daughter, Mary E., wife of W. E. Moore, was born in Knoxville, Iowa, May 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Emmett Burris Moore, who was born December 10, 1900. Mr. Moore is a fine illustration of what is possible to thrift, industry and intelligence in this western country. He came to Montana a comparatively short time ago, armed with scarcely anything but his stout heart, sound body and indomitable energy. By his own efforts, unaided by outside help or fortune's favors, he has amassed a competence, being now one of the heaviest taxpayers of the county, and owning a body of its most desirable real estate. His ranch is beautifully located, well watered and wooded, Middle creek running through it, its banks deeply lined with good timber, the whole presenting a pleasing variety of hill and dale. The buildings are new and modern in pattern and conveniences, and the general equipment and condition of the place is up to date in every respect. It marks him as one of the best and most progressive farmers in the county, where he is held in the highest esteem by all his fellow citizens.

HENRY MORIER, who departed this life on June 16, 1886, in the full and vigorous possession of his powers, leaving many friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely death, was a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born in 1825. He was reared in his native country and secured what education he got from her public schools. Feeling a desire for larger opportunity than seemed to present itself at his home, he emigrated to Utah previous to the Mountain Meadow massacre, and spent some years in the territory in the service of the United States government in charge of the supplies for the Indians. From Utah he came to Virginia City, Mont., in 1863, and engaged in placer mining, also opening and conducting the first hotel in the place. Here he remained several years, carrying on his dual business as a miner and hotel keeper, and in addition serving as a member of the First territorial legislature of Montana. He then removed about twenty-nine miles down the Ruby valley, where he took up land and followed farming, keeping also a road house called Morier's Junction, his place being the terminus of the Virginia City, Dillon & Whitehall stage lines. In 1876 he opened one of the first hotels in Butte, which he conducted about three years, then returned to his Ruby valley ranch, just above Twin Bridges, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Morier was married in 1858 to Miss Eliza Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of Birmingham, England, where she was born on September 23, 1834, and brought to America in early life. She died April 28, 1900. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. They are: Rose M., now Mrs. Judge McHatton, of Butte; Frances Ada, now Mrs. C. J. Stevenson, of Butte; Adaline Verenia, now Mrs. Bowen, a highly esteemed widow of Butte, who was born at Virginia City on September 23, 1863, and is believed to be the first white girl born in Montana; Josephine Julia, now Mrs. C. F. Booth, of Butte, and Henry Eugene, Jr., who also lives in Butte. He was formerly interested in the Eagle pharmacy of that city, but is now in the commission and produce business. Another son, Xavier, died in Virginia City in 1865. Mrs. Bowen has had two children. One daughter, Marie, is now deceased, and a son, Clarence, is still living with his mother. She is an energetic woman of great business capacity and after her father's death looked after all her mother's affairs until she too passed away. In politics Mr. Morier was a firm and unyielding Democrat, but never allowed his partisan preferences to take precedence over his interest in the welfare of the community, to which he gave his due share of time, attention and substantial support. He was highly esteemed by all classes as a good representative citizen and a moral and social force of much power for good.

FORD W. MORRIS, D. O.—The science of osteopathy has made such advancement in its peculiar province and has established so clearly its claims in a remedial way that it is given a recognition of wonderful scope, having gained this against opposition and through sheer force of proved results. Among the conspicuous representatives of this system of the healing art in Montana is Dr. Morris, of Missoula. He is a native of Green Lake county, Wis., born on December 3, 1869, the son of Isaac H. and Jane (Secor) Morris, both of whom were born in New York. The father removed west with his family and became one of the pioneers of Green Lake county, Wis., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1870. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and he served one term as sheriff of Green Lake county. He was a direct descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The mother of Dr. Morris is still living at her home at Berlin, Wis.

Ford W. Morris was reared under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, and he attended the district schools until he became eligible for entrance in the high school at Berlin, Wis., where he was graduated with the class of 1887, after which he attended Ripon College, Wis., for two years, this in 1887-8. In the meanwhile he had been investigating osteopathy and had become impressed with its great value in the treatment of the ills to which human flesh is heir, and he matriculated in the Wisconsin School of Osteopathy at Ripon, where he completed a thorough course, being graduated therefrom in 1896, fully fortified for the practice of his profession. After his graduation Dr. Morris acted as secretary of the institution mentioned for one year, after which he was for a short time engaged in osteopathic practice in Oshkosh, Wis. In 1897 he came to Montana, locating in Missoula, where he has since been established as an osteopathist and where he now controls a large business of distinctively representative character.

Upon instituting practice here he met with strenuous opposition on the part of physicians of the regular school, and was several times arrested for continuing the practice of the science of osteopathy, his case being finally taken to the supreme court of the state, where a decision was rendered in his favor, and thereafter he was largely instrumental in having a bill introduced in the state legislature providing for the full recognition of osteopathy as a legitimate branch of the medical science, and through his indefatigable efforts the bill was passed and osteopaths are thus given a legal standing in the state. Local sentiment in regard to the science has changed radically even among medical men, and several of Missoula's representative physicians are now numbered among Dr. Morris' most intimate friends and often assign cases to him for treatment. The Doctor has finely equipped offices and the best of facilities for the successful carrying on of osteopathy, in which he has attained marked prestige. He is a man of marked resourcefulness and engaging personality, imbued with deep public spirit and is held in high esteem. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. At Missoula, on March 10, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Morris and Miss Edith L. Bowen, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of George N. and Luella (Sherman) Bowen. Mrs. Bowen resides at Missoula, Mr. Bowen having died on February 1, 1901. The Doctor and Mrs. Morris take an active interest in the social life of their home city, and their home is a center of refined hospitality.

JOHN L. MORRIS.—Resolution, self-denial, pluck and perseverance will win every battle in which man engages. This has been proven by thousands of American careers, and one of the striking examples is that of John L. Morris, of Butte. Mr. Morris was born March 11, 1833, in Germany, a son of Hyman and Esther (Slazinger) Morris, also natives of the Fatherland. The father was a butcher by trade, prosperous in business and well esteemed in his locality, and died there in 1854. They were the parents of six children, of whom John was the first born. He attended the state or public schools, and in 1852, when he was nineteen years old, came to America, landing at Quebec; and after spending a short time there and at Montreal, removed to Michigan, where he engaged for a number of years in peddling notions, novelties and other merchandise. From Michigan he went to Minnesota in 1856, and there followed the same business for two years. In 1858 he changed his base of operations to Missouri, and carried on his business in that state until the Pike's Peak excitement arose, when he joined the stampede to that region, but instead of digging for gold in the mines, he stuck to his merchandising business and made large profits out of it. In 1863 he came to Montana, and began business at Virginia City, but after a short time removed to Helena and associated in the enterprise with his brother, Moses Morris, of that city, remaining there for about three years. He then sold out his interest in the concern and in 1869 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent five years in business near that city. In 1875 he sold out his interests and returned to Montana, entering at once on a new and vigorous business career in Butte, which he prosecuted successfully until 1877, when he retired from active business life and disposed of all his mercantile interests. Mr. Morris owns considerable real estate in Butte, and with other property has large and valuable business blocks on Main, Broadway and Montana streets. He also owns a fine residence property, and in 1893 erected a modern and valuable flat building on Montana street.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Amelia Burgunder, a native of Germany and daughter of S. Burgunder of that country, a noted cattle broker. They have five children living, namely: Blanche, who is still at home; Harry, a resident of Spokane; Leo, in the employ of the Great Northern Railway; Rose, now Mrs. George Luft, of Utah; and Jennie, now Mrs. F. Smith, of Utah; another daughter, Julia, is deceased.

In politics Mr. Morris is an active Republican; and in fraternal relations is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is essentially a self-made man, adventitious circumstances and the favors of fortune not having been elements in his success. It is his own force of character, business acumen, persevering industry and frugality of life that have made his estate; and these qualities, together with an obliging disposition, an engaging social manner and a strict uprightness of character, have endeared him to his hosts of friends and secured him the good will and esteem of the communities in which he has lived.

H WILLIAM MORRIS.—Two miles west of Potomac postoffice, Missoula county, is located the fine ranch property of Mr. Morris, who is recognized as one of the progressive and able farmers and stockgrowers of this portion of the state. He is a native of Waukesha county, Wis., and was born on a farm six miles from the famous health and summer resort city of Waukesha, on March 23, 1868, the son of Henry R. and Lydia (Reece) Morris, natives of Wales, both of whom are now residents of Missoula county, Mont. Henry Morris came to the United States in 1856, and made his home on a farm near Waukesha, Wis., until his removal to Montana, a few years ago. H. William Morris received his educational training in the public schools and assisted in the work on the homestead farm until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he set forth on his independent career. He traveled quite extensively through the west and southwest, and about 1887, located on his present ranch on the beautiful and fertile Camas prairie in Blackfoot valley. Here he has a well improved place of 160 acres, devoted to general farming and stockgrowing, and manages his interests with marked ability and discretion, his ranch giving evidence of the careful and skillful methods he has brought to bear.

Mr. Morris is held in high esteem in the community, is independent in thought and action, and in politics exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party. He is now incumbent of the office of school trustee, taking a lively interest in educational affairs and in all other causes tending to aid the best interests of the community. October 10th of the year 1894 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Morris and Miss Ella Mitchell, she being the daughter of Joseph and Fannie (Taylor) Mitchell, natives of Missouri, as is also Mrs. Morris, her birthplace being Sedalia. Besides an infant son Mr. and Mrs. Morris have two bright and interesting daughters, Eunice and Martha, who have made marked progress in their studies and to whom the best possible educational opportunities will be given by their parents. The family enjoys a marked popularity, and the pleasant home is a place of gracious hospitality.

D A. MORRISON.—Although a native of Cape Breton island in the Dominion of Canada, where he was born June 28, 1852, Mr. Morrison, of Whitehall, Jefferson county, Mont., is a descendant from distinguished Scotch ancestry. His parents were Allan and Christine (McDonald) Morrison, both natives of Scotland, the latter being related to the famous Flora McDonald, who aided Charles Stuart, the young pretender, to escape from the English after the battle of Culloden. The father was engaged in farming in his adopted land, and continued in that occupation until his death, at which he left a family of six sons and six daughters.

After attending the public schools in Cape Breton for some years, our subject remained on the farm with his parents until 1871, when he removed to New York and secured employment in the Champlain Lime Works, and was so successful in rendering satisfactory service to his employers that within a few months he rose by promotions to the position of superintendent of the works. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, where he spent a year clerking for L. B. Shepherd & Co., after which he went to Laramie, Wyo., and was employed as foreman in erecting a rolling mill. The next year he removed to Franklin, Idaho, and spent a year there as foreman in the construction of the Narrow Gauge tunnel, after the completion of which he came to Montana, arriving at Glendale in May, 1876. A few weeks after his arrival he accepted the position of foreman in the erection of the Monroe Silver Manufacturing Company's stamp mill at Dewey's Flat. He next engaged in mining on his own account, which he continued with fair success until 1890, when he organized the Jefferson Lime & Flux Company, being a one-third owner and the general manager of the concern, the principal works being at Limespur, Mont., and the offices of the company in Butte. Mr. Morrison, however, has built himself an elegant brick residence at Whitehall, where he makes his home, and where he is looked upon as one of the leading and most substantial citizens of the neighborhood. He is well and favorably known throughout the state for progressive and enterprising business methods, high integrity and engaging social qualities.

On the third day of February, 1883, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Isabella Cameron, a native of Nova Scotia, and daughter of D. Cameron, of West Bay, Cape Breton. They have two children, namely, Christina McCameron and Isabella. Fraternally Mr. Morrison is identified with the Masons, up to and including the Royal Arch degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM T. MORROW.—It is the province of this sketch to direct specific attention to a worthy representative of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Montana, and to incorporate therein interesting data in regard to other members of the family. Mr. Morrow is conspicuously identified with stock and farming interests and is one of the progressive and honored citizens of Choteau county. He has passed the greater portion of his life in this state and is a true son of the west, familiar with the thrilling scenes and incidents which marked life on the early frontier and also with its advanced condition in these opening years of the twentieth century. Mr. Morrow is a native of Canada, born in the village of Maberly, Ontario, on October 26, 1854. His father, Malcolm Morrow, of Scottish lineage, was born in the same province in 1823, and was one of its pioneer farmers, as was he also one of the early settlers in Montana. He died at Fort Benton in June, 1890, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, his life having been one of signal integrity and usefulness. He devoted his attention to agriculture in his native province until 1857, when he removed to Marengo, Iowa, where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1860, when he joined the throng of gold seekers going to Colorado and in that state, then known as Jefferson territory, he engaged in mining on the Delaware flats at Blackhawk Point and on Plum creek.

In the fall of the same year he built the first house on the opposite side of the Platte river from where the city of Denver now stands, and there the family maintained their home until 1864. In 1863 Mr. Morrow came to Beven's gulch, and engaged in mining during the ensuing winter with one Kennedy, who eventually decamped with the entire proceeds of a promising placer claim which they had worked together. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Morrow returned to Colorado, and that summer brought his family across the plains to Montana, locating in Virginia City. He also brought forty head of cattle, very valuable property in those days. He devoted his time to placer mining in California gulch until February, 1865, when he removed with his family to Last Chance gulch, and started a dairy business, supplying milk to the miners and securing good prices. In the fall he purchased of Robert Hereford a ranch in the Big Prickly Pear valley, and there continued farming and stockraising until 1867, when he removed to the Little Prickly Pear valley and conducted the same enterprise. Up to this time his sons, Malcolm and David, had been with him, but they now established themselves individually in farming on Rock creek, and both are now prominent stockgrowers in the vicinity of Fort Benton.

In 1868 Malcolm Morrow purchased a toll road on Canyon creek, on which he built thirteen bridges, and this he operated until 1870, simultaneously owning and operating a mine near Georgetown, Lewis and Clarke county. In 1868 also he took up a claim of government land on Seven Mile creek, between Helena and Silver City, erected a residence and devoted himself to farming until 1876, also operating a threshing machine during the successive seasons. From the Centennial year until 1878 he was mining on Dog and Deer creeks, and in the fall of 1878 he removed with his personal family and his three daughters to Fort Benton, where he purchased a residence, also taking up a ranch on Shonkin creek, four miles from the town on the Lewistown road, still retaining possession of the farm on Seven Mile creek. He continued to give his attention to his various business interests until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Jeannette Matherson, and their marriage was solemnized in Ontario, Canada, she having been born in Glasgow, Scotland. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living. The devoted wife and mother died in 1878, when the family home was in Helena.

William T. Morrow accompanied his father on his various removals, and his education was acquired in the mining districts of the western frontier; and it must not be thought that the people in these isolated communities were unmindful of provision for education, for there were many men and women of culture among the pioneers and they gave their children all the opportunities possible, though equipments and facilities were necessarily primitive. Mr. Morrow remained with his father until 1878, when he took up a tract of government land on Shonkin creek, which he still retains and cultivates. In 1891 he purchased of Henry Neihoff his present fine ranch property, which is beautifully located on Shonkin creek, four miles southeast of Fort Benton, and comprises 160 acres and adjoins his original ranch. The tract is one-fourth of a mile in width and two miles in length, and the creek traverses its entire length, making the place one of exceptional fertility.

Here Mr. Morrow is engaged in farming and in raising horses and cattle, conducting operations successfully and on an extensive scale and with discrimination and judgment. He is known and honored as one of the reliable and progressive men of this section of Montana, public-spirited in his promotion of any worthy cause or project. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment.

Six of the sisters of Mr. Morrow have been prominently identified with the social life of Montana, all having married well known business men. Mary, who died at White Sulphur Springs in 1884, was the wife of Robert Coburn, with whom she married in 1865 at Last Chance gulch. Isabel is the wife of John H. Green, proprietor of the Grand Union hotel, at Fort Benton, their marriage occurring at Blackhawk Point, Colo., in 1862. Jeannette is the wife of Frank Leedy, a prominent mining man of Helena; Catherine married with George Fields, a stockgrower residing in Fort Benton; Agnes, who died in 1896, was the wife of M. L. Strong, a prominent citizen of Sun River Crossing; Laura is the wife of James Adams, a wealthy stockgrower and merchant of Augusta; and Martha is the wife of James Scott, a prominent farmer in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash. Mr. Morrow has been twice married. In the city of Helena, on January 23, 1884, he weddded Miss Mary Elizabeth Bach, a niece of Charles Lehmann of that place, and she died in 1889, leaving four children, William George, Charles Wesley, Harry Roy and Mary Elizabeth. On October 5, 1892, at Fort Benton, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Poland, who was born in Waseca, Minn., on February 12, 1865, who presides with grace and dignity over their attractive home.

WILEY MOUNTJOY.—A potent factor in religious and educational work, Mr. Mountjoy is now incumbent of the responsible and exacting office of superintendent of the Montana State Home for Orphan Foundlings and Destitute Children, which is located at Twin Bridges, Madison county. He is a native of Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Ky., where he was born on May 8, 1854. His father, Leroy J. Mountjoy, was a farmer and trader in the south, handling large numbers of horses and mules, and also a distiller and miller, as were many prominent men of that section. He was an old-line Whig and a leading man of his county, which he represented in the state legislature. He removed to Illinois in 1868, and died there the following year. The family was established in Virginia in the Colonial epoch, and from that state the great-grandfather of Mr. Mountjoy went as a valiant soldier to battle for freedom in the Revolution. His wife was before her marriage Miss Louisiana Cardwell, and she was a native of Kentucky, where occurred their marriage. Her father, Capt. Jack Cardwell, was a captain of a company in Gen. Andrew Jackson's command during the war of 1812.

Wiley Mountjoy was the youngest of nine children, and his education was acquired in the schools of Kentucky and Illinois, the high school of Paris, Mo., and in the Christian College at Canton, Mo., where he was graduated with the class of 1880, as Bachelor of Arts. (The master's degree was subsequently conferred upon him by his alma mater.) After leaving college Mr. Mountjoy engaged in successful teaching and rendered effective service also as a clergyman of the Christian church, to which he was ordained in 1880. He assisted in a very helpful degree in the organization of churches of his denomination in Montana, and his interest in this cause is unabated. Soon after graduating Mr. Mountjoy located in Deer Lodge, Mont., where he engaged in teaching, finally became an instructor in Deer Lodge College, which, as a Presbyterian institution, was later known as Montana College. In 1882 he became principal of a girls' boarding school at Camden Point, Mo., retaining this position for six years and greatly adding to the prestige of the institution.

In 1888 Mr. Mountjoy located in Butte and engaged in the real estate business. In 1892 he became interested in mining in Silver Bow county, and the next year in Madison county, having a lease and bond on the Bambo Chief mine, near Virginia City. After devoting his attention to mining four years Mr. Mountjoy was appointed superintendent of the orphans' home in 1897, succeeding George Comfort. Extensive improvements have been made in buildings and equipments under his superintendence and through his discriminating management the institution has been made one of the best in the northwest. A hospital and schoolhouse have been built, a steam plant installed and the fourth story of the main building completed and the home is now maintained at a high standard of excellence and efficiency. Mr. Mountjoy is a supporter of the Democratic party, but, while often importuned to accept a nomination for office, he has invariably refused. Fraternally he is a member of Beaverhead Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs. On July 27, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mountjoy and Miss Ella Irvine, who was born in Platte county, Mo., the daughter of Edwin H. and Anna F. (Forbis) Irvine. Both these families were prominent in the pioneer history of the state and both are now represented by influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Mountjoy have seven children, Irvine C., Agnes, John W., Lucile, Myron, Ruth and Nannie.

LESLIE H. HAMILTON.—Genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance or fortune, but it is something to be labored for and sought with consecutive effort. In presenting this sketch of the life of Mr. Hamilton we record a career of usefulness, one attended with marked prosperity won by individual endeavor. He is numbered among the extensive sheep men of the state and is one of the representative and influential citizens of Cascade county. He was born in Windham county, Vt., on December 6, 1852, the son of Joseph H. and Abby Mather (Hamilton), both of whom passed their entire lives in Vermont, and were representatives of sterling old New England families. Joseph H. Hamilton devoted his life to agriculture, his death occurring in 1900, at a venerable age. Mrs. Abby Hamilton died in 1860, leaving three sons and one daughter, all now living. Mr. Hamilton again married, and to this union three sons were born, one of whom is now a resident of Stanford, Fergus county.

Leslie H. Hamilton was reared and educated in his native state under the sturdy discipline of the farm. This he helped to carry on until he was of age. In 1878 Mr. Hamilton came to Nevada and commenced his training for his subsequent successful business operations as an employee on a sheep ranch. In the fall of 1879 he drove a band of sheep from Nevada to Beaverhead county, Mont., for the Hoppin Brothers. He remained in Beaverhead county during the winter, employed by a Mr. Bazette, and, in 1880, in company with John Stoutenberg and Albert Barney, he located in the Judith Basin, Fergus county, and there they engaged in the sheep business, giving inception to the Sage creek sheep ranch. In 1886 Mr. Stoutenberg sold his interests to the Rev. Jacob Mills, of Helena, while three years previously Mr. Hamilton purchased those of Mr. Barney. Messrs. Mills and Hamilton continued in partnership as the Sage Creek Sheep Company until 1890, when it was made a corporation with the same designation. Mr. Hamilton was chosen president, Mr. Mills, vice-president, and Mrs. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The enterprise has since been conducted under this name and with these officers, and has advanced to a prominent position among the great sheep-growing industries of Fergus county and of Montana. The company was organized with a capital stock of $150,000, and it now has 10,000 acres of patented land and rents an equal area, while the run of sheep now averages 30,000 head.

Beginning his activities in Montana with less than $500 of capital Mr. Hamilton now stands among its financial leaders. He is a stockholder in and a director of the Fergus County Bank, at Lewistown, and has other important investments. Integrity has characterized him, and he has commanded and commands respect and confidence. While giving unqualified support to the Republican party, he has not sought public office. During his early residence in Montana Mr. Hamilton met with exciting experiences with the Indians. Once an Indian horse thief attempted to steal one of his horses at night, but Mr. Hamilton and his companion, a Mr. Skelton, now a prominent stock-grower of Fergus county, captured him. The wily red man, however, managed to escape without his clothing. The night was cold and there was six inches of snow on the ground. The next day the thief returned while his captors were absent, equipped himself with clothes and a new hat, and went his way rejoicing. On August 10, 1887, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Montgomery, who also is a native of Vermont. They have five children, Julia B., Henry M., Abby M., Harlie A. and Leslie H.

J. T. MURPHY, county assessor of Jefferson county, is a highly esteemed resident of Boulder. He was born in Spencer county, Ky., on March 2, 1856, the son of Cornelius and Anna (Scanlan) Murphy, and was reared on the homestead farm conducted by his parents, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1882 he

L. M. Hamilton

removed to Louisville, Ky., and worked for the Louisville City Railway Company until 1883. Then receiving news of the death of his mother, he returned to the old farm, and remained, acting as general manager of the estate, until March 2, 1888. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Gregory, Jefferson county, and for a number of years he engaged in mining and prospecting.

In 1892 Mr. Murphy made an extensive business of stockraising and ranching and has since continued to be prosperous in it. He is also interested in the Blue Bell mine, located at Gregory, which was very productive for a number of years after its discovery in 1890, and is still a good producer. He is also interested in other mines. In December, 1900, he removed to his present residence at Boulder. In 1882 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary McClosky, daughter of John and Katherine McClosky. Mr. McClosky was a heavy railroad contractor, and quite successful in his work. Their six children are Robert E., John E., Anna K., May Gertrude, Elizabeth Alida and William C. Mr. Murphy received the appointment of road supervisor but did not qualify for the position, but for thirteen years he capably held the office of clerk of school district No. 5, of Gregory. He was elected county assessor of Jefferson county on November 6, 1900, which position he now fills most efficiently. He is universally esteemed by the people of the community in which he resides.

HENRY MUNTZER.—In Alsace, alternately belonging to France and Germany, about the time when the morning dreams of Louis Philippe were broken by the march of a revolution and the shadows of the same evening saw him tossing in a fisherman's boat on the wintry bosom of the Atlantic, while the mounting sunbeams of the next morning shone on Lamartine's republic, was born Henry Muntzer, on March 1, 1848. His father, Philip, and his mother, Lena (Morschrosch) Muntzer, were also natives of Alsace, and their families had lived there for many generations. The father was a weaver, industrious, economical and thrifty. They had four children, Henry being the third in order of birth. He was educated in his native land and emigrated to America in 1872. In the old country he began operations as a brewer and followed the same business in New York and Philadelphia. He went to San Francisco in 1876, a little while after to Portland, Ore., and in 1882 came to Butte, working along the line of his travelings at anything he could get to do. In 1885 he went to brewing in the Butte brewery, but in 1900 sold out his interests therein and bought a brewery at Boise City, Idaho, where he is carrying on the business of making the amber fluid on an extensive scale. He owns an interest in a block of business houses at the corner of Main and Park streets in Butte, and has a handsome residence in West Quartz street. He has for a long time been interested in mines and has expended a large amount in the development of promising properties. Mr. Muntzer was married in 1885 to Miss Mary M. Zender, a lady of Swiss descent. They have eight children, five of whom are of school age. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected alderman from the First ward in 1897. He is an excellent citizen and is highly esteemed.

JERE. J. MURPHY.—As long as human nature yields to criminal impulses police and detectives are necessary to restrain the tendency and punish those who have it. And while the functions of the keepers of the peace are by no means always pleasant, no class of public servants is more truly useful or necessary. Among such officials who have rendered good service to the people of Montana, Jeremiah J. Murphy, city detective of Butte, justly has high rank, on account of the length, the variety and the value of his service. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1866, the fourth of nineteen children of John and Margaret (Conry) Murphy, descendants of families resident in the country Kilkenny from the time immemorial. They kept a hotel and conducted a small farm and died in the fullness of time in their native land.

Mr. Murphy early attended for a short time the school of the Christian Brothers in Dublin and when he was eleven years old was sent to New York, where he lived with an uncle and went to school for a few years longer. After leaving school he removed to Pueblo, Colo., and soon was appointed on the police force of the city. In 1885 he came to Anaconda, Mont., where he became the proprietor of the Warm Springs hotel, and conducted it four years. In 1889 he removed to Butte and worked in the mines until 1892, when he was appointed a member of the police force, and only six weeks later was made city detective, an office which he still holds and the duties of which he has discharged with eminent ability and general satisfaction to all except the criminal classes. In addition to his official duties he has done a large amount of private detective work throughout the state. He has rendered most valuable service in ferreting out robbers and murderers and bringing them to justice, thereby reducing the volume and intensity of crime through the wholesome fear of the law which he has disseminated. Notable among his great cases are the capture and punishment of the parties who robbed the bi-metallic mine at Granite, the prevention of the attempted robbery of the American National Bank at Helena, the arrest and conviction of a gang of thieves who robbed several stores in the capital city and a number of murders in which his efforts were successful in bringing the guilty parties to justice. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat, and while his political preferences never interfere with his official duties, they are decided, leading him to active work in behalf of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Modern Woodmen. He was married in 1900 to Miss Delia Wall, of Elmira, N. Y., who abides with him in a pleasant home.

STEPHEN B. MUCHMORE, of Ovando, Powell county, is one of the prominent and successful ranchers of the Blackfoot valley who have found their profit in abandoning unremunerative pursuits for the more certain results of Montana ranching. He was born in Fayette county, Ind., in 1847. His parents were Dr. Benjamin P. and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Muchmore, the father a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. When fourteen years of age he came to Indiana with his parents. Here he studied medicine and practiced successfully until 1854, when he removed to Independence, Iowa, where for a number of years he continued the practice of his profession. During the Civil war he enlisted as a surgeon in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of some pulmonary complaint. He died in Iowa. The mother of our subject was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married in Indiana. She died in 1870. During his residence in Iowa Stephen B. Muchmore received a most excellent education. In 1868 he removed to Nebraska where for seven years he successfully taught school. It was in 1875 that he first came to Montana, locating in Deer Lodge county, and continued to reside there for many years, teaching school. Deciding to abandon the avocation of a pedagogue, he turned his attention to the more profitable business of ranching, and in 1895, in company with his three boys, he purchased a ranch three miles southwest of Ovando, where they now have 950 acres of splendid land devoted to hay, grain, stock, etc.

Mr. Muchmore was married to Miss Adelaide Knox, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have three children: Orville G., Albert F. and Guy W. Mr. Muchmore is chairman of the board of school trustees for the Ovando district. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, but did not care to qualify for the office. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is well spoken of by all with whom he is acquainted.

HON. WELLING NAPTON.—In every state and territory of this country the judiciary is looked upon as the last bulwark of liberty, and the last defense of civil rights and property; and it is almost universally required that its members shall be men of high character, extensive learning, commendable breadth of view and a stern sense of duty. So that when a man is chosen judge by an intelligent constituency, it is equivalent to ascribing to him all these qualities, in addition to the necessary technical professional training for the duties of his office. Hon. Welling Napton, of Anaconda, judge of the judicial district embracing the counties of Deer Lodge, Powell and Granite, is not only no exception to the rule, but a shining example of it. His whole life has been spent in a sort of judicial atmosphere. He was born in Saline, Mo., August 31, 1853, the seventh son of eleven children born to his parents, his father being an eminent lawyer, attorney-general of the state, and for more than thirty years a prominent member of its supreme court. He was William B. Napton, a native of the old college town of Princeton, N. J., where he was educated, being graduated from Princeton University at the age of fifteen years. He studied law and in 1826, soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to the new state of Missouri, then recently admitted as a member of the Union, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Four years later he had secured such standing among his professional brethren that he was made attorney-general of the state; and after this, as has been noted, he was elected to a seat on the supreme bench of the state, which he occupied for more than thirty years. He was married to Miss Malinda Williams, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., a granddaughter of Hon. Thomas L. Williams, at one time chancellor of that state. The marriage was solemnized at the home of Gen. Smith, of the United States regular army, at Experiment, Mo.

Judge Welling Napton began his elementary scholastic training for the duties of life in the common schools of his native town, supplementing what he there received with a two-years course at Westminster College, located at Fulton, and a two-years course at William Jewell College, located at Liberty, in Missouri. He finished with private instructions at home for three years. He then read law with his father until 1873, when he made a trip to Montana with a possible design of locating in the territory. But in 1876 he went back to Missouri to complete his law studies, and was admitted to practice in that state in 1877. After five years of active practice there, he returned to Montana in 1882, and has continuously, since that time, been an active practitioner in her courts. When a vacancy on the district bench was occasioned by election of Judge Brantley as chief justice of the supreme court, he was appointed by Gov. Smith to serve out the unexpired term; and at its close in 1900 he was elected for a full term of four years. The Judge was married in 1876 to Miss Kate R. Kelley, a native of Kansas. Her father, Robert S. Kelley, born at Fredericksburg, Va., was United States marshal of Montana during President Cleveland's first administration. They have eight children who, with their mother, affiliate with the Protestant Episcopal church. The busy life which the Judge has been forced to lead has left him little time for the ornamental affairs of society. He is, however, an interested observer of everything that pertains to the welfare of his people, and both by counsel and more substantial aid, a forceful contributor to the development of every public enterprise of value. He is a member of the Masonic order in two of its branches, symbolic and capitular, being on the roll of the blue lodge and the Royal Arch chapter in the city of Deer Lodge.

At the bar Judge Napton was all that a high-toned, honorable, learned and eloquent advocate and counsellor should be; and on the bench he is a model of affability, judicial fairness, uncompromising integrity, and exact and exhaustive learning.

JAMES C. NEDROW.—Among the patriotic and loyal young men of Montana who rendered efficient service in the United States army during the late Spanish-American war is Mr. Nedrow, who was a volunteer soldier and who served with signal efficiency in the Philippines during the time when these oriental possessions of the United States were being wrested from Spanish control and the initial stages of the work of quelling the turbulent and insubordinate natives. After his military experience Mr. Nedrow returned to Montana and is now numbered among the successful and energetic farmers and stockgrowers of Beaverhead county.

James C. Nedrow is a native of the state of Nebraska, having been born on the parental farmstead in Jefferson county, on May 23, 1873, one of the ten children of Simon and Sarah (Riddle) Nedrow, who were born in Indiana and Illinois, respectively, and who located in Nebraska as pioneers of 1861, the father there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of Abeline, Kan., and thereafter was concerned in the cattle business in Colorado and Wyoming for some time; and in 1893 came to Montana, being still identified with this important line of industry. In 1898 he enlisted in Company E, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the Philippine Islands in the month of July, 1898, sailing on a transport from San Francisco, after the regiment had been stationed for a time at Camp Merritt. They landed in the city of Manila where our subject continued in active service until August 23, 1900, when he returned with his regiment to California and was honorably discharged and mustered out at the Presidio on October 14, 1900. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, and it is a matter of record that the First Montana earned the highest encomiums for its valiant and efficient service in the field. From California Mr. Nedrow returned to Montana, and in the month of October came to his present location in the Big Hole valley of Beaverhead county, where he now has a good ranch of 640 acres, a considerable portion of which is available for cultivation, yielding excellent crops of hay and various cereals. Here Mr. Nedrow has engaged in the raising of cattle and hay and is making definite progress, directing his judgment and indefatigable energy, which augur well for cumulative success coming to him as a farmer and stockgrower.

In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, taking a consistent interest in all public affairs of a local nature. On November 6, 1900, Mr. Nedrow, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie J. Jackson, who was born in Germany, whence as a child she accompanied her parents to Montana on their emigration to America. Her father is now engaged in cattleranching in Big Hole valley, Beaverhead county.

WILLIAM S. NEGUS.—Summoned to his final rest at the age of fifty years, thus ending an active and useful career at the very height and full maturity of his powers, the subject of this memoir left a record which would be a credit to a much longer life of ardent effort. He was born in Webster county, Mich., January 31, 1837, a son of Joel and Elizabeth Negus, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. The father labored in various fields and numerous capacities throughout his busy life, and the mother did her part in every way. She was a zealous member of the Methodist church. They were the parents of seven children, of whom all but our subject are still living. The father was an active Democrat in politics.

William S. Negus, the immediate subject of this review, remained at home until he was twenty years old, attending the public schools as he had opportunity and assisting his father as he could. When he reached the age mentioned he profitably engaged in the butchering business for five years. At the end of that time he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and there followed the same occupation, working for wages from 1859 to 1862, when he crossed the plains to Nevada. He soon acquired an interest in mining stock, and in the spring of 1883 also opened and conducted a boarding house, successfully continuing it until 1866. He then came to Montana, and locating at Helena for a short time conducted a restaurant with profitable returns. In the spring of 1887 he rigged up a stage outfit and conducted a transportation enterprise from Helena to various points, including Lost Horse, Lincoln, Fort Benton and along the Jay Gould lines; at the same time he started a ranching and stockraising business, which he carried on successfully until his death. In political affiliation Mr. Negus was an active Republican and always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in the welfare of his party. On July 4, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann McConnell, a native of New York state, and the daughter of Frank and Nancy McConnell, who were born and reared in Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in early days, settling first in New York and later removing to Michigan, where the father engaged in farming. In 1852 he made the overland trip to California, and, locating at Marysville, successfully followed mining for fifteen years. In 1867 he returned to Michigan and disposed of his farm, which in his absence had been managed by his wife with good results. He then lived retired from active business during the remainder of his life. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six survive.

Mr. Negus' ranch, now under the management of his son Frank, comprises 260 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation and yield annually good crops of grain and hay. Cattle are also extensively and successfully raised. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom three, Delia, Lizzie and Frank are living, and Ella, Frank, William and Bertha are deceased. Mr. Negus was a prosperous and progressive man in business, a genial and companionable gentleman socially, and an enterprising and serviceable force in public affairs. In life he was universally respected, and his untimely death was generally and deeply mourned.

FRANK NELSON.—Many of the sturdy sons of the fair Norseland have cast in their lot with Montana, identified themselves with its industrial life and attained marked success by reason of their consecutive industry and honest and upright lives. Mr. Nelson is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, and is worthy of representation in this work. He was born in Denmark in 1862, the son of Christian and Christina (Petersen) Nelson, both representatives of long lines of Danish ancestors. The father was a steamboat engineer, and went to South America to follow his vocation, and there his death occurred in 1863. His widow remained in her native land, where her death occurred in 1877.

Frank Nelson secured a common school education and resided in his native land until the death of his mother, and in 1878 he emigrated to America, and to Iowa, where he was employed in a railroad roundhouse at Council Bluffs for a year and a half, when he again turned his face westward, coming to Idaho, where he worked in the mining districts for three years, being for some time in the Coeur d' Alene country and thence coming to Drummond, Mont., where he was employed in the mines for three years. His next move, in 1885, was one which he has never had cause to regret, for he came to Missoula county and entered claim to his present ranch on Camas prairie, where he has since maintained his home. Here he owns a tract of 780 acres, upon which he has made the best of improvements, and he devotes his attention to general farming and stock-growing, raising large crops of hay and grain and having a high grade of live stock. The ranch is eligibly located three miles west of Potomac, which is Mr. Nelson's postoffice address. In 1887 Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Rachel Lish, who was born in California, and they have three children, Frank A., Jennie E. and Bert M. The children are attending school, and all are making fine progress, showing deep interest in their studies. In politics Mr. Nelson gives his support to the Democratic party, and he lends his aid to all undertakings that make for the advancement and well-being of his county and state.

GEORGE W. NEWKIRK.—A native of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born March 1, 1840, the son of James C. and Eveline Newkirk, natives of Elmira, N. Y., George W. Newkirk accompanied his parents in 1851, then about eleven years of age, to Wisconsin, and from his early youth has been dependent on his own exertions, but made a successful career out of hard conditions and unfavorable circumstances. The route taken by his parents in coming west was from Kingston to Albany, and from there to Schenectady on a railroad made of wooden rails covered with strap iron. From Schenectady they proceeded to Buffalo by canal packet, and from there by boat over the lakes to Milwaukee, going thence into the interior of the state.

Mr. Newkirk left home when he was but thirteen years old and went to work on a farm. After being thus engaged for two years he leased a farm in partnership with his brother-in-law, and they conducted it successfully for three years, at the end of which time he removed to Princeton, Ill., and there served an apprenticeship at house painting and kindred lines of work. On April 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army for three months' service, and upon being discharged in August following, resumed work at his trade. In May, 1863, in company with Joshua Murray, a druggist, and George W. Sparling, a lawyer, with four horses to a wagon and a riding horse, he crossed the plains to Denver, Colo., occupying three months in the trip. After his arrival at Denver he worked for two months at his trade, and on September 12 he engaged himself to drive three yoke of oxen from Denver to Idaho (now Montana), reaching Alder gulch after a three-months trip, and there passed the winter of 1863-4. In the spring of 1864, with twenty-five others, he came to what is now Butte, and in the spring of 1865 went to German gulch where he bought an interest in a mining claim and also located a ranch property in Deer Lodge valley. He returned to Butte in the autumn of 1866, and helped to build the first smelter (the Crude) and to sink the first shaft (the Parrott lode) which are now very valuable properties. He had numerous locations in quartz, but sold them all for little or nothing. He mined with varying success at different places, among them at Pioneer gulch, near the town of Silver Bow, where he had placer ground of value, and passed three years. Since then he has lived continuously at Butte, except during two winters which he passed in the east, at Chicago, New York and Boston.

Mr. Newkirk was married in 1878 to Miss Louella Beal, a daughter of the late Dr. George Beal, whose useful life and tragic death are more extensively mentioned on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk have one child, Guy B. Newkirk, who was born in 1879. In the year of his marriage Mr. Newkirk opened a place of resort which was popular with the best classes of people for ten years, when it was destroyed by fire, April 23, 1888. The next year he received a wound in the foot which laid him up for one year. He was one of the old timers at Butte, the first winter he passed there being one of a population of twenty-six persons. He has seen the city grow to its present development and has contributed substantially thereto.

W. C. NEWTON.—In the ancestry of the prosperous and progressive farmer, careful and judicious financier and able, conscientious legislator, who is the subject of this brief review, the blood of two races specially distinguished for patient and tenacious perseverance is commingled. His father, Mark Newton, a native of Pennsylvania, is descended from an old English family, and his mother, Margaret Keever, a native of Virginia, from an old German family. W. C. Newton was born at Coal Run, Washington county, Ohio, January 5, 1853. His grandfather Newton, who took a prominent part in the war of 1812, removed from Pennsylvania to New York, thence to Ohio, and finally to Wheeling, W. Va., where he died. The father, however, remained in Ohio and still resides there at the advanced age of eighty years, having retired from active work, living on the fruits of his labor as a farmer and blacksmith.

Mr. Newton began his education in the public schools, rounding it out at Beverly College in his native county; but on leaving college engaged in teaching school there for a number of years. In 1876 he removed to West Virginia, where he taught one year; going thence to Trenton, Ill., for the summer, and to Missouri in the fall, where he followed teaching as an occupation for three years more. In 1879, in company with two companions, he made the trip overland by wagon to Montana. It was just at the close of the Ute outbreak, and although quiet was not fully restored his party had no trouble, and reached Bozeman without mishap of any kind. During the next three winters he taught school, working on farms through the summer months, thus getting together the means to make a purchase for himself. In 1882 he bought eighty acres of good land located five miles west of Bozeman, has added eighty more by purchase and forty taken up under the desert act. These several parcels he has brought to well advanced fertility, being under irrigation with annual production of excellent crops of barley, hay and garden truck.

Mr. Newton was united in marriage April 14, 1892, with Miss Hattie M. Sprague, daughter of Edwin W. Sprague, a leading farmer of Washington county, Ohio, where the marriage was solemnized, he making the trip from Montana to his old home for the purpose. They have four children, Mary, Margaret, Mildred and Wesley, Jr. He is so constituted by nature that public affairs, in which the general welfare of his section is concerned, have for him an abiding and commanding interest, and his well established capacity for safely and successfully administering them has made him the choice of his people for offices of great trust and responsibility. He was treasurer of his county from 1895 to 1899, and was elected to the state legislature in 1900. He has also been school trustee in his district for many years, and was recently appointed trustee of the county high school. When it was determined by the farmers along the line to build the Farmers' Irrigating Canal he was selected as one of the trustees to have the construction in charge, and it is universally conceded that the work was so well done as to reflect the highest credit on all who were actively concerned in it.

In politics Mr. Newton has always been a Republican, but he has the unqualified esteem of all his fellow citizens, without regard to party predilections, having always faithfully administered any trust with which he was charged for the general good. In the legislature he introduced and pressed for passage a bill transferring to the school fund the unclaimed $30,000 which figured in recent legislative history.

HENRY NICKEL.—For more than twenty years prominently identified with the business and industrial activities of the metropolis of Montana, the record of the earnest and industrious life of Henry Nickel is one upon which rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his name being honored by all who knew the man and had cognizance of his sterling character and inflexible integrity of purpose.

In the old fortified town of Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, Henry Nickel was born on November 1, 1852, the son of Henry Nickel, who there passed his entire life, his active years being devoted to the meat business. Henry, his son, completed what is equivalent to an American high school course; at the age of seventeen years he set forth to seek his fortunes in America, being reinforced for the battle of life by sturdy integrity, a determination to attain success by earnest and honest effort, and by a self-reliant spirit and vigorous health. To such a young man the road to success always lies open, and Mr. Nickel was not denied that reward which was his just due. Upon landing in New York he sought and obtained employment in a butcher shop, and he was thus engaged for some time in the national metropolis, and through this line of industry he was enabled to attain, in a great measure, the success which crowned his life. As to the details of his early life in the United States the record is all too meagre, now that he has passed away, but from data available it is learned that he was identified with the meat business in various sections of the Union before taking up his permanent abode in Montana. He was at St. Louis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and perhaps other points, and finally established himself individually in Virginia City, Nev., from which locality he came to Montana and to Butte in 1878, where he entered the employ of Mr. Ornstein in a meat market. Later he was in business for himself in a finely equipped market and catering to a large and representative patronage until his life's labors were ended on July 22, 1900. As prosperity attended him Mr. Nickel made investments in mining prospects and properties and also in real estate, and in the former line his interests were important and profitable. He was a stockholder in the Leo Mining Company and owned interests in the Toledo and the Homestake mines and many others. He was also a stockholder in the Butte Butchering Company. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. Signally true and upright in all the relations of life, he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

On March 27, 1887, Mr. Nickel was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Noack, who was born in Baltimore, Md., the daughter of Oswald Noack, who was born in Germany in 1822 and who died in Baltimore in 1886. He came to America when a young man, and was for some time a resident of New York city, where he had a coal and wood yard. Later he owned and operated a shoe factory, and was one of the influential business men of Baltimore. His wife, whose maiden name was Louise Omels, was likewise born in Germany, and she died in 1870, at the age of thirty-two years, her daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Nickel) being but two years of age at the time. Mr. Nickel is survived by his widow and their four children, all of whom remain at the old home in Butte, their names being: Henry Oswald, Mary Louise, Pauline Elizabeth and Edwin John.

WILLIAM D. NICHOLAS.—There is nothing more sturdy in human history than the yeomanry of old England. Plant them where you will, they will thrive and prosper and make their mark on the community around them. This is aptly illustrated in the career of the late William D. Nicholas, the subject of this memoir, who departed this life January 23, 1892, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, but with accomplished results in life to his credit which might easily suggest a much longer term of active effort, and so firmly established in the regard and esteem of his fellowmen that no further activity on his part could have given him a higher place. Mr. Nicholas was born in Lancashire, England, April 11, 1825, where his parents were engaged in farming, and were zealous members of the English church. They have long since passed away, and all of their five children have followed them to the spirit world. Our subject attended the public schools in his neighborhood during his early youth, and while quite young began to make his own living, his first employment being in the mines of southern Wales, until 1847, when he came to America. In this country his first location was in Armstrong county, Pa., where he continued the business of mining. From there he removed to Johnstown and engaged in keeping a hotel until 1864. In that year he came with ox teams to Montana, and locating at Alder gulch again engaged in mining. A little later he removed to Helena, and there kept on mining until 1872, when he turned his attention to ranching and stockraising, his ranch being on the Dearborn. In all his undertakings he was successful, but the success was the result of his own enterprise, thrift and business capacity.

On November 6, 1844, Mr. Nicholas was married to Miss Margaret Davies, a native of South Wales and daughter of David and Sarah Davies, of the same nativity. Her father was a prosperous and enterprising butcher in that country; both of her parents were members of the Congregational church. The family consisted of seventeen children, three of whom are still living: Mary

D., Ann J. and Margaret. The last named is the widow of our subject, and is herself a valued member of the Congregational church. The ranch on which Mr. Nicholas was conducting a successful and profitable business at the time of his death comprises about 2,000 acres, and is located about twenty-five miles due south of Wolf creek. It is a very valuable property; well improved with good buildings and other necessary equipments for its purposes, and the portions under cultivation have been brought to a high state of productiveness. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Nicholas has removed to Helena, and has an attractive home on the west side of the city which is a center of refined and graceful hospitality. She has been warmly welcomed in social circles and among the benevolent and charitable organizations of the capital, contributing the wealth of her social attractions to the one and the benefit of her active and sympathetic aid to the other.

MAJ. N. J. ISDELL, whose untimely and tragical death at Minneapolis on February 26, 1902, shocked the whole state of Montana and other places where he was well known, was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born on December 5, 1840, and where his family had lived for many years. He was reared in Maryland and the city of Washington, thus enjoying the advantages of the advanced civilization of the older states. He afterward came west through all the hardships of overland freighting in the pioneer days, and found life no holiday recreation, but a stern reality calling for resolute endurance, fertility of resources, clearness of vision and promptness in action, all of which qualities he exhibited in a marked degree in his long, varied career. His parents were Nelson and Perlina (Spaulding) Isdell, both natives of Onondaga county, N. Y., where their parents had settled in the early history of the country, the father of Nelson Isdell coming from Scotland in 1805. Nelson J. Isdell accompanied his parents to Maryland in 1853. They settled in Prince George's county, adjacent to the District of Columbia, and four years later removed to the city of Washington. There the father first engaged in manufacturing pumps and installing them in wells which he sunk by contract, and passed the last twenty years of his life dealing in wood and coal, dying in 1872 at the age of sixty.

The Major received his education in the schools of Maryland and Washington, and when he had finished the courses of instruction available to him, he engaged in teaching, in the state first, and later in the city. In 1865 he started west, first to the oil regions of western Pennsylvania, where he made some investments, but not very profitable ones. In his search for good opportunities he stopped a short time in Chicago, then proceeded to Leavenworth, Kan., where he did not linger long, but came on to Montana, driving a freight team and getting fifty dollars pay for the trip. He arrived at Virginia City June 20, 1866, and for a few months taught a private school, after which he removed to Sterling and went to work for the Midas Mining Company, but soon left this service and began handling cord wood. He next engaged in placer mining in Washington gulch, having bought out Emil Bogk. He got some valuable property, but there was not enough brought out of it to pay the large working expense, yet at the end of two years he had accumulated something more than the cost. He then went to work for the Midas company again, and while in its service was offered a position in Hall & Spaulding's store at Sterling, which he accepted, and after a short time bought out Mr. Spaulding's interest, and, in 1871, purchased Mr. Hall's interest. He conducted this enterprise at Sterling until 1872, when he removed it to Harrison on Willow creek, and also inaugurated a small venture in stockraising, buying 150 cattle in Salt Lake as a "starter." Harrison was a better business center than Sterling and it was also near his ranch of 320 acres. So he remained there until 1876, when he went east to visit the Centennial Exposition. Upon his return he found the town of Pony started, and he immediately removed his business thither. In 1892 he incorporated the Isdell Mercantile Company, and was its president and general manager for a time in order to get everything into shape for his retirement from active business and the assumption of the management by his son-in-law, E. S. Adkins.

Maj. Isdell had a fine ranch of 700 acres six miles from Pony and another of 160 acres nearer town, on which he raised numbers of superior Hereford cattle and other stock, and abundant crops of cereals and hay. His properties are well improved with good residences and the necessary appurtenances for their proper working, and are steadily growing in value. He was married on November 20, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Beardsley,

A. J. Odell

nee Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, who was brought by her parents, John M. P. and Sarah J. (Davis) Snyder, to Montana in 1867, her father then being in the tannery business at Sheridan. He is now living at Walla Walla, Wash. Maj. Isdell was postmaster at Sterling, Harrison and Pony, his tenure of the positions extending over most of the time from 1869 to 1892. He was also a school director for a long time, was road trustee under the new road law, and was a member of the state legislature in 1895. He was a member of the Masonic order in lodge and chapter, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His late residence is a model of convenience and elegance. The buildings of the Isdell Mercantile Company are spacious, substantial and completely equipped, with warm and cold storage apartments attached, dug into the side of the mountain, and it has a large and profitable branch store at Norris. All these are practically the creations of Maj. Isdell's enterprise, thrift and taste. He occupies an enviable place in the confidence, esteem and affectionate regard of the community, but one not higher than he deserves.

REV. J. E. NOFTSINGER.—Born and reared on a farm near Salem in old Virginia, where he first saw the light on March 29, 1867, when the state was just beginning to arouse and re-gather for a new career the spirit of her people and her material resources, so cruelly worn and wasted by the Civil war, the son of William J. and Sallie (Eubank) Noftsinger, both natives of the Old Dominion, who bore their full share of the trials and hardships incident to that sanguinary contest, and wore the marks of its burdens, Rev. John Eubank Noftsinger, the eloquent and accomplished Baptist clergyman of Butte, has sought in a new land, far from the homes and the graves of his ancestors, a proper opportunity to do his life's work and the will of his Master who has called him to this service. He received his early education in Fincastle high school and at Richmond (Va.) College, being graduated from the former in 1887 and from the latter in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next year he entered the theological department of the University of Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1894, but while pursuing the course assisted Dr. Hobbs in church work at Delavan, Wis., there having charge of the Darien mission. After his graduation in 1894 he was called to take charge of his first regular church, which was at Milledgeville, Ill., and here he raised funds and built the First Baptist church, a beautiful structure, creditable alike to the spirit which inspired and the liberality and artistic taste which erected it. In November, 1896, he came to Butte as pastor of the First Baptist church, where he is still engaged in the work of spreading and building up the Redeemer's kingdom and bringing men into the light of the Gospel.

His ministrations have been blessed with abundant success, the church membership having increased during his pastorate from 112 to 365, the attendance at the Sunday-school from seventy-three to 465, and the spirit and enthusiasm of the congregation, in some instances thirty, in some sixty and in some an hundred fold. In national affairs Rev. Mr. Noftsinger is Republican in his political inclinations, but in local matters he is not an active partisan. He was married on September 3, 1894, to Miss Mate E. Teeple, daughter of Charles S. Teeple, a prominent merchant and public man of Darien, Wis., who has served several terms in the Wisconsin legislature and filled other positions of trust and usefulness. Her mother was Miss Emily Enders, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Noftsinger have one child, a son named J. Erston, born on April 20, 1898. They live in a pleasant parsonage connected with the church where they dispense a genial hospitality and diffuse a spirit of zealous devotion to human duty and to all the lofty ideals of the Christian religion, standing high in the community and firmly fixed in the affectionate regard of their congregation.

JAMES H. NIXON.—To this successful and enterprising miner, farmer and stockman life was no holiday, but a stern reality, full of struggle and effort that was rewarded by good returns in substantial acquisitions and in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He was born at Racine, Wis., on November 29, 1841, the son of John and Maria (Vader) Nixon, who came with him to Montana in 1864, and located near Logan, where the father was killed by Indians in 1870. Mr. Nixon was educated in the public schools, and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the first company of volunteers raised in his neighborhood, and fought in defense of the Union until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then came to Montana, and for a time was engaged in mining at Bannack, after which he removed to Alder gulch and mined there until 1868. In that year he settled in Gallatin valley, and in partnership with his father engaged in farming and raising stock near Logan. In 1870 the Indians, who had been troublesome from the beginning, killed his father, and he continued the farming and stock business alone. In 1874 he moved up the valley to the neighborhood of Bozeman, and there continued farming until his death on November 14, 1898. In life he was much esteemed, and his untimely death was deeply regretted. In politics he was an active Republican. In fraternal relations a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served his section faithfully for a number of years as school trustee, and always manifested a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs and the welfare of the community. On December 30, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Shepherd, of Illinois, a daughter of W. H. H. Shepherd, who was born in Delaware in 1805, and died in Gallatin valley, Mont., in 1887, having come to the state accompanied by his wife and daughter in 1871. Mr. Nixon was a leading man in his community, his success in business, his agreeable social qualities, his high character and his excellent judgment on all questions of public interest giving him influence of a potential nature among those with whom he was associated.

REV. JOHN H. O'BRIEN.—As the Catholic church was the avant-courriere of civilization throughout the great west in the days when only beasts of the plains and mountain fastnesses were present to dispute dominion with the scarcely less savage Indians, so has it maintained its prestige and fulfilled its divine mission through all the intervening years leading up to the dawn of the glorious twentieth century. One of those who worthily represents the cause of the Master in the priesthood of the church is Father O'Brien, who is placed in charge of the parish of the Immaculate Conception in the village of Fort Benton, where he is held in esteem by all classes of citizens and in deep affection by those to whom he ministers. Father O'Brien was born near the beautiful little city of Marquette, in the Lake Superior district of Michigan, his native town having been named in honor of Father Marquette, of revered memory, and here our subject's birth occurred on September 26, 1874. The parents of Father O'Brien are Quinlan and Johanna (Hanley) O'Brien, natives of the Emerald Isle, whence the mother came to the United States September 29, 1854, and the father in 1861, their marriage being solemnized in 1863 in Michigan. In 1897 they removed to Butte, Mont., where they now reside.

Father O'Brien's early educational discipline was received in the public schools. In 1890 he began his classical studies in the college department of St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., which were rounded out at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1896, and supplemented by a course in philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore, Md. Having completed his more purely literary education, he entered upon a three-years course of theology at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, which he completed in June, 1899, and was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th of that month. His initial work in the ministry was at the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts, at Helena, Mont., where he was assistant from July 6, 1899, until July 7 of the following year when he was assigned to the pastorate of the church of the Immaculate Conception at Fort Benton, where he gave devoted service to the parish, looking in every way to its welfare in both spiritual and temporal relations. The church edifice is a frame structure, erected in 1878-9, under the direct supervision of Father C. Imoda, S. J., and was the first church building in Fort Benton. In 1894 Father Follett, then pastor, collected the necessary funds to build a house for the resident priest. Notwithstanding the loss of many of its members who have taken up their residence in other parts of the state, the parish enjoys a large membership and is in a prosperous condition. Incidental to his pastorate he is chaplain of St. Clare's Hospital, one of the noble institutions of the church, the building of which by the citizens of Fort Benton was commenced in 1883 and completed the following year at a cost of $12,000. July 27, 1886, three Sisters of Charity, Sister Mary as superioress, arrived in Fort Benton, and on the 5th of August opened the institution under the name and patronage of St. Clare of Mountefalco. The hospital is well equipped, its usefulness pronounced and its service greatly appreciated by all classes of citizens. The main building is of brick, two stories in height with lateral dimensions 40x70 feet. In 1899 a frame annex was added to the building, being one story in height and 43x56 feet in dimensions. There are twenty-three rooms, twelve of which are devoted to hospital purposes, of which four are wards. Within the year 1900 341 patients received care and treatment in the hospital, seven sisters, Sister Aldric superioress, now being retained in the service, which is effective in every particular.

While he is still a young man, Father O'Brien is eminently qualified for his holy calling and for the manifold responsibilities involved. He is broad-minded and charitable in his attitude, ever tolerant of the errors that frequently overshadow individual life, seeking by all means to uplift his fellows and to prove a worthy laborer in the vineyard of the Divine Master whom he serves. He is endowed with a genial and gracious personality, is an able speaker and writer, and wins the trust and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact without regard to religious or sectarian affiliations. He is thoroughly a man of the twentieth century, and aims to make his influence one for good in temporal affairs as well as in the specific work of his high calling, to the mark of which he ever presses forward. To the regret of his many warm friends, in the early spring of 1892 Father O'Brien was compelled to relinquish his pastorate on account of ill health, and became an inmate of St. Clare's Hospital. It was a severe loss to the parish, but happily the rest and care there secured enabled him to resume his labors, and he was reappointed on May 10, 1902, and his numerous flock being pleased to welcome his return to that sphere of usefulness wherein he has accomplished so much for the uplifting of humanity.

JOHN E. O'CONNOR. — This enterprising, progressive and conscientious pharmacist of Helena, easily in the front rank in his profession, may be said to be one of the drug men of the day who are really in love with their work. For while he carries an extensive and valuable stock of the commodities which are usually allied with the drug business, he makes everything else subservient to the drug and pharmaceutical lines of his enterprise. He is a native of Newton, N. H., where he was born in 1855, the son of James and Mary (O'Brien) O'Connor, both natives of Cork, Ireland, whence they came to America, the father when he was thirty years old and the mother when she was twenty. They were married in this country and first settled at Charleston, S. C., where the father followed the business of a contractor in stone-building work for a number of years, when he removed to Newton, N. H., where they are still living, the father aged eighty-three and the mother seventy-three.

Their son John, at the age of thirteen, entered Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and after completing the academic course attended the Massachusetts School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1877. While taking his professional course in the school of pharmacy he also attended a night school for advantages in other lines. After his graduation he went to Butte, Mont., and for a time worked at whatever offered good opportunities. In 1878 he removed to Helena, remaining a short time, and then went to Lower California, and in 1880 drove the first flock of sheep from that country, a distance of 1,500 miles, to Helena. On the conclusion of this trip he entered the employ of Hale & Co., druggists of Helena, remaining with them three years. He then purchased the interest of Mr. Weir, of the firm of Pope & Weir, druggists, and the business was thereafter conducted under the style of Pope & O'Connor until 1895, when Mr. O'Connor bought Mr. Pope out, and from that date has conducted the business alone. He is also engaged in a profitable stock business in partnership with his two sisters-in-law, Misses Nettie and Amy Rosenbeaun, on a ranch of 5,000 acres located nine miles from Townsend, Broadwater county, Mont. Here they have a fine herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and carry on the business of cattle-raising and ranching on a scale of considerable magnitude.

Mr. O'Connor was united in marriage, in 1887, with Miss Ella Rosenbeaun, a daughter of Herman and Mary (Maloney) Rosenbeaun, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. The father came to Montana in 1862, followed mining for two years, and then bought a ranch and conducted it until his death, in 1887. His widow is still living, making her home with her daughters on the ranch near Townsend. Mr. O'Connor is a prominent member of the Catholic church, and takes great interest in its progress and activities. In his business career he has developed unusual acumen and capacity, and has achieved a gratifying success. In social circles he is a favorite; as a citizen is alive to the best interests of the community at all times, and is highly esteemed by all classes.

COL. T. O'LEARY.—A native of the land which has enrolled so many of her gallant sons on the list of Fame's immortals, Col. O'Leary, of Anaconda, has won a place among them by valiant service in many a hard-fought engagement in several wars, and won additional triumphs in the peaceful contests of professional life. He was born in Ireland December 15, 1846, where his father was a prominent architect and engineer, and where his parents died in 1892. The Colonel was educated by the Christian Brothers and came to the United States in 1862. Immediately upon his arrival, inspired by the martial spirit of his ancestry, he enlisted in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Second Battalion, and served throughout the war in the Army of the Cumberland, being at the front in its dreadful battles and winning promotion by gallantry on the field. On returning to New York in 1865 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In 1866 he joined the Fenian movement, and, as major of a regiment, invaded Canada, participating in the battle of Ridgeway, or Limestone Ridge. In 1868 he joined the movement for the liberation of Cuba and served two years as chief of ordnance of the Cuban army under Gen. Jordan. In 1870 he took part in another Fenian movement into Canada, and in July of that year located at St. Paul, Minn., where he opened a law office and practiced until 1886, when President Cleveland appointed him postoffice inspector for the Chicago district, and later inspector in charge at Philadelphia. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Minnesota in 1870, and at that of Montana in 1889. He was district judge of Dakota county, Minn., from 1874 to 1878, was county attorney of Murray county, from 1882 to 1884, and city attorney of Anaconda, Mont., from 1895 to 1899. His activity in political affairs has been great and serviceable, and has been exerted in behalf of the Democratic party. He has been a delegate to every state convention of that party since his advent into Montana in 1889, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings.

Col. O'Leary maintains high rank at the bar, and is regarded as one of the most profoundly learned and resourceful lawyers of the state. His law library is one of the most extensive and valuable in this section of the country. It is well selected and there is abundant evidence in his legal career that it is well used. He has also achieved success and distinction in business and social life. He has large mining interests in Warm Springs gulch and other parts of Montana, and is secretary and treasurer of the Gold Bar Mining Company. He was president of the State Bar Association, is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks, and a member in high standing of the Maccabees and the National Union. He well deserves the success he has won and the exalted place he holds in public esteem. He combines keenness of intellect with geniality of manner and rigid integrity. His ideals are lofty and he has worked toward them with unflagging industry.

He was married in Hastings, Minn., in 1876, to Miss Kate Ahern, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854. They have one child, Arthur O'Leary, a lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the United States, a position to which he rose from the volunteer ranks by gallantry in the Spanish-American war, which he entered as a bugler when a mere boy. He soon distinguished himself, won a first lieutenancy and was the youngest officer in the First Montana Volunteers.

JOHN P. O'NEILL.—The able superintendent of the Anaconda mine in the city of Butte, Mr. O'Neill is one of those energetic workers who contribute to the material prosperity of the state through their well directed efforts in connection with the great mining industry. Mr. O'Neill was born in Orange county, Vt., on October 15, 1862, the third of the seven children of John and Mary (Welch) O'Neill, both of whom were born in Ireland. John O'Neill devoted his attention to mining and railroad work until his death, which occurred in Vermont. His wife also died in that state. John P. O'Neill attended the public schools of his native state until he was eleven years old when he secured work in the mines at Ely, Vt., where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in prospecting in the iron ore districts. He then returned east, passing eight months at Blue Hill, Me., and then was employed in the mica mines of New Hampshire for five months. In 1887 Mr. O'Neill came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he has ever since been identified with mining enterprises. For a year he held the position of shift boss in the Anaconda mine, of which he later became foreman, retaining this position about five years, after which he was appointed superintendent of the mine, which incumbency he has ever since retained, showing distinctive executive ability and handling his responsible duties with signal efficiency. He is also superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Never Sweat mines. Under his direction all the late improvements have been made in the three mines. The largest machines used for mine working in the world are installed in these great mines. Being of an original and inventive turn of mind Mr. O'Neill has been able to suggest and effect many improvements in methods and devices. He was the originator of the system of uncovered hoists, the frames being constructed of steel, so that the danger of fire entering the mines in case of the hoist taking fire is effectually obviated. In politics Mr. O'Neill gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

On July 1, 1895, Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Brien, born in Montana, the daughter of James and Catherine (Clancy) O'Brien, among the pioneers of the state, and of this union three children have been born: William, born on June 6, 1896; Thomas, born on November 14, 1898, and John, born March 9, 1900.

GEORGE N. OSBORNE, general agent of the Montana Central Railway, at Basin, was born at Wayne, Erie county, Pa., on June 5, 1865. He is the son of Dr. Robert J. and Caroline (Newton) Osborne. The father was a hospital staff doctor and veteran of the Mexican war. The paternal grandfather was James Osborne, a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and, it is supposed, settled at Lancaster, Pa., for the war records at Washington show that he enlisted from Lancaster in June, 1776, as a private in Capt. Stephens' company of Col. North's Pennsylvania Regiment, and served until December, 1780, when he was discharged from the service by Col. Richard Butler on account of a wound in his arm, received at Germantown, Pa. During his active service he participated in the engagements at Trenton, Princeton and Bergen Point, N. J., and those at Brandywine and Germantown, Pa.

The elementary education of George N. Osborne was received in the public schools of his native township. This was supplemented by a course in the Corry high school, and in 1882 he entered the Edinburg (Pa.) normal school, from which he was graduated in 1885 with honors. In that year Mr. Osborne engaged with the Erie Railroad, first as office clerk and later as telegraph operator. In 1887 he resigned his position and came west, believing that he could thereby materially better his financial condition, and it is undoubtedly true that he has done so. He at first entered the service of the Great Northern at Norwich, N. D. He remained there and at other points on the Great Northern only a short time but was stationed at Michigan City in the same capacity for seven years. In 1897 he took a much needed vacation, visiting his old home in Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1898 he removed to Montana and became superintendent of the Lewistown & Great Falls Telephone Company. In 1899 he was appointed agent of the Montana Central, at Teton, Choteau county. He was also commissioned postmaster at that place. In April, 1900, he was transferred to Basin, Jefferson county, and he has since resided there, serving in that capacity and performing his duties in a manner satisfactory to both the railroad and its patrons. On August 13, 1888, Mr. Osborne was married to Miss Lizzie N. Cleeland, of Breckenridge, Minn. She was a scholarly woman and a teacher, the daughter of William N. Cleeland, a jeweler and machinist, now of Great Falls. Their family circle is enlarged by three children, Robert G. C., George N., Jr., and Clarence M. Mr. Osborne was for two years corresponding secretary of the state society of the Sons of the American Revolution of North Dakota. He belongs to the Masonic order at Corry, Pa., in lodge, chapter and commandery, and is a noble of El Zagel Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fargo, N. D. He is a gentleman highly esteemed in his home community and one of the most popular citizens of Basin.

JACOB OSENBRUG.—The German fatherland has contributed to the great American republic one of the most valuable elements in its social fabric, and among the successful men of Montana's metropolis who claim the German empire as their place of nativity is Jacob Osenbrug. He was born in Stade, Germany, on January 28, 1860, the son of Claus and Eliza (Stockman) Osenbrug, both of whom died in the fatherland, the former in 1878, having attained the age of three score years and ten. He was engaged in merchandising during his active business life, and was a man of worth and ability.

Jacob Osenbrug came to America in 1877, when seventeen years of age, having received in his native land a complete academic course of education and being graduated in 1873. He began an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, and also continued his studies in an industrial school. He received the best of instruction in his trade, in which he was employed in London for a year before his emigration to America. Upon his arrival in the United States in 1878 he was employed for a short interval on the farm of an uncle in Missouri, after which he worked at his trade in that state about one year. In 1879 Mr. Osenbrug came to Montana and located in Butte, which has been his home and field of successful business operations for more than a score of years. Soon after his arrival he went to work as a baker, and devoted his attention to his trade and, in 1881, he purchased the Eagle bakery, which he has since conducted. This establishment caters to a large and representative patronage, is modern in its equipments and facilities and its products meet with high favor from their unmistakable superiority. It is eligibly located at No. 15 East Granite street, and the salesrooms are tasteful and attractive.

Mr. Osenbrug was for some time identified with ranching, having located a claim in the valley of the Big Hole river in 1885, but he disposed of his interests here in 1899. He has also made investments in mining and prospecting enterprises in this section of the state. His energy and ability have given him success in business, and his character has gained him respect and esteem. In politics Mr. Osenbrug gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the United Workmen, the Select Knights and the Sons of Hermann, and for ten years he was a member of the National Guard of Montana. On March 9, 1883, Mr. Osenbrug was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Heimbockel, who was born in Germany, being a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Busch) Heimbockel. She came to the United States but a short time prior to her marriage. Her death occurred on October 17, 1900. She was a true helpmeet to her husband and by her true womanly character gained the effection and esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Osenbrug's children are: Henry, Lizzie, Rudolph, Edward, Albert (deceased), and Albert again.

GEORGE OSWALD. — Perhaps there is no other prominent business man of Butte, Mont., who has had a wider experience in the western country or endured more of the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life than George Oswald. The story of his life, while lightened by the sunshine of romance, is also darkened by the shadows of tragedy and the manifold privations incidental to an adventurous career. He was born in Scotland on April 19, 1838, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Linton) Oswald. The father, born in Scotland in 1796 and died in 1852, was prominent in mining circles and the general manager of a large coal and iron manufacturing firm, dealing largely in railroad iron. The mother was born in Scotland of Irish parents. George was the second of her four children. In 1853, at the age of fifteen, he crossed the ocean to America and located in Norwich, Conn., where he worked as a machinist for three years. He then found employment in Chicago with the Excelsior Iron Works, for three years, going then to Memphis, Tenn., where for a year he was a locomotive engineer on the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, and he served another year on the Little Rock Railway. Having traveled extensively in the south Mr. Oswald went to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1860, and with three others started for Pike's Peak. On their arrival in Denver, the Pike's Peak prospect was not so promising, and Mr. Oswald went to the Blue river in Colorado, and for six months engaged in placer mining, thence going to Georgia gulch where for eighteen months he was with a large placer mining company. Removing to French gulch he purchased claims and worked them five months with indifferent results.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Oswald arrived in Virginia City, Mont., and was for eighteen months engaged here in mining. From that time his experiences would make a volume of romantic interest. He was a captain of a band of "Vigilantes," and was present at the execution of George Ives. Mr. Oswald was then living with "Wild Bill," who was subsequently assassinated at Deadwood, in a small log cabin in the gulch at Nevada City. In 1865 Mr. Oswald went to Confederate gulch and was one of the discoverers of the mines of Confederate and Montana gulches. During that winter their diet consisted entirely of meat, and mostly of wild game which they killed. The Indians were hostile and caused considerable trouble. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Oswald went to Chicago, but came back in 1868 and was for one year at Diamond City, but again returned to Chicago, and thence to Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, joined his wife whom he had married the previous year, and purchased the Woodstock iron works which he successfully conducted for seven years. In 1876 Mr. Oswald went to Denver to work as a machinist, continuing this at Golden City, and subsequently he was master mechanic at Boot Jack mines in Sierra county, Cal. In 1880 he located in Jefferson county, Mont., in the sawmill business, and for five years he was master mechanic for Talbot & Davis, and a like period in Butte for the Butte & Boston Company. In 1868 Mr. Oswald married with Miss Catherine Gunn, of Scotland, daughter of William Gunn. They have had five children, George L. (deceased), William G., machinist for the Boston & Montana Smelting Company; Catherine E., Minnie L., Mrs. F. A. Bigelow, of Anaconda, and Violet M. Mr. Oswald is a Royal Arch Mason and junior warden of King Solomon's Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Canada. He is in active sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and is a popular gentleman who has a large circle of warm friends throughout the state.

In 1861 while in Colorado all of the horses of Mr. Oswald's party were stolen by Indians, and the men were chased into a cave on Rolling Fork, a short distance above the junction of Green and Grand rivers, and which they reached after a hard run of ten miles. In this cave they were confined three days and two of the party were killed. On the third night, while the Indians had for a time abandoned the watch to secure additional forces, Mr. Oswald and his living companions escaped from the cave and traveled 300 miles to reach civilization again, being eight days without food, subsisting on the bark of pine trees. While on the trip to Virginia City, at Pine Grove station on the old California road one of the party was stricken with smallpox. Mr. Oswald remained with the patient and went alone through a country in which large bands of hostile Indians were roaming to the government post to procure medicine, with which he returned and succeeded in curing this patient and two others who had also been seized with the disease. When the Indians saw him driving alone through their country they considered him insane and refrained from killing him. He later had trouble with white people on account of his having been in charge of smallpox patients, but the men were well before they reached Virginia City.

CHARLES W. OVERSTREET, reckoned as one of the live and influential citizens of Gallatin county, is a man highly esteemed in the locality in which he resides and his handsome home near Salesville is surrounded by every indication of great prosperity. He was born in Sullivan county, Mo., February 7, 1859. On both sides of the house the families have for many generations been prominent southerners, Charles Overstreet, the paternal grandfather, and Eli Dodson, the grandfather on the mother's side, having been natives of Virginia. Our subject is the son of James and Mary A. (Dodson) Overstreet, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. Charles Overstreet, the paternal grandfather, removed to Missouri, where he was recognized as one of the pioneers of that state. On his arrival to found a home he discovered that his nearest neighbor resided twenty-five miles distant. Here he secured a homestead upon which he remained until his death. The father, James Overstreet, remained in Missouri, engaged in farming and stockraising until his demise, which occurred in 1896. The wife and mother is still living on the Missouri farm, the surviving parent of four sons and one daughter.

Until 1877 Charles Overstreet, our subject, remained on the homestead, and acquired a fair business education at the neighboring public schools. He passed one summer in Nebraska, but returned to Missouri and in 1879 started for Montana, having left home April 3. The party came by mule team, taking the Bozeman cutoff, they being the first immigrants that had, for many years, selected that route to the territory, owing to fear of hostile Indians. On June 18, 1879, Mr. Overstreet arrived in Bozeman, and there secured employment as a farm hand, at which he continued two years, subsequently engaging in freighting, but had previously purchased a small homestead. In the freighting business, in which he was engaged three years, he met with good success, and at the termination of that period he purchased the Seymour ranch, on Middle creek, Gallatin county, The following two seasons were marked by disastrous crop failures, and Mr. Overstreet then disposed of the property and rented a ranch near Salesville, stocking it with a small herd of cattle. The succeeding two years were more prosperous, and he was enabled to secure his present location of 640 acres, three miles south of Salesville, near the West Gallatin river. A large portion of the ranch is under irrigation, with the exception of the foot-hills, which produce excellent crops of winter wheat.

Mr. Overstreet was married January 18, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Williams, daughter of J. W. Williams, a prosperous resident of the Gallatin valley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. They have three children: James W., John F. and Emmett W. The residence of the family is in a very eligible location near the foot-hills. It is a fine, commodious building, surrounded with large barns and other outbuildings, and the beautiful shade trees are quite an attractive addition to the premises. He usually winters 150 head of stock, shorthorns being a favorite breed, besides a number of thoroughbred Norman and Hambletonian horses. For a number of years Mr. Overstreet has served as school trustee, and for three terms was register agent for his district, No. 8. Fraternally his relations are with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM CLANCY, who is one of the able and distinguished members of the bar of Montana, is now incumbent of the important office of judge of the district court of the Second judicial district of the state, which comprises Silver Bow county, and by his services on the bench and in his profession he has conferred dignity and honor upon the state. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and he who essays the winning of legitimate success and prestige in it must not only give time and close study in preliminary preparation, but must ever hold himself as an advocate, defender and conservator of equity and justice. Judge Clancy has steadily advanced along these lines to honor and precedence in his profession. William Clancy is a native of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where he was born on May 31, 1843. He was the son of David and Ellen (Hennessy) Clancy, both of whom were born in Ireland. David Clancy was born in County Cork, and was but seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. He became a contractor for the construction of canals and railways, and was for eight years division master of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, in Ohio, where he made his home until 1857. He then removed to Missouri, and engaged in agriculture until his death, April 6, 1878. His wife was seventeen years old when she came with her parents to the United States, where they settled in Fairfield county, Ohio. She was married to Mr. Clancy in that state, and her death occurred in Missouri, on April 2, 1898, when she was only eight days less than ninety-six years of age. David and Ellen Clancy were parents of five sons and one daughter, and four of their children are now living.

William Clancy, the distinguished jurist, received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Ohio, and studied three years in Carey College, at Sidney, Ohio. He was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, and there he and his brother aided in the clearing of a farm of 391 acres, which they brought into effective cultivation. At the outbreak of the Civil war Judge Clancy manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in 1861 as a private in Company K, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, with which he was engaged in scouting duty through Arkansas and Missouri until mustered out of service on November 16, 1864, with an honorable discharge. Determined to perfect his education, he was yet compelled to rely upon his own resouces to complete it and also in his preparation for law, which he had decided to adopt as his profession. His ambitions did not waste themselves in supine inaction, for his was the courage of a self-reliant and a resolute nature. Thus he was soon enrolled as a student in St. Paul's College, at Palmyra, Mo., where he completed a two-years course, after which, in 1866, he entered the law office of M. C. Hawkins, a leading attorney of Canton, Mo., with whom he continued reading for some time, so thoroughly grounding himself in the science of juris-

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William J. Clancy

arrived in Bozeman, and there secured employment as a farm hand, at which he continued two years, subsequently engaging in freighting, but had previously purchased a small homestead. In the freighting business, in which he was engaged three years, he met with good success, and at the termination of that period he purchased the Seymour ranch, on Middle creek, Gallatin county, The following two seasons were marked by disastrous crop failures, and Mr. Overstreet then disposed of the property and rented a ranch near Salesville, stocking it with a small herd of cattle. The succeeding two years were more prosperous, and he was enabled to secure his present location of 640 acres, three miles south of Salesville, near the West Gallatin river. A large portion of the ranch is under irrigation, with the exception of the foot-hills, which produce excellent crops of winter wheat.

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prudence and the literature of law that he secured admission to the bar of the state at Monticello on November 8, 1868. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession at Edina, the county-seat of Knox county, Mo., where he became one of the leading attorneys, and where his fidelity to his clients, his inflexible honesty and his fine abilities were soon acknowledged. While a resident of Knox county he held the office of judge of special court and served one term as county attorney, elected to this office by popular vote and receiving a majority which clearly indicated that the voters of the county had given him their support without regard to political affiliations. Judge Clancy has ever been fearless in the expression of his opinions where he has believed that wrong was being done or where there was malversation on the part of those entrusted with public trust and responsibility. While a resident of Knox county, through his efforts the corrupt official "ring" in the county was effectually disrupted and its wrong doings brought to light, certain officials having systematically deflected school and county funds from their legitimate channels into a reinforcement of their personal exchequers. The expose thus brought about by Judge Clancy won him the gratitude and encomiums of the people. While in Knox county he also inaugurated, in Edina, the publication of the Knox County Democrat, a paper which, under his editorial supervision, exercised a potent influence in political affairs and which is still published as the organ of the county Democracy.

Judge Clancy had always espoused the cause of the Democratic party until 1892, when, true to his convictions in this, as in all other matters, he transferred his support to the Populist party, of whose principles he has since been a stanch advocate. Upon July 14, 1893, the Judge located in Butte, Mont., where he opened a law office and has since been recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Silver Bow county. In 1896, as candidate on the fusion ticket, he was elected to the bench of the Second judicial district, and in November, 1900, he was re-elected to this important office, receiving a plurality of 1,388 votes, his term continuing for another four years from the expiration of his first term. On the bench Judge Clancy has tried some of the most important mining cases ever brought before the courts of the United States, and in these, as in all other litigations upon which he has been called to pass judgment, he has been signally fair and impartial in his rulings, showing a true judicial mind and seeming to grasp intuitively the salient points in every cause presented. His career as district judge has added to his prestige, and he is held in the highest esteem by the members of the bar and by the general public, being, as a judge and as a man among men, sans peur et san reproche. Judge Clancy has never married.

JAMES M. PAGE.—Honored and esteemed by all, there is no man in the state more worthy of representation in this volume than Mr. Page, whose life has been one of signal honor and usefulness. He served with marked valor and distinction in the Civil war, endured the horrors of southern prison pens, has been intimately concerned from early days with the development of Montana; has been identified with the surveys of every county in the commonwealth, and stands today one of the popular pioneers of Madison county. James Madison Page was born in Crawford county, Pa., on July 22, 1839, the youngest of the five children of Wallace and Nancy B. (Bonney) Page, natives of Massachusetts, born respectively in 1810 and 1816. They were married at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on April 18, 1832, and became the parents of five children, Elvira, Wallace Robert, Elmina, Rodna Walter and James Madison, the first three born in Ellington, and the last two in Conneaut, Crawford county, Pa. Wallace Page removed from Ellington to Crawford county in 1837 as a pioneer farmer, and here he died in 1840, and his wife died in 1852 in Henry county, Ill. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Page were soldiers of the Revolution and both families were established on American soil in the early Colonial epoch. Separating after the death of their parents all of the five children eventually came to Montana, and all now reside in Madison county.

About 1843 Mrs. Page removed to Michigan, remarried, and had her home near Battle Creek, and in the public schools at West Leroy, James M. Page received his first schooling. He was but four years old when his mother came west. From his tenth to his twelfth year he was in the home of an uncle in the north part of the state and here he attended school. He then ran away and secured work on a farm, and was enabled to attend school during the winter months. He resided in Michigan until he was twenty-three years old, when, on August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, of which he became commissary sergeant. Joining the Army of the Potomac the regiment was assigned to picket duty at Fairfax Court House during the winter of 1862-3, and then went forth against the army of Gen. Lee. The first great battle in which his regiment participated was Gettysburg, and of the seventy-seven men in Mr. Page's company who went into the fight only twenty-six came out alive. On September 21, 1863, Mr. Page was one of the twenty-four members of his regiment captured by the Confederates, after the battle of Orange Court House. The lamented Gen. Custer was brigade commander of the cavalry centered at Culpeper Court House, and at that battle Custer was wounded and the command devolved upon Col. Sawyer, of the First Vermont Cavalry. The same day the Sixth Michigan Cavalry engaged with Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and one result was the capture noted above. Of the twenty-three prisoners who were confined in Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville and Millen prisons, only Mr. Page and one other lived to be paroled on November 21, 1864, and had not succumbed to the frightful privations and sufferings of the incarceration. His weight was normally 205 pounds, and when released he weighed only 120 pounds. On rejoining his company Mr. Page was made first sergeant, and later promoted second lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge on June 25, 1865, and then he entered the Eastman Business College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1866.

In the spring of that year Mr. Page came to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from which place he started on the trip across the plains to Montana, and arrived in Virginia City on the 20th of June. His party encountered a band of Sioux Indians, not far from Fort Bridger, Utah, and though a conflict seemed imminent it was averted without the shedding of blood. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Page turned his attention to ranching in the Madison valley, associating himself with O. B. Varney in breaking eighty acres, the land being a portion of the valley then designated as Sodom. They paid eight cents a pound in gold for seed wheat, and Mr. Page invested his entire capital in this way. Grasshoppers destroyed the crop the following spring, but Mr. Page continued farming until 1869, when he went to Utah and purchased horses, which he brought through to the Beaverhead valley, Madison county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He now owns about 1,700 acres, in different ranches, and is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of this section. He raises sufficient grain for his own use and large crops of hay, but devotes his attention more particularly to cattle and horses, breeding highgrade shorthorn cattle and a fine Belgian strain of horses. His homestead ranch is located five miles south of Twin Bridges. The town of Pageville was named in his honor, and this is his postoffice address. Before the Civil war Mr. Page was connected with public surveys in Minnesota, and in 1873 he again took up his profession of civil engineer, and has been employed in the government surveys of every county in Montana.

Mr. Page is unmistakably the leader of the Republican party in Madison county. In 1875 he was elected county surveyor of Madison county, and, in 1882, joint representative of Madison and Beaverhead counties in the territorial legislature, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1895 Mr. Page received from Gov. Rickards the appointment of state land agent, to fill the unexpired term of R. O. Hickman, who had died, and served until October, 1897. In addition to his ranching interests Mr. Page has invested fully $10,000 in developing mining properties and is now the owner of valuable mines in Madison county. He is a stockholder and trustee of the Twin Bridges Bank and has other capitalistic interests of importance. Mr. Page was initiated as a Mason when twenty-two years old, and now holds membership in lodge, chapter and commandery, and in the Order of the Eastern Star, while he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On July 7, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Page to Miss Mary Christianson, born in Holstein, Denmark, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States in 1864, when nine years of age. Her father, Christian Christianson, was a successful ranchman of Madison county, and at the old homestead, near Sheridan, her marriage to Mr. Page was celebrated. She has been a resident of Montana since the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Page had four daughters—Helen E., wife of Irwin R. Blaisdell, of Butte; Mina E., wife of C. W. Van Orsdall, of Pageville; Mary E., wife of Dwight Bushnell, of Twin Bridges, and Lena M.

WILLIAM PALMER.—About one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of Shields river is located Fairview stock farm, one of the valuable ranch properties of Park county, improved with a modern residence of attractive architectural design, and having the best of equipments in every line. This property is owned by and is the home of Mr. William Palmer, one of the pioneers of the northwest. He is a native of Whiteside county, Ill., born on March 9, 1845, the son of John and Mary (Wilkinson) Palmer, natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois in an early day, the father there engaging in agriculture until his death.

William Palmer was reared on the Illinois homestead and secured his education in the public schools. In 1864, having attained his legal majority, he set forth for Montana with an ox team and the trip was a very pleasant one. From Salt Lake Mr. Palmer proceeded to Bitter creek, where he engaged in stage driving during the winter for Ben Holliday. In the spring Mr. Palmer started for Alder gulch, where he arrived in April, 1865, this being then the great mining camp of Montana. After a short stay, he continued his trip to Last Chance gulch (Helena), and a month later he, with Alexander Franklin, started for the Blackfoot country. They discovered gold in Snowshoe gulch, where after a short time they sold out to good advantage and then made their way to Corinne, Utah, where Mr. Palmer purchased teams and started a freighting business, which he continued a few years and then came to Bozeman, where he sold his teams and engaged in mining. Shortly after the Custer massacre he went to Fort Keogh and was engaged in the wood and hay business about two years, during which time the rifle was as necessary an equipment as the hayfork or ax. In the fall of 1878 he went to Bismarck, N. D., where he conducted freighting between that place and Fort Mead and Deadwood. In the spring of 1879 he engaged in successful subcontract work on the Northern Pacific, following its advancing construction through to Livingston.

He then went to British Columbia and engaged in similar work on the Canadian Pacific for one summer, after which he returned to Montana, locating on Swamp creek and engaged in cattle and sheepraising for about a decade in that locality, after which he purchased Fairview stock farm, his present ranch. Here he has continued stockraising successfully, and is now replacing his stock as rapidly as expedient with the Hereford and shorthorn types. He usually winters from 200 to 300 head, and raises large crops of hay, usually having several hundred tons for sale each year. He has erected a large and attractive residence at Fairview, one of the show places of this part of the county. Politically Mr. Palmer arrays himself in the ranks of the Republican party. He has served as school trustee and, while a resident of Dawson county, he was appointed sheriff but declined the honor, the emoluments of the office being in an inverse proportion to the duties. On December 3, 1879, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Emaline Youngblood, born in Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Wack) Youngblood, who were parents of one son and five daughters. The father was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have five children, Harry, Lyman, Ralph, Warren and Earl.

FRED J. PARKER has passed nearly all his life in Montana, coming here with his parents in the early pioneer days as a child. He is now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the beautiful Missoula valley, his fine ranch being located four miles west of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. Mr. Parker was born on July 13, 1862, in St. Joseph, Mo., his parents being temporarily located there while en route to Pike's Peak, Colo. He is the son of James and Eliza J. (Martin) Parker, natives of Genesee county, N. Y., the date of the father's birth having been 1837. He is a son of John and Julia M. Parker, natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States, and thereafter lived in the state of New York, where the former was a farmer. James Parker was educated in his native state, and in 1854 removed to Illinois, and later resided in Kansas and Missouri, following his trade of shoemaker. In 1858 he and his family started for Colorado, and proceeded as far as St. Joseph, Mo., where they remained until 1859, when they continued their journey to Pike's Peak, where the father engaged in mining until the outbreak of the Civil war when he enlisted in Company F, of the Colorado Home Guards, in which connection he was on duty in the city of Denver for six months.

In 1863 James Parker came to Bannack, Mont., where he remained for a time and then removed to Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining and also worked at his trade. The family here had its home until 1865, when it removed to Last Chance gulch, and there Mr. Parker followed his trade until 1871, when he came to Missoula county and located a claim on Cedar creek. Remaining here one season, he then opened a shoe shop in Missoula and continued there at work at his trade for a number of years. He has since been interested in mining in the vicinity of Clinton, where he owns some good claims. He was married in New York state to Julia M. Martin, and they became the parents of three children, of whom Fred J. of this review and his sister, Mrs. Murry, yet survive.

Fred J. Parker was reared in Montana, and his early educational advantages were those of the primitive schools maintained on the frontier in the pioneer days. In 1886 he located a claim of 160 acres on Grant creek, Missoula county, and to his original claim he has since added until he now has a fine ranch of 800 acres, where he devotes his attention to the raising of fruit, hay and live stock, his success having been the result of his well directed efforts, while he is held in high esteem as one of the representative farmers of this section of the state. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

WILLIAM PARROTT.—From the shipping business on the Thames to the quiet pursuits of rural life in the wilds of America; from farming in merry old England, where a few pliant acres form a liberal patrimony, to ranching and cattleraising in Montana, where the unit of measure is a mile rather than an acre, seems to be a big jump. It is one, however, not larger than that which many a good man has made, to his own advantage and the benefit of the new land which he graces with his presence and improves with his labor. Among this number is William Parrott, at present (1902) postmaster of the town of Stuart, in Deer Lodge county, Mont. He was born in Yorkshire, England, November 18, 1835. His father, Thomas Parrott, was a sea captain and ship owner, also a native of England, where he died after a long life of adventure and productive usefulness. His mother was Ann Bullass, also a native of Yorkshire. They had seven children, of whom William was the youngest. He was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school followed farming as an occupation for twenty-five years. He was then engaged in the shipping business until he came to the United States in 1883. He proceeded direct to Montana, locating at Stuart, and began his new life as a rancher. This business he has followed continuously since that time, and now has a ranch of 440 acres, on which he raises enormous crops of hay every year, along with some of the other staple products of the soil. Before leaving England he was married to Miss Jane White, a Yorkshire lady. They have had seven children. Four are living, two of whom are married and residing in Butte.

Mr. Parrott has closely identified himself with every public interest in his neighborhood, and has contributed liberally of his means and energy to the advancement of every enterprise of merit. His influence for good in the community has been potential, and has been freely acknowledged by his fellow citizens, who seek his counsel and rely on his judgment in many important matters of business and public policy. He has served them well as a school trustee, and in other subordinate capacities; and is now their courteous and obliging postmaster, having been appointed to that office in 1899. He is also the proprietor of a hotel and store at Stuart, both of which are held in good esteem and well patronized. In politics he is an ardent Republican, always supporting the nominees of his party, and bearing his share of the burdens of the campaign—doing his part, too, to secure in such nominees men worthy of popular approval. In all the relations of life he has borne himself worthily, and approaches the decline of his years with the assurance that his efforts for the good of his fellow men are appreciated, and that he has their hearty good will and esteem.

CHARLES M. PARR.—Devoting his attention closely to his profession, Mr. Parr is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Silver Bow county, where he has gained professional reputation. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, on September 2, 1859. His father, William Parr, born in Pennsylvania, removed to Iowa about 1841 and there was an excellent type of a pioneer farmer, although in early manhood a bookbinder. He married Susan Rider, likewise born in Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Parr, the eighth of the nine children of his parents, attended school until he attained the age of fourteen, when he became a clerk in a stationery store in Burlington, Iowa, and two years later secured the position of mailing clerk in the postoffice of that city, where he was employed until he reached his legal majority. In the meanwhile he had become a skillful stenographer. He left his position in the postoffice to accept employment in that line with Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and later took a position with a large grain commission house in St. Louis. In January, 1885, he came westward to Pocatello, Idaho, as private secretary to the superintendent of the Oregon Short Line. and retained this incumbency until 1887, when he resigned to take a place in the general express offices of the Pacific Express Company in Salt Lake City. Nine months later he was tendered the position of express agent at Anaconda, Mont., which he promptly accepted.

Upon the organization of the courts of the state in 1890, Mr. Parr was appointed official reporter for the Fifth judicial district, and his reportorial services undoubtedly led to his adopting the profession of law. He entered the law office of Forbis & Forbis, in Butte, and continued his technical reading until 1895, when he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. He has since been engaged in active legal practice in Butte and has gained a valuable clientage, being known as a safe and conservative counseler and a discriminating and capable advocate. Mr. Parr, while a strong Republican, has not entered actively into politics. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he has held official preferment. On July 1, 1890, Mr. Parr was united in marriage to Miss Olive May Sweet, who was born in Alder gulch, the site of Virginia City, Mont., the daughter of Oliver Sweet, one of the pioneers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Parr have one child, Chadwick G. Parr, born on March 7, 1893.

GEORGE PARROTT is a brother of William, and is also a substantial farmer, ranchman and real estate owner. He was born and reared in England, and for a number of years after he grew to manhood followed the vocation of farming there. In 1869, however, he was induced by the promise of greater opportunity and better rewards for his labor to emigrate to the United states. In doing so, he made no halt on the Atlantic slope, but came at once to Montana, locating in the neighborhood of his present home, and engaged in freighting with provisions from Utah to Montana. After a few months of this work, he settled on the ranch of 160 acres which he now owns near Stuart, and which he has brought under cultivation to such a degree that it yields him annually large crops of hay, and furnishes provender for large herds of cattle, which he has continually on it. At this writing (1902) he has more than 100 head, and expects to increase the number steadily. In addition to his ranch, Mr. Parrott has extensive interests in mining properties and owns valuable business houses and other real estate in Anaconda, among them the Parrott block.

In politics he is, like his brother, an ardent Republican, and has firm faith in the principles of his party and abiding interest in its welfare. He has not, however, sought any of its honors or emoluments. His business occupies the most of his time and satisfies his aspirations.

BULLASS PARROTT, another brother of William, and a brother of George, who was also born and reared in England, and was engaged in the shipbuilding business over there, and who left his native land and emigrated to America, was cut down in the midst of a useful and prosperous career by a cowardly and dastardly crime. He arrived in Montana in 1872, and began operations near Stuart as a farmer and cattleraiser, steadily increasing his holdings and the profits of his business, until he was a man of considerable real estate and other wealth. On his ranch he kept a small store and house of entertainment; and here on the evening of September 5, 1900, he was attacked by robbers and strangled to death. The criminals got away with what money he had at hand, and left his dead body unattended in the store. At the time of his death he owned a mine in Butte, and other property of value. In politics while he lived he was a Republican, but not an active worker in the councils of the party. He was, however, universally esteemed for his sterling qualities and his obliging disposition.

CHARLES SUMNER PASSMORE.—In his origin, his family history, the extent and variety of his work at different places and the substantial business results he has achieved, Charles Sumner Passmore, of Butte, presents to the biographer a theme replete with interest. He was born in Cecil county, Md., on July 11, 1858, a son of Ellis Pusey and Mary E. (Lincoln) Passmore, natives of Chester county, Pa., of good old Quaker stock, whose children have a birthright in the old William Penn church, which Mr. Passmore jealously retains. His father was a prosperous dairy farmer in Maryland for many years, but after the death of his wife at Rising Sun in that state in 1889, he retired from business and is now living at Westchester, Pa. The Passmores came originally from Normandy in the triumphal expedition of William the Conqueror, and settled in Berkshire, England, whence they emigrated to America in 1717 and have been here, as they were in France and England, people of consequence. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Passmore is an aunt of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, United States attorney-general under President Garfield, and one of his brothers is vice-president of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, an organization of power and influence in local politics. He is also manager for I. M. Parr & Sons, the heaviest grain shippers in the city, having ascended to this position from a service bringing the meager salary of two dollars per week.

Mr. Passmore was reared on his father's farm and received his education from private instructors, the public schools and the Friends' Academy at Rising Sun. After finishing the course at that institution, he taught public schools to earn money to pay for a course at the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School. In 1880 he secured a position in Philadelphia in a wholesale cracker house, leaving this soon after for a better one at the Marine Exchange. He next went to New Jersey and took charge of extensive improvements at what is now Lake Como, a fine coast town and summer resort, then only a rugged and undeveloped possibility. He laid out and graded streets, arranged for sewerage, etc., superintending about thirty-five men. After a year's labor at Lake Como he removed to Fargo, N. D., in 1883, and was here joined by Walter Brown, a former schoolmate, and at Page, about fifty-four miles distant from Fargo, on a branch of the Great Norffthern Railroad they bought lots, erected buildings, engaged in merchandising, and operated with great success for four years. During this time Mr. Passmore met the lady who is now his wife, and after their marriage he sold his interests to his partner. He arrived at Page with less than $100 and left with more than $4,500. Returning east he bought an interest in a hardware and roofing business at Salem, Ohio, where his brother John was living. He remained there two years and a half, sold out and came to Montana, locating in Butte in September, 1889. Here he purchased the interest of S. V. Kemper in the real estate firm of Kemper & Jeffries, the firm becoming Passmore & Jeffries. and seven months later he bought out Mr. Jeffries. From this time excepting short periods of partnership, he has conducted the business alone as Passmore & Co. In this business he has been very successful, but before engaging in it he had reverses. He arrived in Butte with only $10 in money and borrowed $100 to make his first payment on the business. But the opportunities were excellent. He reached Butte just after a disastrous fire had destroyed a large part of the city, and by close attention to his work, giving it fully seventeen hours a day for several years, he reaped a golden harvest and firmly established himself on solid ground. He believed in the future of Butte and invested every available dollar he had in real estate, and his present fiscal condition is unanswerable proof of his wisdom.

In addition to dealing in real estate and making loans, Mr. Passmore does an extensive architectural business, employing accomplished architects as his assistants. One of these, George E. Snell, of considerable local eminence, has been with him seven years. Mr. Passmore also reaps handsome returns from a good fidelity insurance business. He represents the American Bonding and Trust Company, and the Maryland Casualty Company, both of Baltimore, Md., and two of the largest and strongest companies in the country, which carry every feature of the liability and surety business. He also represents the Patent Title and Guaranty Company, of New York, the only organization in the United States which guarantees on patents. He also inaugurated in Butte the plan of building on installments, and he has been a leading factor in developing this method of making homes, which has been an extensive and important part of his business for the last seven years. A conspicuous item of Mr. Passmore's real estate holdings in Butte is in the Maryland

Block, at 23 West Quartz street, a three story and basement modern building which he erected in 1898. He has also many residence properties which he built for renting purposes, in different portions of the city, and owns a fine ranch of 400 acres up the canyon south of the city, to which he has recently acquired patents. He has always been a Republican, but takes no active share in party work, and has no aspirations for official station, being strictly a business man and seeking no preferment outside his work. He has been an ardent temperance worker for years and is now grand chief templar of the state. He was a delegate to the international convention of the organization which met at Toronto, Canada, in 1899, and to the semicentennial reunion at Utica, N. Y., in August, 1901. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is the present deputy supreme regent of the state. Mr. Passmore married at Andover, Mass., on December 8, 1887, Miss Susie M. Came, whom he met in North Dakota. She was born near Portland, Maine, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy F. (Blair) Came, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America while they were young and married in this country. Mr. Came died in Maine when Mrs. Passmore was of tender age, and Mrs. Came makes her home with her daughter in Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore have four children, Blair S., Paul B., Linnie E. and Abigail. They are all active members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN W. PASSMORE.—It is as true in human as in any other form of animal life that "blood will tell." There are families so strong in their original force that the strain is recognizable wherever it appears, and amid any circumstances its products dominate conditions and take leading positions among their fellows by inborn and legitimate sovereignty. This is eminently true of the old Quaker Passmore family of Pennsylvania. Its scions have thriven and flourished on many soils, and have always exhibited the forceful and controlling spirit of their ancestry. John W. Passmore is no exception to the rule. He was born at Rising Sun, in Cecil county, Md., in 1848. His father, Ellis P. Passmore, a native of Chester county, Pa., descended from one of William Penn's colonists when he settled in America and laid the foundations of the mighty commonwealth which bears his name.

Ellis Passmore removed to Maryland in 1848, and there married Mary E. Lincoln, a granddaughter of John Lincoln, a prosperous cabinetmaker and large farmer of that state, also a Quaker, a relative of the martyred president of 1865, and the father of eleven children, all of whom he reared to maturity. Mrs. Passmore died at her Maryland home in 1889, since which time her husband has lived a retired life at West Chester, Pa. He long carried on very successfully dairy farming on a large scale in Maryland. His grandfather Passmore was a rich iron manufacturer, the owner of Pleasant Garden Forge, of Pennsylvania, and gave his children every advantage in their education. He died just as his sons were finishing their collegiate courses, and by some means a brother-in-law secured the estate. His son, grandfather of John W., was a carpenter, having learned his trade as a means of development and for the gratification of his taste. But he gave his attention to farming and public affairs, and rose to local eminence in politics.

John W. Passmore was the eldest of the eight children of Ellis and Mary (Lincoln) Passmore. He attended the schools of his native county until he was eighteen years old, and then took a course in Chantilly Academy, where he was graduated in 1869. He taught in the public schools for two years, thus gaining the admirable training teaching gives a young man, and then, for physical improvement as well as the profit it might bring, conducted a farm on shares for a year. In the fall of 1873 he started in Lancaster, Pa., a mercantile business which he continued there and at Rising Sun, Md., until the spring of 1881. Then he sold it and removed to Salem, Ohio, as the western representative of the Warring Fertilizer Company, in whose service he remained ten years. In the fall of 1891 he came to Butte and went into the real estate business with his brother, Charles Sumner Passmore, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Subsequently he was with the Standard Publishing Company for two years, and then, in 1897, started for himself a wholesale paper business, conducting the only strictly wholesale paper house in the state. His success in this venture has surpassed his expectations. He has built up a large trade which is continually augmenting in volume and in profit.

Mr. Passmore was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Alice Martindale, a native of Bucks county, Pa. They have had eight children, but only five are living, Elma, now Mrs. A. A. McMullin; Edward S., secretary and treasurer of the Passmore Paper Company; Ellis P., Jr., proprietor of the Citizens Coal Company, of Butte; and Alice and Dorothy, who are still in school. Of the fraternal orders Mr. Passmore belongs only to the Masonic, being a member of a lodge in Salem, Ohio. In religious affiliation, although raised a Friend, he is now a Presbyterian, having joined this denomination in Butte. He is an elder in the church and much interested in its Sunday school work, and is an active member of the State Sunday School Association. In politics he is a Republican, and has accepted office at the hands of his party. In Salem, Ohio, he was elected to the city council, and in Maryland, at a time when his county was hopelessly Democratic, he was one of two successful Republican candidates, being elected county surveyor. Mr. Passmore has lived a full decade of his life in Butte, and by his strict integrity, progressive spirit, devotion to the general welfare of the city, and genial disposition, he has won universal approbation and esteem.

ODELL W. McCONNELL.—Among the able and representative members of the bar of Montana is the junior member of the law firm of McConnell & McConnell, of Helena, Odell W. McConnell, who has the distinction of being the present county attorney of Lewis and Clarke county, where he has won reputation through his thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and as an advocate of distinctive ability. He is a native of Tennessee, and he was born on Independence day, July 4, 1868, the son of Judge N. W. McConnell. (See biographical sketch elsewhere in this volume.) He received excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools, the Masonic Academy at Hartsville, and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, where he completed the literary course, graduating in 1890, with the degree of bachelor of arts. During his senior year in the university, in addition to keeping up his curriculum studies, he took up the work of the junior year in the law department, and in 1891 completed his technical studies, graduating in June with the degree of bachelor of laws. This dual work shows unequivocally that the young barrister was an indefatigable student, while his keen powers of analysis and assimilation enabled him to make sure and rapid progress.

Immediately after his graduation from the law school Mr. McConnell came to Helena and was here admitted to the bar of Montana in the same month that witnessed his graduation. He at once entered upon the active practice of law as a member of the firm of McConnell & Clayberg, the senior member being Judge McConnell, his father. Later the firm was McConnell, Gunn & McConnell, this professional alliance obtaining until 1896, when the present firm of McConnell & McConnell was formed by the father and son. In 1898 the Democratic party placed Odell as its candidate for prosecuting attorney of the county, and he was duly elected to this important office, of which he has since been the incumbent. He has given the strongest allegiance to the political party of his choice, and has been an active worker, having not only taken the stump through the state in favor of making Helena the capital city, but also delivering many effective addresses in favor of the Democratic cause in the state in 1896, while in 1898 he made a similar campaign in Lewis and Clarke county.

Mr. McConnell is identified with numerous social and fraternal organizations, among which may be named: Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Ancient Order of Pyramids. In 1891 Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Annie Seay, who was born in Tennessee, the daughter of Chancellor George E. Seay, who presided on the bench of the chancery court of Tennessee for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have two children, Clara E. and Odell Seay. Although Mr. McConnell is one of the younger members of the bar of the state, his reputation is one of which many an older barrister might well be proud.

DAVID D. PATTEE.—A descendant of an old Welsh family, long locally distinguished in the annals of that country for force of character, originality of mental operations and superiority to circumstances, but himself born at Cassburn, Canada, February 21, 1836, of a branch of the family which had come to America and settled in Maine in the early days of its history and afterward removed across the line into the Dominion, David D. Pattee, of Bozeman, exhibits in his character and record all of the admirable traits of his ancestry,

O. W. McConnell

improved by the broader cultivation which comes from travel and an extensive knowledge of men. His grandfather was a prominent man in the affairs of the province in which he lived, representing one of its most intelligent constituencies for a number of years in the provincial parliament, and being otherwise a representative man of commanding influence in his locality. His father, John Pattee, also bore a conspicuous part in local affairs. He was educated at the State University at Burlington, Vt., and after his graduation returned to the homestead and followed the quiet pursuit of farming in an advanced way until the voice of his countrymen called him into public life as county clerk, a capacity in which he served them well for twenty years or more. He also was a native of Cassburn, as was his wife, Eliza Ann (Daggett) Pattee.

Mr. Pattee attended the public schools of his native town, and later spent two years at an excellent academy at Coburg. When he left the academy he went back to the farm and remained there until 1864. At that time he determined to go west, and started for Minnesota; but on his arrival in Wisconsin he was told of the intention of some of his friends to go to Montana, and he decided to push on and join them. At St. Paul he met a number of persons from the eastern states who were making up a train for the mountain territory, and purchasing a team he became one of the party. They came west under the care of Gen. Sibley who was coming through with 5,000 mounted troops. They therefore escaped all trouble with Indians and fared better in many ways than emigrant trains did generally. Their route was by the mouth of the Yellowstone, then to Fort Union, now Buford, in North Dakota, and on to Last Chance, which then consisted of only two or three cabins in the way of habitations. Here they arrived October 9, 1864, and after a short rest Mr. Pattee made a trip to Frenchtown and brought back a load of flour which he sold at $28 a sack. Later he returned to Frenchtown, sold his outfit, and went to Virginia City, where he remained three months prospecting. In the spring of 1865 he joined in a stampede to Helena, and put in a few months mining there. From there he went to Nelson gulch for three months, and then to Blackfoot City, where he engaged in storekeeping for several months, but returned to Helena and spent the winter. In the spring he went to Bear gulch and mined during the summer, again returning to Helena for the winter. After spending two or three years in Butte, Deer Lodge, Pioneer City and other places—mining, merchandising, prospecting and carrying on other business—he made a visit to his old Canadian home and spent the winter. He came west again in the spring of 1870 and located at Rocker City, where he worked at mining during the season, spending the winter at Deer Lodge. In January, 1871, he crossed the Coeur d'Alene mountains on his way to Walla-Walla. In going over Lake Pend d'Oreille on this trip he narrowly escaped losing his life. The lake was so stormy that the boat was not able to make more than two miles in twenty-four hours, and accomplished that with difficulty. As soon as the party reached a mail station they left their horses and joined the mail train. From Walla Walla they went up the Yakima river and purchased a flock of sheep, which they drove back to Montana and sold at Deer Lodge. The trip had been a hard one and the profits were scarcely sufficient to induce another of the same kind. Mr. Pattee therefore bought a ranch and a herd of cattle on Willow creek, and occupied himself in ranching for about five years. He was successful at the business, and at the end of the five years went to Pony and spent the next two years in merchandising at that place, and the following twelve in the same business at Three Forks. His next venture was at Great Falls, where he only remained four years, selling out and removing to Bozeman for the purpose of assisting his brother John in an extensive hardware business, which he was unable to attend to alone on account of failing health. He had come to Montana in 1879, and for a number of years engaged in ranching and cattleraising in Gallatin valley; then sold out and opened the hardware store in Bozeman. His health failed and continually grew worse until 1899, when he sold his business, and on March 22, 1901, quietly passed away universally respected. After his death Mr. Pattee concluded to make Bozeman his home, and settled on his brother's homestead, about two miles from the city. He was married November 28, 1872, to Miss Nancy A. Handley, daughter of Michael Handley, who removed from Wisconsin to Montana, locating on Willow creek a number of years ago. They have four children: John D., who is ranching near Great Falls; Mary E., Charles D. and Paul D., who are all at home. Mr. Pattee served as county commissioner in Madison county, and has been a member of the school board almost everywhere he has lived. He is recognized as a leading man and is highly esteemed.

DAVID PATTERSON.—It has been frequently noted that Montana with its beautiful climate, its picturesque scenery and its manifold inducements for industrial pursuits, maintains a srong hold on those who have ever tarried for any length of time within her borders, and this fact is signally emphasized in the case of Mr. Patterson, who was one of the pioneers of the state but severed his allegiance for a term of years, only to come again to this section of the Union and resume his identification with the great ranching industry of the commonwealth. The scenes and incidents of the early days are well established in his memory, and he also has full appreciation of the ultimate values which have come through development and progress, while he is held in the highest esteem as one of the representative farmers and honored pioneers of Gallatin county. Mr. Patterson was born in Licking county, Ohio, on August 12, 1828, and is a scion of old Colonial stock. His parents were Jesse and Frances (Drake) Patterson, the former of whom was born in Allegheny county, Pa., and the latter in Licking county, Ohio, where their marriage was solemnized. The paternal grandfather, John Patterson, was born in Scotland, whence he accompanied his father to America in the Colonial epoch, the latter being an active participant in the Revolution as a Continental soldier. Jesse Patterson inherited the deep patriotism of his ancestor and gave valiant service in the second war with the mother country, that of 1812. He received his honorable discharge in what is now the capital city of Ohio, and this led to his locating in the Buckeye state. He engaged in agriculture in Licking county until 1845, when he removed to Illinois, locating near the Wisconsin line. After two years he moved into the Badger state, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife died in the same state, they having become the parents of eight children, of whom three are living.

In the public schools of Ohio David Patterson received his early educational discipline, this proving an adequate basis for the broad fund of knowledge which he has since attained by personal application and by long years of identification with the practical affairs of life. He remained at the parental home until 1852, when he married, established a home of his own, and was engaged in farming in Wisconsin until 1854, when he removed to Iowa, where he secured a fine farm and continued in the same vocation until 1864. Leaving his family on the Iowa homestead, in that year he started on the overland trip to Montana, making the journey with an ox team and being a member of a quite large company of emigrants who thus trailed their way slowly through the long road to their destination in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. On the Powder river they had a brush with the Cheyenne Indians, two of the company being killed, while the attacking savages lost ten of their number, being eventually repulsed. The train was captained by Abner Townsend, who commanded with discretion and ability. They came up the North Platte river and thence by the Bridger cutoff to Virginia City, where they arrived on September 9, 1864. There Mr. Patterson remained about three months, after which he went to Last Chance gulch, then the most notable placer camp in the territory. The following spring he went to the Blackfeet diggings, where he engaged in mining with fair success, eventually disposing of his claim and proceeding by the old Mullan military road to Walla Walla, Wash., thence to Portland, Ore., and then by stage to San Francisco, where he embarked on a vessel bound for New York, taking the Panama route. From the national metropolis he returned to Iowa, and there conducted farming and stockraising until 1885, with the exception of three years which he passed in Louisiana.

In 1885 he disposed of the Iowa homestead and returned to Montana, accompanied by his family. He came to Gallatin county, and finally effected the purchase of the June Saunders ranch property, located about five miles south of the village of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. The ranch comprises 430 acres, is practically all under effective irrigation and equipped with excellent improvements. Here Mr. Patterson has since given his attention principally to the raising of oats and barley, securing large annual yields. He is one of the honored and progressive citizens of the county, taking interest in the welfare of the state of his adoption and commanding the respect of all. In politics Mr. Patterson accords an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and while he was a resident of Iowa he served as justice of the peace, as school trustee and as a member of the board of county commissioners of Howard county for two terms of three years each. On December 31, 1859, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Edwards, a native of the state of New York, as was also her father, Rufus Edwards, who removed thence to Lafayette county, Wis., becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maiden name of Mrs. Patterson's mother was Ruth Huestis, and she was likewise born in the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of two daughters, Jennie M., the wife of Mr. Patterson, and Margaret A., who married Benjamin Johnson, of Lafayette county, Wis. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson we enter brief record: Dora and Effie May are deceased; David H., a practicing physician, is individually mentioned in appending paragraphs; Ruth is the wife of Frederick Chamberlain, of Howard county, Iowa; Rena is the wife of Henry Perks, of Manhattan, Mont.; Clarence, a farmer near Belgrade, Mont.; Charles S. and Harry C. are students in the Chicago (Ill.) Dental College, and Blanch W. and Jennie E., at home.

DAVID H. PATTERSON, M. D.—In the preceding sketch will be found due information in regard to the ancestral history of this able young representative of the medical profession in Montana, since he is the son of David Patterson. Dr. Patterson is a native of Riceville, Iowa, born on September 9, 1864. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state he attained manhood under the invigorating influence of the homestead farm. After leaving the public schools he continued his studies in the Breckenridge Institute at Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1886 with high standing. In 1888 he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he devoted his attention to technical study of the science of medicine and surgery, and in 1891 he became a student in Rush Medical College in the same city, one of the most celebrated institutions of the regular school of practice in the west. Here he was graduated in 1893, thoroughly equipped for the practice of his noble profession. After his graduation he returned to his home in Montana, opening an office in the thriving village of Manhattan, Gallatin county, where he has built up a fine practice of representative character and extending over a wide radius of country. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but gives no active attention to political affairs. On November 24, 1896, Dr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Weaver, who was born in Riceville, Iowa, the daughter of George Weaver, one of the representative citizens of that section. The Doctor and his wife are prominent in the social life of the community and are held in high esteem.

JESSE PATTERSON came to Montana within the early pioneer epoch, has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of territory and state and is today one of the representative citizens of Jefferson county, where he is extensively engaged in stockgrowing. Mr. Patterson was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on February 7, 1837, the son of Jesse and Frances (Drake) Patterson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Patterson, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish lineage and in an early day removed to Ohio, where he died about 1835. The maternal grandparents were David and Mary (Mehlig) Drake, likewise born in Pennsylvania. Jesse Patterson, Sr., was engaged in agriculture in Ohio until 1846, when he removed to Lafayette county, Wis., where he continued in the same vocation until his death, in March, 1855, his widow surviving until October, 1869. Thy had five sons and three daughters.

Jesse Patterson, Jr., remained on the homestead until 1867, receiving educational advantages in the public schools, and then went to Howard county, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864. He started for Montana on April 20, 1864, going up the Platte valley and by the Bozeman cutoff, the train having 450 persons and more than 150 teams. It was a union of two trains which met on the Dry fork of the Powder river and there organized with Abraham Townsend as captain of the outfit. At the main Powder river the train was attacked by about 300 Cheyenne Indians, the repulsing battle continuing all day, entailing the loss of four men, while the estimated Indian loss was twelve killed, and the train was not again molested. It arrived at Virginia City on August 10, 1864.

Mr. Patterson in a few days went to Summit, where he passed the winter, and in the spring, with others, he went to the Blackfoot district, where they discovered Carpenter Bar diggings, which gave excellent returns. At the close of the summer they disposed of the property and Mr. Patterson started with his family for California, making the trip with pack animals and having a pleasant journey. The next spring he purchased a stock of merchandise, returned to Montana, and opened a store in Jefferson City, where he was in business for one year, when he erected a saw mill and engaged in lumbering, being associated with Philip Sheehan until 1884, when Mr. Patterson sold his interests, and located in Boulder valley, where he purchased the Jeffries ranch, and here he is now extensively engaged in stockraising, having added to his ranch until he has 360 acres. He usually winters about 400 head of cattle and a number of horses, and his place is one of the valuable stock ranches of the county. He still retains valuable mining interests, and is president of the company operating the Hoosier Boy mine, eight miles south of Boulder, a valuable property. In 1900 he was elected president of the bank at Boulder, a solid financial institution of which he has been vice-president for several years.

Mr. Patterson is loyal to the Republican party, and in 1876 was nominated for representative of his county in the territorial legislature, receiving a large complimentary vote. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner and in 1892 he was again chosen to this office, serving for four years. He has always maintained a deep interest in educational affairs, and has long served as a school trustee and he was also one of the commissioners of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind. He is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid to the promotion of any worthy cause. On December 12, 1857, Mr. Patterson wedded Miss Martha Ellen Tolley, a native of Wisconsin, the daughter of James and Mary (Blackgraves) Tolley, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of four children, Mary Frances, wife of C. A. Darlinton, of Madison county; Alice Ellen, wife of P. H. Park, of Corbin, Jefferson county; Frederick Summitt and William Henry.

JAMES L. PATTERSON.—One of the representative citizens of Gallatin county, and who is at the present time chairman of the board of county commissioners, Mr. Patterson may well take pride in tracing his lineage, in both the agnatic and cognatic lines, for it is of distinguished order and of long identification with American history. In the paternal line we must turn back to Virginia, where was cradled so much of our national history and where true patrician life was in evidence during the old regime. There was born his father, Lewis Patterson, and he was the son of Robert and Rhoda (Witt) Patterson, who belonged to influential families of the Old Dominion. They removed to Tennessee about 1805 among the early pioneers, and there lived the residue of their lives, each passing away at the age of about eighty-two. Lewis Patterson accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he passed the remainder of his life as an agriculturist, dying on the old homestead at seventy-two years. He married Miss Mary Pearson, a native of Tennessee, where she passed her life, dying at the age of sixty-six. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight are yet living, James L. having been the ninth in order of birth. Mary (Pearson) Patterson was the daughter of Jacob Pearson and wife, the former of whom was born in Germany, while his wife was of Scotch lineage. The father died in Iowa, where he went in 1844 as a government surveyor, and the death of the mother occurred in Tennessee.

On the old homestead in Hamilton county, Tenn., on March 24, 1843, was born James L. Patterson. Reared under the invigorating discipline of the farm, his rudimentary education was received in the home district school and this was supplemented by study in a local academy. About the time that he left the academy the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, and Mr. Patterson, being loyal to the cause of the south and to the institutions under whose influence he has been reared, enlisted for service in the Confederate army as a member of a company commanded by Capt. W. S. Greer, which was assigned to the First Tennessee Cavalry, J. E. Carter, colonel. He remained in the service for four years, and, save the few weeks he was incapacitated by typhoid fever at his home, he was ready for duty every day, though for the last fourteen months he was a prisoner, first at Rock Island, Ill., afterward being sent to Richmond, Va., on a parole, and there he was in the parole camp at the close of the war.

Peace returning he started for his home and there arrived on June 23, 1865. Soon afterward he went to Chattanooga, where for a short time he held a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, but soon became a partner by purchasing an interest, and the enterprise was conducted as W. C. Thatcher & Co., until 1870, when Mr. Patterson withdrew, disposed of his interests and removed to Alabama for about two years for the purpose of putting a farm which he there owned in proper order for sale, finally disposing of the property to good advantage. He then, in 1872, removed to Missouri, locating in Springfield, where his brother John A. had previously taken up his residence, and there for five months Mr. Patterson was deputy clerk of the district court. At the expiration of the time noted he started for Montana, coming by way of the Union Pacific to Corinne, Utah, and overland from there to Bozeman, where he arrived on July 23, 1872, and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Nimrod Ford, who held the government contract to supply meat to Fort Ellis.

In 1873 Mr. Patterson took up his location on a tract of 160 acres of fine land in the Gallatin valley, which he purchased in 1875. It is located three and one-half miles southwest of Bozeman, and here he has since been prominently and successfully identified with agricultural interests. He now owns a farm of 880 acres, with the best of improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence. The family pass the winter seasons in the city of Bozeman, and during the summer they usually are at the country estate, to whose supervision Mr. Patterson's personal attention is given. Mr. Patterson has always been a stanch advocate of the Democratic party, and an active and efficient worker in its cause. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer of Gallatin county, and he took up his residence in Bozeman and continued in the capable and discriminating administration of the county's finances until the expiration of his four-years term in 1893, when he returned to his farm. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, and upon the assembling of the board was made its chairman or president, in which capacity he has since served, being recognized as a careful and conservative official and one in whose hands the interests of the county are safely entrusted.

On January 29, 1868, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Wadsworth, who was born on February 9, 1848, in Jacksonville, Ala., the daughter of John and Sarah P. (Pope) Wadsworth, representatives of fine old southern families. They removed to Georgia when Mrs. Patterson was a child, and she was reared and educated in Rome, in that state.

Mrs. Patterson has a complete genealogical record from 1369, showing her descent from the Woden family of Saxony. Space forbids insertion of the complete record, but we append the following: Josiah Bartlett, a governor of New Hampshire and the second man to sign the Declaration of Independence, had a daughter Elizabeth who married Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, born May 6, 1748, and died November 12, 1829. John Wadsworth was born in Plymouth, Mass., September 1, 1781, and died at Hiram, Maine, January 22, 1860. His son, Walter Wadsworth, was born March 5, 1801, at Hartford, Conn., and died November 5, 1875, at Decatur, Ga. He married September 10, 1821, at Spartansburg, S. C., Eleanor Spencer, born in 1803, at Vienna, Va., died August 23, 1830, at Decatur, Ga. Their son, John Wadsworth, the father of Mrs. Patterson, also born in Spartansburg, S. C., September 13, 1822, married Sarah Penelope Pope April 24, 1845, and died in New Orleans during a yellow fever epidemic in July, 1882. Sarah (Pope) Wadsworth was born December 13, 1823, and died August 23, 1896, at Attalla, Ala. Mrs. Patterson's grandmother, Eleanor Spencer, was the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, of Revolutionary fame, who was ordered to Rhode Island on December 14, 1776, and during 1777 was in command of the American forces.

To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson six children were born; all are living save one son, Arthur W., who died at the age of nineteen. He was a young man of noble character whose loss was deeply felt in the community, where his friends were in number as his acquaintances. The surviving children are Lucy W., wife of Frank Heiskell, who has one child, James Patterson. The other children, Mirium G., Eleanor, Lois and Vida, are still at the parental home. The family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and occupy a prominent position in the social life of the community, their home being a center of gracious hospitality.

H. M. PATTERSON.—The useful passes away periodically to new uses. The beautiful remains a fixed standard of value by which the useful itself comes in time to measure the worth of its labors and products. What shall be said of the art which combines both in one product, making each subserve the other? Architecture is such an art. Its practitioners are public benefactors in more ways than one. They not only please the fancy, but provide comfort for the body and conveniences which lessen labor and multiply its efficiency. One of the most eminent artists of this craft is Henry Martin Patterson, of Butte, who was born at Savannah, Ohio, May 5, 1856, of Scotch ancestry with a lineage running back beyond the memory of man. His father, John Patterson, was a native of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, who came to America in 1835, settled in New York and moved to Ohio in 1837. He was a carpenter and builder. His mother, Christiana (Lawson) Patterson, a native of the lowlands of Scotland, came over in 1837. They met and were married in this country, and had ten children, of whom Henry Martin was the seventh.

Henry M. Patterson was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Savannah Academy. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in Ohio until 1881 and in that year he removed to Montana and located in Butte where he has since resided. He followed his original trade, and the business of contracting and building. In 1889 he opened an architect's office and since that time he has been busy in designing and erecting buildings for all kinds of public and private purposes. The monuments of his skill and taste are seen on every hand in his adopted city, and stand forth conspicuously in other places. Among the creations of his architectural genius which challenge the admiration of all beholders, are the public library, Presbyterian church, Inter-Mountain building, Murray hospital, Mantle building, Will Clarke building, and Senator Clarke building, in Butte, Curtiss, Lynch & Major's building, Columbia Gardens pavilion, Clarke barn and many others. He was in charge of the construction of the Deer Lodge court house at Anaconda, and built the Bowes block in Butte which was destroyed by fire in 1889. He is acknowledged to be at the head of his profession in this part of the country, and as he is a progressive and studious devotee at its shrine, he is in no danger of losing his standing.

Mr. Patterson in church affiliations is a Presbyterian. In that church he is superintendent of the Sunday school and has been an elder since 1883. In politics he is a Republican. His father was an ardent abolitionist and his house was a station of the "Underground Railway" before the Civil war. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Montana Society of Engineers, and was the first architect admitted to that body. He has been twice married. His first wife, married in 1883, was Theresa Anna Scott, of Savannah, Ohio, who bore him twins, Charles and Bessie. They were born in 1886, and the mother died when they were a month old. In 1891 he was married to Miss Jeannette Williamson Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Patterson is fond of athletic sports, particularly those which display high physical and intellectual development, such as baseball, of which he is an enthusiastic admirer and a liberal patron. He is much interested in Sunday school work, and has a prominent place in all state organizations in this department of church enterprise. In 1901 he was appointed to represent Montana in the national executive committee of the Sunday School Union. Both locally and generally he gives the Sunday school cause the benefit of his best attention.

MARTIN PAULSON.—Born in Sweden November 10, 1863, and coming to America in his youth, the subject of this sketch has worked out in the land of his adoption the promise of his childhood exhibited in that of his nativity, and shown in every emergency the sterling qualities of mind and character for which his race is noted. His parents were Andrew and Josephine (Anderson) Paulson, also natives of Sweden, where the former was born in 1825 and the latter in 1835. They came to the United States in 1891, and lived here with their son in Rosebud valley for a number of years. The father died in New Haven, Conn., in 1897, and the mother is still living in that city.

Mr. Paulson, our subject, was educated in the schools of his native land and those of Brooke county, W. Va., where he located in 1881 and lived six years, working as a farm laborer. In 1887 he moved west as far as the Black Hills, and a little later in the same year came on to Montana, and worked for a year on the ranch of James Hay in Rosebud valley. In 1888 he bought a ranch twelve miles from the town of Rosebud, on which he was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1895. The two years next succeeding he lived in the town of Forsyth, and in 1897 took up a homestead on Antelope creek which he worked on for two years, but relinquished it in 1899 and located a tract by special permission near Rosebud station. He still retains his ranch, but is at present assistant farmer at the Cheyenne Indian reservation.

In political affiliation Mr. Paulson is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the campaigns of the party. For fifteen years he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has recently withdrawn therefrom, finding enough to occupy his time and energies in looking after his business. He is unmarried, but is none the less interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, and exhibits in relation thereto all the elements of good citizenship.

FRANK J. PELLETIER, one of the able young business men of Butte and who served with distinction in the last legislature of Montana, is, as his name indicates, of pure French extraction, and was born in the little city of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, County Komouraska, province of Quebec, Canada, on November 17, 1863. His parents, Henry and Domitilde (L'Etoile) Pelletier, were likewise born in the province of Quebec, where they still maintain their farm home. Of their seven children Frank J. was the fifth.

Frank J. Pelletier was early taught in the parochial and public schools, and then completed a commercial course in Ste. Anne's College in his native town, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. After leaving school he located in Matane, where he held a clerical position and was assistant postmaster. Here he became proficient in telegraphy, and this led to his becoming identified with railroading. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as station agent and telegrapher at Pogomosing, retaining the incumbency until 1884, when he came to Montana, locating at Anaconda, where he was for three years employed at the concentrator, and then became bookkeeper for the Anaconda Mercantile Company. In 1890 he took a vacation of a year, visiting his old home in Canada, and eventually returning to Montana, on his return locating in Butte, where he became foreman in the Montana Meat Company, and later was in charge of the office affairs of the business and so continued until 1899, after which he was in the employ of the Armour Packing and Provision Company until September 1, 1900.

In politics Mr. Pelletier has ardently espoused the cause of the Labor party. In the fall of 1900 he was elected one of the representatives of Silver Bow county in the legislature, and in the Seventh general assembly he was an active working member, assigned to important house committees, including the committees on engrossment, fish and game, and manufacturing and improvement. He was a stanch champion of the bill providing for the eight-hour day of labor, the company-store bill, the fellow-servant bill and the meat inspection bill, while his interest in all measures tending to promote the welfare of the laboring classes was constant and lively. Mr. Pelletier became identified with organized labor in 1890, and was president of the Butchers' Union from 1893 to 1895 and later served two and one-half years as its recording secretary. For two terms he was recording secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and for two years was secretary and treasurer of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council. At the convention of the Western Labor Union, held in Denver in 1901, Mr. Pelletier was elected a member of the executive board. He has ever been unflagging in his efforts to advance the interests of the laboring classes. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is identified with the National Union, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. in 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pelletier and Miss Melanie Joncas, who was born at Matane, Canada, and they have three children: Raymond, Florence and Gracia.

THOMAS H. PENDERGRASS.—A native of Vermont, and born June 19, 1864, at Rutland, in the shadow and amid the free breezes of the Green mountains, where his father's and his mother's families had lived for generations, Thomas H. Pendergrass came honestly by the qualities of thrift, keen business foresight and adaptability to circumstances for which he has been distinguished. He is the third of the five children born to Thomas H. and Margaret (Dunn) Pendergrass, both natives of Vermont, and attended the public schools of his home town until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Utah, where he passed seven years mining, principally at Park City and Bingham. From there he came to Montana and to Butte, where he followed the same occupation for three years, then, after mining a short time in Idaho, he returned to Montana and went to work at Martina, where he has been mining ever since, as a foreman or superintendent. In 1900 he bought a desirable ranch at Carlton, where he and his family make their home. In his business operations Mr. Pendergrass has had almost unbroken success, and in social life he and his wife are well esteemed. In public affairs he is most interested in local matters, and gives them close and intelligent attention. But his vision is by no means narrowed to these, everything that affects the welfare of the state and the country securing his thoughtful and considerate attention. He was elected a representative from Missoula county in 1900 on the Fusion ticket, although previously a Democrat, and in the session of the legislature that followed he distinguished himself by steadfast adherence to the principles and promises on which he had been elected, and by a courageous and skillful defense of them. He was married on September 1, 1889, at Haley, Idaho, to Miss Ellen Ryan, then a resident of that place. They have three children, Margaret, Mamie and William.

WILLIAM E. CORT.—Among the representative lawyers of the bar of Montana is Mr. Cort, the senior member of the firm of Cort & Worden, who are established in the practice of their profession in the thriving little city of Lewistown, Fergus county.

Mr. Cort is a native of Iowa, having been born in Dubuque county, on the 29th of July, 1859, the son of Albert and Maria (Eisaman) Cort, both of whom were born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" parentage. They removed to Iowa in 1854, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and passed the residue of his long, useful and honorable life, dying in 1898, aged seventy-six. His wife is now living at that place. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living.

William E. Cort was reared in his native state, receiving educational discipline in the public schools and thereafter entering Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he completed his literary course of study. He thereafter put his scholastic acquirements to practical test, by devoting his attention to pedagogic work, proving a successful teacher.

Mr. Cort began preparation for the profession of law by commencing its study in 1885, under effective preceptorage, and in 1889 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, being soon afterward admitted to the bar of the state upon his completion of the full course and graduation from the university. After his admission to the bar Mr. Cort went to Chicago, entered the office of a leading law firm and began the practical work of his chosen profession, continuing in practice there for one year and then removing to Dubuque, Iowa, where he successfully established himself in practice and remained until 1894. In the month of February of that year he located in Lewistown, Mont., where he forthwith associated himself with Edgar G. Worden, under the present firm title, and this alliance has since continued. Mr. Cort has won distinctive prestige as an advocate and a safe and conservative counsel, having that most essential quality of taking infinite care in the preparation of his cases and never presenting a cause until he has gained a mastery of the salient points therein involved. He is a close student of his profession and possesses a gratifying familiarity with precedents in both the civil and criminal codes. Mr. Cort has the distinction of being the first city attorney of Lewistown, having been appointed to this office in 1899. Mr. Cort has won distinction and marked attention in legal circles throughout Montana by his action in the noted Howell case in 1901, whereby he saved his client, convicted for murder and sentenced to execution, from death, securing from Gov. Toole by his action a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Cort is an active and zealous supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party In 1896 he was nominated for the office of county attorney, but was defeated by reason of the normal political complexion of the county, but such is his personal popularity that when he appeared as the candidate of his party for representative in the lower house of the state legislature, in the election of November, 1900, he was defeated by only seventy-six votes. He was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Fergus county from 1898 until 1900, inclusive. He has taken a deep interest in educational affairs and has served on the board of education of Lewistown since 1895; for the last three years he has held the chairmanship of the board. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He has mining interests in the Judith mountains.

On the 29th of June, 1892, Mr. Cort was united in marriage to Miss Grace Dodds, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Capt. William T. Dodds, and they have three children, Sidney A., William E., Jr., and Dorothy B.

JOSEPH PENNINGTON.—One of the representative farmers of Madison county, where he has a finely improved ranch in the vicinity of Pageville, and a pioneer of the state, Mr. Pen-

Wm E. Cork

nington is a native of Kentucky, and his parents were Joseph and Letitia (Owens) Pennington. The former was a teacher in early life, and he removed from Kentucky to Missouri and there devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture. He was a slaveholder and died some time after the close of the Civil war. His mother was a native of Maryland, in which state her father was prominent and influential and an active participant in the war of 1812. Joseph Pennington was able to attend the common schools in a somewhat desultory way, and the scenes and duties of his earlier years were those incidental to the carrying on of the homestead farm in Missouri.

In 1854 Mr. Pennington started for California, following the trail of the 'Forty-niners, and made the long and weary trip across the plains and over the mountains with eight oxen. He was five months on the road and arrived in California in the fall of 1854. He engaged in mining, staking out claims for himself and meeting with good success for three years, and returned to his old home in Missouri for a short visit. He then started for Pike's Peak, Colo., and after engaging in placer mining near the site of Denver for six months, he once more returned to Missouri. Here he remained until 1860, when he started for Oregon, but stopped in Iowa, where he was engaged in trading for two years, and in 1863 he once more turned his face westward, this time making Montana his destination. Arriving here he located in the Ruby valley, and engaged in ranching during the pioneer days, which were not lacking in dangers and exciting episodes. At the height of the crusade of the vigilance committees information given by Mr. Pennington led to the capture and hanging of the notorious renegade and outlaw, George Ives.

In 1865 Mr. Pennington came to the Big Hole river and took up a ranch, to which he has since added until his landed estate now aggregates 315 acres of a most fertile character. In addition to general farming he is giving special attention to the raising of fruit. He had 125 trees in bearing in 1901, and his intention is to greatly augment this branch of his ranching. It is worthy of note that he has on his place apple trees that were planted fully twenty years ago. Mr. Pennington has been prominently concerned in prospecting and mining, having invested in this full $11,000. He sold the Pennington mine, in which he held the controlling interest, at a good figure, and holds interest in a number of promising prospects. In politics he is independent.

In Missouri, in 1858, Mr. Pennington was united in marriage to Miss Delia Fine, who was born in that state, where her father was a prominent farmer. They have an adopted son, Thomas J. Pennington.

MERRITT W. PENWELL.—The pioneers of Montana are passing away and comparatively few are now left to tell the stirring tales of life in early days. The memory of Mr. Penwell, however, links the past, when this section was the borderland, with the present, when the advantages of the civilization of the older east are enjoyed by the people of this region. The traveler today sees the richly cultivated farms, the herds and flocks on a thousand hills, substantial homes, thriving towns and villages, industries, commercial interests, churches and schools and he cannot realize that less than two score years ago Mr. Penwell and his contemporaries were endeavoring to open up a wilderness to the advances of civilization, that the Indians still disputed dominion on every side, that furrows had not yet been turned on the fertile plains and prolific valleys. He has witnessed the various stages of transition, the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, and watched the onward march of improvement and progress until Montana is now occupying a leading position among the states that form the Union. Mr. Penwell was born in Fayette county, Ind., on September 24, 1840, the fourth of the nine children of David H. and Samantha (Carver) Penwell, natives of Indiana and New York. The father devoted his attention to carpentry and farming and died in Shelbyville, Ill., on Christmas day, 1864, at the age of fifty-six. His widow attained the age of eighty-four, her death occurring in Kansas. Seven of their children are living. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Penwell, John Hyde, was born in England, married a French lady and died in the French war about 1755. His son, also John Hyde, a farmer, married near Trenton, N. J., a Miss Smith, in 1760 and died about 1800. Esther Hyde, youngest of their five children, born July 29, 1771, married on September 20, 1788, John Penwell, a farmer who was born in New Jersey on March 7, 1763, and died in Fayette county, Ind., on June 9, 1842. The seventh of his nine children was David Hyde Penwell, born on March 18, 1809. He became a farmer, married Miss Samantha Carver on August 8, 1830, and this worthy couple were the parents of M. W. Penwell.

Merritt W. Penwell was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and such educational advantages as were his in his youth came from the district schools; this, however, proved an adequate basis for the broad fund of knowledge and information which he has gained through his practical association with men and affairs. In 1863, at the age of twenty-two, he left Illinois and joined a party of emigrants preparing to travel across the plains to Montana. The usual vicissitudes were encountered on the trip, which was three months in duration, and Mr. Penwell arrived in Bannack on July 3, 1863, thus being one of its early pioneers. Passing a short time at Bannack, he went to the great placer-mining camp in Alder gulch, there devoting his attention to mining for one year, then going northward into the British possessions, after which he returned to Montana, and, in the spring of 1864, located on a tract of government land, which is now a portion of his present fine estate. Here he has made his home ever since that early date, and the years have crowned his well directed efforts with prosperity. His first home here was a diminutive log house, 16x28 feet in dimensions, but he laid a floor in it, and this was the first cabin thus equipped in the Gallatin valley, He later made additions to this primitive domicile and it was the family home until 1868, when he erected a more pretentious dwelling, which has been extensively remodeled and enlarged, and is the present residence of the family, the building being commodious, and an attractive farm residence. To the original claim entered by Mr. Penwell he has since added until he has a landed estate of 1,445 acres of most arable and prolific land, all capable of effective cultivation. The owner is a practical and progressive farmer, and his success has been most gratifying, arising as it does from his discrimination, correct judgment and enterprising methods.

Mr. Penwell has devoted special attention to the raising of live stock, and here his facilities have been of the best, his ranch having every improvement which will aid economy in the various branches of the work. He has built for his own use a packing house which is one of the most modern and complete, and he is thus independent of the market, as he is enabled to keep his own meats in storage should market prices entail a sacrifice in the selling of stock. Mr. Penwell is essentially and unequivocally a business man, and his marked success stands in evidence of his ability as an executive. He belongs to the Republican political party, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison in 1892, in the first general election after Montana was admitted to statehood. He takes no active part in politics, however, his business interests demanding his entire time and attention. He is a member of the Gallatin County Pioneers' Society, in whose work and affairs he takes a deep interest. In Shelbyville, Ill., on April 25, 1867, Mr. Penwell was united in marriage to Miss Marianna Biggs, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Robert H. and Martha (Young) Biggs, the former being a farmer, and both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Penwell, after their marriage, came at once to Montana via the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence overland to their present home. Of this union eight children have been born and all are living, their names and date of birth being: Florence Isabel, born February 19, 1868; William Parker, March 21, 1869; Robert Guy, September 19, 1873; Martha Grace, March 2, 1876; Della May, May 5, 1877; Caroline Cook, October 1, 1882; Clyde Chamberlain, January 22, 1886; Jean Paul, December 8, 1889. The family attend the Methodist church and are prominent in the social life of the community, the home being a center of true pioneer hospitality, while the children have been afforded the best of educational advantages.

ANDREW PETERSON.—Since coming to Montana the record of Mr. Peterson's career illustrates what may here be accomplished by a young man willing to apply his energies and utilize his judgment in the industrial resources. Mr. Peterson is recognized as one of the representative sheepgrowers of Park county, where he has a well improved ranch of 650 acres and where he is held in high estimation as one of its successful men. He is a native of Schleswig, Germany, where he was born on February 15, 1857, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Lorenson) Peterson, both of whom were born in Schleswig, and the parents of four sons and three daughters. Andrew Peterson was educated in Germany in the excellent government schools and assisted his father in farming until 1880, when he emigrated to America, coming directly to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months, after which he started for Montana, stopping at the mouth of Powder river, where he engaged in railroad work for a few weeks, thence proceeding to Rosebud, Custer county, where he remained one year, thereafter spending six months in Miles City and thence coming to Park county, and taking up land on Greeley creek, to which he has added until his ranch has an aggregate of 650 acres, located five miles west of Springdale, his postoffice address.

Here he first engaged in the raising of cattle, continuing in this until 1898 and usually wintering from 100 to 200 head. In the year noted he disposed of his stock and turned his attention to sheep-growing to which he has since devoted his attention with marked success, having now a band of about 2,500. He holds the Shropshire as his favorite but also raises some Merinos, having superior specimens of both lines. He is alert and discriminating in his methods and his ranch gives evidence of care and wise judgment in its operation. Politically he supports the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Hermann. On December 1, 1894, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Bronslaw, born in Germany, whence she accompanied her father, August Bronslaw, on the emigration of the family to America and Livingston, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children, Grace, Andrew and William.

WILLIAM G. PFOUTS.—This enterprising miner, merchant and promoter is a typical western man, having passed forty-four years of his active and useful life in Colorado and Montana, and witnessed thier phenomenal growth and development from a wilderness into the comeliness and stature of great and productive commonwealths. He was born at Mount Eaton, Wayne county, Ohio, December 8, 1842. His parents were George and Sarah (Clark) Pfouts, natives of Ohio, from whence they removed to Holt county, Mo., in 1867, and later to Oregon, that state, where the father was engaged in raising stock and practicing law until his death. The mother died at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1892. Mr. Pfouts received a limited education in the public schools of his native county, and when sixteen years old, in 1858, he left home on a small pacing mule, and in eastern Kansas joined a large party of emigrants bound for Colorado. After many thrilling encounters with hostile Indians the party arrived at a point twelve miles from Denver in the winter of 1858. Denver at that time consisted of only a few log houses, and did not seem a very promising place for the budding hopes of our young adventurer. In the spring Mr. Pfouts went to Arapahoe, where he was later joined by John Gregory, and from there they went to what has since been known as Gregory's Point in the main range of the Rockies, where Central City now stands, being the first white men to arrive there. There a promising mine was located by several persons, claim No. 7 falling to Mr. Pfouts. This he worked with profit until the decomposed quartz ran out, and in 1861 he sold it for $5,000. In 1859 he secured an interest in the Bobtail mine, and one in the Gregory extension. The former he traded for an ox team and wagon and exchanged the latter for a Mexican mule and a lariat. About his time Ben. Burris, who was trying to develop a claim, offered him a half interest if he would help to do the work, but he refused the offer. The mine afterward made Burris a large fortune. In this same year the residents of Arapahoe, in order to prevent other parties from starting an opposition town, laid out in town lots all the land for six miles up and down Clear creek, each taking 160 acres. In the division the land on which Golden City now stands became the property of Mr. Pfouts. He sold it the same fall to David Wall for $5.00. It is now worth many millions. After selling claim No. 7, at Gregory's Point, in 1861 he bought 300 head of cattle and located on a ranch on Monument creek, within whose limits was included the "Garden of the Gods," near Manitou, now a famous health resort. He made extensive improvements there, and enjoyed great prosperity until the cold winter of 1863, when he lost most of his cattle. He traded the remnant for a stock of merchandise and removed with it to Virginia City, Mont., and there sold the goods to Pfouts & Russell, for whom he worked as clerk and salesman for several years. In 1867 he bought the business, and until 1872 conducted it at Virginia City, when he sold out and removed to Pony, where he was engaged in mining until 1880. In 1878 he and Morris & Elling bought the Strawberry and Keystone mines, and a third interest in the Boss Tweed mine, all of which later became valuable. In December, 1880, he sold all his mining interests at Pony and came to Butte, where he bought a half interest in the grocery store of Beck Hamilton, at the corner of

South Montana and Aluminum streets, having full charge of the business until 1886, when the store was rented and Mr. Pfouts, Beck Hamilton and David Upton bought the Montana Chief mine, which they operated for two years, and then sold it to F. A. Heinze. In 1884 Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Pfouts bought the lot at the southwest corner of Main and Park streets, and put up the State Savings Bank building at a cost of about $30,000, then the finest building in the city. Soon after this, but through no fault of his, the tide of fortune turned for Mr. Pfouts, and reverses came thick and fast. After losing a large part of his fortune he fell back upon the old grocery store, and purchasing his partner's interest he conducted the business until the property was destroyed by fire on Sunday, January 26, 1902. The loss of the old store was deeply regretted. It was one of the interesting landmarks of the city. Built by Lee Foster in the early 'sixties, it was for many years the chief commercial emporium of the place, and was a popular resort for the old-timers. From 1891 to 1901 Mr. Pfouts was engaged in the stock business. He had a ranch in Madison valley, 110 miles from Butte, and after conducting it for ten years with the balance always or mostly on the wrong side of the ledger, he sold it in 1901 and quit the business.

In politics he is a Democrat. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, to Miss Hettie Morris, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Elmer, a surveyor, living at Great Falls, and Mae and Helen, living at home.

ANDREW PIERSTORFF.—A contribution of Germany to the developing and creative forces of America, the subject of this sketch has in the land of his adoption well sustained the reputation of his countrymen for industry, shrewdness and business capacity. He was born in the fatherland in 1846, and when he was fourteen years old emigrated with his parents to America. The family located in Wisconsin and there the father engaged profitably in farming, while our subject was employed in a flouring mill. He followed the occupation of milling until 1867, when he came to Montana, stopping for a few months at Bannack. In the fall of 1867 he took up his residence in Gallatin valley, and there engaged in milling until 1882, carrying on the business successfully at Spring Hill.

In 1868 Mr. Pierstorff was married to Miss Sarah J. Brandon, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William Brandon, who emigrated from Ireland when he was twenty-two years old and engaged in farming in the old Keystone state until his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife, Phena (Fuller) Brandon, was a native of Massachusetts. They had fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Pierstorff was the thirteenth. She came to Montana in 1864 with relatives and friends, and located first in Virginia City, but after a few months removed to Gallatin valley, and there spent her life, with the exception of four years (1873-77) that were spent in Utah. In 1885 she removed from Spring Hill to Bozeman where she has since made her home. She owns a pleasant residence in the southern portion of the city, and her one son, Lester Leroy, born October 22, 1871, lives with her. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and distinguished himself for gallantry and bravery in the face of the enemy and the thickest of the fight. Lester Leroy Pierstorff is a well known and highly respected citizen of the rich and fertile valley, and contributes his share of inspiration and substantial aid for the promotion of every good enterprise in the community.

PAUL PETERSEN is one of the sterling citizens and prosperous ranchmen of Deer Lodge county, and the success that has attended his efforts has been worthily achieved and shows what may be accomplished by a young man who will apply himself to a definite object and can appreciate the advantages afforded in the industrial activities of this new and progressive state of the Union. Mr. Petersen was born on the island of Pellworm, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 22, 1859, his native isle being located in the North sea. Here also were born his parents, Paul and Johanna Paulina (Lucht) Petersen, the former being engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, while his widow still maintains her home on the picturesque island, hallowed by the memories and associations that cannot be effaced.

Paul Petersen was reared to the sturdy discipline of the insular farm of his parents, and his education was such as was afforded by the common schools. He served three years in the cavalry division of the German army, and thereafter continued farming on his native island until he had attained the age of twenty-nine years, when, in 1888, he sold his little farmstead and with his family set forth to seek his fortune in America. Upon arriving in America Mr. Petersen came through to Montana, taking up a tract of government land on Douglas creek, seven miles south of Helmville, his postoffice address. Here he now has a well improved and exceptionally prolific farm of 477 acres, having donated three acres for the location of the district school house, thus making his ranch that much less than 500 acres in area. He devotes his attention to raising stock, dairy business and the raising of hay. He has been industrious and enterprising, and now owns one of the fine ranches of this section. Through integrity and a genial nature he commands the confidence and esteem of the community. In politics Mr. Petersen gives his support to the Republican party, and is at the present time one of the members of the board of school trustees in his district.

On the 2d of November, 1884, Mr. Petersen was united in marriage on the island of Pellworm, to Miss Emma Petersen, who was there born. They are the happy parents of seven children, namely: Paul, Dora, Johanna, Mary, Antonia, Frieda and Harry.

FRANK M. PROCTER.—A distinguished foreigner who has visited our country has called it "the land of the immense." And when we consider our wealth of mineral deposits, the boundless extent and variety of our agricultural products, the possibilities of our almost limitless seaboard, and the multiform conditions of life in our many climates, we cannot but feel that the term is well applied. More than all does it seem fit and pertinent when we consider the vast development of an unbroken wilderness into great sovereign states within a generation of human life. And the men and women through whose heroic efforts this result was secured are entitled to all praise. Among the number Frank M. Procter is not to be overlooked. He was born November 5, 1828, near Lexington, Fayette county, Ky., the son of Rowland T. and Diana Procter, also natives of Kentucky, who migrated to Missouri in 1836 and located in Randolph county, where they engaged in farming with a fair degree of success. Both were members of the Christian church; the father was a zealous supporter of the Democratic party. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom but four are now living.

Mr. Procter, our immediate subject, received but a limited education, being obliged early in life to assist his father on the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years old and then, in company with many others, crossed the plains to California, using ox teams as the means of transportation and consuming four months on the trip. After this long and wearying journey they arrived at Hangtown, now known as Placerville. Mr. Procter remained there only a short time, going on to Tuolumne county, where he engaged in mining. His success in the enterprise not being sufficient to satisfy him, he opened a general mining supply store which he conducted successfully until 1855. He again engaged in mining and continued his operations until 1862, working at various mines, some in the counties of Amandor and Salano, and on Granite creek and John Day's river. In 1865 he came to Montana by way of Walla Walla and up the Mullen road to Blackfoot, then on to Helena. He located some mining ground three miles northeast of the city, and then went on to Pagan gulch, next to Virginia creek, and last to Grub Stake gulch. On the whole his mining experience was successful and profitable, and in 1882 he was able to purchase the ranch of 320 acres on whch he now lives. The purchase was made in partnership with George McCormick, and the ranch was conducted as a partnership concern until 1900, when Mr. Procter bought his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. He has about 250 acres under cultivation, and has been successful in raising good crops of grain and hay. His principal dependence, however, has been cattle, and in rearing and handling them he has been more than ordinarily successful, his product holding a high place in the market and yielding him good profits. In political affiliation Mr. Procter is identified with the Democratic party, and takes a warm interest in its success and welfare, although not seeking for himself either prominence in its councils or official station as its gift. Socially he has many engaging qualities, and enjoys the cordial regard and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

STEPHEN C. PIERCE, one of the most successful and popular dentists in the state, is a resident of Livingston, Park county. He was born at Brodhead, Green county, Wis., on December 12, 1869. The Colonial ancestors of Mr. Pierce, both parental and maternal, were patriotic soldiers of the Revolution. His parents were Stephen and Sarah (Green) Pierce, the former of Vermont and the latter of West Point, N. Y. Prosper A. Pierce, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Vermont, as was the great-grandfather, Stephen C. Pierce, whose name his Montana descendant carries. The latter passed his boyhood in Green county, Wis., and here he acquired his elementary education, which was splendidly supplemented by a course of two years at the State University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. After his graduation he returned to Brodhead and entered the dental office of E. B. Owen, in which he remained one year greatly to his advantage. But Mr. Pierce was anxious to perfect himself in dentistry, and entered the Chicago College of Dentistry, where he took a complete course of dental surgery, and from this eminent institution he was graduated with honors in 1891.

In 1891 also he came to Livingston, Mont., and established a representative professional practice. He is located in elegantly equipped parlors in the Miles building, Livingston, in which flourishing city he has built up a most flattering practice and won a large circle of friends. In making Montana his home Dr. Pierce was largely influenced by the fact that two of his uncles, George Pierce and William F. Green, were early settlers of the territory, having come here in the early 'sixties and engaged in placer mining. His uncle, W. F. Green, is still a resident of Montana, at present being engaged at the reservoirs that are supplying city water to Helena, and are about ten miles from the city. On June 24, 1896, Dr. Pierce wedded Miss Leonore Prewett, of Gallatin, Mo., daughter of W. H. Prewett, of that city. They have two children: Stephen C., Jr., and Wilber R. Fraternally Dr. Pierce is a member of the Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Masons, having passed the chairs in the former order and being first lieutenant of Company E, Montana State Militia. Since his settlement in Montana Dr. Pierce has been very successful in his profession, while in municipal affairs of his home city he takes a lively interest, and is regarded as a young man of superior abilities and of high integrity.

JOB B. QUANTIC.—An industrious, thrifty, upright citizen, who has won by his manly and faithful discharge of every duty and his intelligent and serviceable assistance in every worthy enterprise, the high regard and unquestioning confidence of all classes in the community, who say of him with all sincerity, "His word is as good as his bond," Job B. Quantic of Bozeman, is a subject whose life it is pleasing to contemplate. He was born August 15, 1858, in Somersetshire, England, where his family had lived and died for generations. His father was Job Quantic, a hard-working and highly respected thatcher, who spent his life at the business in his native place; and his mother was Hannah Bonning, of the same locality. Mr. Quantic was the twelfth of thirteen children born to them, and when he was thirteen years old left home for America. He landed in New York in 1872, and going into the country was employed on a farm for five years. He then removed to Missouri, locating in Bates county, remaining there five years, farming on his own account. When the rich find of ore deposits at Leadville was reported he joined in the stampede for that place, and after reaching it remained two years. He purchased a "tie camp" and engaged in making ties for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He found this business very profitable; but desiring something better and more permanent, he removed to Montana, traveling by rail to Ogden, Utah, and then to Oneida, from which place he proceeded by team to Bozeman, where he located and began the business of freighting, which he has continued to the present day (1901). He did the freighting for the Revenue Mining Company for five years, sometimes using for the purpose as many as fifty horses at a time. In 1890 he bought the farm of 320 acres on which he now lives. It is located about two miles up the Bridger canyon, is well adapted for grazing purposes and produces abundant crops of excellent hay. This circumstance induced Mr. Quantic to engage in stock-raising. But he did not continue at it long, selling out in 1899. He is, however, still engaged in general freighting, for which he is well equipped.

On Christmas day, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Brendon, a native of Norway, born December 25, 1867, who immigrated to Wisconsin in 1880, and later removed to Bozeman. They have one child, a son named Walter, born October 17, 1887. Mr. Quantic is an intensely practical, enterprising and industrious man, progressive and up to date in everything. He is, moreover, a man of high character and sterling integrity, respected and trusted by everybody who knows him, and never forfeiting that respect or betraying the trust. His farm is a model of neatness, fruitfulness and skillful cultivation.

ELIJAH M. POLLINGER.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana and a participator in events that have been prominent landmarks in her history, Elijah Miller Pollinger was born near Mechanicsburg, Penn., on July 27, 1836, the third of the nine children of George and Matilda (Etter) Pollinger, both natives of that state, where they passed their lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. He also rendered valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Pollinger, after receiving a good common-school education, in 1852 became connected with staging in the employ of the firm which later built the Columbia turnpike in Pennsylvania. In 1857 he came west, locating in Kansas, where he was identified with various staging enterprises, making Lawrence, Kan., his headquarters. Here he was a witness of the many stirring events which gained the state the title of "Bleeding Kansas," and were followed by the Civil war. In 1860 Mr. Pollinger was in the employ of the firm of Russell, Majors & Wattles, that operated the Central Overland Express, which ran coaches through to Pike's Peak and other frontier points.

The arrival of Mr. Pollinger in Montana was in 1863, since he reached Virginia City on October 9 of that year, with a stock of merchandise in which he had an interest, and which had been brought across the plains in four wagons. From Virginia City he went to Bannack, and opened a store which he soon sold. The same winter he purchased a placer claim in that locality and worked it. In 1864 he put up 250 tons of hay on the ground where the city of Dillon now stands, which he sold in Virginia City for $100 a ton. Going then to the Blackfoot country he devoted the summer of 1865 to prospecting and mining. Here the price of a 100-pound sack of flour was $150. Mr. Pollinger discovered the quartz mines at Argenta in 1865 and sold his interests in the claims to eastern capitalists. Soon afterward he was stricken blind, as the result of granulated eyelids. This condition continued for nine months, when he recovered his sight, which has never since been materially impaired.

Mr. Pollinger lived fully up to the tension of the life of the frontier, and was residing in Virginia City when the vigilance committee made its most vigorous effort to exterminate the outlaws and desperadoes who menaced life and property. He was present at the arresting of Boone Helm and assisted in the arrest of the notorious Jack Gallagher, whom they found under a bed, fully equipped with firearms. He was also present at the hanging of Plummer and the five other road agents who were executed by the vigilantes in Bannack. Mr. Pollinger was identified with the staging outfit of Ben Holliday from the spring of 1866 until the fall of 1873, and furnished supplies and accommodations for passengers on the road between Virginia City and Helena. In the meanwhile he had taken up land in Madison county, which now is a portion of his present fine ranch property. This is seven miles east of the village of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. He hauled the lumber to build his house from Helena, and his home is one of the attractive places of the county. In 1873 Mr. Pollinger went to the west to inventory stage property, returning to Montana in 1875, and later was for a time in the employ of Gilmore & Salisbury as superintendent of their stages. In 1879 he took up his abode on his ranch, from which he drove his herd of cattle to the Judith Basin, and lost the greater portion of the stock during the rigorous winter of 1881. Returning then to his ranch he has since made that his home. To his original claim he has added until his estate is now 900 acres, his two ranches being about five miles apart.

Mr. Pollinger has given allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never taken an active part in political affairs. On May 29, 1870, Mr. Pollinger was united in marriage with Miss Helen Cook, who was born in Michigan. Their children are George H., engaged in mining in Bear gulch; Maggie Lee, a trained nurse, residing in Philadelphia, Pa.; Lillian, the wife of S. L. Thompson, of Bear gulch; Arthur M., attending school at Grand Island, Neb.; Warren E., a student of law; Ruth Alice, Clyde, Lowell and Roland are still at the parental home. The family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

GEORGE PFAFF, ex-postmaster of Boulder, Mont., and one of its leading business men, is a native of Germany, born there on April 17, 1857. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Boeck) Pfaff, the latter being the daughter of Adam Boeck, who was in the meat business in Germany. Jacob Pfaff was a farmer and by trade a woodturner. George Pfaff remained at home engaged on his father's farm until he was nearly the age of nineteen years, and acquiring his education at the public schools. He then entered the German army, and was detailed as clerk in the correspondence department of the army. In 1878 he was promoted to corporal and honorably discharged, then having been in the army three years, the allotted term of service. He returned home in 1879 and remained with his parents one year.

In 1880 Mr. Pfaff emigrated to the United States and at first located in Burlington, Iowa. There he worked in a furniture factory, but very soon, in 1881, took a trip into New Mexico, and the next year came to Montana, settling at first at Glendale, Beaverhead county, where he was engaged with the prominent firm of Armstrong & Losee in merchandising, and with them he continued until 1886, when the store was sold to the Hecla Mercantile Company, Mr. Pfaff remaining with this institution until 1888, and then removed to Boulder, Mont. He established here a book and stationery business which he successfully conducted until 1897. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster of Boulder, and served efficiently in this office until 1897, having closed out the book and stationery business in 1894. In 1897 he returned to Melrose and engaged with the Hecla Mercantile & Banking Company, and was with this firm until February, 1900, when he came back to Boulder and engaged again in the book and stationery business, which he still successfully conducts.

Mr. Pfaff became a citizen of the United States on October 2, 1887. He decided on a double celebration of the event, and he secured a marriage license and on October 13, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss L. M. Forrest, daughter of Robert Forrest, of Glendale, a miner. Her mother is Adelia (Deno) Forrest. They have two children, Delia and George Karl. Mr. Pfaff is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the former order he has filled all of the offices, and belongs to the encampment. The political affiliations of Mr. Pfaff are with the Republican party and he was appointed postmaster of Boulder during the administration of President Harrison. He is a man universally liked and enjoys the confidence of all.

GEORGE F. COWAN, one of the ablest and oldest pioneers of the Montana bar, is a resident of Boulder, Jefferson county. The story of his life is the history of a man of action, bold and resourceful in time of peril, sagacious and unswerving in private or professional duty. His career has been both picturesque and eventful, and to follow it in detail would be to write much of the history of Montana. He was born near Columbus, Ohio, on February 10, 1842, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ira Cowan, his father, a mechanic, removed from Canada where he was born, to the United States, first locating at Malone, N. Y. Later he settled at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1846 removed to Watertown, Wis., and of both of these states he was a pioneer. Subsequently he removed to the Fox river valley near Oshkosh, where he died in 1882, aged seventy-six years. He married Miss Mary Gilman, a native of Canada of English descent. She survived her husband fourteen years, dying at the age of eighty-six. They left two sons and three daughters, all now living except one daughter.

In the pioneer regions of Wisconsin George F. Cowan was reared and received his early and high school education, and in 1861, at the age of nineteen, he began the study of law with A. B. Hamilton, of Dartford, Wis. Here, however, young Cowan was destined to remain but a short time, for in 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. With his regiment he soon after left for Baltimore, Md., and, at the Relay House near that city, it relieved the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. The following year, while in the Department of the Gulf, Mr. Cowan's regiment was reorganized as cavalry and became an important factor in the first Red River expedition. It was then stationed at New Orleans, later at Baton Rouge, and then was moved to the Red River country, remaining there until May, 1863, and under Gen. Banks it later assisted in the capture of Port Hudson. Those who know the history of this regiment are aware that its record is among the highest of any in the Union army. It was a "fighting regiment," and was in many of the hardest campaigns and bloodiest battles of the war and was distinguished for its gallantry. Mr. Cowan remained with the Department of the Gulf until he was honorably discharged as sergeant in 1864.

Mr. Cowan returned to Wisconsin and in 1865 came to Montana, locating at first at Last Chance gulch, now Helena. It is a matter of note that many of the most eminent men of Montana, men of all professions, law, medicine, the church and journalism, have at some time been located at Last Chance gulch. Mr. Cowan engaged in mining for a short time there and also in Deer Lodge county.

Geo. F. Cowan

During the winter of 1866 he went to Jefferson county, but removed to Helena and in 1867 was made assistant collector of internal revenue, at the same time continuing the study of law with Chumasero & Chadwick. In 1872 he was admitted to practice, having removed in 1868 to Radersburg, the county seat of Jefferson county, and successfully practiced there until 1883, when the county seat was located at Boulder, in which city he has since resided. In 1869 he was appointed clerk of the district court of the county and served until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, and for ten years he was associated in legal practice with Hon. M. H. Parker, the present judge of the Fifth judicial district. Mr. Cowan served three terms as deputy territorial district attorney for Jefferson county. In 1867 he was appointed by Gen. Thomas F. Meagher captain of state troops in the Indian campaign of that year, and later served as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Carpenter, a native of Wisconsin and the heroine of the attempted massacre in Yellowstone Park recorded later. They have three children, Charles Fred, George F., Jr., and Ethel May. Politically Mr. Cowan is an active participant in state and county politics, working always with the Republican element. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Professionally Mr. Cowan stands high among the leading attorneys of the state, in which he numbers many warm personal friends who admire his superior abilities and marked kindliness of character.

In August, 1877, Mr. Cowan and wife, her brother and sister, Frank and Ida Carpenter, Charles Mann, William Dingee, Albert Oldham, A. J. Arnold and Mr. Myers experienced a thrilling adventure in Yellowstone Park, in which Mr. Cowan was shot three times and narrowly escaped with his life. The party had formed a camp in the lower geyser basin on the site of the Fountain Hotel, from which they made daily excursions. Before sunrise on August 24, Arnold and Dingee, who were preparing breakfast, were approached by Indians, who professed friendliness, but the party lost no time in breaking camp and starting on the homeward trail. The Indians then surrounded them with hostile demonstrations and forced them to return, but after going a short distance up Nez Perces creek it became impossible to take the wagons further. Frank Carpenter then hastened to the front in the hope of finding Chief Lookingglass and securing aid from him. He did not succeed, as this chief was not then known to be with the party of hostiles. A consultation was held with the other chiefs, Mr. Cowan acting for the whites with "Poker Joe" as interpreter. This "heap big talk" resulted in the captives being deprived of their guns and ammunition and set at liberty. On the back trail they were overtaken by some seventy-five young Indians, who compelled them to countermarch, a hint from a friendly Indian enabling two of the party to escape. The rest were taken back toward Mary Lake and at two p. m. they were attacked. At the first fire Mr. Cowan was shot in the thigh and fell from his horse. His wife rushed to his side and heroically resisted the attempt to kill him. She was partially pulled aside while an Indian shot him in the head and he was left lying supposedly dead on the ground. Young Carpenter had a narrow escape, an Indian drawing his rifle upon him, but Carpenter made the sign of the cross and thus saved his life. The other members of the party had scattered in all ways, leaving Carpenter and his sister captives. When Mr. Cowan recovered consciousness about five o'clock in the evening, he drew himself up by the aid of a tree and was again shot, this time through his left hip, and relinquishing all hope he sank to the ground. That night he wearily began crawling back to the old camp, a distance of ten miles. He was four days reaching it and on the next day he was rescued by Gen. Howard's scouts. Mr. Carpenter and his sister were found by soldiers under Lieut. Schofield and taken to Mammoth Hot Springs. Two weeks passed before Mrs. Cowan learned that her husband was alive. Mr. Arnold, who had run into the brush before the shooting of Cowan, wandered about for four days and was then rescued near Henry lake by Howard's command.

LELAND F. PRESCOTT.—Among the enterprising and representative young business men of Butte is numbered this gentleman, who here is conducting a successful business as a manufacturer of and dealer in foreign and domestic granite and marble monuments for cemetery and other purposes. Leland Francis Prescott comes of old New England stock, having been born in Grafton county, N. H., on March 10, 1872. His father, William F. Prescott, is a native of the same county, where he was born June 16, 1847, and where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he removed to Travers county, Minn., where he devoted his attention to the same vocation until 1899, when he removed to Nampa, Idaho, where he now is engaged in farming and stockgrowing, also having mining interests. He is a Republican in politics. His wife, whose maiden name was Susie H. Putnam, was likewise born in Grafton county, N. H., the date of her nativity being September 23, 1850, and she being a daughter of Alonzo W. Putnam, a prominent farmer of New Hampshire. She is the mother of two children, Leland F., and Harry A., who is in Idaho. Leland F. Prescott received his early education in Grafton county public schools, being about fourteen years of age at his parents' removal to the west. In 1892 he matriculated in the Red River Valley University, at Wahpeton, N. D., and in 1894 he completed a course in a business college at Minneapolis. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Prescott came to Montana and became a traveling salesman for his uncle, A. K. Prescott, who conducts extensive marble works in Helena. At the expiration of one year he was admitted to a partnership with his uncle and forthwith came to Butte and established his present business. His energy and progressive and straightforward methods have made the enterprise one of extensive proportions, success having attended the venture from the first. In politics his proclivities are indicated by the loyal support which he gives to the Republican party, and fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Bankers' Life Association. On October 1, 1896, Mr. Prescott was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Griffin, who was born in Jackson, Mich., the daughter of U. A. Griffin, an extensive land-owner of North Dakota and a native of Michigan. He married Miss Eva Crafts, who was born in Grass Lake, Mich., and they were parents of two sons and one daughter: Erwin K., Gordon C. and Mabel, who is now Mrs. Prescott. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott had one son, Leonard C., who was born October 18, 1899, and died on February 3, 1901.

JOHN J. QUINN.—Labor stands in need of no eulogium. From olden times priests and poets have vied with orators and statesmen in heaping praises and flatteries on the man of honest, independent, useful toil. Not merely have these resonantly proclaimed that he ought to be, but that he is, the most blessed among mortals. Indeed, an unsophisticated listener or reader might well imbibe the notion that all these honeyed eulogists, earth's great and glorious, have been thrust out by some harsh decree of inexorable fate from the field and the workbench, sent sorrowing exiles into cloisters, or forums, or senates, and there compelled to witness afar off the felicities they too might have enjoyed, had they been born under kindlier stars, and be content, in their sublime self-denial, with but depicting the delights of digging and delving, which only the more fortunate millions may enjoy. Yet in the midst of all this deluge of flattery and felicitation the worker of our day, after nineteen centuries of Christian teaching, is a sad and careworn man; and every systematic attempt to ameliorate his condition, especially by organization of his forces, is confronted with the magnate's resistance, the bigot's scowl, the witling's sneer. But there are sincere, courageous men who brave it all, and give their best efforts to secure, through the organization of labor, its just recompense, steady employment and sure elevation.

Among this number is John J. Quinn, of Butte, a man who knows by experience what are the hardships and contingencies of the laborer, and whose mature life has been occupied with plans for his relief and betterment. He was born at Gold Hill, Nev., on August 10, 1870, of Irish parents in very moderate circumstances. His father was John Quinn, of County Carey, Ireland, who emigrated to America and located at Springfield, Mass., in 1866, but subsequently removed to Gold Hill, Nev., where he died of a broken back, the result of an accident in the Yellow Jacket mine. He had previously been married to Mary McCarthy, also a native of Ireland. They were Roman Catholics, as are their descendants. They had three children, of whom John J. was the second. He received what education his circumstances allowed, in the public schools of his native state, at Gold Hill and Virginia City, until he was thirteen years old, when he was put to work to learn the trade of a plumber. He worked at this fifteen months at Virginia City, Nev., and then devoted six months to the cigar business. After that he followed farming in Nevada for a year and then worked in a sawmill for four years. He then selected mining as a permanent occupation and has been engaged in it ever since, except the three years he worked in the smelters at Anaconda. In 1891 he went to Bisbee, Ariz., and on to Butte, remaining there about six months and going to Park City, Utah, for a year. He again returned to Butte, whence he soon went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and remained eight months. From there he went to Anaconda and worked the three years heretofore mentioned. In 1897 he again came to Butte and here his weary foot has rested. In all these wandering he was "wooing Dame Fortune's winning smile" as a miner, just as he is now. In Butte he has been more successful, and has attained some consequence as a publicist and leader of thought. He is an ardent and influential member of the Labor party and as such was elected in 1900 on the Labor-Fusion ticket to the lower house of the Seventh Montana state legislature. In that body he was recognized as a man of force and capability. He was assigned to the committees on mines and mining, state lands and immigration, on all of which he rendered faithful and valuable service. He introduced and secured the passage of house bill No. 1, now known as the eight-hour law, on the provisions of which the campaign has been made. He won the election by a majority which was the third in size in the county. In March, 1901, he was elected president of the Butte Miners' Union.

Mr. Quinn is yet a young man, with vigorous health and worthy aspirations. He has always championed the cause of organized labor, and has been consistent and intelligent in his advocacy of its claims, with no thought in that connection save what referred to its own advancement. There is every indication that he has years of usefulness and honorable public service before him. His efforts have been appreciated by their beneficiaries, among whom he is highly esteemed, as he is by all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

WILLIAM HILLHOUSE RAYMOND.—As one who has contributed his full quota toward the founding and building of the commonwealth and shown himself animated by high and definite purpose, William Hillhouse Raymond deserves especial mention. He was named in honor of Judge William Hillhouse, his great-grandfather, and a brother of James Hillhouse, who served sixteen years in the United States senate from Connecticut, and was for fifty years the treasurer of Yale College, and whose life and services lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Connecticut. (For detailed family history see sketch of Winthrop Raymond in this volume.) W. H. Raymond was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 12, 1845, and he removed from that city to Missouri in company with his mother, and, as the head of the family, he originated and formulated the plans for the removal to Montana, in 1865. Not unmindful or unappreciative of the dangers and privations to be encountered the family showed that fortitude and courage which are characteristic of the pioneer, and set forth from Missouri, on the weary journey, their outfit consisting of two yokes of oxen, a yoke of cows, a span of horses, a saddle pony and a light spring wagon, with a heavier one for the carrying of supplies and household goods. They came by North Platte river and passed down Sweetwater creek, on the old Salt Lake telegraph road, and thence came onward to Virginia City, Mont., arriving there on September 5, 1865.

Upon reaching their destination the family established their Lares and Penates in one of the primitive cabins common to the mining camps of the period, and Hillhouse and his brother Winthrop soon established a freighting business, and also opened a mercantile establishment. W. H. Raymond made his first freighting trip to Salt Lake City in 1868, with a team of six yoke of oxen and he took a load of bacon, with which Virginia was overstocked, while the Mormon capital was destitute of it. Upon the return trip he brought a load of green and dried fruits, which found a ready sale at good prices in the Montana mining camps. This trip occupied three months, and his load of fruit sold for $2,100. This venture gave Mr. Raymond the nucleus of his fortune and encouraged further effort. The next year the freighting outfit was increased by the brothers and they established a successful merchandising business, in which Hillhouse was interested until 1880. In 1870 he had taken up a tract of land and begun to raise cattle. This land was part of his present fine ranch property, which is now enclosed by fifteen miles of fence and located five miles from Puller Springs, which is his postoffice address.

In 1876 Mr. Raymond named his estate Belmont Park ranch, and imported the first standard-bred trotting horses ever brought to Montana, and his was the first stock farm for the breeding and rearing of standard-bred horses established in the state. His original importation comprised the stallion Commodore Belmont and twenty-five mares, and of this stock are now to be found descendants in all sections of the Union, while, through the efforts of Mr. Raymond an impetus was given to the breeding of fine horses in Montana. From his farm have gone forth very fast horses, and the enterprise established in the centennial year has grown to be one of wide scope and importance. At Belmont Park are kept 400 brood mares and a number of fine stallions. Mr. Raymond began naming horses by the alphabet, and has used all of the letters. He devotes his entire time to his horses, living on his fine ranch during the summer months and passing the winters in California. He was for a time associatetd with his brother in banking in Virginia City. Belmont Park is one of the best stock farms of the kind in the Union, and Mr. Raymond takes a justifiable pride in it and in the success which has attended his efforts. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. He has never married. Well known throughout the state of which he is an honored pioneer, he is peculiarly deserving of recognition as one of the sterling citizens and as a representative business man.

WILLIAM Q. RANFT, who is incumbent of the important office of receiver of the United States land office in Missoula, was born in Baltimore, Md., on February 24, 1869, the son of Charles and Sophia (Schaible) Ranft, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Maryland. The father emigrated to the United States about 1848, locating in Baltimore, where he was for many years a manufacturer of chemicals, and where he is now living retired. William Q. Ranft secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, continuing his studies in the Baltimore College. He then completed a thorough course in stenography in New York city, as an expert becoming private secretary to one of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad for three years. In 1890 Mr. Ranft came to Montana, locating in Missoula, and for one year was in the offices of the Missoula Mercantile Company. He then became for one year the representative of the Helena Journal in western Montana. After the Journal ceased publication he entered the law office of Hon. T. C. Marshall in Missoula, and by diligent technical reading and study of law secured admission to the bar of the state in 1896. In entering upon active legal practice he became a member of the firm of Marshall, Ogden & Ranft, which later became Marshall, Stiff & Ranft. He gained prestige at the bar, and is known as one of the able members of the Missoula county bar. In 1897 Mr. Ranft received the appointment as receiver of the United State land office in Missoula, the youngest incumbent of such an office in the state. He has discharged the duties of the office with marked discrimination and executive ability, and is highly esteemed by the people of Missoula and the general public.

Mr. Ranft has extensive and valuable interests in the several mining districts of Missoula county, In politics he has ever been an active and efficient worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He has served as chairman and as secretary of the Republican central committee of Missoula county, while he effected the organization of the first Republican congressional committee of the state. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Hermann Soehne Society of Missoula. The district included in the jurisdiction of the United States land office over which Mr. Ranft has charge comprises the counties of Missoula, Ravalli, Beaverhead and Granite, and the office is the second largest in the Union. The business has shown a steady increase, having been augmented by more than seventy-five per cent. during the past year. On July 19, 1898, Mr. Ranft was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. Burke, daughter of Maj. Thomas H. Burke, of Helena, and they occupy a prominent position in the social circles of Missoula.

CARL F. RAHMIG, a successful stockraiser and ranchman of Jefferson Island, Madison county, first came to Montana in October, 1869. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on August 3, 1838, his parents being John Christian and Hannah (Heloish) Rahmig, both natives of Saxony. They had six daughters and four sons. The father was a tailor, during his life conducting in Saxony a merchant tailoring establishment. He was a dignified gentleman of scholarly and artistic tastes. In his large portrait now hanging in the Montana home of his son he has the appearance of a member of the nobility. After attending the government schools in his childhood, Carl F. Rahmig learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked until he came to the United States in 1858. He did not stay in New York, but continued his journey to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in teaming for three years, then he conducted farming for two years, then sold out and accompanied a horse train to Nevada, locating first at Virginia City and later going to Washoe, where he was employed in a quartz mill for six months and then went to Boise City, Idaho, and followed mining for six years, from his arrival there in November, 1865. Meeting with indifferent success he went to work again in a quartz mill in Highland, Red Mountain, for seven months and then came to Montana, settling at South Boulder, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land and a pre-emption right of eighty acres.

Here Mr. Rahmig is residing surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, happily and successfully engaged in farming and cattle-raising. During the winters he usually carries through 100 head of stock. He was wedded with Miss Elizabeth Sullender, of Indiana, in April, 1881. She is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hessler) Sullender, both natives of Indiana. They were farmers in that state from which they moved to Illinois, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Rahmig have five children: Minnie, Mrs. George Lovelace, of Whitehall; Edna, Lucy, Carl and Edith. At present Mr. Rahmig is a school trustee and is a typical Montanian, holding to the best interests of the country of his adoption, and is truly one of the successful and progressive men of Montana.

WINTHROP RAYMOND.—Well may any man take pride in a worthy ancestry and in keeping inviolate the definite data pertaining thereto. In Winthrop Raymond we find a character distinct in its individuality yet showing the dignifying elements of gentle breeding. He is one of the honored pioneers of Montana, has been and is identified with affairs of importance, was the essential founder of the thriving little city of Sheridan, Madison county, and his career has been characterized by uprightness and integrity. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 22, 1847. His father, Daniel F. Raymond, was a native of Connecticut, and descended from a family established in New England in 1732. The name was often conspicuous in the annals of the Colonial period and in connection with the great Revolutionary struggle. The family genealogy is defined and many prominent representatives of the name mentioned in Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.

Daniel F. Raymond was a man of high intellectuality, a lawyer by profession and a man of scholastic attainments. About 1825 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he gained marked professional prestige and was identified with important business interests. He was author of the first standard textbook on political economy published in the United States. It was adopted in Johns Hopkins University and many other institutions of note, has since been thoroughly revised and is now held in high repute. To Mr. Raymond was due the opening of the first iron mines and furnaces in West Virginia, and thus he inaugurated a great industry, but through it he met severe financial reverses, and led him to seek a new field of endeavor. Accordingly he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in legal practice and journalistic work. He was one of the earliest abolitionists and wielded marked influence in their ranks. His life was one of exalted honor and usefulness, and his death occurred in Cincinnati in 1850. He was twice married, his second wife having been Miss Delilah Matlock, who was born in Virginia, of prominent Revolutionary stock. In the family were six children, of whom Winthrop Raymond was the youngest. Mrs. Raymond removed with her family to Missouri in 1851, Winthrop being then four years old. Here the family remained and he attended subscription schools until 1865, when the mother with her two sons and daughter started on the long and perilous trip across the plains to Montana. This change of residence was made by the advice of Hillhouse Raymond, a brother of Winthrop, a sketch of whose life is on another page of this work. The family arrived in safety at Virginia City on September 7, 1865, and thus became participants in pioneer life on the frontier.

Winthrop Raymond, eighteen years old at the time of his arrival in Montana, and his first occupation was hauling wood and rock in and about Virginia City, and he transported stone for many buildings now standing in old Virginia City, then a vigorous mining camp. He later had the contract for furnishing material for the erection of the quartz mill at Summit, in Alder gulch, and thereafter carried on freighting between Summit and Corinne, Utah. He began operations in 1868, and in 1871 we find him established in successful wholesale merchandising in Virginia City. In 1880 Mr. Raymond disposed of this business and turned his attention to ranching. In the meantime he engaged in banking in Virginia City, as one of the firm of Raymond, Harrington & Co., selling this interest in 1888 to Amos C. Hall, the new firm being Hall & Bennett. Mr. Raymond, however, continued money loaning and promoting until 1889, and purchased the Bateman ranch, platting the town site of Sheridan in 1890, when he placed the lots on the market, thus becoming the founder of this attractive little city. Mr. Raymond owns valuable property in Sheridan, and also has 1,600 acres of fine ranch property where he raises high-grade shorthorn cattle and standard bred horses. He has a broad capacity for the handling of details and also high executive ability, but his interests in the town site and ranching industry place full demands upon his time and attention. His life in Montana shows no thrilling incidents, but a constant appreciation of high ideals and his career has been characterized by inflexible integrity of purpose.

Mr. Raymond supports the Democratic party and its principles, but has never had time nor inclination to become an active partisan worker. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On February 28, 1876, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Bateman, born in Michigan, and of this union four children have been born, Carrie Belle, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, at Faribault, Minn.; Walcott, who completed his education in Stanford University, Cal.; Delilah, a student in Rowland Hall, at Salt Lake City, and Mary Elizabeth, who is attending school in Sheridan.

EDWARD REIMEL, the son of a hard working farmer of Pennsylvania, near Mt. Bethel, where he was born June 7, 1837, and compelled from his early youth to work for everything he got in this world, our subject made his way by hard labor and close attention to business, without having the advantages of much schooling, and is essentially a self-made man, having won his way to competence and a good standing in the estimation of his fellows by his own natural ability and persevering industry. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Ackerman) Reimel, natives of the old Keystone state, where they lived and worked on the farm, and after a long life of usefulness passed away secure in the respect and good will of their neighbors.

Mr. Reimel received a very limited education in the public schools and then learned the trade of a carpenter, engaging in contract work as a builder. In 1859 he went to Elmira, N. Y., and there worked at his trade for a year, at the end of which he removed to Jersey City, N. J., and followed the same line for awhile. In 1862 he engaged in the government employ in the construction department, principally at railroad service, being stationed much of the time in and near Alexandria, Va. At the close of the war he returned to Jersey City and remained until 1868, working at his trade. That year he went to Wyoming, landing there in June, the month in which the new territory was created. He remained there a year and then proceeded to California, where he remained almost continually until 1877, working as a millwright in that state, Nevada and Utah. In 1877 he came to Montana, locating at Walkerville, near Butte, and continued his work as a millwright for a number of years. He erected and equipped the first mill built in Walkerville—the Alice, and has since served the leading mining companies in the neighborhood, being with the Moulton in 1880-1, and for the next ten years with the Lexington. Since 1892 he has been successfully engaged in mining and the real estate business, and now owns several houses and other real estate in the town.

Mr. Reimel was married in 1878 to Miss Lizzie Weaver, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Weaver, of Pennsylvania. She died July 18, 1900, leaving one son, Blaine W. Reimel, who was born July 16, 1884. Fraternally our subject belongs to the Masonic order. He was made a Mason in Union Lodge, Alexandria, Va., under dispensation from the grand lodge of the District of Columbia in 1864, and affiliated with Butte Lodge No. 22, in 1878. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and past high priest of Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, of Butte. In political conviction he is a Republican, and was one of the first aldermen to represent the First ward of Walkerville in its city council. He was also public school trustee for several terms, at different times from 1879 to 1893. His sterling worth, high character, energy in business and intelligent discretion in public affairs, have given him a strong hold on public esteem and the personal regard of his associates, who see in him all the elements of upright and useful manhood.

FRANK REID.—Madison county numbers among her progressive business men, agriculturists, miners and manufacturers many whose personal history is valuable as an incitement to endeavor. Among these there stands Frank Reid, who was born December 21, 1861, at New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y. His parents were George I. and Anna M. (Fuller) Reid, whose ancestors came from Scotland, and who were themselves well-to-do farmers and very religious. They had a family of seven children, of whom Frank was the youngest. He left school at the age of nineteen, in 1880, and came to Montana, arriving at Virginia City on July 2, of that year. There he followed mining, teaming and contracting two years, and in 1882 removed to Butte for a year, returning to Virginia City in 1883, and remaining there until 1890. He and his family then made their home at Twin Bridges, where they now reside, and where he is extensively engaged in farming and butchering, in partnership with A. J. Wilcomb. The firm owns a farm of over 1,600 acres, well improved, under good cultivation, and abundantly stocked. Mr. Reid also owns real estate in Rochester and Twin Bridges. In business he has been successful, and in social circles and among his fellow citizens he has a high standing.

Mr. Reid is a strong Republican, keenly alive to the welfare of his party, and willing to do his part to secure its success. He is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married December 29, 1886, at Butte, to Miss Margaret Gilbert, daughter of Henry S. and Margaret Gilbert, the family being pioneers at Alder gulch. Her parents are now living at Virginia City, secure in the respect of all. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have three children, namely: Almon G. and Alvin F. (twins), who were born at Virginia City, April 8, 1888, and George H., born at Twin Bridges June 5, 1895.

Mr. Reid is not yet near life's meridian, and his past success, present prosperity and enterprise, and other well known traits, give abundant assurance of more extended usefulness, a wider range of commercial activity and influence on the public life of the community.

CHARLES RICH.—Of prominent New England stock, although himself a native of Morley, N. Y., where he was born June 25, 1832, the late Charles Rich, of Bozeman, the pleasing subject of this memoir, exhibited in his character and career the salient points of the New England makeup and thereby won success even from hard conditions in life.

His parents were Jacob and Sally (Willson) Rich, natives of New England, who removed into St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where the father died while our subject was quite young. Thus left without paternal care at an early age, Mr. Rich had but few educational advantages, and those were of a primitive kind. He had decided literary tastes and cultivated them at every opportunity. About the year 1850 he started west, and for a time worked at railroading, gradually making his way farther and farther until he reached California, where he engaged in mining and also in the hotel business. After spending five years in the Golden state he returned to his old New York home with the fruits of his profitable labors and there engaged in farming for a year or two. In 1861 he removed to Illinois, where he followed farming until 1864, when he again returned to New York, and spent the next two years in the service of the quartermaster's department of the United States army under Gen. Merritt, of the Sixtieth New York. In May, 1866, he started for Montana, and in September of that year he reached Bozeman, where he opened a store in a tent. The business grew rapidly into proportions of magnitude, it being a partnership concern under the firm name of Rich & Willson, and having the combined energies and resources of two active men to push it. In 1883 or '84 Mr. Rich retired from the enterprise on account of failing health, and from that time lived a retired life until his death in 1896.

In political affiliation Mr. Rich was an earnest but not an active Republican; fraternally he was a Mason, but had not affiliated with the Masonic lodge of Bozeman. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married February 24, 1856, to Miss Malinda M. Taylor, who, like himself, was a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where she was born August 29, 1832. Mrs. Rich's parents were the Rev. James and Lorena (Dimick) Taylor, natives of Vermont, who removed to New York in 1818 or 1820, where the father was a prominent minister in the Congregational church. Mrs. Rich is a prominent and active worker in the Presbyterian church, and especially diligent and serviceable in behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Bozeman, of which she is one of the charter members. She has one son left of the eight children born to her and Mr. Rich. He is Edwin T. Rich, a prosperous plumber of Bozeman. Mr. Rich stood high in the good will and regard of his fellowmen wherever known, and made his life a full, calm current of active goodness to those around him. No enterprise of a public character which promised good results for the community ever failed for his active support; and his resourceful mind conceived and his energy put in operation many useful schemes for the advancement of his people. His death was a distinct loss to the county and was universally regretted.

JOHN T. P. FLETCHER was born at Watertown, N. Y., February 24, 1833. He is the son of Samuel and Emily (Johnston) Fletcher, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. His grandfather Fletcher was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812 and gave his life for the cause at French Mills on the Canadian border. His father located in New York, where he was engaged in farming, steamboating and the fur business until he came to Montana in 1874. Here he carried on a successful dairying business until he died in 1890, his wife having preceded him two years. Mr. Fletcher passed his school days at Hinsdale, N. Y., remaining there until 1855, then locating at Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, he engaged in bricklaying and mason work, helping to put up the first brick building of that locality. He returned to New York, and in the spring of 1856 came to Nebraska, took up land near Belleview and farmed for seven years, and was a pioneer of the state. In 1860 he went to the country crossed by the stage line and took contracts from the company to put up hay, but being run off by Indians, he returned to Belleview, having lost heavily in the enterprise. In 1862 he went to Nebraska City, bought a half interest in a freighting outfit, and engaged in freighting to Denver. In the fall he and his partner bought out a freighting, auctioneering and livery business at Denver, which they conducted until the following February, when Mr. Fletcher sold his interest. He then bought a four-horse team and started freighting on his own account. But, after making one trip to Fort Lyons, he returned to Denver.

His brother having arrived with a freighting team, Mr. Fletcher joined him on a trip to Bannack with a load of freight. They had some bad scares on the way, some of them serious enough to induce them to throw up rifle pits and take other extra precautions, but they escaped trouble with Indians, and arrived at their destination May 12, 1863. Mr. Fletcher remained there until June 9, when he removed to Alder gulch and followed butchering until the summer of 1865, at which he was successful. In June, 1863, he sold out and went prospecting at the head of Ten Mile, where he secured two or three claims which proved worthless. He then went over the mountains to Blackfoot City, and on to Washington gulch, furnishing the outfits for himself and two companions. They soon became discouraged and quit, and Mr. Fletcher bought a claim in Blackfoot from which he made his expenses for the trip, and left it in charge of Ed. Herringdean and went to Virginia City, later in the fall making a trip to Salt Lake, Denver and New York, where he remained four months. During his absence Herringdean sold the Blackfoot claim for $100. It afterward proved to be very rich.

On his return to Montana he came from St. Joseph, Mo., up the Missouri to Belleview. There he bought horses and came by land to Bozeman, and was corralled one day by the Indians, but got away without serious trouble. He joined his brother at Virginia City, they again engaged in freighting and also started a horse ranch. After a few months he located on a small stream known as Fletcher creek, and went to farming. Two years later he bought his present property, on Norwegian gulch, seven miles east of Pony, to which he moved in December, 1868, and began mining, which he followed with varying success for sixteen years. In 1885, having acquired some capital, Mr. Fletcher started a dairying and stock-raising business, which he is still conducting, and now has oved 400 acres, all under irrigation and very productive, yielding large crops of both hay and grain, and supporting about 150 head of cattle and horses. In September, 1875, Mr. Fletcher married Miss Julia E. Gordon, of Rushford, N. Y. They were acquainted in the east, and she came to Montana at his request from Allegany county, N. Y., for this purpose. During the whole of his residence in Montana Mr. Fletcher has been deeply interested in the welfare of the people among whom he has been living, and has won their highest respect and confidence. He was one

J. T. P. Fletcher

ot the original vigilantes, and assisted materially in subduing and driving out the lawless element, and in promoting the peace and order of the community.

THOMAS RICHARDS.—This popular business man, public official and useful citizen is a native of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales, where he was born on December 18, 1848. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Watkins) Richards, also natives of Wales, from whence they came to the United States in 1862, and, after residing two years in Pennsylvania, removed to Bevier, Macon county, Mo., where the father was a prosperous farmer and died in 1898, having survived his wife twenty years, she having died in 1878 at Rome, N. Y. Her remains were buried at Bevier, Mo. Mr. Richards attended the common schools of his native country when a boy, went two winters to the schools in Pennsylvania, and had one term in the high school at Hannibal, Mo. He began his business career as proprietor of a general merchandise establishment at Bevier, Mo., which he conducted for six years. From 1874 to 1884 he was coal mining in Macon county, Mo., and from the tall of 1884 to 1886 he was in Kansas City, Mo., whence he came to Montana and passed three years prospecting and mining in the neighborhood of Butte. In 1889 he was appointed deputy, under sheriff John E. Lloyd, serving four years. He was then appointed deputy county clerk and recorder under C. Q. Johnson, and served four years. In July, 1897, he was appointed clerk of the board of education of Silver Bow county, an office which he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Butte Lodge of Freemasons and Eskridge Lodge of Odd Fellows at Bevier, Mo., which he joined thirty-four years ago. He was married at Bevier, Mo., in 1873, to Miss Jennie C. Jones, who was born in Vermont in 1849, of Welsh parentage, her ancestors being among the pioneer settlers of New England. They have four children: Ralph, Annie, John and D. Dudley.

JOHN C. RICHLIE.—It has ever been a matter of pride and satisfaction that our great American republic offers such rare opportunities for the winning of success and an honored position in life through individual effort. Among those who have come from far distant lands to cast in their lot with Montana is Mr. Richlie, who is one of the popular and successful farmers and dairymen of Missoula county, his well improved ranch being located four miles west of the city of Missoula, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Richlie is a native of Switzerland, and he was born near the city of Frauenfeld, on April 15, 1857, the son of Conrad and Victoria (Hoffetter) Richlie, born respectively in Switzerland and Germany, where the former died in 1898 and where the mother is still living. Conrad Richlie was an architect, and to this vocation devoted his life, though in later years he was also identified with agriculture. In the family were one son and two daughters, and Mr. Richlie and one sister, Mrs. Trautwein, are residents of the United States, while the other sister, Mrs. Nahel, still remains in Switzerland.

John C. Richlie completed his scholastic work in a university at Huttweilen, and later learned the trade of machinist, becoming a thoroughly skilled artisan. He served two years in the standing army of Switzerland, holding commission as sergeant, an office of quite high distinction in that land. He steadily worked at his trade until 1879, when he came to the United States and remaining three months in New York city, for a short time located in St. Louis, whence he went to New Mexico, for one year, then to Texas, and later to Los Angeles, Cal., when that beautiful city was a hamlet. During all these travels he continued work at his trade, and in 1882 came to Missoula in the employ of the Northern Pacific, being the first machinist to be sent to this point by that road. He continued in the employ of the Northern Pacific a few years, and then became a foreman on the Montana Union Railroad.

He eventually entered claim to a tract of government land where the town of Bonner now stands, disposing of it and later taking up land near his present ranch, which comprises nearly 1,000 acres and is well improved. Here Mr. Richlie has been engaged in farming and dairying since 1891, in the latter branch of the enterprise keeping an average of 150 cows. On his ranch is located a vein of excellent coal, from six to twenty-eight feet in thickness, and he expects to soon develop this valuable deposit. In politics he is in harmony with the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order United Workmen. In 1880, while in New Mexico, Mr. Richie was united in marriage to Miss Addie Sougg, a native of Switzerland, who died in 1883, leaving two sons, Ray and Chester. In the city of Missoula, in 1891, Mr. Richlie consummated a second marriage, Miss Caroline Eigenman becoming his wife. She is also a native of Switzerland, and of this union five children have been born, Ernest, Ida and John now living, while two are dead. The family enjoy the respect and esteem of the community, and Mr. Richlie must feel a just pride in the success which he has attained and this should also prove an encouragement to others fighting the battle of life for themselves.

ROBERT RIDDLE is well classed as among the leading farmers and sterling pioneers of Montana, whose labors have contributed to the material advancement and general welfare of the community. His life has been a busy and useful one, and is an example of honorable dealing, steadfast purpose, fidelity to principle and invincible moral courage. As one of the representative farmers of Gallatin county he well deserves the esteem which is uniformly accorded him. His ranch is most eligibly located, being situated five miles south of Belgrade, and being traversed by Middle creek, has ample irrigation facilities. The ranch embraces 280 acres, all under effective cultivation, devoted to the raising of barley, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa, yielding an abundant harvest. The ranch is well improved, and shows the discriminating care bestowed and the progressive methods brought to bear by the owner. Mr. Riddle is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Jefferson county, October 18, 1840. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Howse) Riddle, were natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. The paternal grandfather was Isaac Riddle, who likewise was born in Maryland, while the maternal grandfather was William Howse, who claimed England as the place of his nativity, coming to the United States when a young man. It is a matter of record that Isaac Riddle attained remarkable longevity, being 104 years of age at the time of his death. John Riddle, father of our subject, served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and thereafter continued his residence in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1894. Being a cooper he devoted his attention to that business for a number of years, but engaged in agricultural pursuits in later years and to the end of his life. In his family were eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

Robert Riddle secured such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of Ohio, and thereafter learned the trade of harness-maker, at Wellsburg, Va., where he remained about two years; but returned to the old homestead for a brief interval and then located in Iowa, which was his home until 1864. That year he moved west, selecting Montana as his destination, and is known as one of the pioneers of this state. He made the long and hazardous journey across the plains with an ox team under the guidance of Capt. Stafford. At that early day serious encounters with hostile Indians were frequent, but the Stafford train fortunately escaped, though serious apprehension of trouble was felt at various points en route. They came up the Yellowstone river to Emigrant gulch, where our subject passed the winter, and he recalls the fact that meat was the only article possible to secure. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Alder gulch, arriving in Virginia City about two days before the memorable flour riot. He engaged in mining in that locality until 1870, devoting some attention to the raising of hay and meeting with success of a rather negative quality. With a view to bettering his fortunes Mr. Riddle went to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, where he became associated with three other men in securing claims. He found one nugget valued at $33, and appearances indicated that fortune was in his grasp, but in his case Burns' aphorism, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee," found verification, the claims not yielding appreciable returns. After two years of varying experiences Mr. Riddle left that section of the country with his finances reduced to the lowest possible ebb. He came to the Gallatin valley and was identified with farming in the employ of others for one year; but at the expiration of that period he purchased a small place near his present ranch, raising one or two crops thereon, and then purchased his present property of James Stewart. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising.

In politics he gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, maintains a lively interest in all measures that will promote public prosperity and the best interests of the community, but has never been an aspirant for official preferment. He is a stanch friend to the cause of education, and has done all in his power to advance the same in his home community, having been a member of the board of school trustees for many years.

July 4, 1882, Mr. Riddle was united in marriage to Miss Zynthia Stevens, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of William Stevens, one of the pioneers of that state. To this union one son was born, Louis, now with his father on the home farm. Mrs. Riddle was summoned into eternal rest in 1884, and on the 16th of December, 1888, Mr. Riddle consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Sarah Ivy, a native of northern Missouri, and daughter of James Ivy. They are the parents of two children: Alice and Wilson. Again was Mr. Riddle bereft of his helpmeet, she passing away January 5, 1895.

JEREMIAH ROACH, whose useful life ended August 22, 1895, was born in New York city, January 7, 1829. His parents were James and Margaret (Galvin) Roach, natives of Ireland, who came to New York soon after their marriage and after a short time spent in that city removed to Scranton, Pa., where the father engaged in farming and continued at it until his death. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the first born. Mr. Roach was only two or three years old when his parents removed to Scranton. He remained with them attending school and working on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then made his way to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in trading and the lumber business, which he followed for about five years, when he removed to Dakota and in 1863 came to Montana, locating first at Bannack, where he sold a herd of cattle which he had, and from there went to Virginia City and there engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 he moved his sawmill to Gold creek, near Philipsburg, and continued the same business until 1873, when he moved the mill to Deer Lodge where he carried on a prosperous business. In 1876 he took up his residence at Butte, and engaged in the lumber business, although the mill was located at Elk Park. The next year he sold out all of his lumber business and devoted his time exclusively to mining, in which he was very extensively engaged, having important interests in mines all over the state, principally, however, in Madison and Silver Bow counties. He owned interests in nearly all the large mines in Butte, and a great deal of real estate. While his business operations were extensive and engrossing, he did not allow them to absorb all his time or energy to the exclusion of his duties as a citizen or his abiding interest in the welfare of the community.

He was an ardent Republican in politics, but in local affairs placed the common weal above party claims. He was a member of Butte's first board of aldermen, and administered the duties of the office in a way that won him high commendation and gave general satisfaction to all classes of the community. In fraternal relations he was identified with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and in the Eastern Star organization. He was married September 23, 1877, to Miss Alice Meiklejohn, a native of Camp Douglas, Utah, and daughter of David and Ann (McGovern) Meiklejohn, also natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1856 and located near St. Joseph, Mo. Her father was a manufacturer of woolen cloth in Scotland. The family removed to Montana in 1863, and the father died in Butte in 1888, after a career of great success and prosperity, in which he attained a position of commanding prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Roach were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: J. Walter, Edward, David Forbes, Alice Israel, James Clarke and John Sisley; another child, Elmira Noyes, is deceased.

JAMES M. ROBERTSON.—Among the progressive citizens of the state is numbered Mr. Robertson, who, maintaining his residence in Bozeman, Gallatin county, has attained distinction and executed important work in civil engineering, and has held various official positions of public trust and responsibility. He was born near the city of Portland, Ore., on March 8, 1855, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth A. (Dodson) Robertson, the former a native of Washington county, Tenn., and the latter born in the vicinity of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn. The father died in Bozeman, Mont., at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in the same city, aged sixty-eight. Joseph Robertson early engaged in teaching school, but later became a farmer and was thereafter identified with agriculture for the remainder of his active business life. He was also a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, doing effective ministerial work, ever ordering his life upon a high plane of rectitude and honor. One of his four children died in infancy, the others still survive. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Robertson were John and Margaret (Register) Robertson, of whom both were born in Virginia and both of whom died at Mill Brook, Tenn., aged respectively eighty-four and ninety years. The original American ancestors came from Aberdeen and Glasgow, Scotland, near the close of the seventeenth century. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Robertson were Oliver and Elizabeth (Ely) Dodson, also born in the Old Dominion, whence they removed to the neighborhood of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn., where the former died at the advanced age of ninety-seven and the latter at ninety-three.

James M. Robertson was reared on the paternal homestead farm in California, whither his parents removed when he was a mere child, and his first scholastic discipline was received in a district school south of San Jose, and later he attended the public schools in San Joaquin county. Through his own efforts, paying his way by teaching mathematics and literature, Mr. Robertson completed a thorough collegiate course in Mansfield College, Tarrant county, Texas, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1878, receiving first honors, while the degree of Bachelor of Arts was simultaneously conferred upon him. Thereafter he devoted some time to the reading of law in Austin, Tex., but he has never followed this profession. His first practical experience as a civil engineer was in 1874, when he commenced surveying in Texas. In May, 1880, Mr. Robertson located in Bozeman, Gallatin county, which has ever since been his home. He has followed civil engineering for the major portion of his time since he became a resident of Montana, and has done very efficient service in this line, which has been one of great importance in connection with the development of the new state. He is thoroughly informed in the technical and practical work of his profession and has shown marked executive ability.

In politics Mr. Robertson has rendered stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He has filled various offices in the county and city, having served for three terms of two years each as county surveyor of Gallatin county, while in 1885-6 he was city treasurer of Bozeman. In November, 1888, he was elected sheriff of Gallatin county, and giving a discriminating and efficient administration, was elected his own successor in October, 1889. Mr. Robertson has also served in various appointive offices, deputy sheriff, under sheriff, deputy county treasurer, deputy county assessor, etc. At the time of this writing (June, 1901) he is incumbent of the office of deputy assessor. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is identified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star, and is also a member of the Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias. He is not married.

JOHN M. ROBINSON.—Discontent with the actual is the mainspring of human endeavor. It is seldom that the youth finds under the peaceful paternal roof the conditions which satisfy his heart's desire, and he goes abroad to seek them. Art, trade, professional life, entice some; to others the stormy, heaving ocean wears a winning smile; and even grim and horrid war has votaries. Any escape from what seems to be the tame insipidity of everyday life holds out a cordial hand which is often too eagerly grasped. The subject of this sketch, John M. Robinson, of Bozeman, illustrates in his varied and active career the truth of this general law. He was born in Rhea county, Tenn., May 5, 1843, the son of John M. and Hannah (Ernest) Robinson, also natives of Tennessee. Mr. Robinson spent his early years in his native state on his father's farm, attending the public schools and working on the place until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, under command of Col. James Gillespie and Lieut.-Col. David M. Key, afterward postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Hayes. The command was moved into Kentucky and took part in the battle of Lexington in that state. Mr. Robinson being in the quartermaster's department and having charge of a wagon train, retired through Cumberland gap into Tennessee and from there went to Vicksburg. He was in the thick of the fight there, taking part in all the battles of the siege, surrendering with the rest of the Confederate army to Gen. Grant, July 4, 1863. He was paroled and marched to Mobile, Ala., and later was sent home. In August, 1863, the Federal troops having taken possession of the territory in which he was staying, and his health having been seriously impaired by his army service, Mr. Robinson removed to Indiana and improved the time by attending college until the spring of 1865, when he started for Montana, going overland to St. Joseph, Mo., where he and a company of others outfitted with a train of about thirty wagons and continued on their journey. At Cache la Poudre river the Indians tried to drive off their stock. They were prevented from doing this, but kept up a petty annoyance for some distance. The train, however, arrived without casualty at Virginia City, Mont., August 6, 1865. Here Mr. Robinson spent a short time in mining, and then located in Gallatin valley. On this expedition he was accompanied by two of his brothers, Albert E. and Benjamin F. Robinson. After spending some years in the state, Benjamin returned to Tennessee in 1871, Albert in 1891, and both have since died.

Mr. Robinson first homesteaded on Middle creek and engaged in farming. He has since added to his farm by purchases until it embraces about 700 acres. It is all under irrigation and has been brought by skillful farming to a very high state of productiveness. The principal crops are barley and hay, clover predominating. Being well fixed for the business and having a taste for it, Mr. Robinson at the time raised numbers of fine blooded horses, but of late years has confined himself in this line mainly to draft horses, and his stud has a high reputation in this part of the country.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage February 25, 1873, to Miss Florence Bickett, of Nodaway county, Mo., the daughter of Henry G. and Eliza (Wills) Bickett. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who settled in early life in Kentucky where her father was born and reared, removing to Missouri in 1855, remaining until 1864, when he started for Montana with an ox team and a number of cattle. Some of the cattle were stolen by the Indians, and the pickets of the train had many skirmishes with them from time to time. He located about six miles from Virginia City, on the Toll road, where he kept a store and eating house for several years, then followed mining for several years at Helena. He located a claim in Gallatin valley in 1866, but owing to the hostility of the Indians did not occupy the land until 1871. He then occupied it and remained there until September, 1888, when he died, one of the most respected citizens of the neighborhood. Mrs. Robinson was his only child.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have four children: Leonora; Edna F., now Mrs. Leslie E. Gage, of Bozeman; Lester, a student at Bozeman College, and Wilbur, also a student at Bozeman. Mr. Robinson had been quite potential in the affairs of the county, and has faithfully served his people in several useful public capacities. He was county commissioner for four years, a school trustee for many years, a member of the state legislature in 1884, a member of the college board at Bozeman, and during a recent absence from the city was elected vice-president of the board. He is also president of the Farmers' Canal Company (incorporated), which owns and operates the largest irrigating canal in the county, it being fifteen miles long and carrying 10,000 inches of water. He spent a number of years in mining on Emigrant gulch and at Radersburg, with fluctuating fortune, but in the main making headway and growing into prosperity and prominence. He now has one of the most conspicuous and elegant homes in the famous valley which contains so many that are desirable. His is richly and artistically furnished, and is plentifully adorned with paintings in oil and water colors, the work of his artistic daughters, who have exhibited talent in this line which, if not genius, are closely akin to it. He is a genial host, an entertaining companion, a considerate and faithful friend, and a modest yet very capable and intelligent public servant. His neighbors and friends look upon him as one of their best citizens, and throughout the state he has a high reputation for integrity, a knowledge of affairs, fine business attainments and all the graceful amenities of life. He also has a fine residence in Bozeman, where he and his interesting family spend the winter months. Both this and the country home are provided with all the comforts and conveniences used in modern residences, and a full complement of the best outhouses. Mr. Robinson has not taken much interest in or given much time to the fraternal orders; but he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has a high regard for its teachings.

HUGH J. ROGAN, of the enterprising firm of fruitgrowers and nurserymen, Rogan Brothers, is located on a beautiful and well improved ranch near Helena, Mont. The firm consists of the subject of this biographical mention and his brother, Patrick J. Rogan. Hugh J. Rogan, our subject, was born May 15, 1857. He is a son of Owen and Ann Rogan, natives of Ireland. In

1876 they came to the United States with their family, locating in Kenosha county, Wis. Here the parents continued to live until 1882 when they came to Helena to reside with their sons, Hugh, Patrick and John. They were parents of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters; but the members of the firm Rogan Brothers are the only ones living. Owen Rogan, the father, died May 20, 1893, and his wife, Ann, August 20, 1898. They were both members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Rogan was an active worker in the Democratic party.

Hugh J. Rogan was educated at Belfast, Ireland, and in his nineteenth year came to the United States. The ocean voyage produced a lasting impression on the young and observant immigrant. He continued to reside at Kenosha county, Wis., until 1879, when he came to Montana. He made the journey overland, via Union Pacific route, Omaha and across Wyoming. Three days prior to crossing the Blackfoot reservation the Indians had killed many of the settlers, and left behind them a scene of desolation. In crossing Pleasant valley Mr. Rogan found the snow and ice four feet deep, and travel of every description was extremely difficult. He arrived at Helena April 15, 1879. Being an active, hustling character, Mr. Rogan soon found employment as a teamster, and served in this capacity for Sanford & Evans three years. In the spring of 1882 was laid the foundation of the future important enterprise. In company with his brothers, John and Patrick, he purchased eighty acres of land in Prickly Pear valley, and there the firm of Rogan Brothers began business. The land was but little improved and had upon it only a small frame house. The brothers took hold energetically and rapidly extended the improvements, erected buildings and barns and enclosed a large outground. At the present time they have increased their farm to 215 acres. The cellar to the house was provided with a concrete wall twenty-eight inches thick. The brothers then commenced farming on a rather extensive scale, dealing in stock, hay and potatoes, raising all crops by irrigation, their water-right being one of the oldest and best in the valley. Since then the firm has given considerable attention to the cultivation of shade trees. They have found the silver leaf the most hardy, although they have experimented with all kinds, and are now raising soft maples. To the city of Helena they furnish large numbers of trees, many of them the most beautiful within its limits. They have a paradise of shrubs and flowers, together with an orchard of 200 trees. Concerning the question of apples it is the evidence of the Rogan Brothers that the Dutchess of Oldenburg is the leader of Montana. For a period of six years the brothers were engaged in the stock business on Sun river, which enterprise proved quite successful. Following the death of John Rogan in 1889, the ranch was sold in 1890, and all interest concentrated in the home ranch. Here the firm has a fine herd of Hereford cattle.

Fraternally Mr. Rogan is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he was president for many years. He was also a delegate to the convention of that order at Trenton, N. J., in 1898. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Rogan were with the Democratic party, and he is now a member of the school board. On October 18, 1889, Mr. Rogan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A. Lavery, of Titusville, Pa. She was born December 31, 1866, and was the daughter of Murtagh and Margaret Lavery, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1863. They located in Crawford county, Pa., where they yet reside, engaged in the occupation of agriculture. The Rogan and Lavery families were neighbors in Ireland. Mrs. Rogan was educated in the common and normal schools at Edinboro and she followed the profession of teaching for seventeen years. Mr. and Mrs. Rogan are parents of three children: Marguerite M., Mabel and Annie Marie, twins, and John Paul Augustus. Both are active and devout members of the Catholic church. The story of the life of Mr. Hugh J. Rogan is one of almost uninterrupted success since he went forth into the world for himself. He has encountered obstacles, but has overcome them. His rare business judgment, patience and industry has carried him on to a well-merited success. He is a man in whom the people of Helena and Lewis and Clarke county have confidence, and for whom they have the highest esteem and appreciation.

MOSES F. ROOT is one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, his well improved ranch being located on Canyon creek, twenty-two miles north of the capital city. Mr. Root is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., on November 9, 1853, the son of

William and Sarah Root, likewise natives of New York, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1893, his wife having passed away on Christmas day, 1889.

Moses F. Root received his earlier educational discipline in the public schools, and thereafter continued his studies in Red Creek Seminary, but began to assist his father on the farm while a mere lad. At the age of eighteen years he set out in life by going to Wisconsin, where he was employed in the lumbering industry until 1873, when he returned to New York and again engaged in farming until 1877. That year, however, he disposed of his interests and came to Montana by boat from Bismarck, N. D., to Fort Benton, and thence drove to Poorman creek where he engaged in mining with such meagre success that he soon found employment on the ranch of William Negus, with whom he remained until the summer of 1880, when he obtained employment in quartz mining at Mount Pleasant and Bell mountain. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Root turned his attention to farming and stockraising, giving special attention to the raising of horses. He also ran the stage line between Helena and Lincoln, and that between Helena and Fort Benton. His home ranch of 160 acres is located twenty-two miles north of Helena, but he also leases and utilizes for stock purposes 600 acres and has 120 acres of his place available for cultivation. He raises cattle and horses upon an extensive scale, and his well directed efforts have been attended with excellent success.

In politics Mr. Root gives active support to the Republican party, and is at the present time postmaster at Canyon creek. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. March 25, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Root and Miss Delia M. Negus, who was born in Virginia City, Nev., the daughter of William and Ann Negus, natives respectively of the states of Michigan and New York. They emigrated to the west and located in Montana in 1866. They first resided in Helena, where they remained two years, after which Mr. Negus removed to a ranch twenty miles north of the city and engaged in stockraising. He also operated the stage line between Helena, Lost Horse and Lincoln. His death occurred January 13, 1888, and his widow is now living on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Root have four children: William L., Raymond G., Florence V. and Irene M. Mr. Root is active in county affairs and has ever been prominently identified in the improvement of the county roads, so necessary to prosperity in the community.

WILLIAM ROGERS, a prosperous ranch-owner of Jefferson county, located near Finn, was born in Ireland, on February 10, 1836, the son of James and Catherine (Duffy) Rogers. The father, who was a son of Lawrence Rogers, was a coppersmith. William Rogers remained at home with his parents until he was fourteen years of age. During the succeeding six years he worked at various employments and, in 1856, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States, landing in New York. In that city he remained two years, and then went to Missouri, locating at St. Joseph. In March, 1860, he started with an ox team for Denver, Colo., and on his arrival in the Pike's Peak district he engaged in mining, which he continued with fair success until 1863. In that year he came to Bannack, Mont., and within three weeks joined in the stampede for Alder gulch.

Mr. Rogers followed mining at this place for three years. In 1865 there was another "find" at Confederate gulch, now Diamond City, and here he continued for another year to search for the elusive yellow metal. In 1866 Mr. Rogers located in Boulder valley, in Jefferson county. Turning his attention to farming and stockraising, he has there found the profit he had sought in vain in the sand and wash of the gulches. In 1850 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Ann McIntee. They have had five children, three of whom, William H., Thomas and John F., have been removed by death. Their living children are Alice and Riley. Mr. Rogers has in his possession a very common, ordinary appearing chair, which would sell for perhaps $1.50 if now at retail. This chair was built in Alder gulch in 1864, at a cost of $27 in greenbacks. Martin Holter, now a resident of Helena, sawed the lumber for this historical chair.

EDWARD ROSE, who came into the world as a subject of the autocrat of the icy north, the Czar of all the Russias, was born in that country August 14, 1871, the second of six children of S. and Rose (Titkin) Rose, also natives of Russia and descendants of families long prominent in mercantile life. He was a diligent student in the public schools of his native land until he was seventeen years old. He then came to America and attended school in Ohio for a year. From there he removed to Chicago, where he engaged a few months in merchandising business and then went to Helena, Mont., where he arrived in 1889. His first engagement in the state was with A. Goldberg, of that city, with whom he remained for a time, and then took up his residence in Butte, entering into a partnership with H. Goldstein in general merchandising, Mr. Goldstein later selling out his interest to Mr. Rose, who has since then conducted it alone. He has been very successful, building up a large and continually expanding business with a patronage which he has bound to him by his strict integrity, an enterprise that keeps up with the public needs and a uniform courtesy and willingness to accommodate. While a modest and unostentatious citizen, he is held in high esteem for his sterling worth and genuine devotion to the welfare of the community. He has served as outer guard of Butte Lodge Knights of Pythias, and president of Butte Lodge of the order of Bnai Brith No. 420. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan.

PETER O. FALLANG.—Born May 18, 1846, at Gran Dioces, Hadeland, Norway, the son of Ole P. Fallang, a skilled carpenter and inventor who was in mechanical matters and in sweep of vision a quarter of a century ahead of his time, Peter O. Fallang, of Sweet Grass county, Mont., is entitled by natural inheritance to the position of prominence he occupies among his fellow citizens. His father died of cholera in 1853 when Peter O. was but seven years old, but he was carefully reared by his mother, who was also a native of Norway and whose maiden name was Anne Halvorsen. Her father was a prosperous miller, and her husband's father was a leading farmer in his section of the country. The ancestors on both sides were longlived people, and stood high in the esteem of the community. Their son, Peter, attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1861 at the age of fifteen. After leaving school he worked on the farm until 1865, meanwhile pursuing his studies and a carefully selected course of reading. On the first day of October, 1865, he entered the military school of the regular army located at Christiania, and was graduated therefrom on July 31, 1868, at the age of twenty-two years. From early life he was distinguished for promptness in the discharge of duty, honesty and truthfulness, and by this means made warm and enduring friendships among his worthy associates and commanded the respect of his superiors. He has always been temperate in habits, careful in choice of companions and devoutly religious. At the age of thirteen he was seized with a consuming ambition to become an officer in the army, and to the gratification of this desire he devoted all his energies, supplying by hard work the deficiencies of financial equipment. He lived at Christiania as a soldier until May, 1873, when he resigned from the army and immigrated to the United States, proceeding at once to Rushford, Minn., where he remained until autumn. In October he went to Wisconsin and worked in the pineries in that state as a scaler during the winter. In the spring of 1874 he bought a piece of land in Black Brook, Wis., and removing his family thereto from Minnesota, lived there until 1878, and then returned to Rushford, Minn., where he was engaged in selling farming implements and machinery until 1881. In October of that year he started for Montana, and on his arrival located the place on which he now resides and which has been his home ever since. He has been engaged in raising sheep, horses and cattle since 1883, and has improved his ranch with care and taste, expecting from his arrival to pass the rest of his life in the state.

Mr. Fallang is particularly well qualified for public life and has yielded to pressing demands once or twice to accept office, but has many times refused. He was one of the first county commissioners of Sweet Grass county, but insisted upon serving without pay and solely for the good of the people of the new county. He was also city marshal of Rushford, Minn., from 1879 to 1881. In Norway he was a non-commissioned officer and instructor in the military school until 1870, and was then promoted quartermaster, which position he held at the time of his resignation for the purpose of coming to the United States. In Montana he was the originator and promoter of the Sweet Grass woolen mills, the first enterprise of the kind in the state. He has always been foremost in support of every good idea for the development of material resources and the advancement of industrial interests and has rendered valuable

J. O. Fallay

and appreciated service along many lines in his state, which he considers one of the best and most promising in the Union. He has been closely and serviceably identified with the school system for many years, and has given it an impetus and a directness of course in his county which is highly appreciated. He does not belong to any secret society, but is a firm believer and active worker in the Lutheran church, and was the originator of the congregation in his town.

Mr. Fallang was married on July 27, 1870, at Christiania, Norway, to Mrs. Inger Maria Olsen, who was born September 2, 1842, in the diocese of Swarstad, Laurdal, Norway, the daughter of a farmer. They have six children: Olga Birgethe, now Mrs. Carl Tangen, of Sweet Grass county; Oscar Alfred, now sheriff of the county, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having been with the First Montana Volunteers in the Philippines; Herbert Christopher, a prosperous electrician living in Seattle, also a veteran of the late war, having been with the Third United States Infantry in Cuba; Agnes Constance, now Mrs. Andrew Olsbach, of Ballard, Wash.; Inga Mathilde, now Mrs. Peter Mayelsen, of Sweet Grass county, and Samuel, a student at the Agricultural College, Bozeman. Mr. Fallang is a man of positive convictions and freedom and candor of speech. His views on any public question are never of a doubtful character. Although modest and unassuming he has been forced to a position of leadership among the people of his community because of his capacity.

HENRY M. ROSSLER is recognized as one of the popular citizens of Helena, where he has resided since 1892, and has control of valuable real estate interests. Mr. Rossler is a native of Switzerland, born November 23, 1856, the son of Charles A. and Jannallie (Bruce) Rossler, the former born in Holland and the latter in Portugal. Charles A. Rossler devoted his attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and was very successful in his business enterprises. He was a Protestant in his religious faith and a prominent and influential member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He was deeply interested in horticulture, and was president of the leading horticultural society of the locality where he maintained his home. He passed into eternal life in July, 1887, having enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, who is an ardent member of the Catholic church, survives him, maintaining her home at the old homestead. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living at the present time, namely: Albert, Henry M., Jannallie, Matilda and Mary.

The subject of this sketch received exceptional educational advantages, having attended the public schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he entered the first thoroughly equipped horticultural university ever established, located at Achaffburg, Bavaria, Germany. There he devoted his attention to the study of the art and science of horticulture, continuing at the university until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he went to London, England, where he studied floriculture for one and one-half years, thoroughly mastering the branches to which he had thus devoted himself. In 1878 Mr. Rossler made a trip to South Africa with a prominent medico-botanical society to further his knowledge of plant growth and varieties. He returned to his home on December 27, 1879, and later made a trip to Paris, where he took a thorough course in hybridizing, or the method of changing the color and form of flowers, or otherwise adding to the beauty of such products by artificial means. In 1880 he returned home, remained a brief interval and then started for America. Mr. Rossler located in the city of New York, where he became identified with the extensive business conducted by Charles Klunder, operations being conducted under the firm name of Klunder & Co. For the first eleven and a half years Mr. Rossler devoted his attention to landscape gardening in connection with the operations of the firm, gaining a high reputation for his ability and artistic conceptions. Thereafter he had entire charge of the business of the concern until 1892, when he came to Montana, located in the capital city and engaged in the florist's business, continuing to conduct a large and successful enterprise until 1900, when he disposed of the same and has since given his attention to his real estate interests. He is a man of genial personality and has gained a host of friends in the city of his adoption. He has traveled widely and is conversant with several different languages, each of which he speaks fluently.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party so far as national affairs are concerned, but in local matters he maintains a somewhat independent attitude. Fraternally he is identified with a number of the leading organizations in Helena, being popular in each and thoroughly appreciating and enjoying the society of his many warm friends. On April 16, 1900, Mr. Rossler was united in marriage to Mary Siebrecht, who was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, but has been a resident of Helena for many years.

DANL. E. ROUSE.—Everywhere and under all circumstances it is good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity; and no more impressive or beautiful example of filial harmony and mutual helpfulness can be found in the state than that furnished by the Rouse brothers, of Bozeman, who have lived and worked together without a hitch or jar of any moment for the entire term of their maturity. The elder, Daniel E. Rouse, was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., September 30, 1834; the younger, Elisha A., in Cass county, in that state, February 1, 1845. They are sons of Daniel G. and Hannah (Aldord) Rouse, both natives of New York state, where the Rouse family lived for several generations, the paternal grandfather of the brothers, Anthony Rouse, having settled Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and given it the family name. He was a prominent man in his day and section, and rendered his country valiant service in the war of 1812. In 1831 the father settled in Washtenaw county, Mich., and later removed to Kalamazoo and built the Kalamazoo hotel, the first one built in the city. A few years after this he took up his residence in Cass county, where he remained until 1852, and went to California, leaving his family in Michigan. He never saw them again, dying in the mining regions of a fever contracted there.

About the time his father left for California, Daniel started to Minnesota, and after a few years was joined there by the rest of the family. They remained for a short time and then removed to Franklin county, Iowa; two years later to Sioux county in the same state. In 1861 the brothers started across the plains for California, making the trip overland with oxen as far as Red Butte station on the North Platte, where they stopped and allowed the train to proceed without them. They remained there for a year, haying during the season and doing other work at times. In July, 1862, they started for Bitter Root valley with a cayuse team, which they traded at the first convenient opportunity for oxen. They made the trip without trouble by way of Lander's cutoff and on to Rattlesnake, finally locating in Pike's Peak gulch near Deer Lodge, where they engaged in mining, but without success. They next went to near Missoula and put in forty acres of fall wheat on rented property. Here Elisha remained and worked the land and Daniel made a trip to Bannack, from there to Gallatin City, and in company with others laid out the town and built some thirty houses. There his brother joined him and together they went to Three Forks, where they farmed one season, and in the fall made a journey to Salt Lake City for seed and other supplies, returning and locating in the Gallatin valley in January, 1864. Here they took up property on Reese creek which they cultivated for a time. In July, 1864, Daniel took up the land on which the city of Bozeman now stands, he being the first to locate there. He laid out a town site, had four blocks surveyed, and erected the first building within the present city limits. The site is the one now occupied by the Wilson Company, on Main street. Since that time he has made his home in Bozeman, and has seen the city rise around him almost like an exhalation from the ground. After raising two crops on Reese creek, his brother joined him at Bozeman, and lived there two years or more. In 1866 he took up the ranch on which he now lives. It consists of 160 acres, located about five miles southeast of Bozeman, is highly improved with good buildings, fences; all under irrigation, and produces large crops of excellent hay, oats and other grains. Daniel owns considerable valuable property in Bozeman, and has been in business there at different times. Among the incidents of his life which have impressed him deeply was the burial of the remains of Col. Bozeman, who went from the city which bears his name to the place of his tragic and untimely death. Mr. Rouse was one of the party who recovered the body and gave it decent interment.

Daniel Rouse has been married twice. The first wife was Miss Melissa Ingraham Wallace, of Michigan, whom he married in 1855. By this union three children were born: Wallace, Ida and Edward. His second marriage was to Miss Susan Hitchcock, also of Michigan. It was solemnized in 1871, and Mrs. Rouse lived happily with him until she died in 1899. Elisha was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Chastina Randell, a native of Michigan. They have ten children, namely: Charles, Nelson Lee, Claude D., Guy, Lettie Pearl, Mattie Helen May, Rubie, Elsie, Abbie and Sadie. The third son, Claud, has developed quite an inventive genius which he has turned to good account in the invention of a patent gate which is opened by the wagon, and seems to be superior to anything of the kind on the market. The communion of interest, of labor, and of enjoyment, and the harmonious companionship which have characterized these brothers from their early life continues, and will continue to the end. Their tastes and habits have been molded together; they are the same in excellence of character, good citizenship and social qualities; and they enjoy in an equal degree the confidence and esteem of their fellows.

WILLIAM RUPPEL.—Among the sturdy sons of the German fatherland who have cast in their lot with Montana and have here attained success is Mr. Ruppel, who has a fine ranch, located about one mile west of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Mr. Ruppel was born in Hessen, Germany, on February 22, 1856, the son of Henry and Margaret (Jacob) Ruppel, both natives of Hessen, and of good old German stock. Henry Ruppel was a farmer and a volunteer in the German army in the war of 1866. His death occurred in his native land, where he was ever held in the highest esteem. His wife died at the same time and they were buried together.

William Ruppel was afforded an excellent education, completing a thorough course of study in the gymnasium. After leaving school he continued in the work of the homestead farm until 1882, when he came to America, and after landing in New York he made his way to Iowa, locating in Mount Pleasant, where he stayed eighteen months and started for Montana. He came to Twin Bridges, Madison county, and found employment by the day on various ranches. Eventually he was engaged in driving the "W. H. & N. P." cattle from Twin Bridges to Choteau county, and through his association in this line became so impressed with the possibilities for successful cattleraising that he remained in Choteau county from 1889 until 1898, within which time he was identified with some of the most extensive outfits in the northern part of the state. In 1898 Mr. Ruppel returned to Twin Bridges and purchased the Wilhart ranch of 652 acres. The estate is a valuable one, and is considered one of the best in the valley. Mr. Ruppel gives his attention to the breeding and raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle, and his efforts have been so directed as to render success a natural sequence. The ranch is well-improved and its owner has every reason to congratulate himself upon the results of his efforts since he began operations.

Politically he gives support to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, while fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Hermann and Ancient Order of Modern Woodmen. On September 15, 1896, in St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Ruppel was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ammon, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, the daughter of George Ammon, an extensive manufacturer of chicory, a business in which his ancestors had been long engaged, it being handed down for many generations to the oldest son in each. Mr. Ammon is still living in his native province, of which he is one of the influential and representative citizens. Mrs. Ruppel came to the United States in 1884, locating in Utica, N. Y., where she had friends. Her father was an officer in the militia of Bavaria, and was made a colonel of volunteers in the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. and Mrs. Ruppel have three children—William Ammon, born April 23, 1897; Henry George, born August 23, 1898, and John Frederick, born December 13, 1900.

JAMES R. RUSSEL, city librarian of Butte, has for many years been prominent and influential in the Presbyterian ministry in Montana, being closely identified with the work of church building and in the extension of the general usefulness of that denomination. He was born in Kentucky, on September 6, 1847, the son of David A. and Susan (Crutchfield) Russel. The father was a native of Lynchburg, Va., born in 1795, and removed to Kentucky when he was ten years of age. He became a prominent merchant and was one of the founders of Center College, at Danville, Ky. He died in 1863. The mother was the daughter of John Crutchfield, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and passed away September 10, 1847.

James R. Russel was the youngest of nine children, and was graduated from Center College, Danville, in 1866. Subsequently he taught school in Louisiana one year and a select classical school for the same period in Covington, Ky. In 1868 he entered Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1870. During the summer of that year he supplied the church at North Wolfboro, N. H., after which he returned to Princeton and was graduated in 1871. He preached successively at Clover Port, Danville and Shelbyville, Ky., where he built a handsome church edifice. In March, 1872, he went to Denver, Colo., and in May was ordained by the presbytery of that state. Later coming to Helena, he organized a Presbyterian church and another at Deer Lodge and later one at Missoula. During his stay in Helena he successfully collected subscriptions amounting to about $3,000 for the erection of a church in that place. He was relieved by Rev. W. C. Rommel, and in 1874 he built the first Presbyterian church in Montana at Deer Lodge, and for four years conducted religious services at the Montana state penitentiary at that place. The same year he visited the Yellowstone National Park with W. W. Johnson, United States deputy mineral surveyor. While still located at Deer Lodge in 1876 he began to hold regular services once a month in Butte, the population then numbering about 2,500. These services were continued until 1879 when he removed to Butte, where he built a beautiful church edifice, completing it in 1881. On account of the precarious state of his health he retired from the ministry, and engaged for several months in journalistic work on the Butte Miner.

Following a canvassing trip to Oregon and Washington in 1884, he returned to Butte, and was elected city treasurer in the spring of 1885 and from 1886 until 1892 he served as superintendent of city schools. From 1893 to 1895 he was connected with Murray's private bank. He was also manager of the McNamara estate for the executor, and was then made city librarian, in which position he is now serving with the utmost satisfaction. In 1875 Mr. Russel was united in marriage to Mrs. Fannie Irvine, daughter of Maj. J. F. Forbis, formerly of Helena, and sister of John F. and Jas. W. Forbis, now prominent attorneys of Butte. Her children are Mrs. J. B. Wellcome, of Butte, and Perrin W. Irvine, a prosperous merchant of Shanghai, China. Mr. and Mrs. Russel have six children, of whom Donald Alston died at the age of six years. The living are Leilah R., Elza, Theodosia K., Charlotte Hough and Francis Forbis.

THE RUHE BROTHERS.—The brothers, Christian and Detlef Ruhe, are numbered among the enterprising and successful young men of Choteau county, where they are bending their energies to the sheep business and are attaining a position of prominence in this great industry which is giving to Montana a worldwide reputation. Christian Ruhe was born in the village of Hemmingstead, Holstein, Germany, on December 27, 1861, one of the seven children born to Mitchel and Susan (Sticken) Ruhe, both of whom were natives of the same section of Germany, where they still maintain their home, the father being sixty-one years old and having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His wife was born in 1833.

Christian Ruhe received his educational discipline in his native place, continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years and thereafter assisting in the operation of the old homestead farm until the age of twenty. He then, in 1881, bravely set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He first located at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, and there was engaged in farm work until 1887, when he came to Montana and for the ensuing three years was employed on a sheep ranch near Billings, Yellowstone county. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Ruhe came to Choteau county and located on the ranch now controlled and operated by him and his brother, the place being in the Bear Paw mountain section and on Birch creek, and thirty-five miles southeast of Big Sandy station on the Great Northern Railroad. The brothers have a well improved and valuable ranch of 800 acres, and here they devote their attention to the raising of high-grade sheep, also securing large annual yields of hay. They are ambitious and enterprising and are destined to take rank among the leading stockmen of this section of the state.

Detlef Ruhe was born in the same place as his brother, the date of his nativity being September 18, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Holstein and remained on the parental homestead until 1888, when he joined his brother in the United States, being located at Denison, Iowa, until the spring of the following year, when he came to Montana and was thereafter employed on a sheep ranch near Billings until 1891. In the following year he entered into partnership with his brother, and they have ever since maintained this association, proving able coadjutors and carrying on their operations with energy and good judgment. Neither of the brothers is married.

EDWARD RYAN.—Of stanch old Irish stock Mr. Ryan has ever shown the characteristics of the race, and is one of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Montana, of which state he is an honored pioneer, his finely improved ranch being located near Boulder, Jefferson county. He was born in Caledonia, Ontario, Canada, on April 1, 1839, one of the eight children of David and Euretta (Jenks) Ryan, both of whom were born in County Tipperary, Ireland, whence they came to America with their parents, both families locating in Quebec, Canada, they later removing to Ontario, the marriage of Mr. Ryan's parents being there solemnized. In the public schools of Ontario he was educated, and in that province also he learned the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled mechanic. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, and six months later went south and was for two years working at his trade in Memphis, Tenn. He then returned to Illinois, and started with horses and wagons from Bureau county for Denver, Colo. In that city he worked at his trade for a year, the second year engaging in ranching.

Mr. Ryan then joined a party outfitting for Montana, driving an ox team on this occasion. There were fourteen teams in the train, and most of the men were accompanied by their families. They had no trouble with Indians, though trains preceding and following them were attacked, with serious results, and the signal fires of the red men were seen on all sides. They also saw where whole outfits had been burned by the Indians, who killed the emigrants, stole the horses and cattle and then set fire to what remained. On the way a man joined them who was unkempt and unprepossessing in appearance, and the party took him to be a spy for the Mormons or Indians, and asked him to sleep in the corral, but he refused, preferring to sleep outside. Mr. Ryan was appointed to keep guard over him, which he did, after hiding the man's horse. After taking breakfast in the morning he rode away and was the first man Mr. Ryan met at Virginia City, and proved to be an entirely respectable and worthy character, and he joked heartily over being under Mr. Ryan's guard. They arrived in Virginia City on July 2, 1864, and there Mr. Ryan remained until fall, when he removed to Boulder, passed the winter, then went to Last Chance gulch and engaged in placer mining until fall, when he purchased a band of cattle and brought them to North Boulder.

There he took up homestead and pre-emption claims of 160 acres each, which constitute a portion of his present fine ranch. He engaged in raising horses and cattle, and has continued successfully in this enterprise upon quite an extensive scale. In 1870 he took a band of cattle to Horseshoe Bend and pastured there for six years, when he sold his cattle and returned to the home ranch, to which he had added by purchase until its area is now 1,460 acres. He usually winters about 500 head of stock, and has shown great discrimination and ability in his operations. He also has a ranch of 460 acres near Logan, Gallatin county. Mr. Ryan gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, and he has been for many years a school trustee, was a member of the state board of stock commissioners, served for six years as county commissioner when Radersburg was the county seat, while in 1899 he was appointed to this office to fill a vacancy, and was elected in 1900 as his own successor. He is one of the chief stockholders of the Bank of Boulder, of which he is vice-president, and no man in the county is held in higher esteem, both for his scrupulous integrity and his high regard for the rights of others. His success has been achieved by worthy means.

In December, 1864, at Virginia City, Mr. Ryan and Miss Ellen Lacey were married. She was the daughter of Patrick Lacey and wife, who settled in Savannah, Ga., where she was raised and educated. The father died in Ireland. Later she and two brothers came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have had seven children: Mary, wife of William Carpenter, of Logan; Nellie, deceased; Kate, wife of Thomas Smith, of Three Forks; James, a successful rancher in Boulder valley; Edward, deceased; Euretta, and Ada, wife of John McAuley, a rancher in Boulder valley. A sad fatality deprived Mr. and Mrs. Ryan of two of their children, Nellie and Edward, in 1895. They were on a trip to Logan with a wagon and three-horse team, and, in crossing the slough of Jefferson river, then much swollen, they were swept away by the freshet, the old crossing having been washed out. Only after an untiring and grief-burdened search of five weeks were their bodies recovered, Mr. Ryan finding the remains of his son at five o'clock in the morning in the Jefferson river near its junction with the Missouri, many miles below where the accident occurred. His daughter's remains were recovered at Great Falls. The shock of this disaster was a most severe one to the bereaved parents, and their memory will ever retain something of the shadow which then encompassed them.

JAMES W. SACRY, one of the more successful ranchers and stockraisers of Madison county, who resides on his beautifully situated property, on Jefferson Island, was born in Garrett county, Ky., on January 26, 1834, the son of George and Margaret (Pickett) Sacry, both Kentuckians, and the father was a lifelong farmer in Kentucky. His son, James W. Sacry, was educated in private schools and, in 1851, at the age of seventeen years, he went to Ray county, Mo., on the Ohio river. In the spring of 1852 he took the long westward journey across the plains with ox teams to California. The trip was not an unpleasant one, however, and upon his arrival at Suscall Ferry, Cal., he took charge of the ferry boat for four months. He then worked for Gen. Balejo at Sonoma City for some months and later removed to Santa Rose and passed a year and a half in farming. His next move was to the Redwoods, where he was for five or six years profitably engaged in lumbering.

Returning to San Francisco, he was associated with a prominent lumber firm for several months and then he was steamboating on the Sacramento river for a limited time. Thence he went to Oraville, Butte county, where he remained two years, then at Spanish Flat he passed eight months, and went to Sonoma county, where he was engaged in business for several years and until 1860. In Marine county he lived two years, his whole life in California including a couple of trips to Nevada, lasting until 1870, and during most of this time he was profitably mining. From 1870 until 1877 Mr. Sacry was engaged in various mechanical trades in Utah, coming in 1877 to Montana, arriving on June 8, and locating at Pony. Here he mined four months on the Richmond Flat, and then selecting and removing to his present home on South Boulder river. In the spring of 1878 he purchased 200 acres of land of the Northern Pacific and began ranching on a rather limited scale. He engaged in cattleraising, and with his son bought 640 acres on the range, and here they now conduct a prosperous farming and stockraising business in a very choice location. They have one of the finest residences in the county, and it is quite a summer resort. Here the hospitable family entertain many guests, who come to enjoy the picturesque scenery and fine fishing, there being superior facilities for this sport.

Mr. Sacry was married on March 14, 1860, to Miss Marietta Oman, of Marion county, Ill. She is the daughter of George W. Oman, of New York, and Malvina (Dicky) Oman, of Kentucky. George W. Oman removed to Illinois in 1848 and in 1851 went to California with a train of ox teams, stopping for a short time in Utah. The Indians were quite troublesome, but aside from stampeding some of their stock, they did no damage to the train. He remained in California. Mr. and Mrs. Sacry have had ten children, of whom six have died. Those living are Florence, Mrs. George Sparrow; Dollie, Mrs. Henry Rundell; William L. and Harry. Those they have lost are George Warren, Marion, Frank, Laura, Bertie and Pearl. For a number of years Mr. Sacry has served as judge of election, school trustee and clerk, and for six years he was postmaster of Jefferson Island. He is highly esteemed and has the confidence of all of his associates.

CHARLES SALES.—Doubtless, to many of the hardy pioneers who braved the dangers and rugged toil of the wilderness in planting and peopling the Great West, there came dreams or visions wherein they saw themselves patriarchs with numerous descendants dotting the hillsides and flecking the valleys of their chosen localities with happy homes and the goodly products of civilized life. Perhaps the vision gave them form as founders of cities, throbbing with intense intellectual energies, mighty manufactories, and great commercial enterprises; and richly adorned with stately minsters, commodious schools, handsome residences, and all the concomitants of modern marts. Whether or not such a dream visited the waking or sleeping reveries of Zachariah Sales we may never know; but certain it is that, in a small way at least, it was his fate to be such a founder, the town of Salesville, Gallatin county, Mont., having derived its name from him. His father, Zachariah Sales, a descendant of an old family long established in Yorkshire, England, removed with his family to America in 1844, and settled in Ontario, Canada, where he spent the rest of his life in carpentering and building. He was married in England to Elizabeth Allsop, of the same nativity. At his death he left five sons and two daughters. The third son, Zachariah, brother of the subject of this sketch, who was also born in Yorkshire, England, left the Dominion of Canada in the vigor of his manhood and started to Montana, making the journey overland with an ox team in company with others. The party had no serious difficulty with the Indians, but in the midst of the prairie Mr. Sales' team died, and with gross and brutal inhumanity, the rest of the party abandoned him with his wife and four children to make their way as best they could on foot. It was a desperate situation and required heroic treatment. He resolved that in case they were attacked by the Indians, he would not leave any of his family to the relentless cruelty of the savages, but would kill them all and then sell his own life as dearly as possible. Happily no such dreadful alternative was in store for him. Another party of emigrants soon came along, picked them up and carried them safely to Montana, where they arrived in August, 1865, and located in the beautiful valley of the Gallatin. Here Mr. Sales engaged in farming and saw milling, and started the town which bears his name. He spent his life in this region and the service of its people, dying full of years and of honors, and was laid to rest with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection.

Charles Sales was born in Canada, March 18, 1835 and in 1857, when a young man twenty-two years old, he moved westward, locating in Wisconsin, where he remained nearly twenty years, engaged in lumbering. From there he went to Iowa, spent five years in successful farming and then followed his brother to Montana, arriving in June, 1881, at the homestead, which he bought and occupied until 1895, when he sold it to his son, Allen H., retaining, however, for his own use 320 acres. He also had a home in Bozeman, where he lived until the death of his wife, but has since resided with his son. He was married in October, 1864, to Alberta C. Zahn, a native of Germany, who had come to America with her parents, making Wisconsin their home. She died April 12, 1898. Their children are: Walter H., living at Manhattan; Allen H., owning and farming the homestead; Edna E., now Mrs. Perry, a widow, living in Illinois; Charles F., Mary E. and Reno H., a mining engineer at Butte.

January 2, 1894, Mr. Sales was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Harnden, born in Cascade, Wis., December 19, 1871, a daughter of James W. and Sarah E. (Thompson) Harnden. James W. enlisted in February, 1863, in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Haskel commanding, served two years; was wounded during the battle at Cold Harbor. He received honorable discharge in 1865. The mother died in January, 1877. The father is still living in Cascade, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Sales are the parents of two children: Zada, born October 31, 1895, and Lynde, born May 30, 1898.

Mr. Sales is a Republican in politics, and has been the nominee of his party for the state legislature. He led his ticket at the election, but the adverse majority was too much for even a popular man like him to overcome. He is, however, recognized universally as a citizen of broad views, progressive methods, fine business instincts and strict integrity, a credit to his name and an ornament to his community.

ALLEN H. SALES, the second son of the foregoing and the third proprietor by direct descent of the Sales homestead, was born at Merrill, Lincoln county, Wis., September 6, 1868. He removed from Wisconsin to Iowa with the family when he was seven years old, and remained with them until he was twelve. He then migrated with them to Montana, where he was reared on the old homestead, getting his education in the neighboring district schools. When he grew up he took charge of the place for his father, and conducted it with such success that in a few years he was able to purchase it, which he did in 1896. It is a rich and valuable tract of 320 acres, all under irrigation, highly productive, and yielding annually large crops, of which barley is the principal one. The place has lost nothing of value or attractiveness in his hands, but is farmed with the same intelligence and vigor which characterized his father's and his grandfather's handling of it. He is a worthy follower in their footsteps.

ALBIN A. SANDAHL.—Since cleanliness is next to godliness, and that it has the sanction of undeniable authority, the people of Butte have, through the enterprise and foresight of Albin A. Sandahl, a means of grace of high rank in this respect in the C. O. D. Laundry, which he originated and established in 1892, and which has now rendered nearly ten years of great service to them. Mr. Sandahl was born in Sweden, on July 20, 1861. His parents, Andrew and Louise Sandahl, emigrated to America about 1863, and after a short stop in Chicago settled in Minnesota, where they engaged in keeping a hotel. The father now resides in Butte. Albin was their only child. He was educated in good private schools in Minnesota, and was prepared for business at an excellent commercial college. Although not much over fifteen years of age, he began his mercantile career by opening a grocery store at Jordan, Minn. He brought this into a condition of prosperity and sold it at a good price. His next venture was in the meat business at Minneapolis, where he conducted two markets, and after seven years of success sold them also at good profits.

About this time, being attacked by the "western fever," he determined to cast his lot in with the yet dawning hopes of the Treasure state, and in 1888 came to Butte and began operations as a meat merchant and butcher. Thus he continued for about four years and then he organized the C. O. D. Laundry and pushed the undertaking to vigorous life and expanding successfulness. It now employs about ninety persons and does the most extensive business in the northwest. It is a complete establishment, lacking nothing in its equipment that the sleepless eye of science has discovered or the skillful hand of art has fashioned. That Mr. Sandahl is its presiding genius and its inspiring force goes almost without the saying. Mr. Sandahl was married on July 20, 1885, to Miss Jennie McAvoy, of Minneapolis. They have one child, Albin M., born at Minneapolis, on June 2, 1886. Mr. Sandahl attributes his success, which has been continual and substantial, to the fact that he has always been a total abstainer from intoxicants of every kind, that he has not frittered his valuable time away in trifles. He takes no active part in politics and wears the yoke of no party, voting for the best men according to his judgment. He affiliates with no secret societies, not because he opposes them or doubts their utility, but because his tastes do not run in that direction. He finds relief from the more serious and exacting phases of life in occasional hunting or fishing trips with congenial companions and these form his principal recreation. In addition to his laundry business he owns valuable mining interests.

O A. FALLANG.—Successful in business, having achieved distinction in both political and military service, held in high esteem by all who know him, O. A. Fallang, the genial, capable and faithful sheriff of Sweet Grass county, Mont., was born at Black Brook, Wis., on December 2, 1874, the son of P. O. and Maria (Olsen) Fallang. When he was two years old his parents removed to Rushford, Minn., in whose public schools he began his education. His father was then deputy sheriff, so that from childhood he has been necessarily interested in political affairs. In 1882 the family settled at Mellville, Mont., the father engaging in stock raising and the son attending the public schools and doing something in stockraising himself.

In 1894 and 1895 he was a student at Montana State College at Bozeman, pursuing a special course of study, and in 1898 he enlisted as a volunteer in Company L, First Montana Volunteers, and served with distinction throughout the Spanish-American war, being engaged in twenty-two battles with the Filipinos. He was mustered out at San Francisco, Cal., on October 17, 1899, and returned to his former home, and again began stockraising on his own account. In November, 1900, he was elected sheriff of Sweet Grass county and removed to Big Timber, the county seat, entering on the discharge of his official duties on January 7, 1901. He has identified himself with the public interests of his new home, taking a prominent part in its social, educational and other affairs. He is a member of Big Timber Lodge No. 25, K. of P.

JOHN SANFORD.—The subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1859, in Devonshire, England, where he was reared and educated. With true filial affection he remained at home and assisted his parents until he was thirty-eight years old, coming with them to America where, in 1881, he took up the nucleus of the ranch he now occupies, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he has 480 acres. On portions of this he produces large crops of hay, grain and vegetables; and in addition has been successfully engaged in raising cattle. He has brought to his agricultural and stock business a good share of native shrewdness and the wisdom acquired in a long and useful experience, and thereby has made his work profitable and stimulating to others around him, being recognized as one of the leaders in his lines in the community.

Mr. Sanford was united in marriage with Miss Anna Herrin, a native of Maine, the nuptials being solemnized May 10, 1898. For an account of his ancestry see sketch of his father, Thomas Sanford.

and for one of Mrs. Sanford's family history see sketch of Harlan Herrin, both of which will be found elsewhere in this work. Fraternally Mr. Sanford is identified with the Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are greatly esteemed by a large circle of admiring friends, and are held in the highest respect by all classes of the people around them. Their home is a center of genial and cordial hospitality, and their aid is freely given to every good cause.

PETER SANGER.—Fire, that quick and subtle spirit whom Prometheus lured from heaven to civilize and cheer mankind, is one of our best friends and cruelest of foes. He has titanic energy to fashion or destroy. With resistless power he drives our mighty engines and performs with sweet humility all needful offices for the household in which he is domesticated. He is full of soft, familiar courtesy, obedient to our lightest wish when chained and guarded, but when let loose he will run riot through the peaceful home and wrap its inmates in his terrible embrace, or swallow up whole cities in his ravenous maw, consuming the works of man and nature too. In his riotous madness at such times this creature of many-sided utility and terrible might yields to no single hand. To master and control him then requires the united force of many men, well organized, equipped and trained. And so in every city one of the institutions most highly cherished and regarded as most necessary is the fire department. The chief of this hazardous branch of the public service is usually chosen because of his well known qualifications for the place or rises to it through faithful and meritorious work in the department.

Both these elements of choice were involved in the selection of Chief Peter Sanger, of the Butte fire department. From his childhood he has been an enthusiast on fire fighting, and, wherever he has halted long enough, his irrepressible ardor in this direction has resulted, if none existed at the place, in the organization of a volunteer fire department, or, if one existed, in its improvement and increased efficiency. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861. His father, Sebastian Sanger, was a native of Germany, of "Bingen on the Rhine," who emigrated to America about 1850, and followed the manufacture of wire. His mother was Magdaline (Neibiger) Sanger, also a German. Peter was the fourth of their eleven children. He went to school in Cleveland until he was eleven years old, and then went out on his own account to seek his fortune in the west. At Chicago he lingered for nine months, working as a barber. With the five dollars he had then saved he set out to work his way to Denver. He reached that city, or village as it was then, with $36 saved from his earnings on the way. He worked at rounding up cattle and mining for five years near Denver, then went to Leadville for two or three years, and here he helped to organize a volunteer fire department, the first with which he was connected. From Leadville he went, among the first arrivals, to Aspen, where he was from 1879 to 1885 and organized a volunteer fire department. In 1885 he removed to Butte, returned to Aspen after sixteen months, and remained until 1890, marrying there in 1887 Miss Maggie Shaw, a daughter of one of the pioneers of the state. There also were born the two children of his marriage, Hazel and Leslie. In 1890 he made his second advent at Butte and went to work at his old trade of barbering. In 1894 he engaged in mining, leasing and prospecting.

During his first residence in Butte he had joined the fire department, and on his return eagerly renewed his membership. On January 15, 1895, the great explosion at several warehouses near the Great Northern depot occurred, which resulted in the death of sixty-three people, among whom were thirteen firemen. There had been no fire in the town for months before this, and it took the department by surprise. Mr. Sanger was on the street with his children, and was unable to get on the hook and ladder truck as it went by him. He left the children at a nearby hotel and ran to the scene of the disaster, arriving just as the second explosion took place. He was so near that the buttons were burst off his coat, and if he had been on the truck he must have been killed, as all on it were. In 1897 he was appointed assistant chief of the department. There was one large fire that year, which consumed the Hale House and gave him a chance to show his metal. This he did in so masterly a manner that in 1898 he was chosen chief without opposition. In this station, if he have one aspiration above all others, except to give good service in behalf of life and property in time of danger, it is to enlarge and improve the department, add to its equipment and increase its efficiency. During his tenure as chief the number of paid men in the service has been increased from fourteen to thirty, three new hose wagons have been purchased and three new fire houses been built. The efficiency of the work has also been greatly augmented. These benefits are not lost on the community, which has a high appreciation of his services, and loyally stands by his vigorous and progressive administration. The people recognize him as well qualified for his office, he being a man of great force of character, quick perception, unquailing courage and fine executive ability. One of his most important services was securing the passage through the Sixth state legislature of a measure placing all the fire departments of the state under legal control. He was the author of the bill making this provision and, in recognition of his part in the accomplishment, Gov. Smith sent him the pen with which he signed it. Chief Sanger belongs to several fraternal orders. He is a Knight of Pythias, a past chancellor in the order. He is also an Elk, an Eagle and one of the Sons of Hermann. In the last named he holds the office of vice-president.

THOMAS SANFORD.—For generations the name of Sanford has occupied a place of credit and respectability in Devonshire, England, and one of the worthiest scions of the house is Thomas Sanford, the subject of this review. He was born on the family estate November 1, 1830, the son of John and Hannah (Racket) Sanford, a prosperous farmer and with his wife devout members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom James and Henry died in infancy and seven are still living, namely: John, William, Thomas, Hannah M., Elizabeth, Francis H. and Clara H. Thomas, our subject, was allowed only limited attendance at the public schools, being obliged to assist his father in the farm work when he was twelve years old. He remained with them until he was twenty-eight, when he began farming on his own account and followed the business for eight years. In 1869 he immigrated to America, locating in Hillsdale county, Mich., where he remained until 1871, when he came to Montana, and located a homestead in partnership with his brother William. The tract was 160 acres, and it has been increased by purchases from time to time until it now consists of 560 acres, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation and produces excellent crops of grain and hay. It also generously supports the herds of cattle that Mr. Sanford handles successfully, this line of business being one of his principal resources.

In political affiliation Mr. Sanford is an ardent Republican, and while not seeking office or prominence in the party he takes great interest in its success and gives his portion of the service necessary to secure the desired results. He was united in marriage with Miss Annie Cox in March, 1859. She is a native of Somersetshire, England, and the daughter of Charles and Diana Cox, who came to the United States in 1840, settling first in New York state and later in Michigan, where they remained until their deaths, which occurred to the mother in June, 1888, and to the father in January, 1896. They were the parents of six children: Harry, deceased; Diana K. T., Sarah, Delia, Robert and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford became the parents of eight children of whom five are living, namely: Mary T. A., John, Francis M., Lucy M. S. and Clara R. Those deceased are James W., Rosa S. and Julia A. Mr. Sanford has made a good record and won gratifying success in his adopted land, where he is recognized as one of the substantial and useful citizens of the community in which he lives. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with dignity, uprightness and manliness, treating everybody with due courtesy, and is held in high esteem wherever he is known.

JAMES W. SAUNDERS.—In the capital city of Maine, beautiful Augusta, on November 6, 1841, there was born to William and Elizabeth (Page) Saunders a son, to whom was given the name of James W. Saunders. Both of his parents were natives of Maine, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a machinist. Of their six children, of whom three are now living, James W. was the fourth. After a good common-school education in his native city Mr. Saunders devoted three years to learning the machinist trade, and then went to Portland, where he worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1864 he came from Portland to St. Joseph, Miss., thence to Omaha, where he secured transportation with a party starting for Montana. They arrived in Virginia City seventy-three days after they left Omaha. For a time Mr. Saunders worked in the placer mines in Alder gulch and was thereafter identified with ranching until 1869, when he returned east.

In 1871 he again came to Montana and located in Radersburg, where he was engaged in mining for two years, and then came to Virginia City, and was employed in a meat market, later he was employed in a quartz mill at Park mountain for eight months. He next aided in the development of the Madison mine as a machinist. Finally he returned to his ranch near Ennis, which comprises 160 acres of valuable land. Its principal product is hay. In addition to his ranching and stockgrowing Mr. Saunders conducts a very successful blacksmithing business, having a well-equipped shop and finding his services in demand, as he is a skilled artisan. He has always been an indefatigable worker and has won his success through his own efforts. He is a member of the state live stock commission, his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City, and with Virginia City Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W. On April 18, 1878, Mr. Saunders married with Miss Amanda Woodworth, who was born in Ohio, and of this union four children have been born: William Millard, a student in the business college at Bozeman; and Eunice M, Theodore A. and Charles Byron, who remain at the parental home.

L H. SCHAEFFER.—Whatever may be said of other things, the necessaries of life, those commodities which make up the articles of food, must be had at all hazards. And fortunate are the people who can purchase them of a gentleman as fair in his dealings, as progressive in his methods, as obliging in his service and as pleasant in his manner as Lincoln Hartzell Schaeffer, doing business as one of the leading grocers of Helena, located at Rodney & Breckenridge streets. His life began January 29, 1861, just when our unhappy land was getting ready for its awful baptism of blood and fire in the Civil war. His native town was North Benton, Mahoning county, Ohio, and his parents were Hartzell John and Mary Ellen (Taylor) Schaeffer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father spent his active life in farming and raising fine stock—cattle, horses and sheep. He is now living a pleasant and retired life at Normal, Ill., to which place he removed at the outbreak of the Civil war, soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch. His wife still abides with him. The Schaeffer family are of German origin, the Taylors Scotch-Irish. Mr. Schaeffer was reared in Illinois, was educated in the public schools and at the State Normal School in his adopted home, the town of Normal. After leaving school he spent some months in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, working at various occupations and speculating. In 1883 he went into Minnesota, locating near Fairmount, where he had charge of Edward Earl's large stock farm for about two years. He then returned to Normal, Ill., and was engaged as clerk in a grocery store for three years, and in the same capacity in Chicago during the next two. In the fall of 1891 he made Montana his home, locating at Helena. His experience in the grocery business was ready capital, and soon secured him employment as manager for Weinstein & Co., extensively engaged in that business. A year later he determined to go into the business for himself and bought a stock of goods worth about $3,000. He has been continuously engaged in it ever since and has been very successful, his trade having grown to large proportions and his stock increased to a value of more than $10,000. Since 1892 he has occupied the commodious building on the northeast corner of Rodney and Breckenridge streets, and is now in extensive trade at that point. This is a two-story brick building, 30x70 feet, conveniently arranged and fitted up with the best known appliances for its purposes. In 1900 he built adjoining thereto a fine double modern brick residence, fronting on Breckenridge street, which is finished in hard wood in the best style of the builder's art. This property and others represent his accumulations since his arrival in Helena; for, when he came into the state, he had practically no money, his only capital being his resolute spirit, good health and valuable experience.

He was married April 20, 1892, to Miss Margaret Kline, a native of Bloomington, Ill., daughter of Henry and Susan A. (Fleischman) Kline, formerly of Pennsylvania. Her father was a soldier in the Union army and served throughout the war. He died in Illinois in 1891, leaving a widow who still resides at Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer have two children: Margaret Ellen, born in September, 1894; and Hartzell, born August 2, 1900. Mr. Schaeffer is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman of America. He is a Republican in politics, always active, serving as alderman from the Second ward in 1900, frequently representing his people in county and state conventions.

PETER SCHEFFER is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of the Missoula valley, his fine ranch of 1,700 acres being located one mile west of Huson, his postoffice address. Mr. Scheffer is of stanch old German descent, a native of St. Columba, a village forty miles north of Montreal, Canada, the date of his birth having been October 6, 1849. His father, Eusebe Scheffer, was born in the same place, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1851, when the gold excitement in California was still at its height, he joined the throng of argonauts and upon arriving in California became a miner. In 1866 he came to Montana, locating in the western part of the territory and thus becoming an early pioneer of this section of the Union. He died here on October 2, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. The maiden name of his wife was Christiana Miller, who was born in Scotland, whence she accompanied her parents to Canada, when she was a child. Her death occurred on November 22, 1883.

Peter Scheffer was reared on the homestead farm, with a common school education. In 1869 he went to California, where he was engaged in lumbering until 1873, when he came to Montana and joined his father. In this state he has since maintained his home, and been successful in his operations as a farmer and stockgrower, in which he conducts business upon an extensive scale. His ranch is one of the best in the beautiful and fertile Missoula valley, and here he raises large crops of grain and hay, and also horses, cattle and sheep, having the best of pasturage and using marked discrimination in the selection and breeding of his stock. His ranch has excellent improvements of a permanent order, and he is one of the representative men of this locality, being a leader among the French residents of the valley, where he is held in high esteem and popularity, having marked business sagacity and a genial temperament which gains and retains stanch friendships. He gives his support to the Democratic party, and at the election in November, 1900, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Missoula county, a position for which he is peculiarly eligible. Mr. Scheffer was united in marriage to his cousin, Miss Alice Scheffer, who was likewise born in Canada, and they are the parents of six children, Mary, Ralph, Edgar, Thomas, Jennette and Elmer, to all of whom he will accord the best possible educational advantages.

DIEDRICH SCHILLING.—Germany has sent many of her worthy sons to the New World, and they have become important factors in advancing the interests of the various communities with which they are identified. A representative of this sterling class in Montana is Mr. Schilling, who is one of the successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county and who has attained success entirely through his own efforts, having been industrious and discriminating and having labored with a definite object in view. He is a native of Hamburgh, Germany, born on July 13, 1866, the son of Peter Schilling, who was born in the same city in 1838, and devoting his active life to agricultural pursuits, is still a resident of his native land. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Hill, and she also was born in Hamburgh, in 1840, and there her death occurred in 1876.

Diedrich Schilling received his schooling in the public schools of his native province, and when fourteen years of age he went to Australia, where he was employed on a farm for two years, when he returned to his home and served for nearly three years in the German navy, after which he devoted himself to a seafaring life for the ensuing six years in the merchant service. In 1887 he came to America and soon after his arrival to Montana, where he has ever since maintained his home. For three years he was engaged in herding sheep near White Sulphur Springs, and in 1890 he came to his present location in Choteau county, now having a good ranch property in the vicinity of the Bear Paw mountains, twenty-eight miles from Big Sandy station on the Great Northern Railroad, this village being his marketing point. His ranch comprises 320 acres and is traversed by Little Birch creek, which affords ample water supply, and here Mr. Schilling is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, having ample grazing range aside from his own ranch, and also securing large annual crops of hay on his place, upon which he has made good improvements. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and he is now postmaster at Warrick postoffice, which is maintained on his ranch. Mr. Schilling is not married.

CHARLES SCHMIDT.—One of the thrifty developers which the fatherland has contributed to America in such numbers, Charles Schmidt, of Butte, merits more than passing notice. He was born at Baden, Germany, in 1853. His parents were Henry and Genevieve (Webber) Schmidt, also Germans, who were inn keepers there and, after a long life passed in catering to the comfort and wants of their fellows, were laid to rest in their native land. Of their four children Charles was the oldest. He was reared at home and secured an excellent education in the gymnasium before he was fourteen, and soon after went to France and began his business life as a butcher's boy. He spent three years in butchering in France and then returned to Germany, and in 1871 emigrated to New York. He remained there a year, and then, with the courage he had inherited from sturdy ancestors, he resolved to visit the western wilds, and came to Helena with little capital, save his good health, active mind and resolute spirit. Here he conducted a profitable meat business for two years, then removing to Virginia City, Nev., he spent four years at it there.

In 1878 he went into the live stock business in eastern Washington, continuing his operations on a large scale and with gratifying profits until the fatal winter of 1881 in which he lost everything. He soon after brought a band of horses from Nevada to Montana which he sold at a fair advantage, and in December he settled in Butte and opened the California, a concert hall which became famous all over the west. This was a paying venture, but he sold it in April, 1901, and since then has conducted the Corner Sample Room at the southeast corner of Park and Main streets, besides giving his attention to his mining interests in Butte and British Columbia. He had stock interests in Idaho but sold them in 1894. Mr. Schmidt was married in 1884 to Miss Ottilia Lanthaler, an Austrian. They have three children, Genevieve, Madeline and Bertha. Their only son died in 1899. Mr. Schmidt is a good citizen, doing his part for the welfare of the community. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Sons of Hermann and is a Republican in politics.

BYRON L. SCHWARTZ.—In no section of the state has there been shown in recent years a more pronounced advancement in the line of industrial development than in Choteau county, whose livestock interests contribute in no small measure to the material prosperity of the commonwealth. In this publication will be found reference to many of the alert and progressive men who have contributed to this advancement, and the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and also of his brother, Henry F., Jr., with whom he is associated in business, are prominent factors therein.

Byron L. Schwartz comes of stanch German lineage and is a native of Iowa, having been born at Denison, Crawford county, on April 1, 1871. His father, Henry F. Schwartz, Sr., was born in Germany, on June 1, 1841, and thence he emigrated when a young man and located in Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years and known as one of the representative citizens of the state. He still resides at Denison, where he is interested in banking and other business enterprises, and also has extensive ranch and stock interests in Choteau county, Mont., where he made his home for several years. At Schwarta, Germany, in the year 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Lehfeldt, who was born on November 6, 1848, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, namely: Byron L., the immediate subject of this sketch; R. S., who is deceased; Ida, who died August 22, 1888; Emma, who died in 1896; Henry F., Jr.; Paul and Herbert. In 1890 the parents and six children came to Choteau county, Mont., and located two ranches on Big creek, each member of the family taking up homestead and desert claims. The first ranch, comprising about 1,000 acres, is located on Big Sandy creek at a point two miles north of Box Elder station, on the Great Northern Railroad; and the second, which has an area of 800 acres, is located on the same creek about twenty-five miles further to the northwest, both being devoted to the raising of sheep. For the first six years the business was conducted by the family in common, but R. S. died on November 15, 1896, and Emma on the 19th of the following month; and shortly afterward Paul bought a ranch near Big Sandy, and the two original ranches have since been operated by Byron L. and Henry F., Jr., under the firm name of B. L. Schwartz & Bro. They have been very successful in their endeavors and are numbered among the extensive sheepgrowers of this county, running an average of from 7,000 to 10,000 head of high-grade sheep of the type best suited to the climatic conditions of this portion of the state. Byron L. Schwartz received his educational discipline in the public schools of Crawford county, Iowa, and in a German school in the town of

Denison. After leaving school he continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until 1890, when the family removed to Montana. He is a young man of progressive spirit and indomitable energy, and no better evidence of his ability is needed than that which is shown by the success which has attended his efforts. In politics he renders unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in all that concerns the well being of the county and state, and being at the present time a member of the board of school trustees for district No. 13. In his fraternal relations he is identified with Benton Lodge No 59, I. O. O. F., at Fort Benton. At Box Elder, on June 1, 1898, Mr. Schwartz was united in marriage to Miss Bessie A. Rose, who was born in the city of Omaha, Neb., February 20, 1877. They have a winsome little daughter, Lola, who was born on March 23, 1899.

HENRY F. SCHWARTZ, Jr.—In the preceding sketch due reference has been made to the parents of the subject of this review, and also to the principal events which marked his early life, so that a recapitulation would be superfluous. He proves to his brother an able coadjutor as the junior member of the firm, and with him enjoys the unreserved confidence and regard of the people of the community, being recognized as a young man of business acumen and enterprising spirit.

Mr. Schwartz was born at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, on March 18, 1879, and in the public schools of that county he was accorded his preliminary educational discipline. After the removal of the family to Montana he continued his studies for a time in the school at Box Elder, and thereafter continued to assist in the work of the stock ranches owned by the family until 1896. He also attended the Denison Normal School of Denison, Iowa, for two winters, and entered into partnership with his brother. He has since directed his entire energies to the forwarding of the extensive enterprise with which he is thus concerned.

In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party. The two brothers are numbered among the sterling young men of this section of the state and their success is certain to be cumulative, for they are signally careful, discriminating and progressive in the conducting of their business operations. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gray on December 4, 1901.

JOHN SEIDENSTICKER.—The German fatherland has contributed a most valuable element to our complex national social fabric, and of this nativity is Mr. Seidensticker, who was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 19, 1847. His parents, Frederick G. and Margaret (Walter) Seidensticker, were likewise born in Holstein, where were born their six children, of whom John was the third. The family emigrated to the United States in 1870, and the parents both died in Illinois. John Seidensticker received his education in his native land, and he assisted his father in farming in Illinois, where the family had their residence. In 1865 he found employment in a basket factory at Duck Island, N. J., but soon was working on a farm in the vicinity of Wheatland, Iowa, staying there one year. He passed the next year at Boonesboro, in that state, and in 1859 he came west through the territory now Montana, to Oregon, where he remained until 1873. Returning to Montana he mined on Camp creek, in Silver Bow county, for two years, and then purchased a ranch in the Madison valley, and has since added to his real estate here until he now has 600 acres in one ranch and 320 in another, his homestead place being three miles northwest of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Here he is engaged extensively in the growing of sheep, running an average of 3,000 head, and he also raises good crops of hay. The family residence is a commodious and attractive one. It was erected by Mr. Seidensticker in 1900. All other improvements on the ranch show the care and discriminating effort which have been bestowed. In politics Mr. Seidensticker is a Republican, and he has been a school trustee for eight years. He is a stockholder in the Twin Bridges Bank, and one of the reliable and upright men of this section, being held in high esteem by all who know him.

On March 12, 1882, Mr. Seidensticker was married to Miss Sarah J. Maddox, born in Missouri, the daughter of Samuel Maddox, a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. They have six children, Katie, deceased, Frederick, Nettie, John, Mabel and Lucy.

JOHN SCOVIL.—A native of the great northwest and to the manor born, John Scovil first saw the light at Provo City, Utah, on January 30, 1863. His father, Lucius N. Scovil, was born and reared in Connecticut, but as a young man went to Ohio and later to Illinois. In 1865 he settled in Provo City, and was a prominent and successful carpenter and builder, so much esteemed in the community that he was made postmaster of the town. In Utah he married Hannah M. Marsden, a daughter of William Marsden, proprietor of a cotton factory and valuable mercantile and other interests in Parowan. Mrs. Scovil is still living in Springville, Utah. They had two sons and four daughters, of whom John was the oldest child. He received a limited education in the public schools at Springville, and when he was nineteen years old went to Pueblo, Colo., and engaged in freighting there and at Beaver canyon, Idaho, for two years.

Mr. Scovil passed the next five years with the Anaconda Copper Company, at Anaconda, as a weigher and watchman, and then for two years engaged in dairying, and after that he conducted a laundry for three years. He then sold his plant and removed to Butte and organized a laundry here and he is now (1901) proprietor of the Montana Steam Laundry, the largest plant in the state. In conducting it he is ably aided by A. W. Jones, well-equipped and obliging foreman. In political relations Mr. Scovil is a Republican, but has never neglected his business for the elusive pursuits of politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and finds much entertainment in the meetings and proceedings. He was married on February 2, 1892, in Anaconda, to Miss Mary J. Keith, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Keith, whose husband died about 1885 at Blackfort, Idaho. There was only one child to this union, John Ralph, now eight years old. His mother died on May 30, 1900, at the early age of twenty-six. After his removal to Butte Mr. Scovil married with Miss Lalia Gladys Walton, a daughter of John and Henrietta Walton, whose father is a leading carpenter and builder of Butte. Mr. Scovil is a gentleman of culture and high character and has so demeaned himself wherever he has lived as to gain the respect and regard of those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ARTHUR H. SENNOTT.—Through a residence of almost forty years in Montana the subject of this review has retained the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, having been ever honorable in business, loyal to his duties of citizenship and faithful to his friends. Therefore, as well for his sterling rectitude of character as for his long residence in Montana, it is signally incumbent that he find representation in this work among others of the honored pioneers who have contributed to the development and substantial upbuilding of a great commonwealth. He is now one of the representative farmers of Madison county, his place being located three miles southwest of the village of Sheridan, which is his postoffice address.

Mr. Sennott claims the Emerald Isle as the land of his nativity, having been born in the County of Wesford, Ireland, on the 16th of May, 1835; the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of Andrew and Honore (Dunn) Sennott, both of whom were born in Ireland, representing stanch old stock. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war, as a sailor on a British merchantman, but joined the Continental forces, rendering valiant service in behalf of the colonies in their struggle for independence. After the war he returned to his home in the Emerald Isle. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Sennott also came to America as a British soldier and deserted to and served in the Continental army during the same memorable contest, so that our subject is a true "son of the Revolution."

In 1847 Arthur H. Sennott accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and they took up their abode on a farm in the vicinity of Delaven, Walworth county, Wis. There our subject continued to assist in the work of improvement and cultivation until he had attained the age of eighteen years, his educational opportunities having been such as were afforded in the common schools of the place and period. At the age mentioned he began serving an apprenticeship at the wheelwright trade, in which line he became an expert artisan.

In the year 1864 Mr. Sennott left Wisconsin and set forth on a long and perilous trip across the plains to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on the 20th of July, and thus gaining a distinct title to being one of the early pioneers of the state. He devoted about two years to mining enterprises in Alder gulch, returning to the east for a visit in 1865 and passing a few months at his old home, after which he came again to Montana, where he resumed mining operations and continued the same for a short time and then located in the Ruby valley, of Madison county, and turned his attention to general ranching, which has ever since enlisted his time and well directed labors. He has now a finely improved and well equipped ranch of 320 acres, and practically the entire tract is available for cultivation, yielding large harvests of hay and grain as a reward of the care and labor bestowed by the owner. Mr. Sennott is well known in the county, and such has been his course in life that he has ever held the esteem of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. Though never aspiring to the honors or emoluments of public office, our subject has stood forward as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, taking a deep interest in public affairs and particularly in all that concern the welfare and advancement of his county and state. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being past master of Sheridan Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.

In the year 1857 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sennott to Miss Hannah Johnson, who was born in the state of New York and who died in 1884, leaving two daughters, Dellie, whose death occurred in 1894, and Carrie, who is the wife of Andrew Clark, of Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, N. Y.

HENRY W. FOSTER, M. D.—It is indeed a truism that "he serves God best who best serves his fellowmen," and there is no profession or line of business wherein it can be so well and earnestly demonstrated as in the medical profession. The highest type of the successful physician is he who, through love of humanity, gives his time and talents to the relief of suffering. Dr. Foster is one of the ablest representatives of this noble calling in the state of Montana, being an honored citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, where he is successfully established in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Ramsey county, about sixteen miles south of the city of St. Paul, August 31, 1858, his parents were Robert and Lucinda (McMillan) Foster, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father devoted the years of his active life to mercantile pursuits, from which he retired in 1890, since which time he has made his home with his son, the subject of this review, who renders to him true filial solicitude. The mother of the Doctor died in Minneapolis, Minn., at the age of forty-six years, leaving four children, all of whom are still living. In the paternal line our subject traces his ancestry to stanch old Irish origin, and in the maternal to Scotch. Dr. Foster passed his childhood days on a farm, where he remained until he was seven years of age, his early school days being spent in a little district school house of the primitive type. When seven years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Minneapolis, where he attended the public schools, completing a course in the high school and thereafter matriculating in the State University, remaining as a student until seventeen years of age, when he began the work of preparing himself for that vocation to which he was devoted his life with such signal honor and success. He entered the office of Dr. H. H. Kimball, whose name is familiar to all Minnesota people by reason of his having long stood at the head of the medical profession in the northwest, and under the able preceptorship of this noble and kindly man he prosecuted his technical reading for three years, and then entered the Detroit Medical College, at Detroit, Mich., where he completed the prescribed course and graduated as a member of the class of 1879, receiving the coveted degree of M. D. He soon returned to his home in Minneapolis, and entered upon the practice of that profession, for which he was thoroughly equipped.

On September 15, 1882, Dr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hoffpauer, of Minneapolis, the young couple coming to Montana and locating in Bozeman, where the Doctor has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has attained such distinction and success. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Foster is brightened by the presence of their two daughters, Mabel and Myrtle, both of whom were born in Bozeman, the former in 1883, and the latter in 1886. After locating in Montana there was but brief interval before popular recognition of the talents and professional worth of Dr. Foster was accorded, and his reputation as one of the representative medical practitioners of the state but stands in evidence of his just deserts. The evidences of high esteem in which he is held as a man have been many; as in addition to his professional duties he has been called on to serve as mayor of his home city, and for several years was a member of the city council. Realizing, however, that his profession is a jealous mistress, he has not felt justified in giving much time or attention to political affairs, his increasing practice

H W Foster M.D

placing inexorable demands upon his entire time, almost night and day, and he has not swerved for a moment from his devotion to professional work. Several years ago the Doctor felt there was an imperative need for a first class sanitarium in Bozeman, and being distinctively a man of self-reliance and action, it is not surprising that we soon find him vigorously planning for the needed institution. He at once rented a building, which he equipped as a sanitarium, utilizing the same for three years, within which time the demands placed upon the institution so taxed its capacity that steps were taken to secure more commodious quarters to meet the required service. In 1896 Dr. Foster built his present fine sanitarium building, which is of modern and attractive architectural design, and is admirably adapted in its arrangement for the purposes intended. The structure is of brick, and the cost of its construction approximated $20,000, hence it may be inferred that it is essentially modern in its accommodations and equipments. At the time the building was completed it was supposed its capacity would be adequate to meet all demands for a long term of years, but such has been the patronage accorded by those afflicted that it has been found essential to fully double the capacity of the institution, which will be done within the near future by the erection of an annex. It is expected that this work will be completed within the present year (1901), and at an estimated expenditure of about $12,000. The value of this magnificent enterprise to the community is inestimable; all brought to fruition entirely through the efforts of Dr. Foster, and through his innate modesty and unpretentious attitude are such that he is signally free from any self-adulation, there is a distinct appreciation of his labors and noble efforts. The sanitarium derives its patronage not only from the city and contiguous territory, but from the most diverse sections of the northwest, the reputation of the institution being such as to constantly augment its prestige. It is safe to say that there is no more modern or finely equipped sanitarium west of St. Paul, while the attendance and service are of equal excellence. Dr. Foster is deserving of great credit and gratitude for the magnificent institution which he has thus provided, which will remain a perpetual monument to the originator, who has thus shown, as a young man, his capacity in an executive as well as a professional way. Dr. Foster is a member of the American Medical Association and the Montana State Medical Society, and prior to locating here he was identified with the Minnesota State Medical Society. In the midst of the multitudinous demands placed upon him by the practical work of his profession and the maintenance of the sanitarium he neglects no opportunity to be thoroughly well read in the best literature of his profession, thus keeping at all times abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and personally contributing to such advances through his experience in clinical work and his original thought and investigation. Dr. and Mrs. Foster are leaders in those social circles where refinement and culture are in evidence, and they enjoy a marked popularity in the city of their home. Mrs. Foster is a communicant of St. James Protestant Episcopal church in Bozeman, and while not a member of the same, the Doctor is one of the trustees and contributes a due quota to the work of the parish. In politics the Doctor gives his support to the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Hancock; fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK SCHULTZ is one of the sterling citizens whom the great German empire has granted to Montana, and he is deserving of representation as one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county. He was born on January 19, 1854, in the province of Westphalen, Germany, a son of Conrad Schultz, who was born in the opening year of the nineteenth century and who passed his entire life in his native land, his death occurring in Westphalen in 1883. He was a forester by vocation and a man of ability and sterling worth. His wife, whose maiden name was Amalie Weber, died in the same locality in the year of the birth of her son Frank.

Frank Schultz secured his educational discipline in a private school at Annen, Westphalen, and when fourteen years of age he went to the city of Dusseldorf, where he was identified with dairying for seven years. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States, making his home in Colorado and engaging in mining operations at Ophir until 1883. He then made the overland trip to Prescott, Ariz., where he passed one winter, in the spring of 1884 going to San Francisco, and thence to British Columbia. He soon returned to the states, was for a time at The Dallas, Ore., and in the fall of 1884 he went to Seattle, and was thereafter employed on the Northern Pacific Railroad until July, 1885. He then went to Montana and passed the following four years in Butte and Deer Lodge in the employ of Nicholas Bielenberg. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Schultz located on his present ranch in Choteau county, lying in proximity to the Bear Paw mountains and eligibly located on Birch creek. He brought with him 6000 sheep belonging to Mr. Bielenberg and Boyse.

Mr. Schultz's original claim in this county aggregated 640 acres, and he also has a school section of equal area and recourse to a free grazing range of about 3000 acres, so that ample scope is afforded for his sheep growing operations in which he is now engaged on his own responsibility, running an average of 2,000 head and manifesting that progressive spirit which is certain to make his ranching enterprise expand in scope and importance. In politics our subject accords his support to the Republican party. In the city of Great Falls, on April 16, 1898, Mr. Schultz married Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1864, the daughter of Adolph Feremeier Hubertshofen. She first married Richard Smith, who died in 1892, leaving two children: Max, now an apprentice in the United States navy yard at San Francisco, and Rosa, now residing with her mother. Of the present union no children have been born.

JOHN T. SEYLER.—Among those whose minds revert in detail to the strenuous life and stirring incidents of the early pioneer epoch on the Montana frontier is Mr. Seyler, now one of the honored citizens and successful ranchmen of Madison county. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born June 22, 1834, the son of Jacob and Margaret Seyler, both of whom were born in the same province of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled near Marietta, Ohio, where the father was a farmer and where both ended their days. They had six children, of whom John T. was the fifth in birth and one of the two who survive. John T. Seyler received his educational training in his native land, and after the removal of the family to America he assisted in the work of the homestead farm for some time, after which he devoted three years to the shoemaker's trade. He then went to the mining regions of Lake Superior, where he passed three years, and in 1856 he set sail from New York city for California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco twenty-four days after embarking. He was there engaged in placer mining until 1864, when he drove a herd of cattle from California to Nevada, and in the spring of 1865 he came to Virginia City, Mont., purchased a placer claim and devoted his attention to mining for the precious metal in that locality until 1868, when he transferred his base of operations to Bevin's gulch, where he was successful in his quest for gold, securing good returns. He made a prospecting trip into Idaho, but soon returned to Bevin's gulch, and was thereafter engaged in mining in German gulch, being also successful here.

In 1869 Mr. Seyler made a trip to Texas, returning with a herd of cattle in 1871. He located and made his home on the Big Hole river, where he has now a fine estate of 1,000 acres, in three ranches, and here he raises horses and cattle for the local market. He formerly had a large number of range cattle in Fergus county. The homestead ranch is located one mile and a half southeast of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. Mr. Seyler recalls many interesting incidents in regard to the early days in Montana. In the winter of 1865-6 he was before the vigilance committee as a witness in the trial of a suspected road agent, and he was in Alder gulch during the memorable flour riot, when the citizens took matters into their own hands and seized the flour which had been held at a most exorbitant price, and parceled out the product in just proportions and offered a reasonable amount in payment therefor. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M. In 1877 Mr. Seyler was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dempsey, who was born in Montana, and of this union six children have been born, James, John, William, Amos, Alice and Edward. The family are highly esteemed in the community, and their pleasant ranch home is one of western hospitality.

LOREN L. SHAW, one of the oldest and most successful of Montana pioneers, and a plainsman of varied and profitable experience, now resides on a beautiful ranch on the South Boulder river, near Jefferson Island, in Madison county. He was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Mass., on December 31, 1834. His parents were Loren and Malinda (Wheeler) Shaw, both natives of Greenwich. Their paternal grandfather was Presperrie Shaw, and the maternal grandfather was Gardner Wheeler, of Braintree. After attending the public schools of Greenwich, where his father was a shoemaker, until he was thirteen, Loren L. Shaw started for Indiana, and following the example of President Garfield worked on the towpath of the Wabash & Erie canal until 1865, when he enlisted in the United States army and was first stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and later at Forts Snelling and Ridgely, Minn.

He crossed the plains in 1857 in Gen. Johnston's command, and wintered at Fort Bridger, and in the spring they went to Utah and established Fort Floyd. The Indians were generally peaceable and the troops had no serious difficulty with them. The command to which Mr. Shaw belonged brought the first long range guns the Indians ever saw, and they remained pretty quiet. Having served his five-years term, Mr. Shaw was honorably discharged on July 16, 1860. Following this event he went to Fort Bridger, where the garrison had been called east by the breaking out of the Civil war, and had left a large amount of supplies for Gen. Connor, who was coming from California. Mr. Shaw and one Siddell were placed in charge of these supplies and they remained at Fort Bridger in this duty for one year. Then after railroading until 1864, Mr. Shaw started for Montana and on the journey had no trouble with the Indians, and in this respect he was always quite fortunate, as frequently parties ahead of and behind him met with serious trouble and fatalities. He arrived at Alder gulch on May 2, 1864, and remained here seven years engaged in prospecting and mining with varying success. He then took up a homestead at South Boulder, where he at present resides. To his original property he has added extensively until now he has one of the best improved ranches in the state. He has 440 acres in a most eligible location, improved with a fine brick house and stocked with a valuable herd of cattle and everything necessary for the successful carrying on of farming.

On March 23, 1863, at Camp Floyd, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Clara Theobald, of the Isle of Wight, England. She was born June 15, 1847, the daughter of William and Martha (Lane) Theobald, who were married in England and removed to the United States from the Isle of Wight in 1857, locating at Salt Lake City, Utah, for ten years, then went to southern Utah for one year, and returning remained six months, during which time Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were married. Their children are Lorenzo, Arthur, Ralph, all deceased; Helena, now Mrs. Weingart, residing on the ranch at Silver Star; Highland, Frances, now Mrs. Powell, of Willow Creek; Susie, now Mrs. Martin, of the same place; Lorin, a successful rancher at Willow creek, and Harry, at home. For twenty years Mr. Shaw has been a school trustee, which fact is but one of the numerous illustrations of the esteem in which he is held. His home is in a most beautiful location, protected on three sides by high mountains, with only a southern exposure, through which come the south winds, soft and balmy. In his home life Mr. Shaw is a prince of hospitality, and with a genial, kindly smile he is ever ready to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

PATRICK SHEEHAN.—A resident of Butte for nearly twenty years, during which time he has been consecutively identified with the great mining enterprises of this section of the state, the fidelity, energy and executive ability of Patrick Sheehan have brought about his advancement and retention in positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Sheehan is a representative of old Irish stock but was himself born in Oneida county, N. Y., on March 4, 1857, the third of the eight children of Patrick and Kate (Hoolihan) Sheehan, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they emigrated to America about 1840, passing the remainder of their lives in New York.

Patrick Sheehan, at the age of twelve years became identified with farm work, and continued at this until he was twenty-two years old, when he came to the west and was engaged in mining operations in the Black Hills for two years, after which, in 1882, he came to Montana and located in Butte, where he secured employment in what is now the East Colusa mine, whch then had reached a depth of only 260 feet. Mr. Sheehan remained in the employ of this company for three years and then took a position in the Montana Chief mine, whose development had not progressed far. He was foreman of the mine for the Idona Mining Company for some time, and in 1899 he assumed a similar position in the Speculator mine, which incumbency he has since retained, having assisted in the equipment of the mine. He is a thorough and practical miner and manages the affairs pertaining to his responsible position with marked ability and discrimination. He owns real estate in Butte, having an attractive residence at 217 North Jackson street, and is also interested in several mining prospects. His political support is given to the Democratic party. On July 11, 1898, Mr. Sheehan was united in marriage to Miss Maud Carpenter, who was born in Missouri.

DAVID R. SHORTHILL.—Bearing a name conspicuously identified with the development of Park county, where the family is represented by a number of prominent residents, David R. Shorthill was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., on February 26, 1831, son of Dennis and Jane (Gilland) Shorthill, the former being born on the vessel upon which his parents emigrated to America, while the latter was a native of Huntingdon county, Pa. His paternal grandparents were natives of the north of Ireland, his grandfather being John Shorthill, who came with his family to the United States in 1794.

David R. Shorthill secured his education in the public schools, but early assumed the practical duties of life. When but thirteen he went to eastern Pennsylvania and was employed in lumbering in the Alleghany mountains, thence going to Brady's Bend and mining about four years, and to which locality he returned after a short stay in Youngstown, Ohio, becoming superintendent of the mines at Johnstown for about two years, after which he was superintendent for two years in the mines of the Broad Top region in Huntingdon county. In 1856 Mr. Shorthill went to Kansas for a year, this being when that locality was the scene of the great contest for the extension of slavery. In 1858 gold was discovered on Cherry creek, Colo., and Mr. Shorthill went thither by the Smoky Hill route, and great privations were endured by those who went to the new field, starvation facing not a few. In 1861 he returned to Pennsylvania and was commissioned a recruiting officer for the Union army, and a year later enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he participated in the second battle of Bull Run and the engagement at South Mountain. At Antietam he was in the line of battle and received a wound thought to be fatal, but he was found by friends and taken to his home, where he was confined for a considerable length of time, receiving his honorable discharge at Stafford C. H., Va., on March 8, 1863.

Mr. Shorthill came to Montana in 1864 from Iowa City, Iowa, overland with an ox team. During the trip they buried three men killed by the Indians, members of the Townsend train ahead of them, and had considerable trouble with the Indians. On the way they met James Bridger, who informed Mr. Shorthill that there was gold in Emigrant gulch. At Stillwater he and Hiram Bennett left the train and came to Emigrant, Park county, where they found that Bridger had stated the truth, for they found gold, and retraced their way and met one part of the train, which had been divided, at Hunter's Hot Springs. This division accompanied Shorthill and Bennett to Emigrant gulch, where the other division had already arrived. The gold did not yield in paying quantities at the mouth of the gulch, and Mr. Shorthill went up the gulch and made discovery six miles above in what became Shorthill's district. In 1866 he visited the present Yellowstone National Park, and in 1868 made a report to the United States government concerning the hot springs, geysers and other attractions.

In 1868 also he went to the Saskatchewan country, B. C., for a short time and then returned to Pennsylvania, and was again mine superintendent for Robert H. Powell for nine years, when he removed with his family to Austin, Texas, where they raised two years, and in Weatherford, Texas, then one year in New Mexico, after which he permanently located with his family on Shorthill creek, in the Yellowstone valley, Mont., in 1880. Here he took up a homestead claim and engaged in ranching and has ever since maintained his home. Politically he supports the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and the United American Mechanics. On December 31, 1849, Mr. Shorthill married Miss Margaret Richards, born in Wales, the daughter of John and Mary (Jenkins) Richards, who emigrated thence to America. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have had eight children, John, Thomas, of Pine creek, Park county; Mary Jane, wife of David Duncan, of Red Lodge; Angeline, the late wife of Robert Divelbiss, who died in 1890; Josephine, wife of Frederick Bottler; Eleanor, wife of Joseph George; Margaret, wife of Albert Allen, and Abbie, wife of William Hancock.

JOHN SHORTHILL.—One of the progressive farmers of Park county, where he has demonstrated the productive capacity of the soil and takes an enthusiastic interest in the locality and its development, Mr. John Shorthill was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 12, 1851, the son of David R. and Mary (Richards) Shorthill. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) The family removed from Ohio to Pennsylvania when John was a child, and there he attained maturity, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1876 he traveled to Texas, where he passed about two years, then was in New Mexico two other years, thence removing to Colorado, where he was railroading seven years. In 1885 Mr. Shorthill came to Montana and direct to the Yellowstone valley, where he took up a homestead claim, to which he has added until his ranch has now 320 acres, mostly under effective irrigation, so that excellent yields of hay and grain are secured.

The great basic art of agriculture is destined to show magnificent development in Montana, and John Shorthill has contributed to progress in this line. His ranch is well improved and located sixteen miles south of Livingston, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Shorthill gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he served for a number of years as school trustee, taking an active interest in educational, religious and temperance work, and being a member of the Methodist church. On December 12, 1870, Mr. Shorthill wedded Miss Alice Divelbiss, born in Pennsylvania the daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Jackson) Divelbiss, both natives of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have raised five children, May, wife of Thomas Allen, a rancher in the Yellowstone valley; Charles, a successful rancher in the same valley; David, who married Miss Sarah B. Allen, a native of New York, who is located on the home ranch; Eliza, wife of Andrew Middaugh, of Livingston, and Robert, clerk in a Livingston store.

DANIEL W. SLAYTON.—This prosperous and enterprising ranchman is a member of that distinguished family whose record in America which began in 1682, is fully set forth in the sketch of Dalon F. Slayton, elsewhere in this work. He is a native of Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born November 6, 1862. His school days were passed in his native county and in Virginia, whither the family removed after the close of the Civil war, and he remained at home until after his father's death. In 1884 he came to Montana, and entering into partnership with his brother Dalon, at White Sulphur Springs, he located his present ranch and engaged in raising sheep. The partnership was continued three years, and at the end of that time was dissolved by mutual consent, each brother taking his share of the property. He has about 1,000 acres in his home ranch on Folsom creek, sixty miles north of Billings. In 1897 he purchased the Moser ranch, twelve miles above his home, and has the two connected by a private telephone. The Moser ranch was the first one located in that section, it being originally the property of Joe Moser and on what was then Currant creek, but is now called Folsom creek; also about 1,000 acres. Both properties are well irrigated, the first ditch on the creek being on the upper property. He has a valuable herd of Merino and Cotswold sheep, numbering 14,000. The ranches are improved with a fine two-story residence, large and well built barns, sheds, corrals and other necessary appliances. In addition to the ranches mentioned Mr. Slayton owns the Trask ranch, near the town of Lavina, which he purchased in 1901, and thirty-seven sections of railroad lands. In November, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie E. Ellis, a native of Massachusetts who came to Montana with her parents some years ago. They have five children: Lydia Elizabeth, Daniel Ellis, Albert John, Ernest Gardner and Ruth Catherine.

JAMES M. SLIGH, M. D.—The scion of good Scotch and Irish families, the orphan of a soldier and himself a soldier, having borne his share of the service and wearing the marks of its burden, the product of city life and yet ministering to the suffering and dying in a great mining camp, a gentleman of quiet tastes but forced by circumstances into the very maelstrom of political contention, Dr. James M. Sligh, of Anaconda, is an inviting theme for the biographer on many sides. He first saw the light of day at Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1845. His father, James W. Sligh, a prominent merchant of that city, was a native of Scotland who came to the United States in 1835. His mother, who was Miss Eliza Wilson before her marriage, was born in Ireland and brought to Rochester when she was a year old. Her father was a contractor in the construction of the Erie canal. She was married to Mr. Sligh at Rochester in 1843. Five children blessed the union, of whom the Doctor was the oldest. When he was two years old the family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he grew up and was educated in the public schools of that city, finishing at its excellent high school. The shadow of the Civil war fell darkly on his early life, and perhaps changed its whole tenor. His father enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the struggle and after rising to the rank of captain in the First Engineer Corps, was killed in one of the Tennessee campaigns November 1, 1863. The son was also a soldier for the Union, having enlisted in the First Michigan Engineers as a private. He soon rose to the rank of sergeant, and on the battlefield of Lavergne, near Stone river, was made first lieutenant for conspicuous bravery. Subsequently he was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and saw all the lights and shades of that great military achievement. When in the very thick of the battle of Nashville, he was shot through the cheek, but concealing the pain, he gallantly fought on until victory was won. Being mustered out of service at Jackson, Mich., September 30, 1865, having been made captain April 30, 1865, he cast about him for an occupation through life, and chose the profession of medicine. He entered Detroit Medical College in the fall of 1875, and was graduated therefrom in 1880, having taken all the time necessary to complete, in the most thorough and deliberate manner, the entire course. He began the practice of his profession at his former home, Grand Rapids, and continued there, with steadily increasing reputation and reward until 1887, when he came to Montana and formed a partnership with Dr. Cole, of Helena. In that city he gained friends and reputation rapidly, and so firmly established himself in the public regard that when the Granite Mining Company, owning and working at that time the largest mining camp in the state, desired to employ a physician for its force, he was the man selected and was engaged by telegraph in December, 1889. In his practice at the camp, which continued for more than eight years, the Doctor had a great many difficult cases which brought him a wide range of experience and tested to the utmost his capabilities. For the work, however, he was well equipped by his long and studious previous preparation; and in its performance was singularly successful and so endeared himself to those whom he served, that when Granite county was formed, he was chosen as its first representative in the state senate. He was supposed to be elected for two years, but owing to the fact that they were representing new counties as to which the conditions had not been definitely fixed, he and another senator held over and served four years. His legislative duties opened up to him a new field for intellectual effort, and he entered upon it with the same intelligent and comprehensive grasp of details and general principles that characterized his work in other fields. He was made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and showed such tact and resourcefulness in parliamentary proceedings that he was given special charge of the bill for locating the soldiers' home at Kalispel and also the one creating the new county of Carbon. A still higher proof of the faith of his party associates in his readiness and wisdom as a tactician is found in his selection to place Hon. Lee Mantle in nomination for United States senator, in the caucus of his party, and to manage the campaign which resulted in his election to that exalted position.

Dr. Sligh was married March 21, 1867, to Miss Sarah Hill, a native of Detroit, Mich., who is the offspring of distinguished New English ancestry, her mother being a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower. Mrs. Sligh is a Daughter of the Revolution and a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. They have been blessed with six children, of whom four are living and all grown up. The Doctor is a member of the Montana State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1896, and an honorary member of the L. & C. Medical Society. In church affiliations he is an Episcopalian, and in fraternal relations a member of the order of Elks, the order of Eagles, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Freemasons, belonging in the last to Oriental Lodge No. 240, of Detroit, of which he was secretary for a number of years.

JOHN L. SLOANE.—Among the distinguished heroes of the Civil war who, coming to the territory of Montana in a military capacity, cast in their lot with its enterprising citizens, grew with the country's growth and strengthened with its strength, is John L. Sloane, of Missoula. That he has found therein profit and honor commensurate with his ability and energy is indisputable. He has encountered many arduous private and official duties during his twenty years' residence in territory and state, but he has met them bravely and successfully. In civic as in military life his vocabulary has contained no such word as "fail." He is an Irish-American, born in New York city on March 28, 1847, his father, Robert Sloan, being a native of Ireland who, at the age of fifty years, sailed for New York accompanied by his wife and twelve children. He died at sea and the stricken family continued their way to their new home bereft of the paternal head and guide. The widow, Jean (Sloane) Sloane, was born in Ireland and died in New York city during the devastating cholera epidemic of 1854. She sprung from the same Scotch-Irish ancestral stock as did her husband, of whom she was a distant relative.

John L. Sloane resided in New York city until he was seventeen years of age. His patriotism, which up to that period had been curbed by youth, now found vent, and, on March 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, the historic Duryea's Zouaves. This company became a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, and Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and served with distinction in all Virginia campaigns, during which service Mr. Sloane was wounded four times. He was mustered out in New York city on August 22, 1865. His military ardor, however, had only been quickened by the exciting scenes in which he had taken part and he was at once commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, in the Second California Cavalry, under Col. Edward McGary. The regiment was then stationed in Nevada, where Lieut. Sloane joined his company. On his arrival he was agreeably surprised by the offer of the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. McDowell, then commander of the department of California. This he accepted and in that responsible capacity served with distinction until January 24, 1866. Then followed eleven years of civic avocations in New York, Kansas and the southern states, principally, however, in New Orleans. In 1877 he reenlisted, joining the Third Infantry Regiment, United States Army, with which he came to Montana and served four years. In 1881 he retired from the service and located in Missoula, where he has since resided, founded a handsome home and acquired wealth and prominence.

In 1882 Mr. Sloane was chosen justice of the peace and in 1883 he was elected the first police magistrate of the newly incorporated city of Missoula. He was repeatedly re-elected, continuing in the office until 1889, and during a portion of this time he officiated in the responsible position of express agent for the Northern Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1889, following the admission of Montana into the sisterhood of states, he was elected clerk of the district court, which he occupied until January 1, 1893, when he became chief clerk of the land office at Missoula, acting in that capacity until January 1, 1895. He then became deputy county assessor, serving until 1896, when he was again elected clerk of the district court, continuing in that office until January 7, 1901. The wife of Mr. Sloane, Lizzie A. (Mansfield) Sloane, was born at Sidney, Ill. She was called from earth at Missoula in January, 1897, leaving seven children, Mrs. Jessie Thompson, Mary E., Gertrude F., Robert U., Ona M., Harold F. and Jean Sloane. Fraternally Mr. Sloane is a Mason and a past master of Missoula lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion. In 1892 he served as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the state of Montana. The same year he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Montana. He resides in an elegant home in Missoula, surrounded by the affluent conditions that give to life its comforts and luxuries. It is quite evident that he has seen no reason to regret the fortunes of war that led him to Montana.

GEORGE SLOCUM.—Generic history concerns itself principally with the men who have had to do with the political and military interests of the country, but a work of this nature treats also of those busy toilers in the affairs of life who form the true strength of the nation, and among these is numbered Mr. Slocum, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, who has been the artificer of his own fortunes, having started out on his own responsibility when a boy of less than sixteen years. Mr. Slocum is a native of Iowa, born in 1863, the son of Dr. Elisha M. and Emily (Griffin) Slocum, both natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Slocum removed to Iowa in an early day, and has there resided, save for an interval of about eight years, when he was in Utah. He was educated for a physician, and was successfully engaged in medical practice for a number of years, but the work did not please him and he turned his attention to dentistry, and is now following that profession at Gideon, Iowa, where he and his wife now have their home.

George Slocum received the educational advantages of the public schools of Iowa up to the age of seven years, when he accompanied his parents to Utah, where he continued his studies until he was fifteen, four years in Corinne, and two years each in the towns of Willow creek and Farmington. He then started out for himself, making his way to Montana and arriving in Missoula in the fall of 1878 without a cent of money and minus an undershirt and coat. He was at the time but sixteen years of age, but was not lacking in courage or self-reliance. He secured work on a ranch, learned the business in all its details and continued to be engaged in work of this nature until 1885, when he filed claims on his present ranch, located on Camas prairie, one and one-half miles south of Potomac, which is his postoffice address. Here he has a finely improved place of 240 acres, where he has erected an attractive and commodious residence and other substantial farm buildings, while he has machinery of modern order and all necessary equipments.

Mr. Slocum is thoroughly progressive, has shown marked business ability and has attained a notable success by worthy means, being held in the highest confidence and esteem by all who know him and recognized as one of the representative men. He is devoted to his family, and is giving his children the best possible educational advantages, being deeply appreciative of the true values of life and aiming to do good through his efforts and influence. His ranch is devoted to general farming and stockraising, and he has been signally prospered.

In November, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Slocum to Miss Rhoda Lish, who was born in California, and is a twin sister of Mrs. Rachel Nelson, wife of Frank Nelson, to whom individual reference is made on another page. Mrs. Slocum is the daughter of George W. and Rachel (Sharp) Lish, natives of California, who now make their home in Drummond, Mont. She is the mother of seven children, Levina, Emily, Mettie, Gertrude, Rhoda Ellen, George Merritt and Grace A. In politics Mr. Slocum gives his support to the Democratic party, and he is ever ready to lend his aid and influence in advancing the legitimate interests of his county and state.

JAMES H. KENNEDY.—It is doubtful whether there will appear in this work the record of a life which has been more varied or prolific in interesting incidents than that of the honored subject of this review. He is of distinctive individuality, and stands as one of the sterling pioneers of the northwest. The story of Mr. Kennedy's career reads like a romance, and to rehearse the details of that story would demand space far exceeding the prescribed limitations of a work of this nature. This prosperous and popular citizen of Gallatin county, who is known far and wide as "Uncle Jim Kennedy," was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wis., October 30, 1832, the son of Ambrose and Mary (McDowell) Kennedy. The former was born in Charlotte, S. C., but in 1829 removed to Wisconsin, then practically a wilderness, where he remained until 1833, removing thence to Iowa, where he remained about two decades, and taking up his residence in Minnesota in 1854. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during his entire life, and had the distinction of being a pioneer of what are now three prominent states of the Union. While a resident of Iowa he served six years as sheriff of Clayton county. His death occurred near St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, also born in South Carolina, died at the old Minnesota home at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of sixteen children, of whom only four are living at the present time.

James H. Kennedy, our subject, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm. His educational advantages were limited, but he attended the district schools as opportunity presented, and while his father was sheriff of Clayton county he was enabled to attend the public schools of Elkader, the county seat. He assisted his father in his farming operations until attaining his legal majority. In May, 1853, with the courage of youth and animated by a spirit of adventure, he left the parental roof and started across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon. The most extraordinary phase of this venture, however, is that he made the entire trip from Minnesota to the

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Pacific coast on foot. After crossing the Mississippi he thereafter swam every stream of appreciable size which he encountered on the remainder of the journey. Mr. Kennedy arrived in Oregon in August, 1853. He soon secured a job at splitting rails, and before the end of the ensuing winter he had turned out 10,000 rails, receiving in compensation his board, and a horse, saddle and bridle. In the spring of 1854 he rode his horse to California—a distance of more than 400 miles. Upon starting he joined the forces enlisted for the Rogue river war in the state of Oregon. He states that Oregon still owes him $180 for his services in the army organized for the purpose of fighting the hostile Indians. When near the south line of Oregon an officer asked for two men who would volunteer to take a message to Yreka, Cal., a distance of seventy-five miles, a most perilous and hazardous undertaking. Mr. Kennedy and his partner, however, volunteered to make the trip, and when they were about to depart they were informed that the people of Yreka had agreed to pay the sum of $250 for the first Indian scalp delivered to them. The young men proceeded on their wild and lonely trip, and a few hours after climbing the first mountain and were starting on the descent, our subject descried an Indian not far distant, and immediately called his partner's attention to the fact. They both swung themselves over on the right side of their horses and out of sight of the wily savage, who immediately fired at them. By looking under the necks of the horses they were able to watch the manoeuvers of the Indian, who evidently imagined that he had killed or wounded both, as the crack of his gun and their falling from erect position were practically simultaneous. The Indian stood reconnoitering, and Mr. Kennedy's companion managed to level his gun on the savage and when the shot was fired the Indian fell to earth. They ran to him and promptly relieved him of his scalp. They had just started to resume their journey when our subject chanced to look back and was filled with amazement when he saw that their Indian was running at full speed in the opposite direction, it being evident he was simply wounded; but his stoical nerve was shown in the fact that he made no outcry when his scalp was unceremoniously lifted. The young men had no further difficulty on their trip, and when near Yreka they cut the scalp in two pieces, and each fastened his section of the gory trophy to his horse's bridle. They rode into the town at full speed and with the distinctive flourish of the frontier days, prompted by the natural ebullitions of youthful energy and abandon. The people of the town had seen them from a distance, and so unusual was it for anyone to come from that direction on horseback that the entire population turned out to receive them, and they were feted and made much of during their brief sojourn in the town. They delivered the message and also received the bounty of $250 for the Indian scalp. Mr. Kennedy remained in California until October, 1856, when he set sail for South America, thence went to New York, and finally returned to Minnesota for a visit with his parents. He afterwards went to Kansas, taking up a tract of land and there devoting his attention to ranching until 1864. In the interim, however, in April, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Second Battalion Kansas Volunteers, with which he served until that fall, when he was paroled. In 1864 he started for Montana, driving a yoke of oxen, and upon arriving in the Gallatin valley he took up a tract of land, a portion of his present fine ranch, located about three miles south of Belgrade, his postoffice address. When he arrived in Gallatin county all he had as the foundation of his present substantial fortune was three yoke of oxen, one cow, a small amount of provender and $100 in greenbacks, worth less than half their face value in gold. His first home was the usual little log cabin of the frontier, and here he installed his Lares and Penates, and that these household gods have been propitious during the succeeding years is evident when we consider the success which has attended our subject's well directed efforts. From the original claim of 160 acres Mr. Kennedy's estate has been increased until it now comprises 640 acres, located in the garden spot of Montana.

Several years ago Mr. Kennedy decided that he had accumulated sufficient property and had labored so incessantly that he was entitled to enjoy the fruits thereof. He has since traveled extensively and found much pleasure. On one occasion he made a long trip through the Pacific coast country, looking for a more desirable place of residence in which to pass the evening of his life; but he returned fully satisfied that his Montana ranch and Montana's climate offered more attractions than any place he had visited. In 1897 he made another extended trip, visiting points of interest along the Pacific coast, including San

Francisco and Los Angeles, thence proceeding to the national capital, he stopped at El Paso, New Orleans and Galveston, returning home by way of Indianapolis and Chicago. In 1901 Mr. Kennedy returned from another tour, during which he visited his boyhood home and his old home in Kansas; going thence to Arizona and California, returning by way of Salt Lake City to his home.

Mr. Kennedy is a man of genial nature and wins the friendship of all whom he meets. He is generous and kindly, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in affliction or need. Of broad information and force of character, his varied experiences and powers as a reconteur make him an interesting conversationalist and companion, and he is always in demand for the recital of tales of frontier life. His life has been one of inflexible integrity, is well known throughout the state and is a general favorite, as is shown by the familiar appellation, "Uncle Jim Kennedy."

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and is a prominent member of the Montana Pioneers' Society. On September 3, 1857, in Kansas, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Stevens, who was born in Pennsylvania. She was a true companion and helpmeet to her husband during all the years of their happy married life, and her gentle and noble character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her life was a benediction to all whom it touched, and the immortal gained a new glory when death set its seal upon her mortal lips. She was summoned into eternal rest on December 16, 1897, at the old homestead in Gallatin valley, and was mourned by the entire community. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy nine children were born, of whom seven are living, all being married and well established in life, and all residing not far distant from the old homestead. Our subject has ten grandchildren. He claims to have the largest family, in weight, in the west, as the aggregate weight of his seven children reaches the total of 1.517 pounds.

WASHINGTON F. SLOAN.—The death of the late Washington Franklin Sloan, of Bozeman, at his home in that city on September 5, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight, removed one of the well known and useful citizens of Gallatin county. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., February 13, 1832, the son of James Sloan, of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky and after years of successful farming there died in 1856. Washington F. Sloan was educated in the country schools of his native state, and after the death of his father removed to Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1860 he went to Santa Fe, N. M., with a freighting outfit, and from there to Pike's Peak, where he followed mining. In 1863 he came to Montana, locating first at Bannack. After a short time he removed to Virginia City (June 6, 1863) and again engaged in mining, taking out $31,000 worth of gold in six weeks. He soon spent all this, however, in mining ventures at Alder gulch. In 1865 he went to Last Chance gulch and thereafter passed a number of years mining there, at Diamond City and at White's gulch. In 1872 he returned east and remained through the winter in Kentucky and Missouri. In the spring of 1873 he returned to Montana, taking up his residence near Gallatin City, at the head of the Missouri, and engaged in the stock business. Later he removed to Shields river, and there continued his operations in stock until 1877. In the spring of 1878 he made his home at Bozeman, and formed a partnership with Alexander Proffit in the stock and butchering business. In December, 1879, they sold the butchering outfit, but continued as partners in stock dealing for a short period, when they dissolved, and for a few years thereafter Mr. Sloan conducted the business alone. In 1880, '82, '86, he was treasurer of Gallatin county, and became interested in the Profitable Trail creek coal properties, to which he devoted his attention, after the expiration of his final term in office, until his death.

In politics Mr. Sloan was a Democrat, and was ever active and zealous in the service of his party. He was never in the military service in any way, but at times had great trouble with the Indians and hairbreadth escapes from their treachery and cruelty. On one occasion they shot his horse under him, while living on Shields river. Fraternally he was identified with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and with Bozeman Lodge A. O. U. W., having been a charter member of the latter. In November, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Blanch A. Daugherty, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jones) Daugherty, who removed into that state from Tennessee, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan had seven children, of whom William F., James H., Blanch D., Charles D., Mary and Robert E., are living; Margaret J. is deceased. Mr. Sloan was a member of the Christian church, being one of its organizers and main supporters. Mrs. Sloan is also a member of the same church. Mrs. Sloan's parents, after locating in Kentucky, remained there during life, her mother dying in 1858 and her father in 1886. The former was a member of the Christian church. They had a family of one son and five daughters: D. W. is a doctor in Arkansas, one sister in Kansas, and four sisters in Montana.

JAMES S. SMART.—Among the multitude of working men and women which foreign countries have contributed so freely to the growth and development of our country, no class is more thrifty or more generally useful than the hardy Welshmen who have come over in goodly numbers. Inured to toil and self-denial at home, they come in good form to grapple with the conditions that obtain in a new country, and they meet them with courage, resolution and masterful industry. High on the list of this class must be placed the name of James S. Smart, late of Willow creek, but now a resident of Bozeman. He was born in southern Wales August 3, 1833. His parents were William and Ellen (Carnes) Smart, also natives of the same region, and belonging to families who had lived there for generations. The Smarts were engaged in mining almost from time immemorial, but with a forecast that was prudential as well as needful, were ever on the lookout for opportunity to better their condition. With this view William Smart, the father of our subject, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century while he was yet a single man, and spent six years looking about and experimenting in various ways and places, visiting Mexico and South America, part of the time in the employ of the British government. He returned to Wales and married, remaining at home until 1843, when he came again to America, leaving his family behind, as they were unwilling to cross the ocean. After a year in this country he went back to stay and did remain in his native land during the residue of his life. His son James, with whom we are more immediately concerned, received a limited education in Wales, and early in life went to work at the family occupation of mining; but after a short service at this was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to the boilermaker's trade, at which he spent the full term of five years, emigrating at its conclusion to the United States and settling in Pennsylvania. After a year in that state he went to Virginia and assisted for six or seven years in operating some of the infant mines of that great commonwealth. From there he removed to Illinois, and in the spring of 1863 came overland to Montana by way of Salt Lake City, where he left his family until he could establish himself comfortably in the mining districts of his new home. He located first at Virginia City, and gave himself up to the hopes and fears and relentless toil of a miner's lot for two years with a fair degree of success, although working for wages. He then returned to Salt Lake, bought cattle and removed them and his family to Idaho. There he engaged in stockraising for the next two years at the end of which he returned to Montana, locating at Lincoln gulch and carrying on for two years more a profitable dairy business. By this time he was prepared both in disposition and means to locate himself permanently on a farm, which he did at an eligible site on Willow creek, where he remained until 1901, when poor health induced him to sell out and move to Independence, Mo., for a more retired life, where he died January 2, 1902. Mr. Smart was married in November, 1857, to Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Wales, daughter of Evan Davis, who emigrated from his native country and settled in Ohio and some years later removed to Kentucky, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Smart were the parents of one child who died in infancy. Their removal from Willow creek was deeply regretted by the whole community by whom they were held in the highest esteem, and the news of his recent demise will be sincerely mourned by his numerous friends in Montana.

CHARLES A. SMITH.—Among those winning a due measure of success in connection with farming and stockgrowing in Park county, is Mr. Smith, who is one of the wellknown and highly esteemed ranchmen in the vicinity of Fridley, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Smith was born in Fulton county, Ill., on August 25, 1859, the son of Henry and Jane (Merrill) Smith, natives of Ohio and Illinois. The father had removed from Ohio to Illinois when a young man, where he engaged in farming. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Merrill. They were the parents of two children, Charles A. and Isabel, the wife of John Moore, of Clinton, Mont. The mother passed away in 1864. The father consummated a second marriage, the bride's name being Miss Lucy Kidd. They have nine children. In 1897 the father came to Montana and now resides on a ranch adjoining his son, Chas. A. Smith.

Educated in Illinois, where he pursued his studies in the public schools, Charles A. Smith assisted his father on the farm until 1878, when he came to Missouri, locating in Caldwell county, where he followed agriculture until the spring of 1885, the year of his arrival in Montana. He located in the Yellowstone valley, and a year later filed a preemption claim, to which he has added a tree claim, their acreage constituting his present ranch. He here began operations by raising horses, but eventually disposed of this stock, changing to cattlegrowing, later leasing a large band of sheep and he has since raised both lines of stock, keeping from seventy-five to 100 head of cattle and grazing about 2,500 sheep. He also raises large crops of hay, the annual yield being from 300 to 400 tons.

Mr. Smith is progressive in his methods and is highly respected by all who know him. He gives his support to the Republican party, and for a number of years gave effective service as a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. On November 11, 1880, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Karnes, born in Defiance county, Ohio, and one of the six children of Alfred F. and Mary J. (Spencer) Karnes, likewise natives of the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, Albert, a student in the State University at Bozeman, Walter, William, Ray and Edith. In order to afford the best possible education to his children, Mr. Smith employs a private tutor during the winter months. The family home is an attractive one and a center of refined hospitality.

CHARLES A. SMITH.—The career of Mr. Smith has been a varied and interesting one and has now reached a culmination in a success that is distinctly worthy the name. He was intimately concerned in the life on the frontier in the early days when Montana was still in practical isolation from the rest of the world, has the distinction of being the first settler where is now the thriving village of Harlem, Choteau county, has been prominent in the state's industrial development, and is now president of the Harlem Mercantile Company, whose business is of extended scope. He is thus assuredly entitled to classification among the progressive and representative men of our great commonwealth. He was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on May 15, 1855. His father, Adam L. Smith, was a native of Scotland, born in the famous old city of Edinburgh, where he was reared and educated until his emigration to America when he was nineteen years of age. He located at Xenia, Ohio, thus becoming a pioneer of the Buckeye state, then considered a portion of the "far west." Here he was engaged in merchandising for a number of years, and during the Civil war he served one year in an Ohio regiment. He then returned to his home and engaged in contracting and building, in which he was very successful. He took an important part in public affairs, being held in the highest esteem, and during the long years of his residence in Greene county he served in nearly every office of public trust in the gift of the people of the city and county. He died at Xenia in 1896, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Gano, was born in 1829, of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and she continued to make her home at Xenia until at a venerable age she was called to those activities that know no weariness, her death occurring on December 22, 1900.

Charles A. Smith attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of twelve, when he found employment on a neighboring farm, where he remained for eight years. In 1875 he started for the Black Hills, where the gold excitement was at its height, but was deflected from that region on account of the hostility of the Indians, and came through to the old city of Bismarck, N. D., where he engaged in chopping wood during the winter. The following spring he drove a six-mule team in the United States service in connection with the Custer expedition, and, upon arriving at the mouth of the Tongue river in the fall of 1876, assisted in the building of the cantonment. Thereafter he continued as government teamster with Gen. Miles, and he was one of a party, consisting of Matthew Carroll, L. M. Black, Maj. Pease and others, who founded the old town of Miles City on the Yellowstone river, the present location being adopted some time later. From 1877 until 1881 Mr. Smith was in the government pack train service, in which connection he went from Fort Keogh to Fort Assinnaboine in 1879, where he was located during the construction of the governement post buildings. In the spring of 1881, in company with Robert Main, he went to Rocky Point on the Missouri river, where they established a traders' store which they conducted until 1884. In the fall of that year occurred the stampede of gold seekers to Alder gulch in the Little Rockies, and Mr. Smith joined in the rush to the new diggings, and there he remained one year. In the fall of 1885 he entered the employ of Thomas O'Hanlon, post trader at Fort Belknap, and there he remained until the fall of 1888.

In the following spring he went to St. Paul's mission on the Belknap Indian reservation, and the ensuing autumn he located on the site of the village of Harlem, in Choteau county, where he opened a store in a tent, being the first settler in the town. He there continued in business until 1895, when he returned to Fort Belknap, where he became post trader and there remained until January, 1901. In the meantime, in 1898, he had effected the organization of the Harlem Mercantile Company, and within the same year a large brick store was erected in the village in which a large and select stock of general merchandise was installed. The business has since been successfully continued and its trade extends over the wide radius of country normally tributary to the village. The officers of the company are as follows: C. A. Smith, president; R. F. Murray, vice-president, and J. C. Elder, secretary and treasurer. Since leaving Fort Belknap Mr. Smith has maintained his residence in Harlem, and is actively associated with the mercantile company. Mr. Smith has been a prominent worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party, of whose cause he has ever been a loyal and ardent supporter. In the fall of 1896 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Choteau county and gave most efficient service for four years. Fraternally he is identified with Great Falls Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Havre. In the city of Fort Benton, Mont., on September 10, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Olson, a native of Sweden, where she was born in 1872, and they have three children, Hazel, born on September 4, 1893, Estella, born August 23, 1895, and Charles A., Jr., born January 11, 1897.

HARRY L. SMITH.—Coming to Montana as a child in the early pioneer days, and now one of the progressive farmers and dairymen of Gallatin county, Mr. Smith was born in St. Joseph, Mo., January 13, 1861, the son of Robert and Mary S. (Oliver) Smith, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. His father enlisted in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war, but his enlistment was not of his own choosing. He had gone out skirmishing and upon his return declared he had seen enough of war and to avoid further trouble took the oath of allegiance to the "Union." But this did not end it. He was persecuted and finally thrown into prison by William Penick, then holding a position of authority with the Union forces at St. Joseph, Mo. Smith had formerly been employed by Penick, but that did not prevent his being sent to Alton prison. Smith, however, hid in the pilot house of the boat in which he was being taken to prison, and when the ferry returned to St. Louis escaped on it. For a week he lay in hiding between St. Joseph and New Orleans and had many escapes from capture. Finally he resolved to join the cause which held his sympathies and entered the Confederate service, in which he remained until his death, at the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. The Inland Monthly Magazine, of St. Louis, in its January, 1874, number, gives a graphic account of his death. He was quartermaster, with rank of major, under Gen. Marmaduke, but stipulated that this position should not prevent him from fighting, and accordingly he was with the advance whenever battle was threatened. On one occasion, Gen. Marmaduke, pursued by a superior force, and a great danger of capture at the St. Francis river, then in flood, sent Maj. Smith with 100 men to provide for crossing. The only tools at hand were a few axes, but by hard work Maj. Smith made a raft of big logs which he swung into position by night, and secured with grape vines, so that the army crossed without loss of man, horse or wagon.

Knowing for some weeks that an attack was to be made upon Helena, Maj. Smith had conviction that he should then be killed. He arranged his personal affairs in that belief, wrote an affectionate farewell to his wife, gave instructions for the education of his child, and when the summons came which meant to him inevitable death, he cheerfully obeyed. On a hill crest swept by sharpshooters he had rallied volunteers to man a gun when Gen. Marmaduke rode by, to whom Smith jestingly showed a bullet hole in his hat. The General sharply ordered him away from such desperate exposure. Smith pleaded "One more shot, General, one more shot." "Mind, Bob, only one," said the General, and rode on. But with that last shot the fighting quartermaster fell, one ball through his shoulder, another through his heart. After the close of the war Mrs. Smith remained in Missouri and Kansas until 1869, when she accompanied her brother-in-law, Dr. Achilles Lamme, to Gallatin county, Mont. Specific reference to the family is made in the sketch of Edwin B. Lamme, on another page of this work. Mrs. Smith and her child remained on Dr. Lamme's ranch a few months, and then removed to Bozeman, where, on October 16, 1870, she was married to John S. Mendenhall, then engaged in merchandising with Dr. A. Lamme and his stepson, John L. Harlowe, under the firm name of A. Lamme & Co., one of the influential citizens of Gallatin county. His death occurred in Bozeman, February 1, 1896.

To the public schools of Bozeman and a three-months business course in Helena Harry L. Smith is indebted for his education, and after leaving school was given a position in the store of his stepfather, which he held until the death of that gentleman, who had shown Harry a truly paternal care. While thus employed Mr. Smith made small investments in live stock, and after the death of Mr. Mendenhall, ill health, which had greatly impaired and at last destroyed his hearing, thus rendered him unfit for commercial life, turned his attention to agriculture and stockraising. He first occupied a portion of his present ranch, and in 1893 purchased 160 acres, and now has an estate of 240 acres, practically all of which he has redeemed from a wild condition and brought to a high state of cultivation. It is located one mile northwest of Bozeman, where his mother makes her home. The entire tract is under effective irrigation, and the principal crops raised are grain and clover hay, the annual yields being large. Mr. Smith also conducts a very profitable dairy business, having about thirty fine milch cows, principally Jerseys. His ranch is equipped with the best of modern improvements, including a fine two-story residence, which he recently erected. It is one of the attractive homes of this signally favored section of the state.

Mr. Smith has passed nearly all his life in this county, and to him is given the fullest confidence and respect of those who have been familiar with his career or met him in business or social relations. His political proclivities lead him to render a stanch support to the Prohibition party, and he shows vital interest in all that concerns the welfare of the county and state. On October 17, 1894, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sarah J. Sword, who was born in Mahoningtown, Pa. She died a few months after her marriage.

JAMES H. SMITH.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, we must return in tracing the genealogy of Mr. Smith, since many generations of the family have there maintained their home, where the original American ancestors located in early Colonial days, coming from Germany. Mr. Smith was born in Loudoun county, Va., on April 16, 1847, the son of William and Caroline (Wenner) Smith, natives of the same county, as was also Jacob Smith, the grandfather. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Smith, William Wenner, born in Loudoun county, was an active participant in the war of 1812. His father was a Hessian soldier who came to this country during the Revolution. William and Caroline Smith were parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom James H. was the second.

James H. Smith was educated in Virginia as a student in private schools, remaining on the paternal plantation until his eighteenth year, when he went to Maryland and learned the blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty-two years he returned to Virginia for a year, was thereafter one year in northern Indiana and then he went to Missouri, where he also stayed one year and then started for Montana, coming to Corinne, Utah, and thence by what he calls "lightning mule conveyance," to Virginia City, where he arrived on April 28, 1873, having had comparatively a pleasant trip. For a few months he engaged in mining in Alder gulch, whence he went to Laurin, where he worked at his trade until 1887, conducting a shop of his own and meeting with fair success. In 1887 Mr. Smith purchased land in Paradise valley, where he now has a ranch of 480 acres, well improved and located twelve miles south of Livingston, which is his postoffice address. He has been successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, while in horses he has raised some fine Normans, for which he has received large prices. Politically he gives support to the Republican party and has not been an aspirant for official preferment, though he has rendered efficient service as school trustee, and is regarded as one of the representative men of this section.

On January 18, 1876, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stees, born in Mount Carmel, Wabash county, Ill., the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Sipe) Stees, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of four daughters. Mr. Stees came to Montana in June, 1873, locating in Virginia City, where his daughter, Mary E., joined him in August, 1875, and where her marriage occurred. Shortly after this the father removed to Butte where he resided until July 20, 1899, when he died. He was one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the state, having served as grand master of the grand lodge and being the oldest Odd Fellow at his death. His remains laid in state in the Odd Fellows hall at Butte before their removal to Illinois for interment. The mother of Mrs. Smith died when her daughter was but thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's three children are Edna, Harry and Maud, who is attending the university at Bozeman.

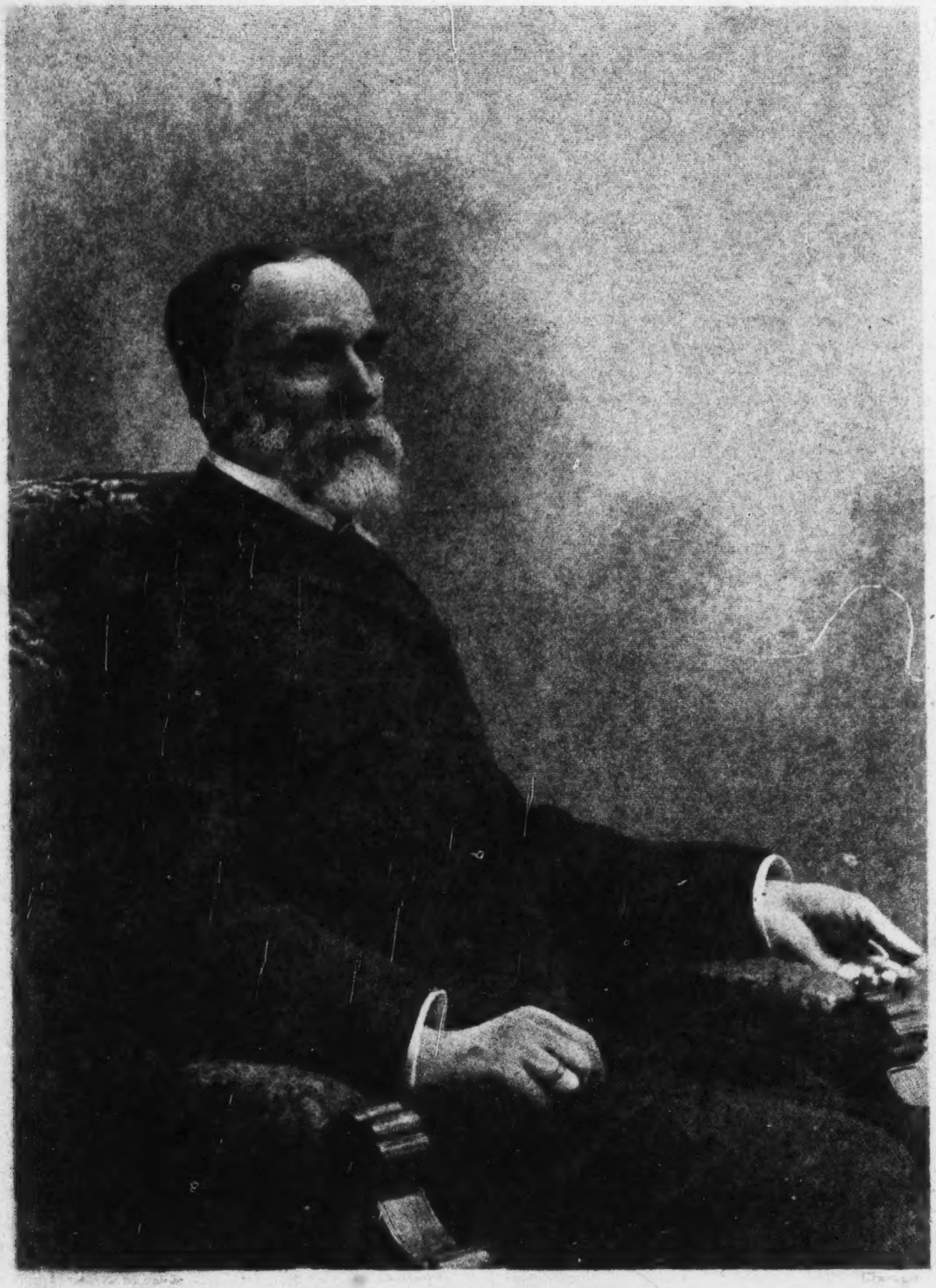
JAMES S. SMITH is an enterprising and successful miner and operator in mining properties, who has been a resident of Helena since 1893. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 18, 1845, and is a son of John and Martha (Kirkwood) Smith, natives of Belmont, Ohio, where the father was engaged in the flouring mill business. James S. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Belmont, attending the public schools of his native town until his seventeenth year, when, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted, in November, 1861, in Company H, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Sleigh. Later the regiment was under the command of Col. McGroarty. The regiment was assigned to the department of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Fremont, and went to New creek, W. Va. He participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and with Gen. Pope in his campaign from the Rappahannock to Bull Run. Following the second battle of Bull Run he was in Washington, D. C., in defense of that city. In December, 1862, his regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg to support Gen. Burnside, and later to Chancellorsville, thence to Gettysburg and back into Virginia. The regiment was then assigned to Gen. Hooker's command and joined the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, Tenn. After the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Mr. Smith's regiment joined in the column sent to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville and, following this service, returned to Chattanooga. After re-enlisting as a veteran he returned home on a thirty-days furlough, his first leave of absence, and rejoined his regiment, then with the Twentieth Corps under Gen. Hooker, at Chattanooga. Commencing May 8, 1864, the command participated in the Atlanta campaign, under Gen. Sherman, and for ninety days was constantly under fire, the first engagement being at Rockyface Ridge, followed by Resaca, Kingston, New Hope, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw and Peach Tree creek. After the capitulation of Atlanta he remained at that city until Sherman made the historical "March to the Sea." He participated in the battle of Bentonville, and following the juncture with Gen. Schofield's corps the regiment started after Gen. Joe Johnston, overtaking his cavalry at Raleigh, where the army remained during the negotiations at Durham station for the latter's surrender. The line of march was then taken up for Washington City, going by the way of Richmond, Va. Mr. Smith remained in Washington until after the grand review of the war veterans and with his regiment went to Louisville, Ky., to await orders, it appearing that the United States would be drawn into the Mexican-Maximillian imbroglio through the French occupation under Marshal Bozaine. But word having been received of the retirement of the French troops, and that the Mexicans were able to cope with Maximillian themselves, they were ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out, and on July 15 Mr. Smith received an honorable discharge, having given nearly four years of gallant, patriotic service to his country. Out of 101 men in the original enlistment of his company only eleven remained to be mustered out.

Following Mr. Smith's service in the army he went to Smith's Ferry, in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he engaged in buying and selling oil. In this business he met with financial reverses. Having decided to visit Montana, then in the full flush of profitable placer mining, he started in April, 1868, for the Treasure state, and arrived at Fort Benton by the Missouri river route, in June, continuing on to Georgetown, being in the employ of the Pittsburg & Montana Gold Mining Company, and having with him a quartz mill. This machinery was freighted to its destination, he making the journey by coach. Here he remained until 1870, having superseded Gen. Ewing as general manager. In 1870 he removed the mill to Indian creek, Jefferson county, where he operated it until he had extracted all the surface ore, and in 1874 he removed to what is known as the Park "Jaw-bone Mine." Mr. Smith then sold out, and engaged in placer mining on his own account, making quartz mining a side issue. Here he continued until 1893, and secured possession of the Diamond Hill property. This he sold out to Miller, Cooney & Co., and in 1895 went into the mercantile business at Winston, Broadwater county, at that time a part of Jefferson county. Mr. Smith is still a heavy holder of quartz property which he is leasing, together with placer ground on Indian creek. From 1880 until 1890 he was engaged in stockraising in addition to his mining interests, usually wintering from 100 to 200 head of cattle.

December 1, 1875, Mr. Smith was married at Radersburg, Mont., to Miss Catherine Twombly, of Denver, Colo., a daughter of George Twombly. To them have been born five children, namely: Della M., Benjamin F., Martha E., Grace Kirkwood and Edie St. Clair. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic; personally and socially he is greatly esteemed for his high character and superior business ability; while financially he has, since his first residence in the territory, been eminently successful.

ALBERT KLEINSCHMIDT.—This leading merchant and representative business man of Montana, who has inspired and carried out many important enterprises for the development and improvement of the state, and has been connected with extensive mercantile, mining and agricultural interests in several states, was born in Prussia, in July, 1844, and emigrated to the United States when he was but fourteen years old. During 1858-60 he was learning the tanner's trade at Hermann, Mo. He then entered mercantile life with a large dry goods house in St. Louis, and in 1861 he went into business for himself. In 1865 he went from Lawrence, Kan., in charge of a train of ten teams loaded with goods for Albuquerque, N. M., and in 1866 loaded a train at Leavenworth, Kan., for Helena, Mont., where he arrived late in the year, and started in business with partners under the firm name of Wm. H. Weimar & Co. This firm was succeeded by that of Kleinschmidt & Brother, Mr. Kleinschmidt's brother, Reinhold H., having followed him to New Mexico and later to Montana, where he joined him in a partnership that was dissolved in 1880, Mr. Albert Kleinschmidt withdrawing from the concern.

Albert Kleinschmidt has been identified in a leading way and in many capacities with the development and upbuilding of the far west. He constructed three of the largest canals in Montana, the Florence, the Chestnut and the Gallatin, and was the originator of the great system of irrigation that has done so much to fertilize and fructify the Yakima valley in the state of Washington. He has also been a contractor and builder of houses on a large scale. A number of the best and most imposing buildings in several Montana cities are the products of his skill and enterprise. As early as 1879 he appreciated the wonderful climate and agricultural resources of southern California, and planted in that favored section several hundred acres in a vineyard, and a large tract in oranges and other citrus and semi-tropical fruits. To all of his enterprises he imparted his own indomitable spirit, giving them vigor, productive vitality and rapidity and firmness of growth. Obdurate conditions have bent to his will; adverse circumstances have yielded to his shrewdness and energy; men and nature have paid tribute to his commanding ability. In 1885 he purchased for himself a large tract of copper-bearing mineral ground in the Seven Devils district of Idaho. Among its rich veins is the renowned and phenomenal copper deposit known as the old Peacock Copper mine. In order to open up this district he constructed a steamboat on Snake river near Huntington, Ore., which made a number of successful trips, connecting with the



Albert Kleinschmidt

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Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

Albert Klinschmidt

Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's lines and a wagon road that he had built from the Peacock mine to Snake river, a distance of twenty-two miles and a descent of 7,500 feet, with an average grade of seven per cent. These mines would have been developed in 1889, but, owing to the failure of the Sacretan copper trust then in existence, the price of copper was reduced to less than the cost of production and the development of the mines was deferred. The district is now yielding impressive proofs of Mr. Kleinschmidt's knowledge of the art of mining and his excellent judgment with regard to mineral-bearing belts.

Mr. Kleinschmidt is yet in the prime of life, and apparently the days of profitable work in store for him are many, although his achievements already surpass those of most men. He has ever been energetic, liberal and public-spirited, but with no outward show or demonstration. He has reared and educated a family of three daughters and six sons, who were all born in Helena, on lot No. 22 Jefferson street, where he has resided with his family since June, 1869, the year of his marriage with Miss Ellen Harrison, a native of Missouri, who still abides with him. To the affairs and management of the Helena Hardware Company, which he founded in 1880, and already well developed, of which he has been the president from its organization, Mr. Kleinschmidt now devotes a portion of his time and attention to its further development. It is the oldest corporation in the state under one continuous management, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business.

The life of this man has been a potent force for good in many ways and many places. It has set in motion numerous productive enterprises whose benefits are abundant and far-reaching. And his active mind is still evolving means and plans of improvements for the communities in which he is interested, with as much sagacity and fertility as he exhibited in his earlier manhood.

THOMAS F. SMITH.—The descendant of a long line of Irish ancestry who were always active in the service of the state in times of war and diligent and skillful in the arts of peace, Thomas F. Smith, of Three Forks, aptly illustrates in the vigor and success of his business career and the graces of his personality the best traditions of the family and the most admirable traits of good American citizenship. He was born at Boulder, Jefferson county, Mont., September 22, 1867. His father, John Smith, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Annie Smith, also of Irish parentage, was born in midocean while her parents were en route to America. Philip Smith, the grandfather of our subject, came to the United States as a young man, and after spending some years in Wisconsin removed to Colorado, where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Montana, traveling the entire distance without trouble with the Indians or other incident worthy of note. He rested for a short time at Virginia City and then located permanently at Boulder, where he spent the rest of his life. The parents of our subject were married at Alder gulch, and soon after took a trip to Salmon river; but in 1866 they returned to Boulder, located in that neighborhood and engaged in stockraising and farming.

Mr. Smith was educated in the schools of Boulder, supplementing his training there by a course in the Business College at Helena. He then took up mining as an occupation and spent five or six years at it and prospecting, but with such indifferent success that he returned to stockraising; and his father dying soon after, he took charge of the homestead for the next three years. At the end of that time he went into the employ of the Empire Cattle Company as a buyer. The head office of the company is at Helena and its principal seat of operations at Chinook, but Mr. Smith makes his headquarters at Three Forks, from which he has easy access to all parts of the state into which his business takes him. The company operates on a scale of considerable magnitude, handling about 2,000 head of cattle a year, and keeping for their use large tracts of grazing ground on Milk river, four miles from Chinook.

Mr. Smith was married January 3, 1893, to Miss Katie B. Ryan, of Boulder, a daughter of Edward Ryan, of that town, whose record is fully set forth on another page of this volume. Their children are Lawrence W., Thomas F., George W. and Clarence, all young, but adding to the interest and attractiveness of their pleasant home, which is a hospitable resort for their many friends. Mr. Smith has four sections of government land leased near Three Forks, which he uses for pasturage and producing hay for the company's cattle, of which he feeds a great number. He cuts about 150 tons of excellent hay each year from this land. He is a progressive and energetic man in his business, letting no chance escape him to push it to the best conclusion, and using superior judgment in all its phases. He enjoys in a high degree the respect and confidence of his employers, and in the communities in which he operates most largely is held in the highest esteem by people generally. Socially he is obliging, entertaining and companionable, and has a warm place in the hearts of his numerous friends.

GEORGE T. SPARRELL, one of the enterprising and representative agriculturists of Madison county, is thoroughly a man of the west, imbued with its spirit through long association with its productive activities. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., on April 21, 1855, the son of G. H. and Augusta (Peggott) Sparrell, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, and his father a carpenter and builder. In 1861 the family removed to Omaha, Neb., and shortly afterward to Utah, where was their home until 1865, the father having come to Montana in June, 1864, and returning to Utah for his family. They came back with him to Virginia City, which was their home for several years, the father working diligently at his trade, in which he was successful. Later they removed to Ruby valley, where with his carpenter work Mr. Sparrell engaged in farming. Two sons and two daughters enlivened their home.

George T. Sparrell remained at the parental home until 1871, when, visiting Silver Star and later Deer Lodge, he engaged in ranching on Spring creek in 1872, after which he removed to Willow creek, now Pony, and with his father, rented a ranch, putting in one crop only. George here assisted in rounding up stray horses and the funds from their sale were devoted to maintaining a public school in his neighborhood. He attended this school in the winter, duly profiting thereby. In the spring he engaged in butchering at Silver Star, continuing here for three years, then returned to Pony, and was employed in the Red Bluff mine for six months, again returning to Pony and thereafter passing seven years in the employ of J. H. Mallory in the mines.

In 1878 he went to the Cook ranch on Willow creek, where he raised one crop, and went to South Boulder, where he passed the winter, and then purchased the S. D. Bollinger ranch, on which he has since maintained his home, successfully engaged in general farming and cattleraising, his efforts having been well directed and attended with marked success. He has recently erected a commodious and attractive two-story brick residence, one of the fine homes of the county. Mr. Sparrell gives his support to the Republican party, and though not an aspirant for office, he has been given a distinct testimony of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the community, having served for nine years as road supervisor and for two years as school trustee. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Sacry, the daughter of J. W. Sacry, and a native of California. They have four children, Albert M., Ella Leone and Roy and Hazel, twins.

THOMAS S. SMITH.—One of the most progressive, studious and thrifty of those who follow the vocation of the old patriarchs in Montana is Thomas S. Smith, whose farm in the Bitter Root valley, near Carlton postoffice, is a model of neatness and taste, of skillful management and intelligent husbandry, of wise application of advanced ideas and generous appreciation of nature's responsive bounty. He was born on Christmas day, 1846, at Booneville, Mo. His parents were Charles H. and Mary Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Scotland. Of their eight children Thomas was the seventh. He attended the public schools in his native state until he was seventeen years of age, when impelled by a patriotic devotion to his section of the country, he enlisted in a company of Missouri volunteers for service in the Confederate army, and saw three years of arduous and exacting service in the cause he espoused. After the war was over, seeking his fortune where he deemed the opportunities best and most suited to his taste, he came to Montana in 1866, locating at Emmettsburg, where he secured a clerkship in a store at which he continued for fifteen years. He then carried on the grocery business on his own account at Philipsburg with gratifying success for ten years, part of the time conducting also a ranch he had purchased six miles south of the town.

After retiring from trade Mr. Smith devoted his time exclusively to his ranch for three years and then came to the Bitter Root country and bought the farm of 160 acres on which he now resides, located a mile and a half north of Carlton, in Missoula county. He at once planted 3,000 fruit trees as the nucleus of a future orchard, which are now rewarding the intelligent care he has bestowed on them with annual yields of fine fruit in large quantities, enabling him to make extensive shipments, especially of apples, to Montana markets, where his output has a high rank. Mr. Smith was married in November, 1895, to Miss Verda Horning, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Horning, of Carlton, where the nuptials were solemnized. They have two children, Thomas Sloan, aged five, and Millie, aged three. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but not an active partisan. He has never taken much interest in the fraternal orders, his family, his farm and his other business furnishing abundant occupation for both mind and body. He does, however, have great pleasure in the social relations of life, and delights in the visits and companionship of his friends, of whom he has a large number.

DATUS E. SPERRY.—That "Fate hates the slow and loves the bold," has been often said in many forms and many times proven in the history of mankind. A shining example of the successful bold is found in the career of Datus E. Sperry, who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., January 15, 1842, the son of Henry D. and Caroline Sperry, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut, who accompanied their parents to New York while yet in childhood. In 1868 Henry D. and his wife removed to Schoolcraft county, Mich., and there the father worked at his trade as a carpenter for a number of years and then turned his attention to farming, being successful in both occupations. He was a Whig in politics; both parents attended the Methodist church. His services to the community were valued, and were well exhibited in the office of township assessor, to which he was elected for several successive terms. The family consisted of seven children, of whom six are still living, namely: Amanda A., Datus E. (our subject), Mary A. R., Emily J. B., Francis B. and Charles B.; another son, Miles, is deceased. Mr. Sperry, our immediate subject received a limited education, being obliged to assist his parents on the farm when he was only twelve years old. He remained with them until he was twenty-four years of age, and then hired out as a farm hand until 1872, when he came to Montana and located in Sevenmile gulch, near Helena. Having purchased some land in partnership with his brother Miles, he began the life of a ranchman and engaging in raising good crops of grain and hay and large numbers of cattle and horses. The success of the brothers in this venture was good, and they continued operations until 1884, when they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Miles taking the ranch as his part of the property and Datus taking the stock. In 1885 our subject removed to the ranch he now occupies, which consists of a homestead claim of 160 acres located twenty-four miles northeast of Helena. On this he raises abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables, and conducts a dairy business which proves to be very profitable.

In politics he is a Republican. He finds the conditions of life in Montana much to his taste, furnishing opportunity for enterprise, rewarding diligence and thrift, and offering health and comfort to those who seek them with judgment and energy. Mr. Sperry was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Schroeder June 24, 1879. She is a native of Germany and daughter of Godfrey and Dorothy Schroeder, who emigrated from their native land and settled in Michigan, where the father worked at his trade as a cooper and prospered. They were members of the Lutheran church and in politics the father supported the Republican party. Their family consisted of two children, Amelia and Rachel, both of whom survive the parents, who died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have five children, namely: Carrie A., Bertha L., Arthur D., Fannie E. and Walter S.

LOUIS SPONHEIM, the present efficient and courteous postmaster of Basin, Jefferson county, was born in Norway, on December 5, 1863, the son of John and Anna (Olson) Sponheim. The father followed agricultural pursuits, to which he also added the trade of a blacksmith. On the rough Norwegian farm Louis had his first experience of labor and acquired a limited education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years, in 1879, he emigrated to the United States, never staying his progress until he reached Iowa. Here he added to the rudimentary education he had received by three years attendance in the schools, and in 1882 he engaged in farming in Minnesota. He later became an office clerk in the flour and feed store of Williams & Lawrence, at Minneapolis, where he remained two years.

In 1886 Mr. Sponheim came to Fort Custer, Mont., and joined Troop D, First United States Cavalry, and was active and faithful in service for two and one-half years. During this period he acted as canteen steward and he was honorably discharged in 1889. Returning to his old home in Norway he remained there until 1890, when he crossed the Atlantic again and hastened to Montana, coming direct to Helena. Here he purchased a home, in which he resided for one year, then engaged with the hardware firm of Sturrock & Brown, and later removed to Bozeman, where he was with the Pray Lumber Company until 1893. Thence he went to Basin, and conducted a popular hotel for seven years, and until 1900, when he engaged exclusively in mining, real estate and insurance, in which lines he still continues.

During his visit to Norway Mr. Sponheim was there married to Miss Julia Nelson, a daughter of Nelson Nelson. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Sponheim died in July, 1896, and on June 6, 1900, Mr. Sponheim wedded Miss Anna Dahlman, daughter of John Hamkey. Mr. Sponheim has been active in public affairs and in Republican politics. He was appointed a delegate to the international mining and irrigation convention, held in 1896, and was appointed postmaster of Basin by President McKinley in 1897. Fraternally he has touched every link of the Masonic chain to the thirty-second degree, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Daughters of Hermann, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (lodge and encampment) and the Patriarchs Militant. He has held offices in all of these orders. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among whom he is extremely popular and he is highly esteemed in his home community.

WILLIAM SPURGIN is one of the successful farmers and honored citizens of Missoula county, where he has made his home for nearly two decades. He served his country with utmost loyalty in the Civil war and in all relations of life he has been guided by those principles which imply sterling character and command respect and esteem. The Spurgin family was originally English and was established on American soil before the Revolution, and from an early epoch the name has been prominent in the south. William Spurgin was born on August 18, 1837, in North Carolina, the son of Isaiah and Mary (Davis) Spurgin, likewise natives of that state. The father was a Baptist clergyman and also conducted agriculture. He served in the ministry for fifty-six faithful years, and exercised a beneficent and widespread influence, being a man of unassuming nature and deep religious convictions. In 1840 he removed to the southern part of Missouri, and there continued his residence, his death occurring in Pettis county, at the age of seventy-six years. His beloved consort died in the same county in 1867. Of their children three sons and one daughter are yet living.

William Spurgin was reared and educated in Missouri, having the advantages of a refined home and the most gracious influences during the formative period of his character. He devoted his earlier years to farming, and later learned blacksmithing, which constituted his vocation in Missouri for twenty years, and which he continued for two years after coming to Montana. The arrival of Mr. Spurgin in Montana dates back to 1883, and in 1884 he purchased a fine farm located three and one-half miles south of the city of Missoula, which is now his postoffice address. This place comprises 400 acres of exceedingly prolific land, but he sold it, yet maintains his residence near by.

Early in the Civil war Mr. Spurgin's patriotism was aroused, and on June 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Missouri Mounted Infantry, commanded by Col. Montgomery, and served in these organizations for seven months, being a participant in several minor engagements, and taking part in the battle of Lexington, Mo., where he was taken prisoner by the forces of Gen. Price, but soon paroled and the regiment mustered out. In 1862 Mr. Spurgin re-enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry. After five months he was transferred to the Fiftieth Missouri, with which he served until the close of the war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged, as orderly sergeant. His regiment had been stationed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Mr. Spurgin received no wounds while in the service, but had his right arm broken on three different occasions, and this arm is now shorter than the other. In politics Mr. Spurgin is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Master Mason, holding membership in the lodge at Missoula. In February, 1867, Mr. Spurgin was united in marriage to Miss Orlena C. Reed, who was born in Missouri, and they had two children, Verdie and Minnie O. Mrs. Spurgin entered into her final rest in August, 1882, and on January 27, 1883, Mr. Spurgin consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Ruhamah P. Raper, born in Johnson county, Mo. They are members of the Baptist church and are well known and highly esteemed in the community.

BERNARD E. STACK.—Among those who have attained success in connection with the sheep industry in Fergus county and are numbered among the representative citizens of that section of the state is Mr. Stack, a progressive and capable business man. The Emerald Isle figures as the place of our subject's nativity, since he was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on June 15, 1856, being the son of John and Katie Stack, who emigrated thence in 1864 and located in LaPorte, Ind., in which state they passed the remainder of their lives, both having been devoted members of the Catholic church. The father gave his support to the Democratic party and his life was one of industry and inflexible integrity. Of the family of five children two are deceased, Mary and Julia, while those who survive are Gerald G., John H. and Bernard E., the immediate subject of this review. Bernard E. Stack received but a limited education in his boyhood. When but twelve years old he entered a printing office for the purpose of learning the trade. At the expiration of two years, however, he turned his attention to railroad work, securing a position as fireman on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, and later was employed in a similar capacity with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. In 1874 Mr. Stack started forth to seek his fortunes in the west. He first located at Denver, Colo., and devoted his attention to running stationery engines and working in sawmills. In 1875 he came to Montana, and locating in Helena was engaged in mining on Red mountain. He went to Butte in 1876, thence to Fergus county in 1883 and turned his attention to farming and stockraising, locating at a point six miles southwest of the village of Stanford, where he purchased a tract of 640 acres of land from Edward Ramsey. In 1898 he disposed of his horses and has since given the sheep industry his entire attention, but pays some attention to general agriculture. To his original ranch he has added 2,360 acres by purchase of adjoining tracts, bringing his estate up to the aggregate area of 3,000 acres, while he leases 1,280 acres of state land. He has 400 acres available for cultivation, and raises large crops of alfalfa, and devotes considerable attention to the raising of oats, barley, squaw corn and vegetables.

In politics Mr. Stack is an enthusiastic Republican. On August 26, 1885, Mr. Stack was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ziman, who was born in Prussia, the daughter of Gottleib and Mary Ziman, who emigrated thence when Mrs. Stack was a child. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and died in the state of Wisconsin in 1897, his widow passing away the succeeding year. Both were members of the Catholic church. Their three children, Mary A., John and Annie, survive them. Mr. and Mrs. Stack are both communicants of the Catholic church, in which faith they were reared.

REV. THOMAS F. STACK, assistant priest in the new and flourishing parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Butte, merits recognition among others of the earnest workers in the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in Montana. Thomas Francis Stack is a native of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born on October 11, 1874, the son of Thomas and Honora (Donoghue) Stack, both of whom were likewise born in old County Kerry and still reside in the Emerald Isle, the father being a merchant. For fifteen years a resident of the United States he eventually returned to his native land, and of his seven children Thomas F. was the second. Father Stack received preliminary education in the national and parochial schools and thereafter entered St. Michael's College, a preparatory institution, where he completed a three-years course, graduating in the class of 1893. The same year he matriculated in All Hallows College, Dublin, where he devoted special attention to philosophy, in which connection he won distinction, receiving several prizes.

In this well equipped institution, governed by the Vincencian fathers, he completed his theological course of two years, closing his studies there in

1898, when he came to the United States and in St. Bonaventure's College, at Allegany, N. Y., continued his preparation for his holy calling. Two years later, Father Stack had finished the prescribed course, and he was there ordained to the priesthood on July 16, 1900. He forthwith started for Montana, arriving in Helena on August 15, and reporting to Bishop Brondel. At the expiration of ten days he was assigned as assistant priest at Deer Lodge, where he remained six months, and, on March 15, 1901, he became assistant priest, under Father Callahan, at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Butte. Here he has entered with enthusiasm and devotion upon his duties, proving an able coadjutor to Father Callahan and striving to further in every possible way the material and the spiritual welfare of his parish. Father Stack is ably equipped for his work and his labors are certain to be cumulative in their power for good as the years continue to drop into the abyss of time.

EDWARD S. STACKPOLE.—Among the representative citizens of Deer Lodge county this gentleman stands prominent, not only as pioneer of the state, but for those sterling qualities which tend so strongly to influence for good a young and growing community. Mr. Stackpole is the present postmaster at Deer Lodge, a position he has practically held from the time when the town was established. Mr. Stackpole is a native of Kennebec county, Me., where he was born October 27, 1834, being the son of Peter Morrill and Mary (Dow) Stackpole, also born in the old Pine Tree state and representatives of prominent families of New England from the early Colonial period. Peter M. Stackpole was a manufacturer of woolen goods at North Vassalboro, and conducted quite an extensive business under the firm name of Stackpole, Pope & Company for a number of years. He died in that place in 1854, his widow surviving him many years, being summoned into eternal rest in 1900, at Amesbury, Mass., at the venerable age of ninety-four years. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and their lives were in harmony with the gentle and kindly teachings of that faith.

Edward S. Stackpole was educated in the schools of his native county, supplemented by a thorough course of study in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. Soon after leaving school he assumed charge of the store connected with the factory of Stackpole, Pope & Co., secured an interest in the business with which he continued to be identified until 1860, when he disposed of his interest and removed to California, making the trip to the Golden state by way of Panama and locating in San Francisco, where he found employment in a mercantile establishment. In 1863 he made the overland trip from California to Idaho, and at Centerville, Boise county, he conducted a mercantile business about two years. Returning to California in 1865, he soon after started east via the Nicaragua route, passing the winter with members of his family at Cleveland, Ohio. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Stackpole came to Montana, making the trip across the plains with the expedition composed of 120 wagons, commanded by Capt. James Fisk. He came at once to Deer Lodge county, locating at Red Mountain City, in the Highland district of what is now a part of Silver Bow county. Mr. Stackpole brought with him a stock of general merchandise, engaged in business and continued operations until 1870, meeting with excellent success. In that year he took up his abode in Deer Lodge, then a mere straggling village, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed postmaster, was removed under the administration of President Cleveland on the charge of "offensive partisanship." In 1898, however, Mr. Stackpole was again appointed to the office which he had filled so long and so acceptably, receiving his commission from President McKinley, and he is again postmaster, much to the satisfaction of his old-time friends and the general public.

Mr. Stackpole has always been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and has taken an active interest in forwarding the party cause. In 1895 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated, the normal political complexion of the county having been strongly Democratic at that time. In religion he is a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which the members of his family are communicants.

On the 5th of May, 1872, Mr. Stackpole was united in marriage to Miss Mollie McKinstry, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Thomas B. and Lavina (Wood) McKinstry, also natives of the old Hoosier state. The father died in Deer Lodge, in 1898, his widow surviving until April 24, 1901, her death occurring at Portland, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole are the parents of five children: Morrill D., Mary, Jessie, Theodate and

Harvey. Morrill D. is a graduate of the College of Montana, and is now superintendent of a mine at Mercur, Utah. The daughter, Mary, is also a graduate of the same institution. The family are prominently concerned in the social life of Deer Lodge, where their friends are numerous. Mr. Stackpole is now United States commissioner at Ketchikan, Alaska.

GEORGE H. STANTON.—Among those who have attained distinction and honor as representatives of the legal profession in Montana is Mr. Stanton, a leading member of the bar of Cascade county, who has held in the state official positions of trust and responsibility, being the present representative of his district in the senate of the Montana legislature. The law is a jealous mistress, and demands of her votaries a careful preliminary training, broad general information and clear judgment. In no other profession is there a career more open to distinctive talent, and advancement must come as the result of this and individual study and persistent application. Montana has been highly favored in the personnel of her bench and bar, and George H. Stanton may well be considered one of the representative members of the profession now in active practice within her confines. Mr. Stanton is a native of Indiana, being the son of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Stanton, both of whom died when our subject was a child. George H. Stanton was reared and educated in Indiana, receiving his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and thereafter matriculating in the Central Normal College, at Danville, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1887. In October of that year Mr. Stanton came to Great Falls, Mont., and engaged in civil engineering, devoting his attention to this line of work until 1889, when he had the distinction of being appointed clerk of the state constitutional convention, in which capacity he rendered most efficient service during the session of the convention which framed the present admirable constitution of the state; within the same year was appointed deputy clerk of the Eighth judicial district, with headquarters in Great Falls, retaining this incumbency until 1890, in the meanwhile taking up the reading of law with a view to making that profession his vocation in life. In the year last mentioned he entered the law department of Yale University, where he graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1893. On returning to Montana he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state in 1893. Resuming his residence in Great Falls he associated himself with his brother, John W. Stanton, in the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Stanton & Stanton. This alliance continued until July, 1899, when his brother removed to Butte, and since that time he has conducted an individual practice, retaining a clientage of representative character and being recognized as a forceful, skillful attorney and a safe, conservative counselor. He is attorney for several large corporations in the state, and his precedence is the natural sequence of his professional talent, his close application to business and his unvarying fidelity to the interests of his clients.

In 1896 Mr. Stanton was elected to the lower house of the Montana legislature, serving with distinction on the judiciary committee and proving one of the valuable working members of the house. In 1898 still further honor was conferred upon him, being elected to the state senate from Cascade county, and in the sessions of this deliberative body he has shown the same vital interest in conserving the welfare of the commonwealth and the same faithfulness and power which made him successful in his profession. His abilities were recognized and resulted in his appointment to membership on a number of the important senate committees and to his election to the office of president pro tem of the senate and chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Stanton gives his support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in insuring its success in the state. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is a young man of pleasing address and gracious personality, retaining the high regard of the people of his home county and gaining the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.—In connection with the advancement of civilization in Montana there has been no factor which has maintained so marked and beneficent an influence from the early days as the Catholic church, whose missionaries labored zealously among the Indians of the great northwest at a time when personal danger and manifold vicissitudes were to be encountered. The influence of the church can not be overestimated, and every historical compilation must needs give to its emissaries a full measure of honor for their work among the Indians and their efforts in the maintenance of peace. In this volume will be found many references to the missionary enterprises and individual labors of the representatives of the church, and we may here consistently enter brief record concerning St. Paul's mission, which is located on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation. The mission buildings include a church, separate schools for the boys and girls, a postoffice and needed residences. The mission was founded by the zealous Father Eberschwiler, in 1886, and remained in his charge until 1890, and from that year forward until 1894 Father Feusi presided over its work. There are now more than 100 children in the schools, and here most effective work is being done among the Indians in forwarding both their spiritual and temporal interests. The mission farm comprises 320 acres of exceptionally well watered and arable land, from which large crops are secured annually, special attention being given to teaching industrial lessons to the wards of the nation and of the mission.

HENRY C. HARRISON was born at Williamsburg, N. Y., September 15, 1829, and, after an active, useful and varied career, in which he saw much of the sunshine and much of the shadow of human experience, departed this life at Harrison, Mont., January 7, 1895, lamented in death as he had been esteemed in life by all who knew him. Mr. Harrison's mother died when he was an infant, and his father was a prominent contractor and builder, with too much business to give his family all the attention it needed and he desired. So Mr. Harrison passed his youth without a great amount of discipline, and owes his strong traits of character and the vigorous working out of his career more to inherent than external conditions. He secured what education he could at the public schools of New York state and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In early manhood he went to Chicago and engaged in contracting and building, erecting the first house that was built on the lake shore at Lakeview known as the Lakeview house. He remained some years in Chicago, and then went south, and was in that section when the war between the states broke out. He at once came north to Minneapolis and offered his services to the government as a soldier in defense of the Union, but was unable to pass the physical examination. Being disappointed in this regard, he opened a grocery store, which he conducted until the spring of 1862, when he came to Montana with Capt. Fiske's train, locating at Last Chance gulch, where he engaged for awhile in putting up hay, and then built some cabins, one of which is now (1901) standing in Helena.

About this time the residents at Bannack had trouble with the Indians, and sent to Last Chance for help. Nearly everybody went to their assistance, and Mr. Harrison was one of the first to volunteer. He remained at Bannack until the discovery of Alder gulch and joined the stampede to that place. He did not succeed in locating any paying ground of consequence, but followed contracting and building with good results, and started a sawmill in Granite gulch, which he ran at excellent profits until 1868, then removed to a ranch which he had located on Willow creek, in 1865, in company with D. E. Folsom, whose interest he had purchased in the meantime. Here he engaged in stockraising, making a specialty of fine Norman horses and shorthorn cattle, of which he had a considerable number when he died, although he had reduced them somewhat and turned his attention to the establishment of a large steam dairy, which Mrs. Harrison is still conducting. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Harrison has given her personal attention to the extensive interests he left, and has managed them with success and profit. There were about 900 acres in the ranch when he died, all practically under irrigation, and very productive of alfalfa, grain and garden vegetables. To this Mrs. Harrison has added by purchase 1,000 acres, and has kept up the stock and reputation of the farm, having now more than 100 superior horses and nearly as many fine milch cattle. The ranch is plentifully supplied with good buildings, and is thoroughly furnished with all appliances for its prosper use. Mr. Harrison was a prominent man in his section during his life, serving as county commissioner and in various other civil capacities.

Mr. Harrison was married May 8, 1869, to Miss Almirett Geer, a native of Ohio, whose father died about the time she was born, and whose mother died when she was eleven years old. She was left practically to her own resources and thereafter

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made her own way in the world until she married. She lived in the family of Col. W. F. Sanders for five years previous to their coming to Montana, and came through with them, remaining with them until 1865, then accepting employment in the office of the Montana Post as cook. She was one of the three women who made the first United States flag unfurled in Montana, which was flung to the breeze in Virginia City on July 4, 1864, and, owing to the divided state of feeling at the time, caused considerable trouble.

Mrs. Harrison is a lady of great executive ability and self-reliance. She has never faltered to accept a responsibility which belonged to her in the way of duty, and has made a reputation, enviable as well as wide spread, for resourcefulness and courage. At Snake river, when she was coming west, the ferryman refused to take her party across, and the leaders, seeking a ford pointed out by the Indians, got too far down the river, endangering the lives of the whole company. But, by great presence of mind and prompt action on the part of Col. Sanders, they were saved, the women being helped to safety first. An Indian offered Mrs. Harrison a seat on his horse, and although she had never seen him before, she was not afraid to accept his offer, and was thereby the first of the party to get ashore.

SIDNEY E. STEPHENS, who is recognized as one of the representative stockgrowers of Park county, has been a resident of Montana for more than a decade, and in the paternal line traces his ancestry back to stanch old Welsh origin, three brothers emigrating to the United States prior to the Revolution. The original name was Stephenship, a common patronymic in Wales, but the brothers changed it to the shortened form. One of these brothers was Joshua Stephens, who located in Berks county, Pa., and married Priscilla Humphrey, who bore him eight children, the sixth being Ebenezer David Stephens, the grandfather of Sidney E. Joshua and Minerva (Metcalf) Stephens were natives of Shelby county, Ohio, and New York, and became the parents of one son and one daughter, the latter now being a resident of Merrill, Wis.

Sidney E. Stephens was born on November 8, 1842, at Woodstock, McHenry county, Ill. As a young man his father had removed to Illinois, where he largely engaged in lumbering and sawmilling until his death, which occurred at the age of thirty years, just in the prime of his useful manhood. After the death of his father Sidney returned to Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he rejoined his mother in Wisconsin, she having remarried, and there he grew to maturity and was engaged at the carpenter trade until 1889. Within this time, however, the dark cloud of civil war had heavily rested over this country, and Mr. Stephens, being then twenty-two years of age, enlisted in 1864 in Company H, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, but at Grand Rapids was transferred to Company A. His command was first sent to Little Rock, Ark., where it was six months on provost duty, thence proceeding to Calvary Depot and Duvall's Bluff and having almost daily battles or skirmishes. They eventually reached Benton barracks, in St. Louis, Mo., and here Mr. Stephens was honorably discharged from service on June 19, 1865, victory having crowned the Union arms. He still signifies his interest in his old comrades in arms, by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stephens removed with his family to Montana in 1889, locating in Livingston, where he engaged in work as a carpenter and builder, until 1895, being successful in his efforts and controlling a representative business. In 1895 he erected the lease of the Zuber ranch on Shields river, and there he engaged in the raising of livestock until 1899, when he removed to the Fredericks ranch at the mouth of the same river, where he has continued operations, usually having about fifty head of cattle and devoting some attention to the raising of and dealing in horses. On October 19, 1866, Mr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Lombard, born in Gorham, Me., the daughter of James and Isabella (Currier) Lombard, both natives of Gorham. In their family were ten sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have three children, Minerva I., who was a successful teacher and is now the wife of Charles Cady, of Livingston; Mabel I., wife of George Marshall, of Livingston, and Arthur D., who is attending school in Livingston.

HENRY W. STEPHENS, M. D.—A prominent general practitioner of the old school of medicine, an expert in gynecology and the treatment of children, an insatiable inquirer after the truth and all the latest discoveries in his profession and making regular trips to the best seats of learning in the east for the purpose of finding out all about them, an active politician in the best sense and enjoying the confidence and support of his party in official station, administering the municipal affairs of his home city, as alderman and mayor, with the same skill and fidelity as he uses in his professional work, an enthusiast before the altars of several fraternal orders, and an ardent lover of the horse, man's noblest companion and the best friend in the animal world, Dr. Henry W. Stephens, of Anaconda, illustrates in a striking way the picturesque variety of occupation and experience involved in a characteristic American career. His eyes first opened to the light of day at St. Joseph, Mo., March 17, 1862. He is one of the twin children of Peter and Pernina (Crank) Stephens. His father was a Kentuckian, born in that state, at Louisville, about the year 1830. He is still living in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, and the good will of his friends and acquaintances at Anaconda. He was an artistic and prosperous cabinetmaker in Missouri, the state to which he emigrated in early manhood, and when the Civil war broke out he obeyed the call of his country to arms, joined a cavalry company of volunteers from Missouri, and spent three hard and trying years in the field. It seemed to come natural to him, however, for he was of a martial strain, having had ancestors in the war of 1812 and also in the Revolution. The Doctor's mother was a native of Ohio, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that state, early emigrants from England. She is not now living.

Dr. Stephens was educated in the public schools of his native town, being graduated from the high school there in 1879. He then pursued the full course of instruction at the St. Joe Medical School, spending four years in it, and being graduated in 1883. He began the practice of his profession at home and followed it there two years, one of them as resident physician at the City Hospital; then, feeling that there was greater opportunity for men of his cult in the far west, he removed to Anaconda, arriving October 4, 1886. From the very day of his graduation he has been in active practice, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the work. Since his arrival in the west he has made a specialty of diseases of women and children, and has won a well deserved reputation for skill, delicacy and progressive methods in this branch of the profession. Some of the operations he has been called on to perform have required the utmost steadiness and delicacy of manual application and the most exact knowledge of the parts under treatment and the proper method of dealing with them. There is often scarcely more than a hair's breadth between safety and a fatal result in the use of surgical instruments. But Dr. Stephens takes nothing for granted. He exhausts his opportunities to inform himself both in the theory and the actual practice of his department of medical science; and then he uses every precaution to secure the best results in the application of his knowledge. He began his specialty with a comprehensive and accurate course of instruction at a post-graduate school under Dr. Waldo, of New York, one of the most profound reasoners and dexterous practitioners known to this branch of the business, and has supplemented that with periodical visitations to the best hospitals in the east, accompanied with diligent study all the time, in order that nothing of value which may come to light in his line shall escape him. He is also a contributing member of the Montana State Medical Society, and takes a deep interest and a conspicuous part in its deliberations.

Notwithstanding the exactions of his growing practice, the Doctor has found time to devote to an intelligent participation in public affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and a firm believer in the policies of that party. But he realizes that municipal government is a matter of business rather than politics, and in the administration of the office of city alderman, to which he was elected for four years in succession, and in that of mayor, which he is now filling (1901), he has considered only the public interest as of primary importance. He was elected mayor by a majority of 800 votes, carrying every ward in the city and being the first man chosen to that office in Anaconda on the Republican ticket. He has also found time to give due attention to the claims which the fraternal orders make on a man of his social and companionable disposition. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor in the order. He is also a member of the Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The religious affiliations of himself and his family are with the Presbyterian church. His wife was Miss Katherine Alcott, of San Francisco, her people having emigrated to that city from Ohio in the 'seventies. They have five daughters, the oldest twelve and the youngest two years old. There is also an infant son.

It must not, however, be supposed that life is all work and strenuous effort with Dr. Stephens. To a man of his temperament there must be at proper times and within due bounds a form and a measure of recreation suitable to keep the currents flowing in their true balance. He finds this recreation in the sport afforded by good horses, of which he owns a pair. One of them is a Piedmont horse in the 2:20 class, and well repays the affectionate attention which he receives at the hands of his master. But every good horse has the Doctor's admiration and in him a keen and discriminating judge of its merits.

HENRY STERLING is one of the patriotic German-Americans to whom this country owes much for services contributed during the four-years struggle between the north and south. He was born in Hanover, Germany, June 10, 1841, and is a descendant of generations of soldiers who added lustre to German arms. His father, George Sterling, of Hanover, was by profession a soldier during many years of his eventful and distinguished life, but at times varied by the more peaceful avocation of agricultural pursuits. The grandfather, Henry Sterling, after whom our subject was named, was a distinguished soldier under Gen. Blucher, and participated in the decisive battle of Waterloo, which closed the military career of Napoleon.

Henry Sterling, our subject, one of a family of three sons, passed his early years in Germany, where he attended the neighboring public schools. In 1848 he suffered the loss of his mother, and seven years later, in 1855, at the age of fourteen years, he started for the United States, being unacquainted with a single passenger on the vessel. Arriving at Baltimore he went thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured work on a farm and remained in that vicinity until April 15, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. To this Henry Sterling promptly responded and enlisted in Company I, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Dumont. They were mustered in at Indianapolis, sent to western Virginia, and took part in the engagement at Phillippi, the first battle fought on land, the result being a victory for the Union forces. Following a skirmish at Laurel Hill they continued in pursuit of Gen. Garnet, who was killed and his army almost completely routed. At that period the three-months term of Mr. Sterling's enlistment had expired He was mustered out at Indianapolis, but immediately re-enlisted in Company C, same regiment and under the same officers. They were sent to West Virginia, engaged in a number of skirmishes around Elk water, Greenbrier and Romanny, and later participated in the battle at Winchester, and Kearnstown, where they defeated "Stonewall" Jackson, followed him up the Shenandoah valley and engaged him at Strausberg. Our subject's brigade then retired on Warrington Junction, thence to Front Royal and from there to Port Republic, where they were surrounded by the Confederates and lost a large portion of their brigade in cutting their way through the lines. Subsequently they were ordered to Fredericksburg and later to Alexandria, where they passed some time recuperating and getting again into fighting trim.

At Greenbrier Mr. Sterling was severely injured in attempting to leap a ditch, but he remained with the command although advised by the surgeons to accept a discharge from the army. He continued on duty and was in the battle of Manassas Gap, Warrington Junction and Cedar Mountain, and during the progress of the latter heavy engagement he was shot through the lungs and taken to the hospital at Culpeper Court House. Although in a terrible physical condition he rejoined his regiment, taking part in the battle of Antietam, but returned to the hospital at Washington, and later to Philadelphia. He served gallantly two years, and owing to disability was honorably discharged and returned to Rising Sun, Ind. It appeared to him, however, that he must be connected in some way with the stirring and warlike scenes around him, and he enlisted as a teamster; but even for this duty he was physically unfit and attempted to cook, but was compelled to give over that occupation. His health becoming somewhat improved he entered the railway service where he remained two years.

The first marriage of Mr. Sterling occurred in March, 1866, when he was united to Miss Perces E. Sumers, a native of Virginia, who died in 1867. Our subject then removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Montana, coming overland, being three months on the road. In the famous Gallatin valley Mr. Sterling purchased a homestead of Mr. Charles Lamour, the West Gallatin river passing directly through the land. Here he now has 400 acres, near Salesville, Gallatin county, all practically under a splendid system of irrigation, and 160 acres of high grazing land. His principal crops are wheat and oats. He has a fine residence, spacious barns, and is in every way in a most prosperous condition.

On September 20, 1873, Mr. Sterling was married to Miss Martha Jane Miles, of Indiana, daughter of Reuben Miles, a native of Kentucky, who subsequently removed to Missouri, where he remained until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling are the parents of three bright children: Alpha, Nettie and George. Mr. Sterling manifests at all times an active interest in religious matters. He has filled efficiently the offices of road supervisor and school trustee. Fraternally he is a prominent and influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HENRY C. STIFF.—Among the able representatives of the bar of Montana is the popular citizen of Missoula whose name initiates this review, and he has attained prestige in his chosen profession through signal devotion thereto and through an exacting preliminary preparation which has amply fortified him for its work. He has also been prominent in the political history of the state. Mr. Stiff is a native of Harrisburg, Saline county, Ill., born on November 9, 1859. His father, Nathaniel Stiff, was born in Kentucky, being a representative of a sterling old Virginia family of which members removed to Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, while other branches sent representatives into Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Nathaniel Stiff removed to Illinois in 1825, one of the pioneer settlers of Saline county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served as a valiant soldier during the Mexican war under Capt. Michael Lawler, who subsequently became a general, and Mr. Stiff participated in the battle of Vera Cruez under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat. He died in Harrisburg, Ill., in 1872, venerable in years and honored by all who knew him. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza J. Hamilton, and she was born in Wayne county, Ill., whither her father had removed from eastern Tennessee. She is still living at the old home in Harrisburg.

In the public schools of Harrisburg Henry C. Stiff secured his preliminary educational training, and at the age of eighteen years he engaged in teaching school in his native county. He passed the year of 1880 in the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, and thereafter devoted his attention to pedagogic work until 1885, in the meanwhile taking up the reading of law, in which he had as preceptor during his vacations W. V. Choisser, at that time state's attorney of Saline county, one of the leading members of the bar of that state, and who is now president of the bank of Harrisburg. On August 27, 1884, Mr. Stiff appeared before the appellate court at Mount Vernon, Ill., for examination for admittance to the bar, and he was licensed to practice on November 12th of the same year. After teaching another term of school Mr. Stiff opened a law office at Harrisburg in April, 1885, and was there engaged in legal practice until July, 1886, when President Cleveland conferred upon him the appointment of special pension examiner, his duties requiring his presence in Washington for a portion of the time and the remainder in the field.

Mr. Stiff left the government service in May, 1889, and came direct to Missoula, where he arrived on the 14th of July. He forthwith opened an office and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, his broad knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his power of giving it practical application having won for him a clientage of distinctly representative character. He is known as an able advocate before judge or jury and as a safe and conservative counsel. In politics Mr. Stiff has ever been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and prior to his coming to Montana he was an earnest and indefatigable worker in the various campaigns of his congressional district, while he has not abated his zeal since locating in Missoula, and has received marked official preferment in the gift of his party. In 1899 he was a member of the Sixth session of the Montana legislature, and had the distinction of being elected speaker of the house, proving an able and popular presiding officer. On June 1, 1887, at Smithland, Ky., Mr. Stiff was united in marriage to Miss Cora L. Compton, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of G. C. and Elizabeth A. Compton, who now make their home in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stiff have two children, Ralph and Edith.

AMOS STOREY.—Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the respected citizen of Madison county whose name introduces this article cast in his fortunes with the people of Madison county, Mont. Mr. Storey claims England as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Huntingdonshire, on January 28, 1852, the youngest of the six children of James and Mary (Harrison) Storey. His parents passed their lives in England, where the father was a tailor. Amos Storey was educated in England, and when eighteen years old set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From New York he made his way westward, and having learned farming in New England, he found employment in this line in Indiana and Illinois, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Montana.

He located on a ranch in Madison county, where he now has a fine estate of 2,000 acres, mostly available for cultivation, rendering satisfactory yields of grain, while he also devotes attention to high-grade cattle and horses. He has been wise and discriminating in his methods, ever alive to employ the most approved means. He is an up-to-date and progressive business man and has influence in the community so long his home. Taking a proper interest in public affairs he gives his aid and influence to undertakings for the advancement of the county and state, and gives a stalwart support to the Republican party. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was in England connected with the established church.

On December 15, 1882, Mr. Storey was united in marriage with Miss Lily Randall, who was born in this state, the daughter of Harry and Sarah (Hudson) Randall, natives of Rhode Island and Kentucky and representatives of prominent old families. Her father was an honored pioneer of Montana, he having located in Virginia City in 1863, where he was a blacksmith and machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Storey have five children, Alfred, Pearl, Arthur, Bessie and Luther. The family home is a modern and commodious residence, and here is dispensed a genial hospitality.

BENJAMIN STRICKLAND.—One of the pioneers of Montana, and now a prosperous cattlegrower of Park county, Mr. Strickland is thoroughly familiar with experiences connected with the free and untrammeled life of the western plains and mountains during the early days. He rendered valiant service in the United States army in numerous conflicts with the Indians, and it is doubtless true that his knowledge of the aborigines has been more intimate than pleasant. Mr. Strickland was born in Broome county, N. Y., on April 5, 1832. His parents were David and Betsey (Wheeler) Strickland, the former born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and the latter in Connecticut. In their family were seven sons and five daughters. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Strickland was Joshua Wheeler, who followed a seafaring life for many years. David Strickland removed to the west in 1855, locating in Iowa, where he farmed and passed the residue of his days.

Benjamin Strickland, the honored Montana pioneer, after attending school and assisting in the work of the paternal homestead until 1852, started for the west, locating first in Portage county, Wis., where he was identified in lumbering for five years, after which he joined his father's family, who had taken up their abode in Iowa. Here he remained until September, 1861, when he went to Albert Lea, Minn., where on September 25th he enlisted in Company H, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and was thus part of the cavalry arm of the service and in command of Col. Pender. From Fort Ridgely on the Minnesota they soon started in pursuit of the Indians, this being shortly after the Minnesota massacre. They hunted the savages for two years, having numerous engagements, so that Mr. Strickland had active participation in many conflicts with the Indians, receiving several slight wounds. Finally his horse fell upon him, inflicting a permanent injury, in recognition of which the government now accords him a pension. The troops under Gen. Sibley, constituting the Sibley expedition, finally drove the Indians across the Missouri. Mr. Strickland returned with his command to Fort Snelling, Minn., and later acted as escort for the governor of Minnesota, who effected the treaty with Red Cloud and Hole-in-the-Bay, the Indian chieftains, and received his honorable discharge in September, 1863, at the fort mentioned. He thereafter remained at the parental home until April, 1864, when he started for Montana, making the long overland trip from West Union, Iowa, with ox teams in a train which had 300 men, and they were not molested by the Indians, and safely arrived at Emigrant gulch, in what is now Park county, on August 27, 1864. Mr. Strickland engaged in mining here for about a year, continuing it for five years, thereafter going into all sections of Montana, and also into Idaho. In

1874 Mr. Strickland located in Paradise valley, taking up a homestead claim, and has since added by purchase until now he has a fine estate of 2,500 acres. Here he has been engaged in the extensive raising of cattle, giving preference to shorthorns, and usually wintering from 300 to 500. He has been very successful in his stock business, and holds prestige as one of the representative ranchmen of this state. He gives a strong support to the Democrat party and maintains a deep interest in the progress of his county, state and community. For a number of years he was a school trustee, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. On May 16, 1868, Mr. Strickland was united in marriage to Nancy J. Daley, born in Iowa, to which state her father, Ebenezer Daley, removed from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland have had seven children, of whom Mary and John are deceased; the others are Katherine, Frank, Millie, Ebenezer and Samuel.

JAMES STUART.—It is given to few men to live so active, strenuous and widely useful a life and at its end be so generally esteemed and beloved by the people among whom his combats are fought and his triumphs are won, as was the case with the late James Stuart, whose remains rest at Deer Lodge, but who was in fact a citizen and a potential influence for progress in every part of the state. He was the oldest of four brothers, James, Granville, Samuel and Thomas (three of whom were pioneers of Montana), and was born in Harrison county, Va., March 14, 1832. His parents removed from Virginia to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, in 1837. In 1852 James and Granville went to California, and for the next five years mined in Butte, Sierra and Siskiyou counties. Five years later they, with Rezin Anderson, started for what is now Montana, journeying to the head of the Malad with a considerable party who went from there to the states, while these three turned northward and went into winter quarters on the Beaverhead, six miles below Brown's bridge. In the spring they came to Gold creek, where they remained and prospected until June, getting good gold prospects—the first found in Montana. On June 1 they started to Fort Bridger and went from there to Camp Floyd, south of Salt Lake, where they sold their horses. James and Granville Stuart went to Green river and Anderson returned to this section with a stock of goods. The Stuarts wintered on Henry fork, and, with Dempsey, remained in that vicinity until the summer of 1860, when they came to Salt river valley, near the site where the Oneida salt works were afterward built; that fall returning to Gold creek, built houses, and during the summer of 1861 prospected around the Gold creek mountains. So encouraging were the results that they wrote to Thomas Stuart in Colorado, and the letter being shown, the stampede to Montana began the following spring. Thus prominently figured James Stuart in bringing the first tide of immigration to Montana. In the fall of 1862, the Bannack diggings having been struck, the Stuarts took a large band of cattle to that place and remained there until the following April. In the fall of 1863 W. B. Dance and James Stuart formed the co-partnership of Dance & Stuart in Virginia City for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business, in which they were very successful and remained together until 1870, having removed to Deer Lodge in 1865 and associated with Worden & Higgins. From 1866 to 1870 James Stuart was president and general superintendent of the S. L. & M. M. Co., operating at Phillipsburg. In 1871 being appointed post trader at Fort Browning, he sold his interest in the company, and in 1873, when Fort Browning was dismantled and abandoned, he accompanied A. J. Simmons to the Sioux agency at Fort Peck, where his thorough knowledge of Indian character, his excellent administrative abilities and his cool nerve were valuable assistants in the control of that warlike tribe. While Mr. Simmons was absent to conduct his successor to the agency, Mr. Stuart, who was in charge, was taken ill and died in eight days. Thus passed away one of the prominent and most deservedly esteemed of the pioneers of Montana—one whose name is linked inseparably and honorably with the early perils and exploits in the settlement and civilization of the state, and, while memory lives, will be a synonym for sterling merit, modest worth and chivalric courage.

Mr. Stuart represented Deer Lodge county in the legislature of 1864. He was junior warden of Flint Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and later was junior grand warden of that state. He was a man of fine mental and physical organization, of extensive reading and close observation, of superior business qualifications and of unblemished character. He was also a man of great positiveness of character, although gentle and genial in manner. Of his early life not much information is available. It is known, however, that he passed his boyhood amid scenes and incidents usual to the frontier; that he imbibed the spirit of wild untutored nature that was everywhere about him; that he always loved her with a passionate devotion; that he chiefly desired a new and untried field for endeavor, and hence in the generosity, prodigality and freshness of western life he found a charm and early evinced a bold and adventurous disposition. Although fitted by nature to adorn any station, his greatest pleasures were in hunting, in field sports, and in the kindred pursuits of outdoor life.

PATRICK G. SULLIVAN.—In reviewing briefly the life history of one who is in hearty sympathy with the world's workers, who has a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and who has espoused the cause of the laboring classes with all the vigor and ardor of an essentially loyal and generous nature, we have a pleasing and interesting task. Mr. Sullivan has been a stanch advocate of every measure looking to the amelioration of the condition of the more humble laborers in the industrial activities of life, and in the lower house of the legislature of the state he was an active worker for many important reforms. He is one of the respected and popular citizens of Butte.

Patrick G. Sullivan was born in County Cork, Ireland, on March 17, 1862, the second of the eleven children of Jerry and Ellen Sullivan, both of whom were born in the county mentioned, of a long line of Irish ancestors. The father, a miner by occupation, died in southern Wales. The early educational discipline of Patrick was given in the public and parochial schools. He was fifteen years of age when his parents removed to southern Wales in September, 1877, and there he served an apprenticeship of three years at the molders' trade, becoming a skilled workman. In May, 1880, he returned to the Emerald Isle, and on June 20 he set forth for the United States. He at once made his way to Houghton, Mich., and in that mining country he remained until March 20, 1883, when he came to the west, locating near Virginia City, Nev., where he was identified with the mining industry, later removing to Eureka, Utah, where he was for four years shift boss at the Beck mine. On the 6th of November, 1888, Mr. Sullivan arrived in Butte, Mont., and on the 20th was made foreman of the Moose mine, retaining this incumbency three years. In March, 1891, he made a trip to his old home in Ireland, returning to Butte in June. Here he has served as foreman for various mines, being known as an able executive and efficient manager.

In politics Mr. Sullivan has rendered an unequivocal support to the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. In 1900 he was the nominee on the Democratic-Populist fusion ticket for representative of Silver Bow county in the lower house of the legislature and was successful at the polls, receiving a flattering majority. He was assigned to the military and labor committees in the Seventh general assembly and was particularly active in advocating and promoting the passage of the eight-hour law. He was equally vigorous in his opposition to senate bill No. 87, relating to the disqualification of judges, and though he was ill in a hospital in the capital city when the bill came before the house, he insisted on taking a carriage to the assembly hall so that he could record his vote against the bill. Mr. Sullivan also made a vigorous and successful fight to abolish the circle at the head of the official ballots in the various elections. He took a deep interest in all measures that came up for consideration and ably represented his constituency. He is much interested in the new Labor party and is lending his influence in the promotion of its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On May 10, 1892, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sullivan, who, like himself, was born in the Emerald Isle, and their home has been brightened by three sons and one daughter, Lillie, Frank, Emmet and Jeremiah.

REV. STEPHEN J. SULLIVAN.—Although born in Newcastle, Pa., in 1876, the subject of this review came with his parents to Montana when he was only three years old; and when we consider this fact, his interest in the state of his adoption and the excellent service he has rendered in developing and building up her moral and spiritual welfare, we may claim him as almost entirely Montana's own son. His parents were Timothy D. and Johanna (Connolly) Sullivan, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in their early lives, and were married in this country after they grew up. They had four children, namely: Ambrose, a member of the society of Jesuits; Stephen J., the subject of this sketch; John, a medical student, and Josephine, who was born after the removal of the family to Butte, where the father was engaged in mining with gratifying success. There the parents died, the mother at the age of thirty-five and the father at that of fifty-four. They came to Montana in 1880, settled at Butte, and after nearly nine years of active labor in mining the father died at St. Joseph's Hospital in that city in 1889. He was successful in business, was a Democrat in politics, and was identified with the Ancient Order of Hibernians in fraternal relations. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church, as was that of his wife.

Rev. Father Sullivan received his early scholastic training at St. Aloysius preparatory school at Helena, which he attended until 1889, after which he took a complete classical course of study at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash. In 1893 he entered St. Thomas Seminary at Mt. Angel, Ore., an excellent institution conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, at which he remained four years, two of which he devoted to the study of philosophy and two to theology; at this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Rome, and spent three years at the Propaganda College, an international institution for students of all nations.

He was ordained to the priesthood May 20, 1900, and in July of the same year secured the degree of doctory of divinity from the Roman University. On his return to Helena he was at once assigned to duty as assistant priest at the cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Helena, and also as priest in charge of St. Helena church. He has the distinction of being the first citizen of Montana ever ordained to the Catholic priesthood. He has put his conscience and his soul into his work in the community, and is winning a very gratifying appreciation of his labors from all classes of people who share in their benefits, which includes many outside of his own household of faith. He is a living and potential force for good in the community, and has quickened all its currents of moral fruitfulness by the vigor of his work and the power of his example. The departments of the church interests immediately under his charge are prospering and flourishing in a way that does him great credit, and steadily enlarging their influence and usefulness.

WILLIAM M. BEATTIE.—The firm of Beattie & Blessing stands as a worthy exponent of the stockraising industry in Fergus county. They have brought to bear marked capacity and discrimination in their business and command the confidence and esteem of the community. William M. Beattie was born in Fayette county, Pa., on the 2d of February, 1842, the son of John and Anna Maria Beattie, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and represent good old families of that state. In his early manhood John Beattie devoted his attention to teaching school and later became superintendent of large iron works at Uniontown, Pa. He was a stalwart Democrat, a man of strong character and great executive force, and served on the board of supervisors of Fayette county, and was also justice of the peace for years. He was a Presbyterian in religious thought, of which church his wife was also a member. His death occurred in 1890. His widow now resides at Iowa City, Iowa. They had eleven children, of whom Ella and Belle are deceased, the others are Sarah A., Anna K., Jane H., Alice A., William M., Mary M., Louisa B., Isaiah M. and George D.

William M. Beattie attended the public schools of his native county and when sixteen found employment on a farm for two years, when he embarked in the same line of enterprise for himself in Rock Island county, Ill., until 1873, when failing health led him to close out his interests and make a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, and thence on to California. Here he remained some years, coming to Montana in the spring of 1882 and locating at Boulder, Jefferson county, where he conducted a successful dairy business until 1883. He then came to Fergus county and took up a squatter's claim twelve miles south of Cottonwood, which is now known as the Mahana place. Here he was very successful and here also he became associated with Samuel V. Blessing in 1888, the firm of Beattie & Blessing there continuing successful operations until 1898, when they sold the property at a good price, the ranch at that time comprising 320 acres. The partnership of the two gentlemen still continues, and since disposing of the Mahana ranch they have continued stockraising on a fine ranch of 524 acres, located nine miles south of Cottonwood. They give their attention particularly to the raising of a high grade of cattle. In politics Mr. Beattie is a stanch Democrat.

S. V. Blessing

W. M. Beattie

SAMUEL V. BLESSING.—Connected with W. M. Beattie in the firm of Beattie & Blessing is one of the typical "old timers" of the west, Samuel V. Blessing. He is a native of West Virginia, born in Smith county when it was part of the "Old Dominion," on the 5th of March, 1833, the son of Solomon and Mary Blessing, who were likewise born in Virginia. In early days they emigrated to Macon county, Mo., where Solomon Blessing continued to reside until his death in 1858. He survived his wife six years. He was a man of positive character and a stanch old-line Whig. He and his wife were parents of nine children. All are now living except one, Sarah. The names of the others are Elizabeth, Samuel V., Catherine, John, James, Eliza, Jacob and George. Samuel V. Blessing is the only one of the number residing in Montana.

Mr. Blessing remained at the parental home until he was twenty-one, after which he was variously employed until 1857, when he made the trip across the plains to California, where he followed farm work and teaming. In 1870 he went to Nevada, and secured employment as a teamster, receiving from $60 to $75 per month. He remained in that state until 1873, when he proceeded to Utah and passed the winter in the north part of the state, after which he continued on to Salt Lake City, then started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho, at the time of the great gold excitement there. He engaged in prospecting and mining, meeting with so little success that he returned to Utah, where he passed the winter of 1873-4. The next spring Mr. Blessing went to Boise City, Idaho, remained a short time and then came to Montana, locating in the Gallatin valley. Not long after this he came to Fergus county and located at his present residence, entering into partnership with Mr. Beattie in 1888. Mr. Blessing is a man of strong mental powers, well defined opinions, mature judgment and practical experience, and his life has been one of consecutive industry and usefulness. He is a stalwart Republican and is respected by all who know him, either in a business or social way.

RICHARD P. SUTTON.—The name which initiates this review is familiar to theatregoers in all sections of the Union. As an amusement caterer Mr. Sutton has purveyed to the public for a long term of years, while he has attained high popularity among the members of the theatrical and circus coteries and with the general public, and in a managerial capacity he has attained high reputation and a well earned success. Butte has the distinction of being his first permanent place of residence, and here he has provided the best of attractions and supplied the city with a modern and attractive amusement resort, and his name is prominently identified with the theatrical business in the northwest. Mr. Sutton was born in Jessamine county, Ky., on April 15, 1845, the fourth of the nine children of David P. and Isabella (England) Sutton, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, in which latter state his mother passed her life, and his father died. David P. Sutton removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1828, and, an honored pioneer, erected the first frame house and store in Jessamine county. His home served as a store, tavern and post-office and was a stage station on the road between Lexington and Harrisburg. He never exacted pay for the entertainment given, but secured profits from the sale of liquors, owning a distillery in which he manufactured apple and peach brandy.

In the primitive schools in his native county Richard P. Sutton received his educational discipline, and the advantages thus afforded him were very limited in scope. In 1854 the family removed to the beautiful city of Lexington, Ky., where 1855 found him an orphan, at the age of ten. He then remained some time in the home of an uncle at Evansville, Ind., after which he secured employment on the packet boats of the Ohio river. In 1862 he joined Wm. M. Lake's circus of trained animals, his initial duties being to fill lamps and ride the trick mule. In 1863 the show started for Mobile, Ala., but on account of the Civil war the trip was abandoned. In 1864 Mr. Sutton became identified with Mike Lipman's "colossal circus," which had as its main attractions and entire menagerie the educated bears of "Sir William Wallace," Professor Williams' educated bulls from Hindostan and a buffalo broken to the saddle. For several years thereafter Mr. Sutton was a performer in side shows, doing concert and specialty turns, and from 1871 to 1873, inclusive, he conducted two restaurants at Moberly, Mo., being still identified with the show business. In 1874 he located at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he built a hotel, which he conducted for two years. In 1877 he organized the largest "Uncle

Tom's Cabin" company which has ever been placed on the boards and by which his name became familiar all through the Union. This was the first company to exhibit two "Topsies" and two "Marks" and to inaugurate the street parade feature. The enterprise proved a great success, and Mr. Sutton recalls the fact that he played the attraction two days in Butte to a business of $2,140.60, and had the largest gallery house ever shown in the city with the exception of the one on the appearance of John L. Sullivan.

Mr. Sutton was ambitious to launch a large circus enterprise, and invested a large amount in equipping an aggregation in 1891 and in exhibiting it through the west, where it proved a losing venture. He then went east, but continued to lose money and finally closed out the business. In 1892 he came again to the west with an "Uncle Tom" show and cleared $6,000 on the season's tour, never having failed to "make good" on this popular drama. On returning east the show was given under canvas in Chicago for sixteen weeks, changing location daily. To Mr. Sutton's encouragement and aid was due the establishing of the Gentry trained animal shows. The following season he put on the road the drama "Montgomery, or Cradle of the Confederacy," in which was introduced the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, and later he sent out a company in a play designated as "Texas," in which were introduced James Bowie and David Crockett, the drama being founded on the Alamo massacre, at San Antonio, Texas. In this drama he introduced his "Uncle Tom" bloodhounds, which now pursued fugitive Mexicans. These shows toured the southern states for several seasons.

In 1896 Mr. Sutton came to Butte and opened in the old Casino theatre with forty-three people in the cast. On October 19 of that year he opened the small Sutton theatre as a popular price house. The opening night showed an audience of fifty-five people, the second night twenty-two, while on the third night only eighteen persons sat before the curtain. Yet before three weeks had passed the revenue was $100 a day. In 1898 Mr. Sutton began to organize a western theatrical syndicate, and finally succeeded in forming the combination which now controls the best theatres in Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and also the booking in the smaller towns of Montana and Washington. It also has in process of erection fine new theatres in Butte and Spokane. The new Sutton theatre in Butte, one of the finest theatres west of Chicago, having a seating capacity of 2,175, the largest of all theatres in the northwest, opened to the public on September 29, 1901, for the season of 1901-2. Mr. Sutton controls three theatres in Butte and has a number of companies on the road. His long experience and marked executive ability make him a most successful manager, and he offers to the public the best attractions to be secured, and enjoys marked personal popularity in his home city. In politics Mr. Sutton gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1884 Mr. Sutton was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Keeler, who was born in Canada and who was formerly an actress of marked talent in character roles and general repertoire.

JOHN A. SWANSON.—One of the prosperous young farmers and stockgrowers of the Camas prairie district of Missoula county is John A. Swanson. He is a native of Minnesota, born in 1863, the son of Jonas Swanson, a native of Sweden, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1860, locating on a farm in Minnesota. He had not been a resident of this country four years when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He participated in the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg and other engagements, and was mustered out on July 19, 1865. He returned to Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to agriculture until his death in 1892.

John A. Swanson was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and early assisted in the work of the homestead farm. He resided in Minnesota until 1883, when he came to Montana and in 1888 located on his present ranch, which is eligibly situated on Camas prairie, two miles southeast of the village of Potomac, his postoffice address. He has a fine tract of 240 acres, and he has made excellent improvements, and gives his attention to farming and stockraising, conducting operations with such discrimination and industry as to insure the best of returns. He is held in high estimation in the community and is one of the sterling men of the county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swanson and Miss Lydia Comer, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Webb) Comer, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of England. They were numbered among the early settlers in Minnesota, where they still maintain their home. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are the parents of five children, Myrtle, Bertha, Arthur, Leonard and Minnie.

JOSEPH E. SWINDLEHURST. — Identified with lines of industrial enterprise which have important bearing on the business advancement of any community—insurance and real estate—Joseph E. Swindlehurst is a young man who has been prominent in the official life of Park county, Mont. Mr. Swindlehurst was born in the town of Richmond, Sherbrooke county, Quebec, Canada, on July 5, 1864. He comes of stanch old English stock, his father, Joseph Swindlehurst, having been born in the town of Preston, Lancashire, England, and having come to America about 1851, locating first in New York, where he remained for some time and where his marriage was solemnized. About 1862 he removed to Canada and engaged in agriculture and in blacksmithing, and where he resided until 1867, when he moved to Iowa, and later to Minnesota, where he still resides. The maiden name of his wife was Maria O'Connor. She was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., and is now dead. Of their six children, Joseph was the second.

Joseph E. Swindlehurst received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota and supplemented this by a course in a business college in Minneapolis. In 1887 he located at Fargo, N. D., where he held a reportorial position on the Daily Democrat. Two years later Mr. Swindlehurst was a resident of Miles City, Mont., when he remained for a time and then removed to Helena. He devoted his attention to mining in McClelland gulch for one year and then returned to Minnesota, and after another year he passed one season in the Yellowstone National Park, after which he entered the employ of the Carver Mercantile Company in Livingston. Here he became prominent in local political affairs and an active worker in the cause of the Democratic party. In 1882 he was elected to the office of city treasurer, retaining the incumbency thereof for a term of two years. His also was the distinction of being a chairman of the Democratic central committee of Park county.

In the last administration of President Cleveland Mr. Swindlehurst held, by appointment, the office of postmaster at Livingston, and gave efficient service. He was also prominently concerned in the business life of that city, where he was engaged in the real estate business and where he organized and became manager of a telephone company, whose interests were eventually sold to the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, with which he remained for some time as manager at Livingston. He was also interested in mining enterprises in that section of the state, where he made his home until 1899, when he located in Butte, as manager for the Realty Company, of Boston, which position he has since retained, controlling a business of wide scope in the handling of real estate, the extending of financial loans and in acting as agent for a number of the leading insurance companies.

Fraternally Mr. Swindlehurst is identified with the Masonic order, as a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.; Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T., while he also has membership in Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Helena. He is a member likewise of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and while a resident of Fargo was a member of the National Guard of North Dakota. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant. In 1883 Mr. Swindlehurst was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Tandberg, who was born in Minnesota and whose untimely death occurred on May 5, 1901, at Livingston, this state. Of this union two children were born, Joseph E., Jr., who was born in 1886 and who died, at Livingston, in 1891; and Katharine, who was born in 1888, and who is now attending school in Minnesota.

THOMAS M. SWINDLEHURST.—Among the representative young business men of Montana is the subject of this review, who is prominently identified with the real estate and insurance business in the city of Livingston, and to whom has been the distinction of serving two terms in the lower house of the legislature as the representative of Park county. He was born in Richmond, Carlton county, Canada, on June 17, 1869, being the son of Joseph and Maria (O'Connor) Swindlehurst, the former of whom was born in Lancastershire, England, and the latter in the north of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Swindlehurst were married in Trinity church, New York, and in 1865 removed to Richmond, Canada. Later, 1872, the family removed to Wadena, Minn., where Thomas M. attended the high school and continued his studies in the Minnesota University; in 1888 he entered the Curtis Business College, in Minneapolis, where he completed a thorough course and graduated in 1890. After leaving business college Mr. Swindlehurst was for a time identified with newspaper work in Minneapolis, and in 1892 he came to Livingston, Mont., where he was employed for four or five years in the shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His brother, Joseph E., was appointed postmaster in Livingston in 1894, and our subject thereupon became assistant postmaster, retaining this position for a period of four years. He then established himself in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has since given his attention, transacting a very satisfactory business in each department of the enterprise and proving himself a capable business man. He has at all times represented on his books the most desirable of investments in the line of Montana realty, while as an underwriter he is the local agent for several of the most reliable insurance companies in the world. Fraternally Mr. Swindlehurst is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E., in which he has passed all the official chairs, being one of the enthusiastic members of this popular fraternity; and he is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, being a member of Zephyr Lodge No. 151. He is a man of marked individuality and genial presence, and these attributes have conserved the popularity which he enjoys in the business and social circles of Livingston.

In politics Mr. Swindlehurst is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its cause in the local field. In 1898 he was the candidate of his party for the office of representative in the legislature, serving with marked ability during the Sixth general assembly and being elected as his own successor in 1890. In the Seventh assembly he was speaker pro tem., and served many times as chairman of the committee of the whole, while in both sessions he was assigned to a number of the most important house committees. He proved a capable legislator and was an active working member, doing all in his power to forward the interests of the commonwealth and to effectively serve his constituents. On October 23, 1901, Mr. Swindlehurst yielded to the flowery yoke and was married to Miss Mary Wilson, one of the most attractive, accomplished and popular young ladies of Helena. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church in the presence of a throng of friends of the contracting parties, who had assembled to witness the sacred rite which matured feeling into destiny and converted a sentiment into a sacrament, and to express the ardent hope that calm sunshine would hallow these joined hands.

ANDREW W. SWITZER.—Honored and esteemed by all, and identified with ranching in the Madison valley for fully thirty-five years, Andrew W. Switzer was one of the very first to file claim for government land in this part of the state, and the property he then acquired has ever since been his home. He was born in Michigan City, Ind., on January 2, 1836, the son of Tavner B. and Susan (Walter) Switzer, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father removed to Indiana about 1834, a pioneer of that state, where he engaged in farming and also followed his trade of carpenter. He became a pioneer of two other states, Iowa in 1854, and Montana in 1863, where his family joined him in 1865. Here he passed a long and useful life, dying in 1900, aged eighty-eight years. His wife also died in Madison county. Andrew W. Switzer is the oldest of their three surviving children. The others are Malphus A. (see sketch on other pages of this work) and Ellen B., now the widow of Warren Long.

Pioneer life has been familiar to Andrew W. Switzer to a greater extent than falls to the lot of many men. His childhood was passed on a farm in Indiana, where he received his education in the log school house; later he was with his parents when they were early settlers of Iowa; and he came to Montana at a time when it was on the extreme frontier. He is a "pioneer of pioneers." When the family started from Victor, Iowa, on the weary overland trip, their outfit was four teams of cattle, with two yokes to the team, half of them being cows. They brought only such household goods as would be required in the new home. Companies ahead of and following them had serious trouble with the Indians, but they escaped molestation. They left Victor May 27th and arrived in Virginia City on October 1, 1865, and lived in a tent for quite a while before the erection of a permanent habitation. Mr. Switzer came to his present ranch in March, 1866, pre-empting the land and filing entry on it in 1869. In addition to his ranching he has done much work at his trade of carpenter, there being a great demand for his services in this line in the early days. His well improved estate of 140 acres is located one and one-fourth miles east of his postoffice town of Ennis. He has a fine herd of graded Jerseys cows and keeps sufficient horses to do the work of the farm. He has large crops of hay and conducts a successful dairying business.

Mr. Switzer has ever given loyal support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and with the Odd Fellows, affiliating with Montana Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Virginia City, and connected with Virginia City Lodge No. 7. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Switzer are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and members of Trinity Mission church. At Ennis, on October 23, 1856, Mr. Switzer was married with Miss Lizzie Martin, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Joseph Martin, a native of Maryland, as was also his father, and belonging to one of the old families. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Switzer all but the youngest were born in Iowa; Florence, now widow of M. D. Jeffers, resides in the Madison valley; Susie L., wife of J. B. Jeffers, of Madison valley; Tavner B. married Miss Bessie Pickens and resides in Madison county; Mary R. is the wife of J. L. Hartman, a successful rancher of the Madison valley, and Nellie C. is the wife of B. J. Bailey, of Great Falls, Mont.

MALPHUS A. SWITZER.—A resident of Montana from the age of seventeen years, having accompanied his parents to this section of the Union when the present state was the very frontier of civilization, and now one of the respected farmers of Madison county, his well improved property being five miles northeast of the village of Ennis, his postoffice address, Mr. Switzer traces his lineage to stanch German origin, but the family has been long established in America. He was born in Indiana on August 31, 1848, the youngest of the six children of Tavner B. and Susan (Walter) Switzer, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The father was a pioneer farmer in Indiana, who removed to Iowa when Malphus was a mere child, and here he received his education in the public schools. The family were pioneers of Montana in 1865, and they located then on the ranch which Mr. Switzer now owns, and he assisted in the development and the improving of it. Here the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away December 21, 1900, and the mother February 16, 1897.

Mr. Switzer now owns a fine ranch of 440 acres, which is principally devoted to the raising of hay. He also raises cattle for the local markets. His labors on the homestead have been earnest, and regulated with good business judgment, so that his success has come as a natural sequel. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

On December 22, 1897, Mr. Switzer was married with Miss Lena K. Gilmer, born in Missouri, whither her parents, Campbell and Catharine (Shannon) Gilmer, came as pioneers from their native state of Kentucky in their childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have two children, Lester, born on May 17, 1899, and Ruth, born June 15, 1900.

EDWARD H. TALCOTT.—In all ages the banking business has served as an index to the financial and material prosperity of every community, and whether the system has been that of the primitive money changers or the magnificent operations of these latter days, the elemental basis is the same and the influence of paramount importance as touching commercial transactions. A representative member of the banking fraternity in Montana, and one who is recognized as an able financier, is Edward H. Talcott, president of the National Park Bank, of Livingston. Mr. Talcott is a native of the city of Chicago, where he was born on December 10, 1859, being the son of William Hart Talcott, who married Miss Emma A. Beers, of Boston, and who died at Wolcottville (now Torrington), Conn., being survived by his widow and four sons and one daughter. The genealogy of the Talcott family has been traced by S. V. Talcott, of Albany, N. Y., and published (1876) in a neat volume. This record shows the family to have been originally residents of Warwickshire, England, the earliest known of the name being John Talcott, who resided in Colchester, Essex county, England, where he died in 1606, the family coat of arms which he bore dating back to 1538. John Talcott was a gentleman posssed of a considerable landed estate, as is shown by his will, admitted to probate on November 12, 1606. His son, John, of Braintree, died in 1604, leaving a son John, who emigrated to America in 1632, being one of the 123 passengers on the ship Lion, which arrived in the new world on Sunday, September 16, 1632, the passage having taken three months. After a short stay in Massachusetts, where he took a leading part in the affairs of that colony, John Talcott removed to the town of Hartford, Conn., and served as chief magistrate of the colony until his death in March, 1660, his name being inscribed on the monument erected by the citizens of that place to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the colony of Connecticut. He was possessed of considerable property, as is shown by his will, dated August 12, 1659. He left three children, the youngest of whom was Capt. Samuel Talcott, of Wethersfield, from whom the line is traced directly to the subject of this review. Capt. Talcott graduated from Harvard College in 1658, and succeeded to a large amount of property devised to him by his father; and that he materially increased the same is evident from the provisions of his will bearing the date of November 10, 1691. He left eight children, of whom the sixth in order of birth was Benjamin, who became known as Deacon Benjamin, progenitor of our subject, the line thence tracing through his second child, who likewise bore the name of Benjamin, and was designated as Deacon Benjamin II; thence through the eldest of his eight children, Deacon Benjamin III; thence through the second of the latter's eleven children, known as Deacon Elijah, who was twice married and who left ten children, the third of whom was Rev. Hart Talcott, the grandfather of Edward H., of this review. The name of Talcott is prominent in the annals of New England, the family being of the old patrician stock. Joseph Talcott was for seventeen years governor of the colony, 1724-41; Lieut.-Col. John Talcott was in command of the army in the King Philip war, holding the rank of major and was very successful, gaining a great reputation as an Indian fighter. His estate, valued at over $12,000, was left to his son, Gov. Joseph Talcott. John Beers, an ancestor of our subject in the maternal line, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, while a large number of descendants in both lines were participants in the war of the Rebellion, many of them being commissioned officers. The family have been prominent in the annals of American history from the early Colonial epoch, and each generation has stood exponent for sterling character and deepest patriotism and loyalty.

Edward Hart Talcott, the immediate subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents on their removed from Chicago to Wolcottville, (now known as Torrington) Conn., in 1861, and after they had resided there about six years the father died, whereupon the mother of our subject removed with her five children to Amherst, Mass., where Edward H. attended the public schools until 1872, within which year he went to Talcottville, Conn., a town named in honor of his cousin, who had there established large woolen factories. Mr. Talcott found employment in the woolen manufacturing business, and continued to be identified with the same for a period of six years. In 1878 he removed to South Manchester, Conn., having been tendered a position in the mercantile house of W. H. Cheney & Co., and there passed the following five years. The encouragement and opportunities for personal accomplishment in the overcrowded east not being in keeping with Mr. Talbott's ambition to make a place for himself in the commercial world, he heeded the admonition of Horace Greeley "to go west," and it is beyond peradventure that he amply fulfilled the second tenet of the advice and has literally "grown up with the country," since at the time, when he reached Livingston, in December, 1883, its only claims to being a city were indicated in the fact that it had just left the surveyor's hands. Here he primarily entered the employ of G. H. Carver & Co., as manager of their mercantile house. In 1887 he severed his connection with this concern to accept the more desirable and lucrative position as assistant cashier in the National Park Bank. After a faithful and efficient service of two years he was promoted to the position of cashier, in which office he showed such marked ability that, to further show the confidence which the stockholders had in his tact and executive powers, they elected him president of the bank in 1891, and he has since held this responsible office. The National Park Bank is recognized as one of the most solid and prosperous institutions in the state, and its prestige cannot be other than gratifying to its stockholders and to the people of Park county, for its condition is an index to the general prosperity of this favored section of the state. To afford an idea of the condition of the bank, we enter a few items from a report issued as to its earnings and dividends for the year ending December 31, 1900. The gross earnings for the year aggregated $42,635.37, while the net earnings and profits for the year were $22,270.56. The bank is capitalized for $100,000, and at the date of the report at hand had a surplus of $20,000. Since its organization, in January, 1887, the bank has paid in dividends $103,000, while its total profits since organization, less expenses, premiums, losses, etc., aggregate $126,002.36. Mr. Talcott has gained the confidence and respect of the business community, and by his courteous and genial manner has endeared himself to the people of Park county, while, owing to his deep interest in any and all matters appertaining to the advancement and welfare of this section, he is looked upon as one of the upbuilders of this prosperous, though comparatively new portion of the state. Mr. Talcott makes frequent trips to the east in the interests of the bank, and only recently returned from an extended business tour, during which he visited the financial centers, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and he is usually successful in inducing capitalists to invest in the many enterprises which offer large returns in this section and which, in a reflex way, make for the further advancement and material prosperity of the same.

In politics Mr. Talcott gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He has served two terms as mayor of Livingston, filling the chief executive office of the municipal government with signal ability, and in his course gaining the endorsement of all classes, irrespective of political affiliations. He was a member of the first executive board of the State Agricultural College, at Bozeman. Fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled the chair of grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Montana, while he is at present grand master of the exchequer, which position he has held for six years. On January 21, 1886, Mr. Talcott was united in marriage at Livingston, Mont., to Miss Eliza Ballinger, who was born in the state of Illinois, the daughter of Merrill S. and Jane Ballinger, her father and mother now residing at Busben, near Livingston. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott have three sons: Robert, Warren and Kenyon, all of whom are students in the Livingston public schools. The family are prominent in the social life of Livingston, and their home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

EDMOND R. TANDY.—The great state of Kentucky has contributed in many ways to the glory and development of America. Her fair daughters have dignified and adorned many a stately public function, and have blessed countless homes with grand specimens of the highest type of domestic virtue. Her sons have won renown and left their bones to whiten on many a bloody battlefield, and in the domain of peaceful productiveness have rendered valuable service all over our broad land; as statesmen they have honored the halls of legislation, and as merchants have made the marts of commerce known and potential throughout the world. In truth her men of brain and brawn have helped to redeem the western wilderness from barbarism and make it blossom as the rose. In the class last named, the pioneers of civilization, an honored place must be accorded to Edmond R. Tandy. It was in Fayette county, in the old Blue Grass state, he first saw the light of day on March 18, 1831, his parents being Willis and Martha H. (Read) Tandy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a prosperous farmer, having left his native state in early life and taken up his residence in Illinois. He was an active old-line Whig up to the death of that party; fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. The mother held membership in the Methodist church. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are living, namely: Andrew J., Annis P., Edmond R., George W., Henry, Walter and Charles.

Edmond R. received a very limited education and at the age of fourteen began to work for wages, continuing to do so until he was twenty years old. In 1852, in company with fifteen others, he crossed the plains en route to California. He secured an engagement to driving sheep for a Mr. Clark, making a trip of 800 miles to Independence Rock, in what was then the territory of Nebraska. There he left Mr. Clark and took charge of another band of sheep which he drove to Salt Lake City, a distance of 500 miles, a trip that was full of hardships and danger, but ended at length by his arrival at his destination, where he remained until he earned enough money to purchase a saddle and pack horse with which he continued his journey to California, five months being consumed to make the entire trip. On September 3, 1852, Mr. Tandy arrived at Hangtown, now known as Placerville, Cal., and there engaged in mining for wages at $5.00 per day. He continued to reside in California for nine years, making interesting but not remunerative trips to Valparaiso and other places in Chili, and to different points in British Columbia. In the fall of 1860 he made a visit to the east, remaining two years, and in 1862 again came west, crossing the plains and reaching Elk City, Idaho, after four months tedious and hazardous travel. After a short stay he went to Oregon, and from that state to Idaho City, Wash., where he remained a year. At the end of that time he removed to Salt Lake City, and there engaged in prospecting and mining, being one of the crew who discovered Meadow valley. A portion of this crew moved on to Paraugat, now called Reese river, where they met with loss in their venture. Twenty of the company, our subject among them, returned to Salt Lake City, he being on the sick list before and on the trip. After spending the winter of 1864-5 at mining in Idaho, in the spring of 1865 Mr. Tandy came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he followed mining at various places ever since. He has a large interest in the Jumbo, Dry gulch and Copper gulch mines, and is interested in other mining properties. He is also engaged in raising sheep and horses on his ranch, located four miles northwest of Helena, and in all his business operations has been successful.

In politics he is an active Republican, not seeking office but interested in the welfare of the community and the proper government of his county and state. He was married September 19, 1869, to Miss Almyra M. S. Smart, a native of Penobscot county, Me., the daughter of Robert and Martha (Tracy) Smart, also natives of Maine. Her father was a farmer on the Penobscot river, and prospered in his business. The mother was a zealous member of the Episcopalian church. Mr. Tandy is a genial, companionable gentleman whom everybody likes, and whose useful life is a credit to the community and the state in which he lives. Wherever he has been and whatever has befallen, he has stood firmly by the best principles of sturdy manhood and good citizenship, and has shown himself to be above the temptations of pride or ambition except so far as they could be made serviceable to his fellow men.

EDWARD W. BULL.—Among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, Mont., is Mr. Bull, who has practically passed his entire life in Montana, his parents having located in this state when he was a child of six years. Mr. Bull is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in the village of Bridgeport, on September 6, 1860, the eldest of the four sons of Charles A. and Cornelia Bull, natives respectively of Connecticut and Indiana. The other sons are Frank W., George R. and Charles A. The father of our subject is a painter by trade, and has devoted the greater portion of his active life to work in this line, although he has also been employed in clerical capacities and as a bookkeeper. He came to Montana in 1866 and was engaged as a clerk in a general store at Fort Shaw, while in 1868 he removed to Sun river, where he opened a store and also conducted a hotel, meeting with excellent success and thus continuing until 1881, when he disposed of his business interests and removed to Idaho to look after certain placer mining claims in which he was interested. There he remained until 1898, when he visited his mother at Terre Haute, Ind., later returning as far west as Leavenworth, Kan., his present home, devoting his attention to his trade. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. The mother of our subject, who was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, passed away on November 9, 1898.

Edward W. Bull grew to maturity in Montana, and his educational privileges were somewhat limited, but he attended the public schools as opportunity presented, and thus laid the foundation for the excellent fund of information which has come to him through his active participation in practical affairs. At the age of sixteen years he began life by riding the range and assisting in ranch work. Eventually he was enabled to start operations for himself, and is now the owner of a fine ranch property, located five miles north of the village of Cascade, which has an area of 320 acres, of which 300 acres are well fitted for cultivation. In addition to this he has 320 acres ten miles north of Cascade, just east of Square Butte, and his wife has also filed on 320 acres adjoining. Mr. Bull has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, and since 1882 has devoted his entire time and attention to stockraising, especially in the line of cattle, though he also raises horses upon a quite extensive scale. Being active and progressive, and conducting his business upon correct principles, he is esteemed in all the relations of life and is known as one of the representative men of his section of the state.

Frank W. Bull

Ed. W. Bull

In politics our subject accords allegiance to the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. On June 6, 1883, Mr. Bull was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Wiegand, who was born in the old Empire state, the daughter of Augustus and Wilhelmina Wiegand, natives of Germany. The father was a shoemaker by occupation in his earlier life, and in 1859 came to America and settled in the state of New York, where he made his home until 1878, when he came to Sun river, Mont., and worked at his trade until failing health necessitated a change of occupation. He therefore engaged in farming and stock raising, to which he continued to devote his attention until his death, which occurred in 1883. His widow still continues to conduct the ranch, which comprises 320 acres, located one and a half miles east of the village of Sun River. She is a member of the Methodist church, and is a woman of sterling character and business ability. She became the mother of ten children, only one of whom, Emma, is deceased, the others being as follows: William A., Sophie H. (Mrs. Bull), Ernest A., Albert P., Henry P., Elizabeth M., Caroline W., Edward E. and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have had eight children, three of whom are deceased, Ida M. and two who died in infancy. The surviving children are Flora E., Frank E., Maria E., Robert W. and Arthur R.

FRANK W. BULL, one of the prosperous and progressive young farmers and stockgrowers of the Sun river district of Cascade county, has practically been a resident of Montana during his entire life, has attained success as the direct result of his own efforts, and is a worthy son of the state. Mr. Bull was born in the beautiful little city of Terre Haute, Ind., on March 18, 1863, being the son of Charles and Cornelia Bull. Charles Bull was a native of Connecticut, while Mrs. Bull was reared in Illinois. Mr. Bull's maternal grandmother was a Miss Maria Rausdell, a typical New Englander, noted for all the virtues pertaining to that class. She was born at Hartford, Conn., August 8, 1811, and died at Terre Haute, Ind., June 6, 1901, having nearly attained her ninetieth year. The year of her birth saw the birth also of Edgar Allen Poe, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Elihu Burrett and other noted Americans. She was a year old when the retreat from Moscow occurred; three years old when Napoleon abdicated; four years old when was fought the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon banished to St. Helena. When Lafayette visited America in 1824, Mrs. Bull, then fifteen years of age, was one of the children who threw flowers under Lafayette's carriage as it passed through the streets of Hartford. Mrs. Bull never tired of telling of that day when she was dressed in white with a blue sash, carrying red roses. Her marriage to Charles A. Bull occurred in Hartford, Conn., where he died nearly fifty years before her removal to Terre Haute. Within his active career our subject's father has followed various pursuits, being a painter by trade, but having been employed as a bookkeeper and clerk for many years. He became a pioneer of Montana, whither he came in the year 1866, locating at Fort Shaw, where he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, and later on conducted a hotel, being successful in this line of enterprise. He eventually removed to Wakefield, Kan., where he now resides, his cherished and devoted wife, who was a zealous member of the Episcopal church, having passed away November 9, 1898. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics has ever given stanch support to the Democratic party and its principles. Charles and Cornelia Bull became the parents of four sons: Edward W., Frank W., George R. and Charles, Jr., all residents of Montana.

As a child Frank W. Bull became a resident of Sun River, and in this locality was reared to maturity, receiving the somewhat limited educational advantages afforded by the pioneer schools. As the years crept on he and his elder brother became the main support of the family, and were ever ready to do all in their power for the comfort and well-being of their parents and the younger brothers. In the year 1888 our subject purchased the homestead of 145 acres, located immediately adjoining the village of Sun River, and later added to his ranch by the purchase of 150 acres. He has made and is making excellent improvements on his place, and by effective irrigation has made it possible to cultivate 150 acres of the tract. He was for a time engaged in raising horses, but finding this not sufficiently profitable, has turned his attention to cattleraising, in which his indefatigable industry and well directed effort must entail excellent results.

Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 27, 1898, Mr. Bull was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Farr, who was born in the old Green Mountain state, being the daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Farr, likewise natives of Vermont, where the father is engaged in the lumber business. To Mr. and Mrs. Bull one child has been born, Frank W. Bull, Jr.

HON. CORNELIUS TAYLOR.—After many wanderings and a wide variety of useful and interesting experiences, Judge Cornelius Taylor is finally settled in Butte, among friends and neighbors who have a cordial regard for him, enjoying the honors and emoluments of a responsible and important official position which gives scope for his legal learning, superior judgment, sound common sense and accurate knowledge of human nature. He was born on November 24, 1837, at Lexington, Holmes county, Miss. His father, William Taylor, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Mississippi in 1827, and, being one of the few men in his neighborhood who had a technical education, was soon after his arrival appointed surveyor. In this capacity he laid out and founded the town of Lexington, near which he was afterward a planter and merchant, and for more than ten years he looked after the peace and order of the community as a magistrate. In 1852, impelled by a high sense of right and duty, he liberated as many of his slaves as the laws of the state would allow; and the same year he took some of the others across the plains to California with him, settling in Grass valley, Nevada county, where he bought and conducted a stock farm for some years, later engaging in merchandising at North Bloomfield, being practically the founder of that town. In 1854 he returned to his farm in Grass valley, which was his home until he died in 1891. His first wife, who had borne him two sons and three daughters, died in 1830 and he was married again in 1832 to Miss Catherine Cameron, who had nine children, of whom the Judge was the third.

The duties and responsibilities of his father's large agricultural business, and the insight into public affairs which he obtained in the office where court was periodically held, gave Mr. Taylor an early mental development and preparation for his life's work, aiding materially the preliminary education he received from the limited school facilities of the day. So that when his father, on the occasion of his first trip to California, left him at the age of fifteen in charge of the plantation and some forty slaves, he was able to carry on the business with the skill and success of a veteran, and when his father returned after an absence of more than a year he expressed his gratification, remarking that he could scarcely have found an overseer in the state who would have done so well. The Judge accompanied his father on his return across the plains to California, arriving in Nevada county in September, 1853. Soon thereafter he engaged in placer mining and was very successful. Three years later he sought once more his old home in Mississippi and for the next three was a student at the State University, from which he would have been graduated had not his eyes given way under the excessive strain to which they were subjected. Leaving the university he went back to California, and after some rest entered the law office of McConnell & Gauber in Nevada City, and, pursuing the study of the law with as much diligence as his eyes would permit, he was admitted to the bar in 1861 and began at once the practice of his profession. He continued legal practice in California until 1884 when he changed his residence to Portland, Ore. Here for three years he was city attorney of East Portland and a partner of J. Todd Bingham, a nephew of Hon. John A. Bingham, United States attorney-general in one of President Grant's cabinets.

In politics Judge Taylor is a straight Democrat, always active in the service of his party, taking part in all of its affairs and movements from the primaries to the close of the election. In 1889 he drifted to Butte on account of some speculative interests in and near the city, and has made it his home ever since. He is now (1901) justice of the peace in South Butte, a very lucrative position to which he was elected in 1900. He is not now a member of any church or fraternal society, but while living in California he was earnestly interested in the Improved Order of Red Men and organized Wenner Tribe No. 34, therein serving as its first chief officer for two years and later holding the highest office in the grand lodge of the state. It should be said in concluding this little review of an honorable, useful and productive career, that from his very young manhood Judge Taylor has embodied in himself and in his course, in every relation or connection with his fellowmen, the elements of a good, well founded popularity, due to sterling qualities of mind and heart, and participation in every proper duty of good citizenship.

PROF. LEWIS TERWILLIGER.—In one of the most exacting and responsible professions this gentleman has attained marked success and holds rank among the leading educators of Montana. He is an excellent disciplinarian and has the somewhat rare power of imparting knowledge clearly and rapidly to others. These qualities, combined with his strong mentality and broad general scholarship, have made him especially efficient in the field of pedagogy. Prof. Terwilliger is a native of Clinton county, Mich., born on August 1, 1869, the son of Homer and Lucinda (Lewis) Terwilliger. His grandfather in the agnatic line was Tiras Terwilliger, who removed from New York to Clinton county, Mich., in the early 'fifties, and settled on land, which he cleared and improved, developing a good farm. He later removed to Montcalm county, and improved another farm, upon which he resided until his death, about 1892, at a venerable age. He married Abigail Sprague and reared a large family, of whom Homer was the second child, being born in 1841.

Homer Terwilliger came to Michigan when a lad, and remained at the old homestead until the outbreak of the Civil war. Filled with loyalty and patriotism he enlisted in the Union army, as a member of the Eighth Michigan Infantry in 1861. With his regiment he participated in a number of the most important conflicts of this greatest internecine war of history. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run and was at Antietam, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg and Knoxville, Tenn. He was wounded at Antietam and at Weldon Railroad he was taken prisoner and sent to the Confederate prison on Belle Isle, Richmond, Va., where he remained for six months and until the war terminated, when he was released. Returning to Michigan he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Montcalm county, where is still his home. He married Lucinda Lewis in 1868, and of their five children three survive, Lewis, Lee P., a blacksmith of Crystal, Montcalm county, Mich., and Asahel, a successful farmer in the same county. The father has been long an active member of the Free Methodist church, and such has been his sterling integrity and kindly life that he commands the highest esteem.

Lewis Terwilliger was reared in Clinton county, Mich., his preliminary education being afforded by the district schools and the high school at Maple Rapids, and there began his pedagogic work in 1887 as assistant principal and showing marked capacity as an instructor. In 1889 he was appointed principal of the public schools of Eagle Harbor, Mich., and in 1891 he became superintendent of the schools at Copper Falls mine, in Keweenah county for one year, when he matriculated in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Mich., and had so prepared himself that he was graduated in the class of 1893, and also secured a life diploma from the state. In 1893 he was principal of the high school of Stambaugh, Iron county, Mich., remaining there until 1895, winning new honors through his well directed and efficient labors. In June, 1895, he came to Bozeman, Mont., and assisted the county superintendent in the summer normal school, also rendering service during the normals conducted in the two succeeding summers.

In 1895 he was chosen principal of the public schools at Townsend, Meagher county, and, returning to Michigan, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett, of Reed City, and with his bride he came again to Bozeman in time to assist in conducting the summer normal school, and, at the conclusion of his signally effective work in this connection, he received an appointment as assistant superintendent of the public schools of Butte, where he remained one year. In 1897 Prof. Terwilliger accepted the position as principal of the schools of Boulder, an office which he has since filled, doing much to advance educational interests. In 1900 he received the appointment of principal of the Jefferson county high school, located in Boulder, and he is now incumbent of the two offices, filling them to the satisfaction of the people. In 1899 and 1900 he was assistant deputy clerk of the district court. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Montana State Teachers' Association for several years, always taking an active part in the annual meetings. He is one of the licensed institute instructors of the state, and does more or less institute work every year. Prof. Terwilliger appreciates the duties of citizenship and exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with Court Boulder No. 3699, I. O. F. Professor and Mrs. Terwilliger enjoy a distinctive popularity and their pleasant home is a nucleus of gracious and refined hospitality. The family circle is brightened by their two children, Vena and Homer.

E THOMAS, one of the leading merchants and enterprising business men of Boulder, Jefferson county, is a native of Chester county, Pa., where he was born December 4, 1846, the son of John and Sarah (Harman) Thomas. The father was a wholesale tea merchant, and the paternal grandparents were Enos and Anne (Forscythe) Thomas. Enos Thomas was born in Wales and was a capitalist, and Anne Forscythe was a descendant of Charles II of England.

Mr. Thomas, of Boulder, was educated in the public schools and remained in the pleasant parental home until he was twenty-one years of age, and between the prosecution of his studies and in the intervals of his other duties he became well skilled in the trade of a tinsmith. In 1868 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, where for four or five years following he was engaged in farming.

Mr. Thomas then became a merchant until 1885, when he removed to Boulder and engaged profitably in the hardware business there with J. L. Waggenor, now of Helena. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Thomas went to work at his trade. In 1896 he engaged in merchandising at Boulder with S. H. Knowles, which business relation continues most profitably. In 1874 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Virginia A. Guthrie, of Iowa, born in 1853. They have had four children, of whom Charles H. and an infant are dead. The others are Mary A., Mrs. John Steele, of Basin, Jefferson county, and Lester L. Their mother died in 1894, and in May, 1900, Mr. Thomas married Miss Susan David, of Burlington, Iowa. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years and fraternally is a member of the Order of Pendo. He bears an excellent reputation and possesses high integrity and superior business capacity.

RICHARD D. TERRY.—A typical western man, whose experiences on the frontier have been varied and in many cases exciting, and who has gained a wide circle of friends within the many years he has passed in the various sections of the west and southwest, Mr. Terry is a southerner by birth, claiming Caswell county, N. C., as the place of his nativity, while the date was February 24, 1852. His parents, Dabner and Martha (Yarbrough) Terry, were likewise natives of North Carolina and both are now deceased. After a limited educational training Richard D. Terry left the parental home as a youth of nineteen, and made his way to Texas in 1871, and there he remained for a full decade, riding the range as a herder of cattle and working on various ranches. Later he followed this occupation in the Indian Territory and Kansas for two years, and in 1883 he came to Montana. During these years he had his full quota of the experiences typical of life on the great plains and in the mountains during the early days.

In 1885 he entered claim to his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres of valuable land on Camas prairie, two miles south of Potomac, Missoula county, which is his postoffice address. Here he devotes attention to general farming and stockgrowing, being an excellent judge of cattle and horses, and taking great interest in the latter line, his dictum in regard to the good points of a horse being considered authoritative. Mr. Terry enjoys the distinctive popularity in his home community, and by reason of his having come from Texas is familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Tex." He exercises his franchise tor the Democratic party and is at the present time school trustee of District No. 11, township 13. In 1885 Mr. Terry was united in marriage to Miss Fannie H. Betters, was born in Vermont, the daughter of Austin and Jane (Stanley) Betters, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. Mr. Betters removed with his family to Montana in 1883, and he now maintains his home in Clinton, Missoula county. His wife entered into eternal rest at Clinton in 1898, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. and Mrs. Terry are the parents of five children, Mabel, Martha, Ernest, Lloyd and Iva.

OWEN TEETERS.—It is an unmistakable fact that the sheepgrowing industry of Montana is destined to be one of the most profitable and important of our industries, while the advancement already made has given the state marked prestige among the progressive and enthusiastic sheepmen. Mr. Teeters is a native of the city of Hillsdale, Mich., where he was born on February 3, 1861, being one of the five children born to A. J. and Fila Jane (Stiles) Teeters, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in New York. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed it for many years, but removed from his native state to Michigan and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Owen Teeters was reared and educated in Michigan where he attended the public schools and became identified with agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he came to Montana and took up a claim on the Yellowstone river where he engaged in ranch work, but finally disposed of the property and purchased his present ranch, located near Springdale, Park county, his postoffice address. He has shown great discretion and ability in the improving of his ranch, which he has provided with an effective irrigating system, and here he has devoted his attention to the raising of sheep upon an extensive scale; also raising considerable quantities of grain and alfalfa. His ranch comprises about 300 acres, and at the time of this writing he is feeding about 2,000 sheep, exercising much care in the selection of his breeding types and favoring the cross between the Merino and Cotswold grades. The locality is peculiarly well adapted for successful sheep-growing, and Mr. Teeters maintains an enthusiastic interest in the industry, sparing no efforts to improve the grades of sheep raised here. The indications are that he will become one of the leaders of the sheep industry of Montana. He takes a public spirited interest in all that touches the advancement and well being of the community, having served for some time as road supervisor. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Teeters is a member of the auxiliary branch of the order, being identified with the Rebekah lodge. In the year 1881 Mr. Teeters was united in marriage to Miss Mary Campbell, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of John and Sarah (McKinney) Campbell, natives respectively of Scotland and New York state.

OWEN THOMAS.—Perseverance, energy, industry and resolute purpose are shown in the life of Mr. Thomas, who is one of the progressive farmers and horticulturists of Madison county, his fertile ranch property comprising 160 acres being located four miles south of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. He is a native of the north of Wales, born in Anglesey, sixty miles from Dublin, Ireland, on December 25, 1846. His father, William Thomas, passed his early manhood in Wales, where he conducted woolen manufacturing. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret Roberts, and she likewise was a native of Wales. They had ten children, of whom five are living. Owen was the fifth in order of birth.

Owen Thomas emigrated to the United States in May, 1866, he being twenty years old. After he settled in Wisconsin, soon after his emigration, he continued his studies in the public schools for six weeks. He then engaged in farm work, in which connection he went to Minnesota and took up land and instituted improvement and cultivation. His crops, however, were destroyed by grasshoppers, and he abandoned the enterprise, returning, in 1876, to Wisconsin, where he continued farming until 1881, when he set forth for Montana, whose fame was beginning to spread abroad. Mr. Thomas made the trip across the plains and located in Butte, where he was engaged in the mines until 1882, when he came to Iron Rod, Madison county, and there also mined until 1883, when he took up his residence on his present ranch. This is located on the Ruby river and most eligibly situated, the entire quarter section, which he secured by homestead entry, being available for cultivation. He has made permanent improvements, raises large crops of hay, grain and garden products.

Mr. Thomas has been indefatigable in his industry, has shown excellent judgment in his operations, and has won success. In politics Mr. Thomas is a pronounced advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is an honored and worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1881, his present membership being at Dodgeville, Wis. Mr. Thomas has been twice married. In 1869 he wedded with Miss Mary Jones, a native of Wales, who died in 1872, leaving one son, William Arthur, whose death occurred at the age of seventeen years. On February 15, 1881, Mr. Thomas married Miss Sarah Howell, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Annie L., a student in the state normal school at Dillon.

CHAS. W. THOMPSON.—Descended from a family long resident in Scotland, where its name was well up on the records of valor in war and faithful service to the state in peace, his branch in the person of his great-grandfather immigrated to Virginia in Colonial times, and his grandfather bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for independence. Charles W. Thompson, of Willow creek, Gallatin county, Mont., inherits all the qualities of sterling and resolute manhood which distinguished his ancestors. He was born near Quincy, Adams county, Ill., June 12, 1846. His father, N. B., and his mother, Nancy (Pilcher) Thompson, were natives of Athens county, Ohio. His grandfather, Enis Thompson, after the Revolution removed from Virginia to Ohio, being the first settler in the county wherein he located and one of the first three in the central part of the state. He was a pioneer minister of the gospel and a missionary, preaching on the circuit for over thirty years and meeting in the course of his ministry all the hardy men who were engaged in the good work of evangelizing the frontier. The renowned Peter Cartwright was his intimate friend and fellow-preacher, and was frequently his guest at his home in the wilderness.

The Thompsons have been a long-lived family. The good old preacher lost his life at the age of eighty-six by being thrown from a runaway horse. A brother died at the age of ninety-nine, and another at one hundred and three, who was the father of twelve children, three of whom lived to be over ninety. In fact, the youngest death of any who reached manhood was at sixty-four years of age. In 1835 the grandfather removed to Illinois with his family, and there the father of our subject engaged in farming until 1860, when he removed to southwestern Missouri and remained a year. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1864 started with his family to Montana, making the trip overland by means of ox teams. The trip was long and tiresome, but was made without adventure worthy of note, and the family arrived at Virginia City September 6, 1864. After lingering there a short time, the father made a trip to Bitter Root and the son to Emigrant, looking for a site for business. On their return they all moved to Last Chance gulch, and there opened a store and miners' lodging house, November 16, 1864, the first mercantile enterprise in the history of Helena. A few months later John Watson opened a grocery store, which was the second. The Thompsons remained at Last Chance (Helena) until March, 1865, when they removed to Nelson gulch and followed mining for three years. In this undertaking they were very successful, and at the end of the time mentioned Mr. Thompson made a trip east and remained there six or seven years engaged in various kinds of business. His father also went east some six months after he did, and remained a year, both returning, eventually, to Montana. The father located on a ranch near Jefferson, which he occupied about fifteen years, and in 1884 bought the Allen place on the Madison river. He has retired from this and it is now with his son, H. M. Thompson. While Mr. Thompson, the son, was east, in 1868, he was married to Miss Louisa Wellborn, of Indiana, the daughter of a gallant soldier in the Civil war, who was killed on his way home after the close of the contest, being scalded to death in an explosion on the steamboat. They have two children: Homer, a student at the Bozeman Agricultural College; and Pearl, who is still at home; another son, Clarice, is deceased. Upon his return Mr. Thompson engaged in carpentering and building until 1890. He then took up a homestead about three miles and a half southwest of Three Forks, on which he has since been living, raising good crops of grain and hay and doing a comfortable business in cattle. His mother died at the advanced age of seventy-three, after fifty-eight years of happy wedded life. His father is still living, an honored member of the Society of Pioneers of Montana, and held in high esteem by the entire community, as are his sons and family.

FATHER J. B. THOMPSON, the rector of St. Catherine's church, Boulder, Mont., came to his pastorate in 1900. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., on November 1, 1874, being the son of George and Elizabeth (Gaskin) Thompson, the latter a daughter of Owen Gaskin. The father, a railroad engineer, removed his family to Rochester, N. Y., in 1877, where at even that early age the mere child began attendance on the parochial schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Here he remained eight years, diligent in the acquisition of knowledge, and in 1888 he was matriculated in St. Andrew's College, also in Rochester, and faithfully studied during the years of his attendance here. In 1891 he entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., where two years later he completed his classical studies. In 1895 he commenced the technical theological studies essential to his understanding before entering the priesthood at Mount St. Mary's Seminary of the West, at Cincinnati, from which he was duly graduated. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church by his grace, the Most Reverend William Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 21, 1900. Father Thompson read his first mass in St. Mary's church, in Rochester, N. Y., on June 21, 1900. He soon came to Helena, Mont., for which diocese he had studied. He then received his first appointment as rector of St. Catherine's church, Boulder, where he is still stationed, exhibiting a zeal and thoroughness in his sacred office that brings him into pleasant relations, not only with his own society, but with the entire populace. He also attends the missions of St. John's church in Boulder valley, and St. Euphrasia's church at Clancey. At present Father Thompson is successfully forwarding the enterprise of building the first pastoral residence in Boulder, a necessary convenience, as the church has now a permanent lodgment in Boulder, and Father Thompson is the first permanent resident pastor of the Catholic church located in Boulder. He is zealous and energetic in pastoral duties, and has won his way to the hearts of the community, not only of members of his own pastorate, but of the citizens generally, who regard him as an able and earnest worker in the Christian field.

LESLIE A. THOMPSON.—Even as Montana is a young commonwealth, so are her industrial activities largely placed in the control of young men, who constitute the virile and vital element which make for consecutive progress and substantial development. Within the pages of this work will be found pertinent and timely reference to many of the representative young business and professional men of the state, and at the present juncture it is our privilege to enter specific record concerning one of the popular and capable factors in the business life of the thriving village of Twin Bridges, Madison county. Leslie Allen Thompson is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Newcassel, Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1871, the son of James S. and Leonora (Williams) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Holyoke, Mass., while the latter was born in New York. The parents became residents of Wisconsin as early as 1848, and there the father became prominently identified with the great lumbering industry of that state, and operated sawmills for a number of years and doing an extensive business in this and allied lines. He and his wife still reside in Wisconsin. Of their eight children Leslie A. was the fifth. For his preliminary education he is indebted to the public schools of his native state, and he also attended the high school at Fond du Lac. Subsequently he matriculated in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., where he continued his studies for some time.

In 1893 he came to Montana, joining his brother, H. J. Thompson, who was located in Dillon. He was identified with business interests in Dillon for five years, at the expiration of which time he came to Twin Bridges, where he, together with R. A. Reynolds and H. J. Thompson, of Dillon, effected the organization of the Twin Bridges Lumber Company, of which he is the chief executive, being general manager of the business, which has grown to be one of wide scope and importance. In addition to the handling of all grades of lumber and builders' supplies the company conduct an extensive business in the handling of hardware, agricultural implements and machinery, vehicles, furniture and undertaking goods, and also conduct a large produce trade, handling hay, grain, coal, etc., and also own and conduct the Ruby Valley Lumber Company of Laurin, Mont., as a branch business and handle the same lines of goods at that point. Mr. Thompson is alert and progressive in his methods, and his marked executive ability has been the dominating force in conserving the success and expansion of the important enterprise in charge of whose affairs he is placed. He owns valuable real estate interests in Twin Bridges, including his home, which is an attractive residence of modern architectural design.

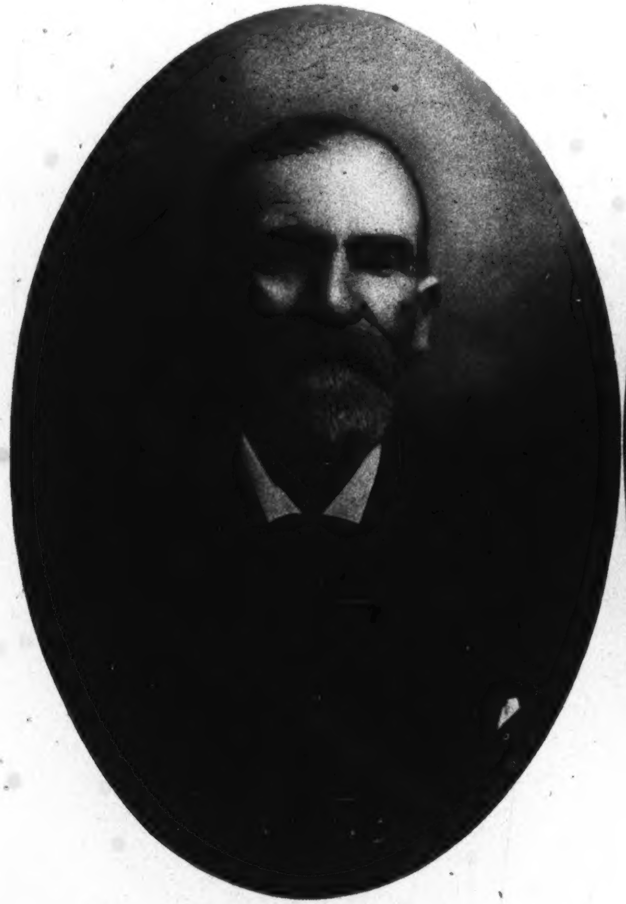
In his political adherence Mr. Thompson is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in whose local organization he is an elder and a member of the board of trustees. While a resident of Dillon he was a member of Company E, National Guard of Montana, and second sergeant of his company. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Good Templars, in each of which he has been honored with official preferment. On June

29, 1899, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Elizabeth Bishop, the daughter of John Bishop, one of the pioneers of Montana and a prominent citizen of Dillon, where Mrs. Thompson was born. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Lenore Bishop Thompson, born on February 10, 1901.

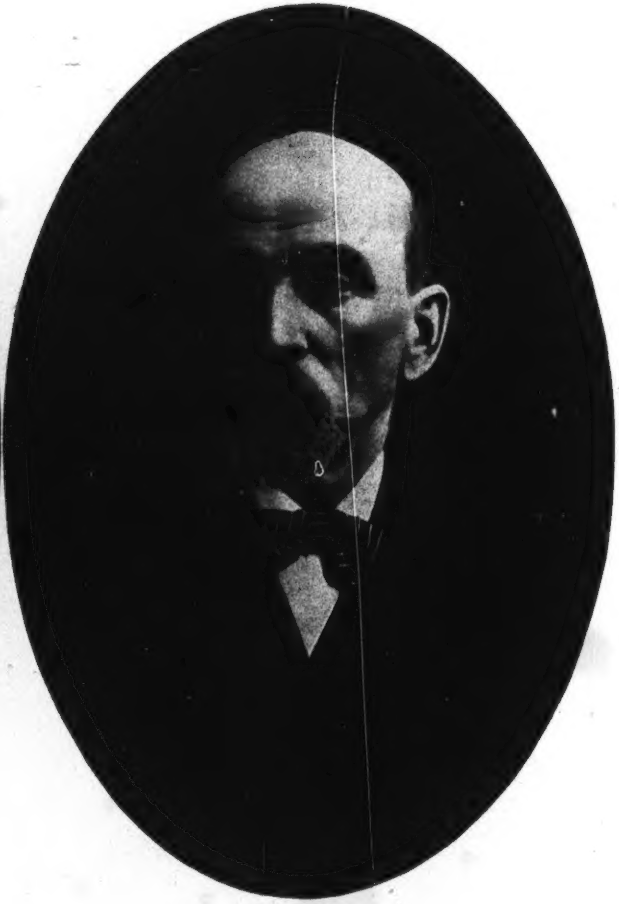
BOYER BROTHERS.—From their early childhood the lives of these interesting pioneers have been full of privation, adventure, stirring activity and productive usefulness. They were born at Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., Joseph J. on March 16, 1832, and William J. on July 16, 1834. Their parents were Nicholas and Mary H. (James) Boyer. The father died in 1838, when Joseph was six years old and William was four. The James family to which Mrs. Boyer belongs is of Welsh ancestry and has been prominent in the Quaker state from Revolutionary days. Among the family's national representatives were the postmaster-general, Hon. Thomas L. James, and Hon. Francis James, brother of Mrs. Boyer, who was a member of the Pennsylvania senate from 1836 to 1840, and from 1840 to 1848, a member of the national house of representatives. The long and brilliant career of Mrs. Boyer's cousin, Hon. John Hickman, in congress is well known to readers of United States history.

The brothers attended the public schools as they had opportunity, and after leaving school Joseph learned his trade as a printer in Wilmington, Del., and worked at it in various places, including Baltimore, Annapolis and Cincinnati, being accompanied to Cincinnati by his brother William. In the fall of 1854 William returned home, and Joseph went to Lawrence, Kas., taking the first printing press ever set up in the state. He conducted a newspaper called the Lawrence Free State during the historic troublous times in the territory. In the spring of 1855 William rejoined him at Lawrence and they worked together. Joseph was very active in the political contests of the day, and took part in numerous engagements with the advocates of slavery. In one of these several persons were killed, and all the survivors of the engagement were arrested, Joseph Boyer among them. They were placed on trial for murder, but escaped by breaking jail and making their way to portions of the territory where they were safe. After this he continued to take an active part in the controversy until it was settled, and being a newspaper man, he was looked upon as a leader, and, as an intimate friend of James H. Lane, who was the real leader of the Free State party, and an ardent supporter of his views, he was undoubtedly entitled to this distinction. He was present at the burning of Lawrence, and at every other important event in the whole struggle.

William Boyer, having contracted a fever in the new country, returned to his Pennsylvania home in the fall of 1855 and remained until the fall of 1857, when, after a visit from his brother, they went again to Lawrence and assisted in organizing a party for prospecting and mining in the west. A Delaware Indian, who had been a guide to Gen. Fremont, and who claimed to have gold nuggets to the value of $200, informed them that on his return from Fremont's service, the Ute Indians who were not friendly to the Delawares, had chased him, and in escaping he had gone far off his course and reached a place where gold was abundant. This place is suppposed to be the present site of Cripple Creek. He said that in taking a drink at a spring he had found the nuggets. Persons who knew the Indian vouched for his truthfulness, and the party contracted to pay him $18 a day to guide them to the place. The expedition consisted of forty-eight men, one of whom was William Boyer. When they were ready to start the Indian refused to go, saying that he feared he might fail to locate the ground and that they would then kill him. They were obliged to go without him, and learned later that a party of Missourians had also started for the same place. Since then it has been a matter of controversy whether the Kansans or the Missourians reached the destination first, but it now seems to be conceded that the Kansans were ahead. The trip was a dangerous one, as the Indians were determined that not a gold-seeker should get back alive. They, however, were well armed, succeeded in preventing an attack, and arrived at Pike's Peak on July 4, 1858. They prospected for three weeks, camping in the Garden of the Gods. Four of the party, including William Boyer, climbed to the top of the Peak, a very dangerous and difficult undertaking, occupying two days and a half. Mr. Boyer and his companions were without doubt the first who ever reached the summit of the mountain. A Mr. and Mrs. Holmes started on the ascent the day before Mr. Boyer's party, but were passed by them and reached the summit one day later.



Wm J Boyer.



Joseph J. Boyer.

Not finding gold in paying quantities, and hearing of great discoveries near old Fort Garland in New Mexico, the party made a tedious trip over the Raratoon mountains to that place, arriving in August and remaining through the month, prospecting and finding ancient diggings. But the results were unprofitable, and hearing from a Mexican that the Cherokee company had located a good find near the site of Denver, at the Cherry creek diggings, they made their way thither, and, arriving there September 20, 1858, they camped five miles above the location of Denver, and laid out a town which they named Montana City, that in a few months numbered some sixty cabins. Here the party disbanded, but William Boyer and some others here passed the winter and made good pay. Others moved down the river and laid out the town of Aurora, which became Denver. During the winter word reached the east of big strikes in this neighborhood, and a heavy emigration came in the spring, most of the emigrants stopping at Aurora. At this time Joseph Boyer joined his brother, who came from Lawrence. They met on July 4, 1859, at Central City, Colo., and went with a stampede to Tarryall in South Park. On their return, Montana City having been abandoned, the cabins were turned over to the Boyer brothers, who made a ranch of the town site and used the cabin lumber for fencing. They spent the winter on the ranch, and in the spring William returned to Lawrence, and Joseph sold the ranch for $600, and went to South Park and bought some land and a claim in Galena gulch. William returned in the fall and they mined together, but without success. After two years of fruitless efforts they went over to Delaware Flats and mined with better luck. In the spring of 1863 they went to Denver, and soon after on to Montana. Before leaving Denver, however, they sold a town lot which they there owned for $30. They recently had the pleasure of reading of its sale for $115,000.

Making their journey to Montana in a train of thirty ox teams, they had no trouble with the Indians, and arrived without mishap at Alder gulch in October, 1863, and, going to Summit, put in the winter mining for wages, getting $7.00 and $8.00 a day, and they were probably the first to drift in Alder gulch. In the spring they bought two claims on German bar, below Virginia City, and worked them for a year. Then William went to Last Chance to inspect a lead and remained for some months prospecting. Joseph meanwhile worked at German bar, but both had poor success. In the spring of 1866 they went to the Deep creek diggings on Hell Gate, and in the fall removed to Helena, taking up some placer property, where they found nothing. They continued prospecting and mining at various places until 1871, when Joseph went to work at his trade in the office of the New Northwest, at Deer Lodge. That fall they came to Willow creek, and, on the advice of Dr. Stafford, selected their present location, Joseph homesteading and William pre-empting. They now have 480 acres on the Upper Willow creek, two miles east of Pony—a beautiful location, which gives them fine opportunity for ranching and stockraising, in which they are extensively engaged, doing something also in mining. In the early days in Alder gulch and elsewhere the Boyer brothers took active part on the side of law and order, and witnessed many exciting episodes. In all their wanderings they have been true to their country by taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. W. J. Boyer was elected justice of the peace at Montana City in Colorado early in the fall of 1858, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1859, when his mining interests demanded all of his time. They in the early days were valuable correspondents of Philadelphia, Lawrence and other eastern journals, and the local papers of Montana have been glad to print their newsy communications. In 1879 as a member of the state legislature, Joseph took active part in defeating the bill to subsidize the Utah Northern Railroad into Butte. He has been a school trustee for a number of years. Both are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing them. A sister of the Boyer brothers, Mrs. Mary C. Woodward, and her only child, Anna J., now the wife of Andrew Stewart, also live on their ranch. Mrs. Woodward was also born in Chester county, Pa., and came to Montana in the spring of 1872. She was married in 1865 to Philip W. Woodward, a veteran of the Civil war. She is interested in the ranch with her brothers.

R. E. RAINVILLE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Basin, Mont., is a native of Quebec, Canada, having been born there on April 3, 1864, the son of Pierre and C. Rainville. He remained through early youth with his parents, and received his elementary education in the excellent schools of Quebec, and in 1878 he entered the Petite Seminary de Ste. Marie de Monnoir. From here he was graduated with honors, and he continued his technical medical studies at the Laval University, Quebec, being graduated therefrom in the spring of 1890. He commenced medical practice at Marieville, county Roueville, Quebec, continuing there for two years. In 1893 he removed to Butte, Mont., and after establishing a fine clientage in two years, he located at Basin in 1895. He remained there until 1899, practicing his profession and also engaging in mining. He then went back to Butte where he remained until 1900, and again returned to Basin, where he has established himself well in the practice of medicine and in the drug business.

In August, 1890, Dr. Rainville was married to Miss Alie J. Nadeau, daughter of Joseph Nadeau, of Quebec, the recorder of the court of appeals, and his wife, Josephine (Miller) Nadeau. To Mr. and Mrs. Rainville one child has been born, Joseph Frederick Euclid, whose life began at Basin in January, 1899. Fraternally Dr. Rainville is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Daughters of Hermann and the Modern Woodmen of America. Of the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is foreman, and medical examiner for all of these orders. He is also one of the trustees of the Basin fire department. Dr. Rainville is a most enterprising citizen and universally esteemed. In all that pertains to the welfare of his community he manifests a lively interest, and is popular in all circles.

WILLIAM E. THOMPSON.—One of Park county's representative citizens, one who has attained prominence in business life and prominently concerned with the development and material prosperity of the city of Livingston, is William E. Thompson, who was born at Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y., on April 16, 1858, the son of Ellis C. and Elzama (Kelsey) Thompson, of the same county and representatives of fine old colonial stock. For a fuller genealogy see the sketch of Hon. James S. Thompson on another page of this work.

William E. Thompson secured his education in the public schools, West Winfield Academy and the Albany (N. Y.) Normal School, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. He taught one term in a high school in his native county, after which he started for the Black Hills, his destination being Lead City, where he was principal of the public schools until 1883, when he resigned the position to come to Montana and join his brother, James S., who had located at Livingston. In that place they entered into partnership in general merchandising which they continued with excellent success until 1900. Mr. Thompson was interested in the erection of the Livingston flouring mills and was one of the chief promoters of the Livingston Coal and Coke Company, which has at Horr the largest plant of the sort in Park county. When he retired from the firm of Thompson Brothers, he engaged in real estate and insurance, and became the owner of the Albemarle Hotel and other valuable properties in Livingston. He is one of the leaders in this line of enterprise in this section of the state and controls a large business.

He has always maintained a very lively interest in all that tends to the progress and material prosperity of the state, and particularly of his home city, and animated by pronounced public spirit has given his influence and aid to every worthy project. In politics he is an active worker in the Republican cause, and he became a member of the first board of aldermen of Livingston at the time of its incorporation, while in 1895 he was elected mayor and gave a most capable and satisfactory administration. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Thompson received nomination for state senator from his district, but in the ensuing election met the defeat which attended the party ticket in his county. He has attained high distinction in the Masonic order, having taken a thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite in which connection he is at the present time commander of the consistory of eastern Montana, while he has served as master of his lodge and as commander of his commandery of Knights Templar, while he is also a member of Algeria temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Livingston lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is highly esteemed in business, fraternal and social circles. At Binghamton, N. Y., on October 14, 1883, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Alice V. Chamberlain, daughter of Floyd and Helen Chamberlain, natives of New York and now living a retired life in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Albert C., now attending the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minn., and Ralph W., a student in the Livingston schools.

COL. J. C. C. THORNTON.—No thoughtful man would ever attempt to explain all differences of character and disposition by the circumstances in which the individual man grows up, and but few would hazard the attempt to set bounds to their sway. That there is much in heredity, and the lessons of the fireside and the wayside during the formative period of life, all must admit. Birth and breeding will tell in the long run, in spite of all conditions, and qualities of superior manhood, of whatever kind, will be transmitted from generation to generation, disappearing at times, it may be, but always returning in the strain to which they belong.

The character and career of Col. John C. Calhoun Thornton is an apt and forcible illustration of this fact. The son of Col. John Thornton, a native of Kentucky, who went to Missouri when it was a part of the remote American frontier, and who was there one of the leading spirits and most forceful men of his day; and of Elizabeth, a daughter of Gen. Stephen Trigge, of Virginia, a conspicuous figure in the American army during the war of 1812, and whose father, Maj. John Trigge, was an officer of artillery under Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, his ancestors were men of large mold and commanding attributes; and in his day, well did he sustain the responsibility which their example laid upon him. In April, 1820, his father removed with his young bride to what is now Clay county, Mo., and so impressed the community with his capacity and force of character that in the following December the governor appointed him judge of the court of Ray county, then newly organized out of a portion of Howard county, and followed this January 4, 1822, by an appointment as judge of the court of Clay county, organized out of a portion of Ray. In August of that year he was commissioned colonel of militia after being chosen to the position by the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and from 1823 to 1829, while the trouble with the Indians lasted, he was busy with his troops repelling the attacks of the savages and protecting the people of the state. He was a member of the legislature from 1824 to 1832, and was speaker of the house in 1828-30. His opposition to Jackson's anti-nullification policy defeated him in 1834, but two years later he was again elected by a large majority. He died on his farm October 24, 1847, seven daughters and one son surviving him. The son, Col. John C. Calhoun Thornton, being an only son, the hopes of his parents were centered in him. At the early age of thirteen he lost his father, and was thereafter deprived of the valuable assistance and counsel he would have had from that source. His natural fortitude and self-reliance, however, triumphed over this misfortune, as it did subsequently over many untoward circumstances, and kept him strictly in the line of progress and advancement for which he was destined. At the proper time he was placed under the care and special instruction of Alexander Campbell, president of Bethany College, Va., and soon rose to the head of his class. He was especially effective as an orator of great eloquence and logical force, and thereby came to be known as the "stump" speaker and leader of the Democracy in the college. At the close of his college course he studied law under the direction of his brother-in-law, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri. He was admitted to the bar in due time, and at once removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and later to St. Joseph, Mo., where he formed a law partnership with the late Gen. J. M. Bassett. About this time the Civil war broke out, and being a man of strong convictions and loyal to his section, he abandoned his practice and all other business, and joined the armies of the Confederacy. He went into the Missouri State Guards under Gen. Sterling Price, and was first engaged in the battle of Wilson's creek, where he commanded a battalion in Gen. Slack's brigade, and was stationed on "Bloody Hill," where the brunt of the battle was felt and the heaviest losses were sustained. His gallantry and fine soldierly ability displayed on this occasion secured him immediate promotion from the rank of major to that of colonel, and the reputation on which his shoulder straps were that day won was gloriously sustained on many a hard fought field during the progress of the war. At the close of the contest he removed to Montana where his wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Clementine Archer, and whom he had married April 28, 1863, and his daughter, Elizabeth Trigge, joined him in 1866, and found him engaged in business with his brother-in-law, R. W. Donnell, of Blackfoot. In 1867 he went to Deer Lodge and formed a law partnership with Lee J. Sharp and Thomas L. Napton, under the name of Sharp, Thornton & Napton, and afterward a similar one with Robinson & Stevens. About this time he became interested in mining, and abandoning the law was one of the principal projectors and constructors of the Rock Creek Ditch Company's mining ditches, built to convey water from Rock creek and adjacent streams to the Pioneer, Pike's Peak and Pilgrim bar placer gold mines. He also built the Race track ditch and afterward French gulch ditch, all in different parts of old Deer Lodge county.

In 1875 Col. Thornton removed with his family to Butte, where he engaged for a time in the practice of law, but his mining operations requiring personal supervision he once more abandoned his profession and never again returned to it actively, but during the remainder of his useful, energetic and successful life devoted himself almost wholly to mining and its incidental pursuits.

He died in Butte after a brief illness, September 15, 1887, leaving a stricken widow and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. The children are: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. C. P. Hough, of Butte; John C. C., Jr., of San Francisco; Mary D., wife of J. W. Forbis, of Butte; William T., of Butte; Adelaide T., wife of the late F. E. Corkett; Lucile M., of New York; Caroline M., wife of J. G. Oxnard, of New York; Frances D., of New York.

Besides being a business man of unusual acumen and capacity, Col. Thornton was an industrious reader and close student, deeply interested in all public questions and the affairs of the community, but of so modest and retiring a disposition that he could never be induced to accept a public office of any kind. He was an ardent and unyielding believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and by its leaders was frequently urged to become their candidate for mayor, congressman, or some other exalted official station, but invariably declined.

In all the relations of life he was a type of the high-minded, upright, considerate and serviceable gentleman. Among the rich he was independent, self-reliant and dignified. To the poor he was courteous, kind in benefactions and cordial in sympathy. As a citizen no man stood higher or was entitled to a higher place in public estimation; and in domestic life he was a veritable sunbeam, brightening and warming and stimulating all who came near him. He left a considerable estate which is ably managed by his widow and her son, William D. T. Included in the estate is the well known hotel of Butte, "The Thornton," constructed at a cost of $200,000 and opened to the public in May, 1901. It compares most favorably with similar establishments of the country everywhere, and is known as one of the finest in the northwest, conducted upon the European plan.

PETER THORMAEHLEN.—Numbered among the industrious and successful sheepgrowers of Choteau county, to whose progress he is contributing his quota by legitimate industry, Mr. Thormaehlen is properly given representation among other representative men of this section of the state. He comes of German lineage, being a native of Glueckstadt in the province of Holstein, born on July 25, 1868. His father, Ferdinand Thormaehlen, was born in the same province in 1840, and there he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time. His wife, whose maiden name was Gretchen Hasback, was born in Holstein in 1842, and is still living. They are numbered among the prosperous and honored residents of their native province.

Peter Thormaehlen received his early educational training in the excellent public schools of his native place, and later secured scientific and technical training by taking a course of study of one year and a half in the agricultural college maintained in Hohenvestedt. He left school at the age of sixteen years and thereafter assisted in the work of the old homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty years, after which he served three years in the German army. He then passed eighteen months more on the old homestead and then, in 1893, emigrated to the United States. He came forthwith to Montana, locating in Choteau county in July of that year. Here he purchased a squatter's claim on Birch creek in the Bear Paw mountain district, and was there engaged in sheep raising until 1896, when he traded ranches with Charles R. Henderson, and by this exchange came into possession of his present fine ranch property on the Black Coulee, on the southeast side of the Bear Paw mountains and about forty-five miles distant from the Great Northern Railroad station at Big Sandy.

Here Mr. Thormaehlen has a valuable stock ranch of 520 acres and is engaged in the sheep business upon a quite extensive scale, having about 3,000 head at this writing and prosecuting his enterprise with that energy and ability which augurs well for still greater success. On the ranch large crops of fine hay are also secured each year. Under the work and influence of such vigorous and capable young men these more isolated and wilder sections of the state will soon become highly improved and up to the highest standard of attractiveness as places of residence. In politics our young citizen accords an ardent support to the Republican party. He is one of the popular and successful young men of the county.

CHARLES C. THURSTON.—For more than half a century the subject of this sketch has been building houses, providing for the comfort and convenience of men, contributing to the development and elevation of architectural taste, and pleasing the eye as well as sheltering the form. His work has been essentially and in every particular constructive, and will live after him to proclaim itself to coming generations in his praise.

Mr. Thurston was born at Troy, N. H., January 13, 1828. His father, Leland Thurston, was a native of Greenfield, Mass., but removed to New Hampshire when he was quite young. His ancestry was of good stock in England. When he grew up he was married to Miss Margaret Hutchins, of New Hampshire. They had nine children, of whom Charles was the oldest. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, took a course in a business college there, and then learned bricklaying, the trade of his father. At the age of twenty-two he left Boston and went to New York, where he carried on the business of contracting and building successfully for a period of twenty-five years. From there he was attracted to Elizabeth, N. J., where he found profitable engagements for a time. He then turned his face towards the setting sun and came west in 1875, locating first at Franklin, Idaho. He remained there one year, and then went to California for one year. In 1877 he went to Salt Lake City and spent a short time, removing from there to Butte, Mont., where he engaged in manufacturing brick and contracting and building for six years. He next lived at Helena, where he started the Kessler brick yard which he soon sold out to Mr. Kessler. He then removed to Anaconda, where he has continued to reside ever since, and has been occupied with large contracts in his line from time to time, always busy and always pushing his work as rapidly as was consistent with good workmanship and durable results. Although carrying on his business on a large scale, Mr. Thurston has never refused a job because it was small. He is impelled by a sense of duty which teaches him that it is well to do whatever is offered, his chief concern being not what is the size of his undertaking, but what is the quality of the work. He insists upon having the best that is attainable under the circumstances, keeping both the letter and the spirit of his agreements.

Before he left Boston Mr. Thurston was happily married to Miss Caroline Humphrey, a native of Maine, who walked life's troubled way with him until 1882, and then departed this life. They had four children, all of whom are living at Elizabeth, N. J. From his early manhood, for more than forty-one years, he has been identified with the Order of Ancient and Accepted Freemasons, in the symbolic degrees of which he has held high official stations. In this order he has found much quiet and profitable enjoyment, as he has in his religious affiliations, which are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Thurston has passed the alloted span of human life, and is still hale and vigorous. And as, with a clear mind, a light heart and a quiet conscience, he reviews the record of his well spent years, he cannot but rejoice in the beneficence which gave him so much to do and the will and power to accomplish it all.

PHILIP THORPE.—A native son of Montana and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, the subject of this review has attained a position of honor and prominence as one of the progressive and eminently successful stockgrowers and farmers of Beaverhead county. Mr. Thorpe was born in Gallatin valley on May 18, 1870, being the youngest of the four children of Philip and Sarah (Selway) Thorp, both of whom were born in England, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Wisconsin. The father of our subject came to the United States about the year 1848, locating in Racine, Wis.

He was a druggist by profession, and continued his residence in Racine until 1865, when he made a trip to California, returning to Wisconsin the same year. In 1866 he removed to Montana, and in 1880 located in Dillon, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1885. The mother of our subject is also deceased, having passed to the great beyond in 1888.

Philip Thorpe received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Gallatin county and the city of Helena, supplemented by a course of study in Albion College, a celebrated institution located in Albion, Mich. As soon as he had completed his educational work he turned his attention to stockraising, and now has a fine estate of 2,500 acres, located near Dillon. Here he is extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, running an average of 6,000 head of sheep. His business ability is pronounced, and he is ever on the alert to adopt improved methods and take such course as will tend to enhance the value of his stock and to forward the interests of the industry in the state. He is a young man of vigorous mentality, and his affability and sterling rectitude have gained to him the esteem and friendship of the people of the community in which he has practically passed his entire life.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he takes no active part in political affairs. He and his wife are attendants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Thorpe finds diversion in frequent hunting expeditions, and in coursing for coyotes, and owns a fine pack of stag hounds which he uses in connection with this exhilarating sport. On the 20th of June, 1894, Mr. Thorpe was united in marriage to Miss Mamie E. Hart, who was born at Red Bluff, Madison county, Mont., the daughter of Edward L. and Anna E. Hart, who came to this state about 1869. Edward L. Hart died in 1887; his widow, Anna E., is a resident of Dillon. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe have one son, Philip Edward, who was born June 15, 1897.

REV. E. O. TILBURN, PH. D.—Author, playwright, actor, editor, essayist, evangelist and pastor, Rev. Edward Oliver Tilburn, Ph. D., "a man so various that he seems to be, not one, but all mankind's epitome," has contributed to the enjoyment and edification of his fellows in many lines of intellectual effort, and has wrought skillfully in all. He was born on June 4, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pa., where his father was also born on March 17, 1836. In 1861 he responded to the first call for volunteers to defend the Union and enlisted in the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Regiment. He saw active service on many a bloody field and was at Antietam, and in the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded severely, in consequence contracting a disease that necessitated an operation from which he never fully recovered. He was attached to the sanitary commission the latter part of his service. After the war he engaged in the commission business at Philadelphia for a number of years. In 1870 he associated himself with the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, the first commercial school of Philadelphia, and was one of its faculty for six years and then became an expert accountant, following that profession in his native city until 1898 and thereafter in Butte, Mont., until he died on May 1, 1901. His remains were taken back to Philadelphia for burial by his son, the Rev. E. O. Tilburn. The mother of the Doctor was Mary Elizabeth Bailey, a native of Leeds, England, where she was born May 1, 1839, a daughter of Knight L. and Elizabeth (Oliver) Bailey, who brought her to America when she was about a year old, and settled in Baltimore, Md. Her father was the inventor and patentee of the reverse motion of locomotives. She died at Philadelphia in 1873. Of their four children E. O. Tilburn was the eldest. He lived with his grandmother at Philadelphia, until he was five years old, and then with a Baptist minister at Colmar, Pa., until he was eleven, receiving his education up to this time at private schools. He then entered Pepperell (Mass.) Academy, a private school for boys, and at sixteen entered Yale where he took a full classical course and was graduated therefrom in 1881.

During his academic and college career he took an active part in concerts and theatrical performances, and when he left Yale he went on the stage under the name of N. T. Oliver as an associate of Rollin Howard. He was particularly strong in character work and took that line in winter. In summer he was engaged in comic opera. During his histrionic work he gave much attention to dramatization, converting several good stories into successful plays, and writing many original ones. Among his productions, issued under the pseudonym of Dr. N. T. Oliver, are: "An Unconscious Crime," "Almeda," "A Tale of Mexico," "Dr. Wilbur's Note-Book," "The Confession of Lorraine Herschel," "The King of Gold," "The Whitechapel Mystery," "Mexican Bill," "The Fateful Hand," "A Woman of Nerve," "The Calvanist and the Thespian," "In Peril of His Life, or Valpinson," "Out at Sea," "The King of Gold," "Hunted Down," "Twenty Thousand Pounds, or the Bartlett Mine," and "Baffled," the last six being plays. Dr. Tilburn made a professional tour of the world as an actor, playing in the principal cities across the American continent from Philadelphia to San Francisco, from there going to Honolulu, Tokio, Hong Kong, Adelaide and Manila. In addition Liverpool and the other leading cities of England, Scotland and Ireland were visited. On his return to New York he organized "Oliver's Entertainers," a concert and specialty company, and made a tour of the principal cities of the Middle and South Atlantic states.

Mr. Tilburn, while in Texas on this tour, he was converted to active Christianity under the preaching of Rev. W. G. Templeton, and at once began evangelistic work, preaching two days after his conversion and within a month being regularly licensed by the Presbyterian church authorities. In the spring of 1889 he entered McCormick Seminary, Chicago, and for three years pursued a thorough course of theological study, preaching as a supply all the time in various churches. Just after his graduation in 1891 he lost his voice and was obliged to relinquish preaching for three years. These he passed in the service of the Chicago houses of Rand, McNally & Co. and Laird & Lee, serving the last as literary editor. In the the spring of 1895, his voice having been restored and having become convinced that the doctrine of the Christian church was least open to objection, he entered the ministry of this church and preached for several months successively at Valparaiso, Wanatah, Warsaw and Washington, Ind., and was then transferred to his present field of labor, Shortridge Memorial Christian church at Butte, Mont., of which he became pastor in 1899.

The Doctor was married February 26, 1881, to Miss Ave Marie Wagner, a native of Germany and a relative of the great musical composer. She came to America when she was seven years old with her parents, who settled in Baltimore, Md. They have two living children, Gertrude Lillian and Albert Edward. The Doctor is president of the Christian Endeavor Society and vice-president of the Christian Association of his denomination in Montana and president of the Christian Endeavor Union of the state, embracing all denominations, also of the Silver Bow Ministerial Association. He was at one time a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, a Knight of the Golden Eagle, a Forester, a Chosen Friend and a member of the National Union. But he has dropped them all simply because his church work takes all his time. His life is busy and full of usefulness.

THOMAS D. TICE, a representative and prosperous farmer and stockgrower near Logan, Gallatin county, Mont., is a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York. He was born at Elmira, February 23, 1851, a son of Jacob and Harriet (More) Tice, natives of Elmira and belonging to families long resident in that city. The Tices originally came from Holland, settling in the Empire state early in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Tice was one of ten children, and was reared on his father's farm, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter months. As they grew up the boys left home and started in life for themselves. Three of them were in the Union army during the Civil war, and one was killed at Antietam. Thomas D. Tice left home in 1870, headed for Montana. At Salt Lake City he met his uncle, well known as "Two Dot Wilson," and together they brought a herd of cattle to Montana. After his arrival Mr. Tice located at Jefferson City, where he remained six years engaged in mining and prospecting. But not striking the pay streak he went to work building smelters, notably the one at Corbin. In 1880 he homesteaded on his present location, adding to his possessions by subsequent purchases until he now has 900 acres in the home ranch and 2,300 acres of grazing land in Madison county, on the Madison river. On the two tracts he raises great numbers of fine Hereford cattle, usually having from 600 to 1,000 head. His place is plentifully supplied with sheds, corrals, barns and other necessary buildings, including an ample, well-built modern residence, nicely finished and comfortably furnished. He also raises great quantities of excellent hay, so that he is particularly well fixed for carrying on the cattle business on an extensive scale.

Mr. Tice was married July 9, 1876, to Miss Emma V Merriman, a native of Valparaiso, Ind., but of prominent old Maryland ancestry on her father's side, and descended from a good Vermont family on that of her mother. Her father was one of the stampeders to Pike's Peak in 1860, and remained there three years. Mr. and Mrs. Tice have two children living: Maud E. and Thomas M., and Henry L., deceased. They have a fine, attractive home which their numerous friends make a place of frequent resort. Mr. Tice is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being one of the charter members of his lodge, giving it good service as far as his other duties willl permit.

HON. JOHN F. FITZPATRICK has been a resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century and he has served in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility and been closely identified with the productive activities which have brought the state to her present position of prominence. The artificer of his own fortunes, winning success in Montana in varied lines of endeavor, Mr. Fitzpatrick illustrates what is possible of accomplishment by young men who are willing to work, plan and wait, and to take advantage of the opportunities which are presented. He is now one of the leading ranchers and dairymen of that section of Montana recently segregated from Deer Lodge county and erected into the new county of Powell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born on September 24, 1854, in the state of New York, the son of Edward and Anna (McGuire) Fitzpatrick, of whom both were born in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized, and three days subsequent to this event they embarked to make their home in the new world. They first located in the old Empire state, and when their son, John, was but three years of age they removed to Wisconsin, settling at Highland, near Mineral Point, where the father became a lead miner, and while thus engaged he met an accidental and sudden death a few years later from the caving in of a portion of the mine in which he was at work. His widow survived him a number of years, and her death occurred at Galena, Ill.

John F. Fitzpatrick received his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin, where he was reared to the age of nineteen years, when, on April 30, 1873, he left his home for Kansas, his intention being to there take up land. Instead of doing this Mr. Fitzpatrick went to Junction City, Kan., and engaged with a construction gang which was building the round house for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. After two months' occupation here he determined to come to Montana, and started up the Missouri river, going by rail to Yankton, S. D., where he caught the De Smet steamboat on its first trip to Fort Benton. This trip lasted thirty-five days, and he devoted six additional days to continuing his journey from Fort Benton to Helena. Mr. Fitzpatrick's first occupation in Montana was that of working on a ranch for wages in Jefferson county, and this line of work continued for a year. He then became identified with the mining industry, first as a car-runner in quartz mines and later engaging in regular mining work for four years.

In April, 1877, Mr. Fitzpatrick located in Butte and became a teamster for the Alice Mining Company in whose employ he remained more than two years. His next business venture was the purchase of a ranch sixteen miles from Butte, in the Deer Lodge valley, and there he began operations in farming and stockraising in 1879 which continued for four years. In the summer of 1883 he sold his ranch and took his teams to what is now the city of Anaconda, and was there engaged in teaming for the Anaconda Company for two years. In 1885 Mr. Fitzpatrick purchased and located on the ranch in the upper Nevada valley, which is now his home, in Powell county, but then a part of Deer Lodge. He brought his family to the ranch on June 1, 1885, and here they have since maintained their home. The place is a valuable one of 1,000 acres, located four miles west of Washington Gulch postoffice. The best of improvements have been made, including the recent erection of a fine residence of modern design and conveniences, one of the most attractive farm homes in this section of the state, and one in which refinement and an atmosphere of culture are ever found. Attention is not only given to diversified farming, but a specialty is made of dairying, which is here conducted on an extensive scale, with the most improved accessories and facilities. The finest quality of butter is shipped in wholesale lots, and the products of his dairy find a ready demand, having gained a reputation that insures a business of cumulative order.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a man of intellectual force and marked executive ability, while his public-spirited attitude has brought him to the front as a representative of popular interests in various official capacities. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker. After taking up his abode on his ranch he was for three years incumbent of the office of road supervisor, and in 1892 he was elected to the important office of county commissioner

J. F. Fitzpatrick

of Deer Lodge county, while in 1894 he was elected sheriff of the county, for a term of two years, and was chosen his own successor in 1896 for another term of equal duration. Mr. Fitzpatrick's able and faithful service in the interests of the public led to the conferring of higher official honors upon him, since at the election in the fall of 1898 he was the successful candidate of his party for representative of Deer Lodge in the lower house of the state legislature. He was thus an active working member in the Sixth general assembly, and was assigned to membership on a number of the most important committees, including that on irrigation, roads and highways. He is at the present time a member of the board of school trustees, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick is secretary of the board. He is a man of generous impulses and genial temperament, and his long retention in public office indicates the popularity which is his in the community of which he is a representative citizen. On October 19, 1879, Mr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Anna Fitzgerald, who was born in England, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Ryan) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland, whence they removed to England and later to the United States, first settling in North Adams, Mass., and in the early 'seventies coming to Montana and taking up their residence in Butte, Mrs. Fitzgerald being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have fourteen children: Mary A., wife of M. J. Keiley; Edward, Teresa, John, Joseph, Rosa, William, Marcus, Patrick, Thomas, Nellie, Gerald, Durnen and Virginia.

PATRICK F. HANLEY.—The land of Tom Moore and Robert Emmet, the land of fair women and brave men, the land of poetry and song, old Ireland, has contributed substantially and generously to the great army of industrial progress that has redeemed America from a savage wilderness and planted her with hope and fruitfulness. Among the contributions of the Emerald Isle to our developing forces, none is entitled to higher rank or more credit than Patrick F. Hanley, of Bridger, who, although he has passed almost his whole life on American soil, is still characterized by the qualities of his race and has made them subservient to a career of success and usefulness in his adopted country.

He was born in County Galway, Ireland, December 29, 1857, the son of James and Catherine (Rabbitt) Hanley, natives of the same county, where his father was a large landholder and an influential man. He owned twenty-six houses in the city of Galway, and had a potential voice in the affairs of his city and county.

Mr. Hanley came to the United States when a boy, and, although relatives of prominence and influence in St. Louis took charge of him and saw to his education in the Christian Brothers College, in that city, he was from the beginning resolute, self-reliant and resourceful, and on all occasions showed a disposition to take care of himself. As soon as he left school he started for California, but did not linger long in that state. Soon after his arrival he joined a party coming to Virginia City, Mont., and on his arrival in the territory he engaged in business in Livingston, and also did some mining. Later he passed six or seven years mining at Cook City with varying success. He then removed to Red Lodge, where he was married in 1892 to Miss Anna L. Brown, daughter of a large ranch owner and cattleman of Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Kelley, is a sister to Mrs. Gov. Downey, of California, and one of the heirs to the large estate left by the Governor, which is in litigation. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have six children: William A., James, Clarence, Harry, Katie and Mary.

Mr. Hanley is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Bridger, but has been interested in mining since his arrival in Montana. He holds valuable claims in Cook City, and in a commercial way is interested in the Carbon County Stucco Company and the Bridger Plaster Company; also in an asbestos claim. Mr. Hanley is earnestly and deeply interested in his business, and gives it close and constant attention. But he is none the less a man of social tastes and tendencies. He is prominent in the order of Masonry, having taken all the degrees of the Scottish rite. In the meetings of the various organizations he is active and zealous, and his counsel and assistance are much appreciated. Beginning his Masonic career in 1890, he has made rapid progress, and has proven himself a diligent and worthy craftsman. In his mining operations he is enterprising and far-seeing. He has succeeded in interesting eastern capitalists in his claims, and through their aid is preparing to enlarge his holdings and carry on the business more extensively and make it his chief enterprise.

In addition to his establishment at Bridger he has a beautiful home at Red Lodge, where his family resides in order to secure for his children the superior educational advantages offered by that city. In business and in social circles Mr. Hanley has high standing. He is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the county, and is always found at the front when an enterprise for the advancement of the community is started or contemplated. He has breadth of view, unyielding energy, public spirit of a high order, and generosity in every good cause.

WILSON B. HARLAN.—There seems to be no limit to the fruitfulness of our Mother Earth, or her willingness to respond to the hopes of the husbandman, when properly invoked. It is within comparatively short time that fruit raising has had attention in Montana, and yet, so intelligently has the industry been cultivated, and so responsive has the soil become, that, even though yet an infant, this new enterprise is vigorous, profitable and most promising. Among the men of brain to whom Montana is indebted for this development, perhaps none is entitled to more credit than Wilson B. Harlan, of Como, Ravalli county. Mr. Harlan traces his ancestry back, on his father's side, in an unbroken line to one James Harlan, who came to the new world in search of religious liberty with William Penn. His family have belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers ever since, both of his parents, Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Barber) Harlan, being birthright members of that denomination.

Mr. Harlan himself was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on April 6, 1848. He was educated at the public schools in Indiana and Minnesota, leaving school at the age of sixteen to enlist in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery for service in defense of the Union, and seeing war's most angry visage until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Montana with the Fisk expedition, traveling the northern route across Dakota and around the north bank of the Missouri to Fort Benton and thence to Helena. He spent two years mining near Helena, and then settled in the Bitter Root valley, where he has remained continuously since. In 1880 he became interested in orchard planting and soon had one of the first successful and profitable orchards in the state. This has been expanded by subsequent plantings until he now has forty acres in fruit, which yielded in 1901 over 4,000 bushels of apples and 20,000 pounds of plums, besides quantities of pears, cherries and small fruits.

Mr. Harlan organized the Montana Fruit Growers' Association in 1892, and was its president until it was merged into the State Horticultural Society in 1897. He was also president of the Ravalli county fair and racing association from its organization in 1894 until 1901. He proposed and carried to a successful conclusion the first fruit fair held in Montana, that at Stevensville, beginning on September 29, 1894, and was associate editor of the Montana Fruit Grower during the six years of its life. He has been state inspector of orchards for the last three years and has always taken great interest and a leading part in meetings of fruit growers and the representatives of kindred interests. In politics Mr. Harlan is a consistent but conservative Republican, exhibiting a lively interest in the welfare of his party but not being in any sense an offensive partisan. His counsel and his aid have been freely sought and highly valued in party matters and he has been put forward as his party's representative in various capacities. Besides being the postmaster at Como for over twenty years, he was a member of the lower house in the First and Second state legislatures, and was afterwards county commissioner of Ravalli county. He was married on January 25, 1875, at Corvallis, Mont., to Miss Mary Horn, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Samuel J. Catlin. They have three children, Carrie, Wilson and Edith, all living. He is highly esteemed by all classes of the community and has the confidence of everybody.

MILTON HAMMOND.—The great northwest of the United States offers opportunity and occupation for every sort of talent and welcomes enterprises of every kind that will help to develop her resources and contribute to the welfare and comfort of her people. And among her forceful factors, Milton Hammond, of Darby, a successful merchant, hotel keeper and proprietor of an active and very serviceable livery business and stage line, has a high rank in the general estimation of the people around him and those with whom he does business. He was born February 20, 1847, at Andover, County Victoria, New Brunswick. He was the second of the seven children of George and Joanna (Wright) Hammond, also natives of New Brunswick. After attending the public schools until he was sixteen years, he took a three-years course in college, then filled a clerical position in a grocery store for a year and for the next two was clerk and time keeper for a lumber company. During the next twelve years he was engaged in teaming for his father in New Brunswick and Maine in the lumber business, and after that he kept books for a lumber company at Stillwater, Minn., for ten years.

Mr. Hammond came to Montana in 1887 and became connected with the Blackfoot Milling Company at Bonner, first as shipping clerk and later as mill foreman. In 1894 he removed to Darby and started his present prosperous business, that of hotel keeping and owner of a livery and stage line, which is running stages from Darby to Hughes creek, and in all of these he is carrying on a very successful and profitable business. In political relations Mr. Hammond is a stanch and active Democrat, taking great interest in the success and welfare of his party. He was married on February 26, 1873, at Kingman, Me., to Miss Sarah Kendall, daughter of Robert and Sarah Kendall, her father being a prosperous and extensive lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have three children, Albert, Pearl, now the wife of John McGrath, manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's store at Darby, and Myrtle, who is still at home. Mr. Hammond is a genial, obliging and entertaining gentleman, whose friends are numerous and devoted, and who illustrates in his cheerful and useful life the best elements of American citizenship.

SAMUEL C. HANSON is a native of New York state, where he was born April 7, 1853, but now a pioneer of Red Lodge, Mont., Mr. Hanson has contributed to the state of his adoption some of the enterprise and breadth of view characteristic of his nativity. His parents were Cyrus and Lucinda (Hill) Hanson, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont, and descendants of families resident in New England from Colonial times. The father took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837; afterward made his home in the northern part of New York and passed his life in farming. The family consisted of eight children. Samuel C. Hanson was educated in the public schools of New York and left the homestead in 1869, going to Manchester, N. H., where he remained three years engaged in railroading and working at his trade as a machinist. He then removed to Minnesota and passed the time railroading until 1882. In that year he came to Montana, locating at Billings, where he conducted a restaurant for four years, at the end of which he removed to Red Lodge and remained there until 1896 working as an engineer. He had previously taken up the ranch on which he now resides, about five miles south of Bridger, and which by application and intelligence he has brought to a high state of cultivation. His land is all well irrigated and produces good crops of cereals and hay. He has a fine herd of Hereford cattle, and makes a specialty also of brown Leghorn fowls. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Kate Farrell, of Ohio, daughter of D. Farrell, a native of Ireland.

JAMES HARRINGTON.—Prosperous in business and prominent in social and public life, James Harrington, of Carbon county, is one of the substantial and representative men of his section of the state. He is a native of Knox county, Mo., where he was born October 15, 1848, a son of Isaac and Jane (Fisher) Harrington, the former a native of Knox county, Mo., and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. His paternal grandfather, James Harrington, was born in Kentucky, and in early manhood removed to Missouri, where the maternal grandfather, Andrew Fisher, also settled upon his arrival in America from Scotland. Mr. Harrington's father died in Missouri in 1901, aged eighty-one, leaving a family of nine children. Mr. Harrington passed his school days in his native county and remained on the homestead until 1870, when he removed to Texas, and after a short stay went into the Indian territory and Arkansas, where he remained two years, engaged in raising cotton. He then returned to his old home and passed the winter on the homestead. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Nevada and passed a year in burning charcoal, which brought him profitable returns. He again returned to Missouri, and after lingering for another year on the homestead came to Montana, arriving at Virginia City in the winter of 1875. In the spring he went to work for Poindexter & Orr on the Blacktail near Dillon, taking cattle to Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there went to Missouri for his family, bringing them to Montana the next spring by wagon train across the plains. On his arrival he went to work for the same outfit, remaining in its service for about a year and then engaged in the cattle business on his own account at Watson, near Dillon, but soon after took a contract to furnish ties for a narrow gauge railroad and made good profits at the work. He located on Rapids, Yellowstone, and remained there two years engaged in ranching, when he sold out and located at Stillwater and remained until 1892, when the reservation was thrown open. During his residence at this place he was employed by W. H. Norton. In 1892 he took up his residence on the property which he now occupies, located about nine miles up the Stillwater from Columbus. He has all his land under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation, with a good herd of Hereford cattle. He is a progressive, enterprising man whose ranch shows that it is in charge of a good farmer and an excellent manager. On February 22, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Riley, a native of Indiana, who had removed with her parents, William and Jane Riley, to Missouri in her childhood. They have two children living: Gertie, the widow of Chas. Allen, and Victor; Maud Elizabeth is deceased. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat, and as such served as deputy sheriff at Columbus.

W. W. HARVEY, a prominent ranchman of Broadwater county and one of its leading and most respected citizens, has his home near Toston. He was born at Lafayette, Starke county, Ill., on January 10, 1852, the son of C. C. and Maria (Vincent) Harvey, both natives of Indiana. The father removed to Illinois early in life, married Miss Maria Vincent in 1849, and was long engaged in successful farming in that state. He was in California at the time of the earliest gold discoveries, and his wife had some of the first gold panned in the California mines. He returned to Illinois in 1851 and died a few years later. W. W. Harvey passed his youthful days in Lafayette county, and was educated in its schools. He went into Kansas when fifteen, engaged in cattle driving two years, and then going to Texas, "whacked" cattle back to Kansas. Later he returned to the old home in Illinois, and soon started for Montana. He arrived at Fort Benton on July 5, 1871, coming up the Missouri river. He entered the employ of the Diamond R Company and made two trips from Fort Benton to Helena, then drove a team for "Red Wagon Jim," who later broke his neck in Helena. Then he was for six months engaged in farming in the Missouri valley. There was then much excitement over placer mining, and Mr. Harvey prospected in the vicinity of Deer Lodge, Virginia City and along Jefferson river. In this unsuccessful enterprise he spent two years of industrious labor. Following this came a period of ranching in the Missouri valley, but he soon went to Fort McLeod, passed one year, returned to the Missouri valley in 1878 and rented the Huston ranch, but soon removed to another ranch and remained there three years. Three years later Mr. Harvey purchased a ranch on Beaver creek, sold it in one year and secured his present homestead and has since profitably devoted himself to stockraising and ranching. Mr. Harvey was married on February 5, 1879, to Miss Margaret Sharp. Their children are Minnie V. (Mrs. R. C. Clendenning) and William M.

An incident of life in Montana only twenty-one years ago deserves recording. One morning in 1880, John McNeil, a neighbor of Mr. Harvey, reported that one of his horses had been taken from his stable during the night. Mr. Lenhardy, who was present, said that he had noticed suspicious signs and sounds, and, while they were discussing the matter, James M. Moore dropped in and said that a saddle was missing. Then came William Morgan to report that the Indians had run off some of the company's horses, and that he and John T. Murphy had trailed them to the place where they had crossed the river. The settlers decided to organize a party to follow the savages, and Mr. Harvey and W. M. Deadwood soon gathered some men and started to overtake the thieves. They traveled eighteen miles, "picked up the trail" and followed it about fifty yards apart. They were all well mounted and at sundown overtook the Indians, thirty miles from the ranch. The pursuers were on a ridge, the Indians in a valley. Mr. Harvey and his men opened fire and the first volley crippled some of the stolen horses and the rest stampeded in two sections.

The pursuers separated in two parties and tried to head them off. The Indians returned a warm fire and Mr. Harvey advised Mr. Sharp to drop from his horse and use it as a breastwork. In dismounting Mr. Sharp was shot in the knee, but Mr. Harvey succeeded in getting him a place of safety. Three of the party came dashing up just as the savages fired half a dozen shots. The day was drawing near its close and it was growing dark. Mr. Harvey went after the Indians, and, with Mr. Morgan coming from an opposite direction, they had three Indians in the circle between them. The firing continued and the party closed in and killed two Indians and badly wounded the third. Mr. Harvey kept an Indian's gun, belt and scabbard, which he still preserves, and Mr. Morgan contented himself with a couple of scalps as souvenirs. The party recaptured all but three of the horses. Charles Cook met them with a wagon when fourteen miles from their destination and carried the wounded Mr. Sharp to his home.

JOHN C. HAUCK.—This enterprising, prosperous and highly successful ranchman is a gift of the Keystone state to Montana. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., October 25, 1844, the third of the children now living of David and Mary C. Hauck, also natives of that state. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and a man of public spirit, always taking a deep interest and a leading part in matters affecting the welfare of his community or state. He was a colonel in the state militia at the time of the Buckshot war, when Thaddeus Stevens jumped from the window of the state house. Both father and mother were Presbyterians, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are still living.

John C. Hauck received a good education in spite of the fact that at the age of twelve he began assisting in the work on the farm, and at which he continued until he was twenty. At that age he began teaching school and followed that occupation for two years. In 1867 he came to Montana, and, locating at French Bar in what is now Lewis and Clarke county, spent two years in fruitless efforts to make a strike in mining. Not succeeding, he kept moving from place to place for fourteen years, and, accumulating a modest competence thereby, thus disproving, in one case at least, the old adage "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

In the meantime he had established a profitable business in cattleraising also, and, in 1882, desiring to give to this his whole attention, he located the ranch on which he now lives, using all his rights in taking up land, and adding to his possessions by purchase until he now has 2,500 acres of his own and 1,280 under lease on a branch of the Judith river six miles east of Philbrook. Here he has one of the most productive and best cultivated ranches in Fergus county, well improved with good buildings and completely equipped for raising large crops of grain and hay, and breeding sheep extensively, in all of which he is energetically engaged. He also raises superior vegetables in considerable quantities. Mr. Hauck is a Republican but not an office-seeker. He believes in the principles of his party, but does not care for its honors, being well occupied with his large and varied business interests. He was married July 13, 1896, to Miss DeLeo Palmer, daughter of M. A. and A. Palmer, natives of Pennsylvania (where she also was born), who emigrated to Montana in 1886 and located on Ross' Fork in Fergus county, and engaged in farming. Both her parents are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Palmer is a Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Hauck are regarded as among the chief members in their section in matters of social life, business thrift and public affairs.

WILLIAM H. L. H. HAWSON.—Fergus county has its quota of industrious, successful business men, and prominent among them is the one of whom we now write. Mr. Hawson comes of stanch old English lineage, and was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 8th of October, 1844, being the son of William L. and Catherine Hawson. William L. Hawson was for many years prominently engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business in Lincoln, England, and passed his entire life in his native land, where his death occurred in 1897, his wife having passed away in 1844. Both were communicants of the church of England, and Mr. Hawson was identified with the Masonic fraternity. The subject of this review was their only child. William H. L. H. Hawson at the age of twelve years began to earn his own living and has ever since depended on his own efforts and resources. For fifteen years he devoted his attention to the vocation of an engineer, passing seven years of this time in England and the succeeding eight years as engineer on various ocean vessels. In 1871 Mr. Hawson turned his attention to the hotel business, in Bishop Auckland, England, continuing in this until 1880, when he came to America. Stopping in St. Louis, Mo., for a time, he came to Montana, and was an engineer in Butte until 1883, when he came to Fergus county and took up squatter's claims on the Cottonwood creek, twelve miles from Lewistown, which is his postoffice address. He now has a well-improved and valuable ranch of 493 acres, devoted to the raising of cattle and to general agriculture. He was also engaged in the hotel business at Cottonwood and other places in Montana, conducting for two years the large Spofford Hotel at Red Lodge, Carbon county. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and fraternally has passed the ancient-craft degrees in the Masonic order; is a member of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of St. James Protestant Episcopal church, at Lewistown.

On the 8th of June, 1865, Mr. Hawson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frances Knight Northall, who was born in Worcestershire, England, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Northall, the former of whom was born in Wales and the latter in England. Mr. Northall was a civil engineer and both he and his wife were members of the Church of England. His death occurred in 1856 and that of Mrs. Northall in 1879. Of their ten children, William, John, Catherine, Eliza and Alfred are deceased, those surviving being Frank, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Hawson became the parents of four children, Mary, Charles H. L., Jr., William and Ada K.

WILLIAM M. HEALY.—The subject of this memoir has won success as one of the representative farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county, and his nature was that of buoyant, generous type so characteristic of the race from which he sprung. True in all the relations of life, the record of his career, unostentatious though it be, is worthy of perpetuation in this work. Mr. Healy was born in the famed old city of Cork, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1822, the son of Morris and Katherine Healy, likewise natives of the Emerald Isle, where they passed their entire lives. They were members of the Catholic church, and known as people of sterling character. The father was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1842; his widow survived him until 1848 when she too passed away.

William M. Healy received a common English education, and while still a boy the responsibilities of life devolved upon him and were assumed with courage and good will. He aided in caring for his parents from early youth until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when he began work in a flouring mill and thoroughly learned the miller's trade. He continued to be thus engaged until 1849, when he secured a position as foreman in the butter works at Cork, where he was employed until 1863. In that year he came to Montana and located in Sun river valley, where for two years he was employed at ranch work for wages by his nephew, John J. Healy. In the year 1865 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres in the valley, and also effected a purchase of 150 acres. Upon this excellent tract of land he energetically engaged in farming and cattleraising with excellent success.

In politics Mr. Healy gave allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1849 Mr. Healy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Collins, a native of the city of Cork and the daughter of Michael and Nora Collins, also born in the Emerald Isle, where the father died in the year 1834, the mother passing away in 1865, both being devout members of the Catholic church. To William M. and Mary Healy eight children were born, of which number three are now deceased, Morris, Katherine and Joseph. The surviving children are Michael, Anna, Mary, Thomas and John S. The devoted husband and father entered into eternal rest on October 28, 1891, secure in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men and a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

The finely improved ranch is now conducted under the charge of John S. Healy, the youngest son of the subject of this memoir. John S. Healy is a native son of Montana, having been born in a small log cabin located two miles west of the village of Sun River on July 18, 1875. He secured his educational discipline in the public schools of the vicinity and early became familiar with the duties incidental to carrying on the work of the ranch, assisting his father, and after his death personally assuming the responsibility of conducting the ranch work. In this he has been very successful, having a thorough knowledge of all details of the work and bringing to bear the best modern and progressive methods. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. His genial nature has gained him a wide circle of friends in the county of his birth.

ABRAHAM HEDRICK.—The descendant of generations of farmers, on both sides of his house and himself a farmer throughout his whole life, Abraham Hedrick, of near Belt, Cascade county, Mont., may almost be said to have been born to the business, and the success he has attained in it does credit to his birthright. He is a native of Crawford county, Mo., where he came into being January 31, 1855. His parents were John and Dorcas (Turnbull) Hedrick, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Tennessee. The father followed ranch life, as his father had done before him. He died in 1860, when Abraham was only five years old, leaving the mother with a family of six children to rear and prepare for the duties of life. This good mother performed her duty faithfully until she too passed away, in 1892, at more than seventy years of age. Abraham Hedrick received a very limited education in the neighboring district schools, the exigencies at home requiring even his small services on the farm at an early age. When he was but eight he was obliged to do what he could to help along, and, in 1878, when he was twenty-three, he took charge of the place for his mother and conducted it for some years. Then he removed to Texas and there engaged in the same line of business until 1886, when he determined to make his home for the future in Montana. He got his effects together and started by teams overland on the long jaunt toward the northland, and consumed two years in the trip. He arrived at length, however, and located about eight miles from Belt, where he took up homestead and preemption claims on which he has since resided and made a comfortable independence. He has brought the land to a high state of productiveness for general farming, in which he has extensively engaged, and has produced crops which have been the wonder and admiration of the whole country side; he has besides raised large numbers of fine cattle at gratifying profits. There has been hard work in his business but his labor has brought good returns, and he is well pleased with the state of his adoption and the opportunities it has given him for successful enterprise.

He was united in marriage March 22, 1876, to Miss Frances A. Johnson, the daughter of a Tennessee farmer, William Johnson, whose wife Louisa is also a native of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick have nine living children, namely: Isaiah, Jacob, John, Charles, Cornelius J., Henry C., Cordelia, Araminta and Frances. In religious faith, although not actively connected with any church, Mr. Hedrick leans towards the Baptist denomination, in which his father and mother were active workers. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, helping to make up the bone and sinew of his party, but not seeking any participation in its management or official rewards. His life has passed peacefully and pleasantly among his flocks and herds on the ranch he has redeemed from the waste and planted with beneficent fruitfulness that he can now see blooming around him. Thus he is enjoying the companionship of his family and his friends, of whom he has a large number, cordial in their regard for him and firm in their faith.

MESSRS. HILL & CONWAY, progressive, enterprising and successful merchants and ranchmen of Carbon county, have won a competence by their own energy and skill in business, and by their sterling integrity, public spirit and interest in the welfare of the community in which they live, have secured a firm and enviable place in the regard of their fellow men. The firm consists of Elias C. Hill and Patrick J. Conway.

Mr. Hill was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., August 31, 1859, the son of Miner R. and Margaret (Conklin) Hill, natives of New York state, from whence they removed to Pennsylvania and there the father was for a number of years engaged in the lumber business. When he returned to New York he located in Broome county and went to farming. His family consisted of eight children. Elias passed his school days in New York state, remaining on the homestead until

1876. When he left home he emigrated to Michigan, where he remained some time, then moved on to Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming, passing four years in these territories, engaged in mining and afterward serving for five years as inspector on the B. & M. Railroad. In 1897 he came to Montana and formed a business partnership with Mr. Conway. They erected a fine stone building in Gebo and opened a store there, conducting a successful and profitable business until 1901, when they removed to the ranches which they now occupy, three miles southeast of Gebo. In December, 1899, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Jennie Pruett, a native of Montana. They have one child, Emma.

Patrick J. Conway is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born September 20, 1865, the son of Michael and Mary (Hickey) Conway, also natives of that county. They emigrated to the United States in 1880, and locating at Elroy, Wis., made it their home, the father engaging in farming and stockraising until his death in 1897. Three sons and five daughters survive him. Patrick accompanied the family to America, and remained with them until 1889. He attended the Elroy high school and graduated from that institution in 1888. In that year he came to Montana, and after living about eighteen months at Butte, removed to Bozeman, where he remained two years and a half, employed in railroading. In 1893 he removed to Wyoming and remained until 1897, being in the employ of J. H. McShane & Co., of Omaha, having charge of their supply and commissary department. In 1897 he returned to Montana and formed the partnership with Mr. Hill which is still in operation. Both of these gentlemen are enterprising and progressive, and have been very successful in business. They now usually run from 100 to 300 head of stock, and raise large quantities of alfalfa. Their land is well irrigated and is very productive. The location of their ranches is a desirable one, they are well supplied with water and have good natural advantages which they have improved by careful and skillful farming and close attention to business.

CHARLES E. CONRAD.—The clash of resounding arms and the pomp of martial array are the methods used in acquiring popular fame, but true distinction in the busy world of affairs is won by patient and persistent industry and active and honorable dealing. The record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, of perseverance in the face of opposing circumstances and of persistent advancement from moderate beginnings to affluence and distinction, present to young men, with their future awaiting them, an example worthy of emulation. Such a life is that of the distinguished business man and prominent citizen whose career is here but briefly outlined. Charles E. Conrad is distinctly one of the foremost business men of Montana and as a member of the largest and most important commercial and industrial firm in the west has achieved a reputation almost national. It is familiarly known in every western state and territory, and its rise and remarkable achievements form an exceedingly interesting and important chapter in the history of this great region. He is a son of James W. and Maria S. (Ashby) Conrad, and the younger brother of Hon. William G. Conrad, and was born on May 20, 1850, in Warren county, Va. He descends from old Colonial stock, tracing his family history to an early period of his native commonwealth, his ancestors on both sides having been distinguished in various spheres of life. For a succinct account of his lineage and the parts his immediate and remote progenitors bore in the Old Dominion the reader is referred to the interesting life story of Hon. William G. Conrad elsewhere in this volume.

To the early years passed in a true Virginia home under the tutelage of parents whose high ambition was to implant upon the minds of their offspring such principles as would insure lives of honor and usefulness, Mr. Conrad is indebted for those sterling traits of character that have been demonstrated in all the movements that have shown him a capable leader of great enterprises. The student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling many other instances in which proper instruction during the plastic days of youth has left its indelible impress upon some of the most exalted characters known in history. Young Conrad attained manhood in close touch with nature, in field, orchard, forest, stream and mountains, and amid such scenes developed that independence of spirit and self-reliance which has been a prominent characteristic in his life's work. In the common schools he acquired a practical knowledge of the fundamental branches of education and at the early age of sixteen severed the home ties and went to the state of New York, where for eighteen

C E Conrad

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months he was a clerk in a general store. The monotony and narrow limits of this life becoming irksome to his ambitious nature, he resigned his position, and, in 1868, in company with his brother, started west in quest of fortune. From Cincinnati they went to St. Louis, thence by the river route to Fort Benton, reaching their destination in safety after journeying over 4,000 miles. This trip, which presented many difficulties and privations, occupied three months' time, and is remembered by Mr. Conrad as one of the interesting experiences of his life. At Fort Benton the brothers entered the large mercantile establishment of I. G. Baker & Brother as clerks, continuing in that capacity until purchasing the interest of Geo. A. Baker, the junior partner, four years later. The business was continued four years longer as I. G. Baker & Co., when the brothers became its sole proprietors. How the enterprise continued to expand in magnitude and importance, extending farther and farther into the states and territories of the northwest and also the British possessions until its ramifications reached nearly every part of the northern Pacific region, by largely controlling its business and financial interests, is told in the sketch of the elder brother. The brothers are yet partners, mutually interested in far-reaching lines of business, banking, cattleraising, merchandising, manufacturing and real estate enterprises, their personalities touching nearly everything of an industrial nature in the great west.

In the management of his department of this immense business Charles E. Conrad has demonstrated a rare executive ability. He possesses a remarkable soundness of judgment, far-reaching sagacity, and a remarkable ability to mold circumstances to his purposes and the power to create opportunities where they do not exist. He has a capacity for large undertakings and is splendidly endowed with those practical and substantial qualities which enter into successful leadership and financiering, looking searchingly and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all enterprises to which he addresses himself. Indefatigable and with earnestness of purpose, he easily superintends undertakings before which the man of ordinary business caliber would shrink in confusion, and, when he once addresses himself to an enterprise, he never hesitates until it is pushed to successful conclusion.

It is eminently fitting to here pay a tribute to Mr. Conrad's private record which will be readily endorsed by all who have come in touch with him in business or socially. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men, accessible alike to rich and poor, meeting all in a truly democratic spirit. Generous to a fault, his hand is ever ready to contribute to worthy and benevolent objects, the recital of misfortune never failing to enlist his sympathy and gain his prompt assistance. He is entirely without pretense, and utterly devoid of that supercilious spirit which some in his position would take delight in exhibiting. He believes that religion is a matter of conscience, and therefore not to be interfered with and that politics is a matter of principle, upon which the wisest may honestly differ. As a citizen he is popular with all classes and in all relations of life he is an upright, honorable, broad-minded man who aims to do his whole duty and make his life conform to the right as he sees and understands it. Mr. Conrad is an unswerving Democrat and has been and is a forceful factor in his party. He was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Montana, and took a distinctive part in its deliberations, acting prominently for his party's interests. He has absolutely no political aspirations, and never allows his name to be used as a candidate for office, preferring private citizenship to public distinction. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, holding membership in the Kalispell Lodge. On January 4, 1881, Mr. Conrad wedded Miss Alicia P. Stanford, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a daughter of James Stanford. Three children, Charles D., Catherine and Alicia, are the fruits of their marriage. The oldest, a young man of nineteen, is prosecuting his studies at Phillips Andover Academy, in Massachusetts; Catherine, a bright miss of sixteen summers, is attending the cultured schools of Boston, and the youngest, now in her tenth year, is the sunshine of the home circle. To see Mr. Conrad at his best it is necessary to meet him in the family circle where his easy dignity, generous hospitality and cordial manners show him the true gentleman.

JOHN T. HEMPSTEAD.—Among the pioneers of Montana few have lived more closely to the strenuous life of the frontier than Mr. Hempstead, now one of the extensive stockgrowers of Powell county. He has been identified with the industrial activities of this section of the Union from the early days when he endured the manifold vicissitudes and encountered his quota of the dangers of the formative epoch of Montana. In any work purporting to accord recognition to the representative men of the state specific mention should be made of him. He was born on March 18, 1846, in St. Charles county, Mo., the son of Frank and Elizabeth (Moore) Hempstead, who were born in Maryland, where they attained maturity and their marriage was solemnized. In an early day they emigrated to what was then the far west, locating in St. Charles county, Mo., where the father engaged in farming and stockraising until his death in 1847, his widow surviving until the latter part of 1861. Of their eight children, five are supposed to be now living, John T. Hempstead being the youngest of the family and only a year old at the time of his father's death.

John. T. Hempstead was reared amid the sturdy labors of the farm on the old homestead in Missouri, and his early educational advantages were limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. During the Civil war and at the age of sixteen years he became a drummer boy for three months in a regiment of home guards, organized and commanded by Col. Krakel for the protection of the railroads of that section. After his discharge as a drummer he endeavored to enlist in another regiment, but the recruiting officers refused to accept him, by reason of physical disability. He, however, became a teamster for the government in Missouri and Arkansas until the close of the war, being stationed at Fort Smith and Fort Scott and having his headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark., for three years. Henry Hempstead, a brother and about ten years older, left home at the same time going east to enlist in the Union ranks, and no trace of him has ever since been found. The supposition is that he met death in the service of his country.

After the war Mr. Hempstead proceeded from Fort Smith to Fort Scott and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he joined Hugh Kirkendall's freighting outfit and drove a mule team across the plains to Helena, Mont. They left Fort Leavenworth in May, 1866, and reached their destination in August of that year. At this time Reno was on the plains with his troops, and the new route of Bozeman and Bridger had but recently been established, and while making the trip by this route their company had some thrilling adventures in fighting the Indians away from the corrals, the wily savages making numerous attempts to capture their horses and mules. Mr. Hempstead, our subject, after a short time passed in Helena, devoted a year to mining operations at Homestake, near Pipestone, in the Jefferson valley, about twelve miles above Jefferson Bridge, where one Miller conducted a small store, carrying general supplies. During the winter of 1866-7, while thus located in his lonely cabin at Homestake, Mr. Hempstead had some rough experiences in frontier life, as he had no money and had exhausted his credit at the little store mentioned. He had there purchased such supplies as were absolutely necessary, paying $24 for 100 pounds of flour and packing this on his back to his cabin twelve miles distant. His resources were now so reduced that he was unable to secure more flour, save in very diminutive quantities. He thus learned in a most practical way that even the so-called necessities of life are not absolutely necessary, for he lived the greater portion of the winter with only rabbits and occcasionally a little flour for his diet. His cabin was near the top of the Rocky Mountain divide, and much of the time the snow was so deep that it was impossible for him to sally forth in quest of even the rabbits. He waited his time and at last shot one of the little animals from his cabin, and then would roll himself along over the snow until he could secure his game and thus ward off starvation.

In the spring of 1869 gold was discovered in Little Dry gulch, tributary to Homestake and dry the greater portion of the time, so that water had to be brought in to carry on the placer mining. Mr. Hempstead and three others located claims in this gulch, and his was the only one that proved a paying proposition. He generously divided it with the three other men, William McDonough, William Cooper and a so-called John Britt, and they worked the claim successfully during that season, cleaning up with good profits. Mr. Hempstead passed a part of the next winter in Helena, then for two and one-half years drove a team in a freighting outfit owned by John T. Murphy. Succeeding this, Mr. Hempstead associated himself with William McDonough, Thomas Closeau and Philip DeRouche in placer mining in Last Chance gulch. They purchased a claim which soon developed great richness, and worked it during the winter of 1870-71. This claim was located on what is now Bridge street, in the city of Helena, and in August of 1871, on account of litigation as to its ownership, they were compelled to abandon it, but during the time they did work it they developed very rich ore. From the summer of 1871 until the spring of 1875 Mr. Hempstead was employed by the Rock Creek Ditch Company, and assisted in building the dam on Rock Creek lake, about sixteen miles northwest of Deer Lodge, and thereafter was employed in measuring the water for the miners.

During the summer of 1875 Mr. Hempstead had an interest in a placer claim on Elk creek which did not yield appreciable returns. In the fall of that year he and Patrick Boyle purchased a ranch of 160 acres, located just north of the postoffice of Racetrack, in what is now Powell county, and they also bought 750 sheep. Thus commenced the extensive stock business now conducted by Hempstead & Boyle, which has been since maintained with mutual satisfaction and profit, the enterprise having largely developed and being conducted with marked ability and success. From the start Mr. Hempstead has devoted his attention to live stock, principally sheep, and the firm now owns 680 acres of fine hay land, lying along the Deer Lodge river and including the bottom and bench lands, and they also own 3,500 acres of grazing land. At the time of this writing they have 4,000 sheep on their ranch, 100 head of cattle and twenty horses. Mr. Hempstead strongly holds to the principles of the Republican party, but while he takes public-spirited interest in the prosperity and progress of his county and state, he has never been an aspirant for political preferment. On March 25, 1879, Mr. Hempstead wedded Miss Mary Peterson, who was born in Utah, the daughter of Nels and Christina (Olson) Peterson, natives of Denmark, whence they emigrated to Utah and later came to Montana as early settlers of that part of Deer Lodge county now included in Powell. They now reside on a valuable ranch five miles east of Deer Lodge, being folk of sterling character and held in high regard. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead three died in infancy, the names of the survivors being Annie, John, Mary, Austin and Joseph.

H. T. HOADLEY, of Basin, Jefferson county, is the assistant secretary of the Basin and Bay State Mining Company. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and a western pioneer, having gone to the Pacific coast soon after the Civil war, in which he took an honorable part. He was born at Naugatuck, New Haven county, Conn., in September, 1844, the son of George H. and Fannie M. (Twitchell) Hoadley, both natives of Naugatuck. George H. Hoadley was a carriage maker, and later became master mechanic of the Goodyear Rubber Company, and was intimately acquainted with the eminent Charles Goodyear, the noted inventor of the wonderful process of preparing rubber which brought him wealth and fame. Both the emigrant Twitchell and Hoadley families came from England to Connecticut in its early days as a colony.

H. T. Hoadley was educated in the Connecticut schools and in 1862, while yet a schoolboy, patriotically enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, and served with distinction under Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg, and was in a number of less important engagements. During the yellow fever epidemic he was on provost duty in Virginia and North Carolina. On March 8, 1865, he was captured in one of the fierce battles in North Carolina that marked the closing struggles of the Confederacy, where his regiment lost a large number in killed and wounded. Young Hoadley was sent to Salisbury prison and later transferred to the horrors of Libby prison at Richmond. Subsequently he was exchanged as a prisoner of war and owing to disability resulting from a severe wound which he had received, was mustered out of the service, June 4, 1865, having at the time the rank of orderly sergeant and one month later his company was mustered out.

On his recovery from his wound Mr. Hoadley removed to New York city and engaged in the silverware business, remaining there until 1869. In that year, at the age of twenty-five, he came west, Nevada being his first location. Here he was employed by various smelting and mining companies, and here he acquired a general knowledge of banking. He remained in Nevada until 1888, when he went to San Francisco, where he became associated with the Market Street Railway Company, with which he remained three years until 1891. He then went to Spokane, Wash., in the interests of the Brown National Bank. In the spring of 1894 he entered the service of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, continuing there until he accepted his present position with the Basin and Bay State Mining Company as assistant secretary, with headquarters at Basin, his present residence. In April, 1874, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Hoadley was united in marriage with Miss M. Jennie Mason, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children, George Willoughby, one of the managers of Cooper's stationery store, in San Francisco, and Herman M., employed in the Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Mr. Hoadley is a loyal and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a progressive man in all senses of the word, and highly esteemed among a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Though but a few years in the state he has made for himself an enviable position among its leading business men.

ARTHUR J. HILLS occupies a prominent position in connection with the business activities of Great Falls, where he has his headquarters as agent for the Continental Oil Company, his territory comprising the counties of Cascade, Fergus and Teton. Mr. Hills was born in the parish of Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, on April 24, 1867. His father, Carter Hills, was born in Burwell, England, in 1841, and followed his trade as a master blacksmith until his death in 1890. He was a son of George Hills, likewise a master blacksmith, who was born and reared in the same parish, and where he died in 1877. The maiden name of his wife was Caroline Brand, and she was born at Elmdon, Essex, England, in 1841, her parents also being natives of the same parish, where they passed their lives, the father being a farmer. She now maintains her home at Hammersmith, on the Thames, four miles west of London.

Arthur J. Hills received his education in the parish schools, and in the national school at Swaffham Bulbeck, graduating in the class of 1883. He went to London, where he was for two years salesman in the commission house of Payne-Walkden & Co., and later was with the commission house of Prince & Sons, in the same city. In 1887 Mr. Hills came to America, locating first at Aurora, Ill., where he passed eight months on the stock farm of George E. Brown & Co., and for one year was with Charles Neinstedt, an extensive stockgrower at Rudd, Iowa. In 1889 he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he entered the employ of the Continental Oil Company, he and his brother having charge of its warehouse in the capital city. He thus continued until 1896, when he came to Great Falls as agent for the same extensive corporation.

The company has a fireproof building on Eighth avenue and Second street, and the business controlled by Mr. Hills is extensive in its ramifications. He is recognized as one of the alert and enterprising young business men of the city, and is esteemed in both commercial and social circles. He supports the Republican party, but has taken no active part in its affairs. Hr. Hills is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, being time-keeper of the records and seal of Progress lodge, of Great Falls, where he is a member of the grand lodge of the order in the state. He also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. In January, 1895, in Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hills to Miss Jeanette Beaupre, of Sauk Rapids, Minn., of French origin and the daughter of Philip and Theresa Beaupre, the former of whom was a farmer and a sheriff of Stearns county, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Hills have two children, Philip and Evelyn.

SAMUEL HOBBS, who came to Montana ten years prior to its admission into the Union, is at present located near Bozeman, on Middle creek, Gallatin county, on a handsome ranch, supplied with every convenience necessary for the profitable prosecution of business. There is no family more prominent in the country than that of the Hobbs; their advent in New England dates from the middle of the eighteenth century, when they came from England. Samuel Hobbs was born in Rutland, Vt., on November 30, 1826. He is the son of Samuel and Carry Hobbs, natives of Rutland, but the paternal grandfather, also Samuel Hobbs, was a native of England. Both the father and grandfather were blacksmiths in Rutland for many years.

Samuel Hobbs, now of Montana, attended the schools of Vermont until 1844, removed to Boston at the age of eighteen and engaged in draying until 1847, when he returned to Rutland and began to learn the carriagemaking trade, when he had just attained his majority. In this business he remained eight years, until 1855, when he decided to go west to the Lake Superior district, where he was associated with the Fairbanks Company, then engaged in prospecting for timber and mineral lands. With this company Mr. Hobbs remained one season, returned to Vermont and resumed business at his trade. In the spring of 1856 he again went to Wisconsin and worked at carriagemaking for three years. Taking his family to Boston he organized a line of drays in that city, which he conducted until 1863. Then going to California by the Panama route, Mr. Hobbs there engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to Montana and followed the same business, but added to it a sawmill which he operated successfully. In 1883 he purchased from George Nichols 160 acres of land near Middle creek, on Dry creek, Gallatin county, and here he has since been profitably engaged in ranching, wheat, barley and oats being his principal crops. The ranch is supplied with an unexcelled system of irrigation.

On January 10, 1857, Mr. Hobbs married Miss Cornelia Davis, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Reuben and Lenora were the children of this marriage, the mother passing away in 1868. His second marriage occurred August 1, 1870, when he wedded Miss Emeline Melina Gates, a native of Missouri, who died in March, 1893, without issue. His third marriage was in May, 1900, to Mrs. Emeline Green, of Kansas, the mother of two children (Harvey and Ruth Green) by her first marriage, now residing in Oregon. Mr. Hobbs is highly respected in Gallatin county, where he is well known, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM HODGSKISS.—After wandering over a great part of the world in a life of interesting adventures and experiences, the subject of this review found a peaceful and satisfactory anchorage in the thriving little town of Choteau, Mont. He was born in Staffordshire, England, April 12, 1852, where his parents, John and Ursula (Yardley) Hodgskiss, were also born, and after a successful career as small farmers there died, the latter in 1883 and the former in 1898. Our subject attended the public schools in Horton Parish, near his home, until he was fifteen years old, and then worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-nine, during which time he was for six years a member of Leek Troop, Yeomanry Cavalry. He was lieutenant and wore badges for marksmanship and swordsmanship. In 1881 he left the parental rooftree, dear to him from filial associations, and went to Australia and New Zealand, following in those distant lands his trade of sheep-shearing for a period of six years. He returned home in 1887, and in the spring of 1888 came to the United States, landing at New York city, and from there made a prospecting trip to California, stopping at the principal cities on the way. Arriving on the Pacific coast in the summer of 1888 he spent about a year at his trade in California, gradually working his way into Nevada and later to Beaverhead county, Mont. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Choteau, and in 1890 purchased the Choteau Hotel, on Main street, at the same time buying an entire block of adjoining land on which he has since erected buildings which are now rented for business purposes. Among the improvements he has made are an addition to the hotel, a town hall, a large livery stable and a number of dwellings in different parts of the town. In addition to his real estate in the town he has a large amount of ranch property. He first bought a farm of 120 acres at Rawlston Gap, seven miles from Choteau, in 1892. Six years later he took up a homestead claim two miles south of Choteau, to which he has since added 720 acres by purchase; and in 1898 bought 120 acres on Muddy creek, eight miles from Choteau. All of these ranches are devoted to rearing live stock, in which he is largely interested and eminently successful.

In political affiliation our subject is a Republican, and as such was elected assessor of Teton county in 1894 for a term of two years. Fraternally he holds membership in Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and Chevalier Lodge No. 12, K. of P., of Choteau. He was married December 29, 1890, at Great Falls, to Miss Margaret Gyldenskog, a native of Norway, where she was born in 1861. They have five children, namely: Edward, aged nine; William Lawrence, seven; Ursula Caroline, five; Ruby Florence, four, and Grant Henry, two. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hodgskiss are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing them, and enjoy the cordial regard of a large circle of intimate friends. He has been a useful citizen, aiding in the development of every good enterprise for the benefit of the community, ever holding up before his fellows the example of a high order of manliness and integrity.

THOMAS HOGAN is known as one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Carbon county, enjoys the distinction of having served as the first sheriff, and in all the relations of life has retained the confidence and high esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., January 1, 1852, the son of John and Mary (O'Neil) Hogan, natives of County Clare, Ireland. The father of our subject came to America when a young man and located in Pittsburg, where his marriage to Miss O'Neil was solemnized. In 1854 he removed with his family to Manitowoc county, Wis., becoming one of the pioneers of that section of the Badger state, where he continued to devote his attention to farming and stockraising until his death in 1893; his widow now resides in St. Paul, Minn. All of their eight children are living, our subject being the eldest. Thomas Hogan grew to young manhood on the homestead farm, and secured such advantages as were afforded in the public schools. In 1878 he was married to Miss Margaret Ready, who was born in that state, the daughter of James Ready, a farmer of Manitowoc county. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have three children: Michael, Mary and Norah, all of whom remain at the parental home.

In 1876 Mr. Hogan made a trip to Chicago, but shortly after located in Minnesota, and for six years was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1882 he became identified with construction work on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, came to Montana, remaining in its service for six years. He then located in Carbon county on his present ranch, situated ten miles west of the city of Red Lodge, on Hogan creek, named in his honor. Here he engaged in the sheep business until the year 1893, when he disposed of his stock, having met with considerable loss through adverse financial conditions then existing. He then turned his attention to the raising of cattle and horses with gratifying success, particular attention being given to the Durham and Hereford strains of cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Hogan has a valuable and well-improved property, and is recognized as one of the able and progressive ranchmen of this section of the state. His ranch is most eligibly and attractively located, and he has control of a tract of more than 600 acres under effective irrigation which yields large crops of hay. He has a fine modern residence and substantial farm buildings, and his home is one of the most attractive in the county.

In politics Mr. Hogan gives support to the Republican party, in whose cause he is an active local worker. Upon the organization of Carbon county, in 1895, he was chosen as its first sheriff, and administered the affairs of the office with discretion and ability for two years. He takes a deep interest in the progress and well-being of the community, and has served as a member of the board of school trustees for a number of years. Commanding the respect of the people of the county and known as a man of inflexible integrity, he well merits recognition in this work as one of Carbon county's representative citizens.

WILLIAM HOLBROOK.—A man of resolute will, ready and fruitful resources with self-reliance and courage, is superior to circumstances and makes his way over every obstacle. No danger daunts him, and he presses forward in his chosen course with a firm belief in his own powers. The truth of this is well illustrated in the career of William Holbrook, who was born in Penobscot, Me., January 27, 1852, a son of William and Caroline (Bolland) Holbrook, the former a native of New York state and the latter born on the ocean while her parents were on the way from Ireland to the United States. Our subject's parents located in Maine, where the father profitably engaged at his trade as a millwright. After a time he engaged in farming with gratifying success. For a number of years he was one of but two old-line Whigs in the town of Newport, but this never lessened his interest in the success of the party. His parents were members of the Methodist church, and when they were summoned into eternal rest they left six of their seven children surviving them, namely: Annie, Viola, William, Carrie, George and Fred P. Mr. Holbrook attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was thirteen years old, and made good use of his time. At the age named he hired out as a farm hand at $13 per month and his board. After spending five months in this engagement he went to work in a sawmill at $20 per month. He spent the winter of 1865 at home, and in the spring took a contract to put logs in a pond for a sawmill. In 1870 he removed to Michigan, locating at Port Huron, where he remained until fall and then went to the Straits of Mackinac, locating at Cheboygan, where for eight years he was in the employ of a lumber company. After that, and until 1878, he was engaged in farming, lumbering, millwrighting or sawmill work, always finding or making something profitable to do, steadily moving forward with prosperity in all his undertakings. In 1878 he came to Montana and located at Helena, where he secured employment in the sawmill conducted by Sanford & Evans; and the next spring went out with a government survey expedition on the upper Missouri. In the fall he quit the survey and spent the winter of 1879 and the summer of 1880 driving a team for Joe O'Neill, and in the fall of 1880 he started a freighting enterprise of his own, which he conducted profitably for three years. From 1883 to 1885 he teamed, and in the latter year sold his teaming outfit and gave his attention to running a bus line until 1890 when, with George W. Huffacker, was begun the profitable livery business in which they are now engaged under the firm name of Holbrook & Huffacker. This enterprise, begun on a moderate scale, has grown to large proportions and is now the leading business of its kind in Helena.

In politics Mr. Holbrook is an active Republican, and in fraternal relations is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married January 13, 1883, to Miss Irmind Bartley, a native of New York state and daughter of John and Adeline Bartley, natives of Canada. They removed into New York state in early life, and the father was there successfully engaged in shoemaking. They were members of the Catholic church, and were the parents of five children, all of whom are still living: Edward, Isra, Irmind and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have two children, namely: Eleanora A. and Maud I. Mrs. Holbrook is a valued member of the Baptist church, and both she and her husband have the cordial regard of a large circle of admiring friends and the respect and confidence of all who have the pleasure of knowing them.

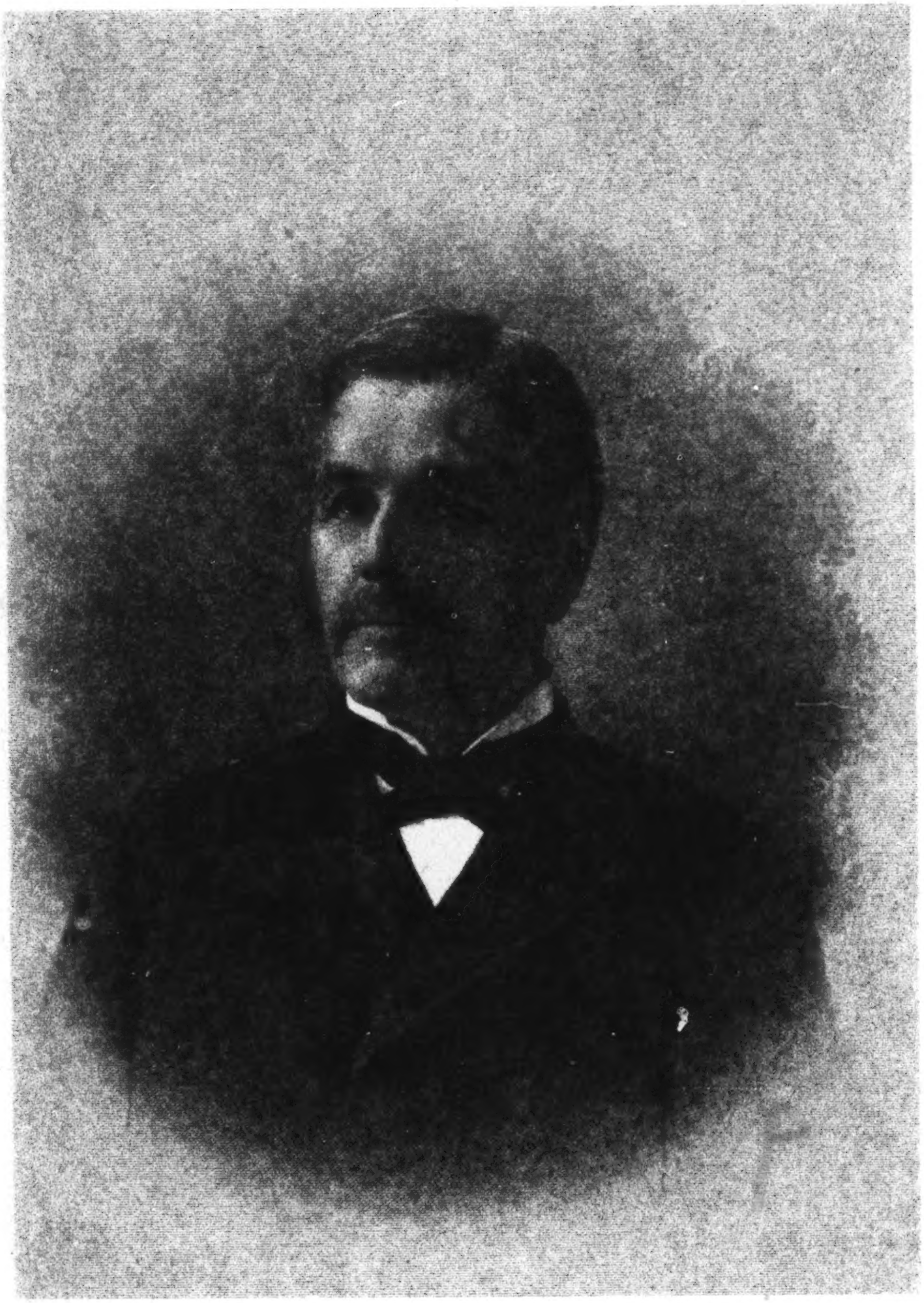
BENJAMIN S. HOLLOPETER, who is recognized throughout the county of Sweet Grass as one of its most highly esteemed and successful business men, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Covington, Miami county, November 7, 1863, one of a family of six sons and one daughter. His parents were Samuel and Catherine (Shellabarger) Hollopeter, both of them Pennsylvanians. The grandfather, John Hollopeter, was also a native of the Keystone state, and removed to Ohio in the early days as did the maternal grandfather, Jacob Shellabarger. They were successful farmers. In the excellent public schools near Covington our subject received a good, practical education, and in August, 1875, he removed to Darke county, but in six years returned to Miami county, and for nine years subsequently was employed in agricultural pursuits. He then went to Illinois, remained a year, and came to Montana in 1890. Two months were spent near Mellville at W. P. Franklin's, and then he went to the Judith Basin, where he was in the employment of Charles Severance; and a year later he removed to Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, and worked at the carpenter's trade for about one year. Five miles from Big Timber, on the Boulder river, he secured a homestead claim of 160 acres, and began the business of raising cattle. He has 100 head, principally shorthorns, and a band of 2,000 Shropshire sheep. He is also quite extensively engaged in the business of dairying, finding a profitable market for his milk in Big Timber and for cream in Butte.

The domestic life of our subject can be said to date from December 23, 1895, when he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary Wetzel, of Carlisle, Pa. She is the daughter of Moses and Susan (Waggoner) Wetzel, the father a native of Carlisle, and the mother of Perry county, Pa. The family removed to Covington, Ohio, in 1876, remained there twelve years and then went to Oxford, Ind., where they at present reside. Mrs. Hollopeter came to Montana in 1895. She is a descendant of Lewis Wetzel, whose father and brother were killed by the Indians on the Ohio river. Subsequently Lewis became a terror to all the Indians in the vicinity, owing to his implacable hatred of them on account of the cruel death of his relatives. In revenge for their murder he became one of the most celebrated of historical Indian fighters. Foresters, their home, is in a beautiful location, comprising 183 acres, well irrigated and provided with apple, cherry and plum orchards. The outbuildings are of the most substantial character. He is now arranging for the erection of a new stone residence which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest houses in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Hollopeter have no children.

HON. THOMAS C. POWER.—Among the illustrious public men of the west who have stamped the impress of their personality not only upon the communities wherein they have lived and the state at large, but upon still more far-reaching sections of the country, none are entitled to more prominent notice than that distinguished gentleman, Hon. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, Mont. Largely reared upon the frontier and with limited advantages except those wrung by his own ability and force of character from his situation, few have exhibited a greater spirit of determination in overcoming opposing obstacles and no man in Montana has been more prominent in so many lines of distinction. Eminent as an energetic and far-sighted business man and the inceptor and inaugurator of large industrial interests and public improvements, he has been equally conspicuous as a statesman, publicist and political leader, besides in an eminent degree being a director of thought and molder of opinion in many other important matters. His place in the record of Montana's eminent men is a high one, and it certainly is an assured one in the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had relations, business, political or social. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on May 22, 1839. His father, Michael W. Power, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine McLeer, was born in Hagerstown, Md. Michael W. Power came to the United States when a boy and in 1829 settled in Iowa, at that time a new and undeveloped country, and in 1836 was married to Miss McLeer in the frontier town of Peru, Iowa, a suburb of Dubuque. By occupation he was a farmer and also conducted merchandising for some years, besides giving time and attention to lead mining. He was a true type of the brave, hardy pioneer, did well his part in introducing civilization into what is now one of the most enterprising and prosperous states in the Union and died near the site of his original settlement in the fiftieth year of his age. Mrs. Power survived her husband and departed this life at the age of seventy-five. M. W. and Catherine Power were the parents of four children, J. W., of Fort Benton; Sarah E., also of Fort Benton; Mrs. T. L. Martin, of Helena, and Thomas C. Power.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Power were passed on the frontier, and, being the oldest of the family, much of the work of the farm devolved on him as soon as he was strong enough to be of practical service. In the primitive schools of those days he received his first instruction in the mysteries of education and, being of a studious mind and a natural lover of books, he afterward determined to prosecute his studies under more favorable auspices. With the laudible aim of fitting himself for a useful station in life, he entered the Sissinawa Mound (Wis.) College, in which he completed a three-years' course and gave especial attention to the sciences and civil engineering, and for some time after leaving college followed teaching. In 1860, however, Mr. Power engaged as rodman with the engineers in charge of the government survey of the Dakotas, and in that capacity traversed on foot the greater part of Iowa and Dakota, receiving at first for his services $20 per month, which was increased with the progress of time. After passing some time on the survey he resigned his position and returned to Iowa, but in 1861 went back to Dakota and engaged in government surveys and he was also frequently employed to do engineering for private parties, in laying out town lots, surveying farm lands and other kinds of surveyor's work. Subsequently he joined an expedition that ascended the Missouri and did considerable engineering work in the northwest for the government and private parties.

Mr. Power first came to Montana in 1864, but did not long remain, going from here to Omaha, Neb., from which place in 1866 he began shipping merchandise to various points in this and other territories of the northwest. One year later he opened a general store at Fort Benton for the accommodation of the garrison and the settlers, and also traded quite extensively with the Indians. In due time he added freighting to his rapidly growing commercial business, continuing this for a number of years with encouraging success, his general trade meanwhile increasing in magnitude and importance. In 1874 Mr. Power, in company with I. G. Baker and others, built the steamer "Benton," which was used for shipping freight between Pittsburg, Pa., and various Montana points, making on an average two trips a year while in the carrying trade. The success of this enterprise encouraged him to proceed further in the same direction, and in 1876 he built the steamer "Helena" and in 1878 the "Butte" was added to his line of vessels. In 1878 also he purchased the steamer "Black Hills," which, with the others mentioned, was used for many years in the Missouri river traffic. In 1879 Mr. Power established a stage



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line between Helena and Fort Benton, which proved a most successful undertaking, and about the same time greatly extended the area of his mercantile interests by opening branch stores at Helena and Bozeman. Meanwhile, in 1878, he made his home and residence in Helena, and from that year to the present time he has been actively identified with the city's material and business interests, contributing in a large measure to its growth and development. He erected some of the largest and most substantial business blocks in the city and in many other ways he has added to its importance as an industrial center and attractive place of residence. He has always had an attraction toward large undertakings and such words as discouragement and failure were eliminated from his business vocabulary. While inaugurating and carrying to successful issue the numerous lines of business referred to he has also been prominently identified with various other enterprises of a public and private character, notably, the American National Bank of Montana, in the organization of which he was a prime mover and leading spirit. Interested in everything tending to benefit the public, he has been no idle spectator of local improvements, but in a large measure has led and controlled them, He was a leading factor in originating and constructing the present water works of the city and is one of the heaviest stockholders of the company having the system in control. He is also identified with other enterprises in and about Helena and his influence has been active in the promotion of nearly every measure having for its object the material and intellectual advancement and improvement of Helena, and it has been largely instrumental in making the city one of the most thriving and progressive places of the commonwealth. In the live stock business, in which he has been quite extensively engaged for a number of years, owning at the present time 12,000 acres of valuable grazing land near Great Falls upon which are produced some of the finest herds of cattle and sheep in this region, he stands as a leader. He has realized large profits from this business and adds to its magnitude with each recurring year, and in addition to the company conducting the above-mentioned enterprise, are several other large cattle and sheep companies in which he is interested.

Mr. Power's political career and the history of Montana have been almost identical. He has long enjoyed distinctive prestige as one of the ablest Republican leaders of the state, and during the last quarter of a century the success of the party in the state has been largely due to his untiring work and matchless leadership. In 1878 he was elected to the first territorial constitutional convention and in 1884 was chosen as a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1888 he was nominated for governor of Montana, but, by reason of the state being normally Democratic, failed of election by a very small majority. The trend of events made him the logical candidate in 1889 for the United States senate, and when the general asssembly of the state convened for the purpose of selecting a man for that distinguished position he was chosen for that office. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as a member of that eminent body in 1890 and served with distinction until the expiration of his term in 1895. His record as one of the nation's law-makers is a part of the history of the country and he earned the reputation of being an able, discreet and capable statesman. He was given places on some of the most important committees, especially on those having bearing upon the west and its industries, and was thus enabled to do effective service not only for his own state but for the entire Pacific slope. Among the committees on which he served and in which he was especially prominent were those on public lands, mines and mining, transportation and railroads and others.

On the expiration of his senatorial term Mr. Power returned to Helena and resumed the supervision of the industrial and financial operations with which his name has been so long and intimately associated. His marriage with Miss Mary G. Flanagan, of Dubuque, Iowa, was solemnized in 1867. Their son, Charles Benton Power, was finely educated and was graduated from Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and from the Columbia College of New York city. It is proper to state in conclusion that Senator Power is, in the broadest sense of the term, a western man, having the interests of his state and people deeply at heart. His mind, strictly practical in scope and bearing, is eminently utilitarian, while energy of character, firmness of purpose and an unswerving integrity are among his more pronounced characteristics. As a business man he ranks deservedly high, and in the domain of politics the wisdom of his leadership has long been recognized and duly appreciated. Not only in the various spheres to which reference has been made has the Senator achieved distinction, but in the common affairs of life he discharges every duty with the same conscientious fidelity that characterize his career as a politician, statesman and leader of great enterprises. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but a lively sympathy and an abiding charity, combined with sterling integrity and honor of character, lead him to avoid rather than seek disputes with his fellow-men. In private and social relations he is without blemish and above reproach and his generous, open nature makes him easily approachable. This hasty sketch can not fully represent the life and achievements of Senator Power; it is scarcely more than an index, pointing to years of patient toil and success, to scenes of bold daring and persistent endurance. He is one of the strong characters who stand out in bold relief on the history of the state.

JAMES S. HOPKINS.—The life story of this interesting subject is not unlike that of many others in our land of boundless opportunities, but has its own specific details and features growing out of the individual characteristics of the man. Thrown on his own resources at an early age, he neither inherited nor found his way to success and prosperity, but resolutely hewed it out of adverse circumstances by his own indomitable will, diligent application and intelligent use of the means that came his way.

He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 26, 1863, the son of Samuel L. and Harriet (Skinner) Hopkins, both natives of near Syracuse, where the latter is still living. The father was a farmer in Onondaga county, where he was born and there died in February, 1893. Our subject was allowed to attend the Syracuse public schools until he was seventeen years old, and then came west in search of greater opportunities than his home appeared to offer. After working two years on a sheep ranch near Denver, Colo., he made a trip to the Pacific coast, and later came to Cascade county, Mont., where he spent two years in the service of the Colorado & Montana Cattle Company, a concern that bought the Clarke and Ulm cattle interest near Great Falls in 1881. From the spring of 1883 to the fall of 1884 he was engaged in taking some of this company's cattle to Idaho and the Lost river country, and in the fall of the last-named year he trailed their cattle to Porcupine creek in Custer county, Mont., eight miles from Forsyth, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1899, having been in its employ and connected with it for a period of eighteen years. In 1886 he engaged in the cattle business on his own account on a ranch near Helena, bordering the Big Blackfoot, in a partnership with William Denton, which lasted until 1894. In that year he became associated with Harry H. Fletcher in a partnership on a ranch of 960 acres on the Porcupine, devoted to cattle; and also in one with Thomas Alexander on a stock and hay ranch of 800 acres on the Yellowstone, eight miles west of Forsyth. In addition to these he became a partner of William W. McDonald in two ranches; one of 1,600 acres on the Rosebud, and one of 500 on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Big Porcupine creek. But his enterprise and capital are not all consumed in ranching operations. He and Thomas Alexander own the Merchants' National Bank of Forsyth, and he has a half interest in a furniture store there, the partner being J. F. Kennedy.

In politics Mr. Hopkins is a zealous Democrat, and has rendered his party good service in the ranks and as its standard-bearer. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and in the ensuing session he was potential in securing local and general legislation of value to his constituents. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks, holding membership in lodges of the first two at Forsyth, and in the last in Lodge No. 537 at Miles City, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Hopkins is unmarried. He holds a high place in the regard of his fellowmen, not only locally, but throughout the state wherever he is known.

GEORGE G. HOUGH.—The duties of citizenship in our free republic lay upon the man of parts many unexpected public responsibilities for which he may have had no special training beyond a constant participation in the government in a local or general way. Thus it has come to pass that, without any direct or conscious effort on his part and without any special preparation for the function, George G. Hough, of Bridger, had thrust on him the duties and responsibilities of the mayorality of his home city, and administered the office from 1896 to 1898 with decided advantage to the city and credit to himself. He was born at Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1865, the son of Henry W. and Gertrude S. (Relf) Hough, the former a native of St. Louis and the latter of Kentucky. His grandfather, Daniel Hough, was a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth College, who went to Kentucky in 1820. The Houghs came from England, on the Welch border, in early Colonial times, and were prominent and helpful in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonies. In 1822 Mr. Hough's grandfather took up his residence in St. Louis, Mo., and made that city his home until his death in 1869, at the age of eighty-two. For many years before his death he was president of the Marine Insurance Company, of that city. His son, father of George G. Hough, has always resided in that beautiful suburban portion of St. Louis, known as Kirkwood. He succeeded his father in the presidency of the Marine Insurance Company, and was also president of the Life Association of America. He has been postmaster at Kirkwood, and deeply interested in the advancement and development of the place. He has been married twice, having a family of seven children by the first marriage and eight by the second. His present wife was Miss Ella C. Bodley, a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of Judge Jesse Bledsoe. George G. Hough received his preliminary education at St. Louis, attending the Washington University in that city after completing the course in the public schools. Laying aside his text-books he engaged in the insurance business for a few years and then became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad survey between Fort Benton and Billings, from which he was transferred to the engineer's department at Helena, where he remained three years. He was then employed by the Rocky Fork Coal Company and removed to Red Lodge, where he remained five years, after which he entered the employ of the Bridger Coal Company, with which he is still connected, being its cashier.

He was married September 26, 1900, to Miss Anna D. G. Miller, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Cecil Elizabeth. While not an active partisan or seeker of political honors, he was elected mayor of Red Lodge in 1896 for a term of two years. He was also one of the organizers and the secretary of the Business Men's Club, of Red Lodge; also a member of the Order of Elks. His grandmother, Emeline R. Robert, was a native of Kentucky and a descendant of Pierre Baptiste Robert, of Amiens, France, who was one of the early settlers in America and acquired large tracts of land in Tennessee.

ADONIS D. HOWARD.—Prominent and eminently successful as an extensive ranchman and stockraiser in Rosebud county, Mont., and well-known as a large property owner and financier in two states, Adonis D. Howard, is an impressive example of what pluck, industry and broad business capacity can accomplish in this, our land of boundless possibilities and fruitful opportunities.

He is a native of Sangerville, Me., where he was born September 28, 1842. His parents were Algernon and Almira (Chapman) Howard, the former born at Bridgewater, Mass., of English ancestry, who were among the earliest settlers in the Old Bay state, the latter a native of Dover, N. H. The father of our subject was a farmer and surveyor by occupation, and was one of the surveyors employed by the government to run the lines for the state of Pennsylvania. He died at Sangerville, Me., in 1858, and his widow followed him into eternal life forty years later at the age of ninety-six.

Mr. Howard, the immediate subject of these lines, attended the district schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old, and was then driven by the exigencies of his condition to go out into the world and seek his own advancement in life. During the next six years he was employed in the pine woods of northern Maine, and in 1862 came west and spent twenty years in farming, merchandising and mining in Idaho and Oregon, with headquarters at Boise, Idaho, and Hepner, Ore., doing an extensive business over this vast new country. Among his enterprises of magnitude he whip-sawed lumber wherewith to build a store at Independence, Ore., in 1862, an undertaking of considerable proportions at any time and under any circumstances, but attended with unusual difficulties when and where he did it. He built the store, however, after prodigious efforts, and conducted a profitable business in it for a year and a half. For a number of years thereafter he ran cattle on the ranges in eastern Oregon. In 1883 he drove a flock of sheep from that section to Red Bluff, Madison county, Mont., and in 1884 located two squatter claims in the Rosebud valley, then Custer county; these his brother, Andrew McCleary Howard, pre-empted later in the year when the two brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of A. D. Howard & Co. To these original claims they have since added vast tracts of the bottom and prairie lands along the Rosebud, including the old Harris ranch, and brought their holdings up to 2,322 acres, of which 800 acres are in the fertile valley and produce enormous crops of hay and grain, while the surrounding grazing ranges are covered with their live stock, consisting of some 10,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle and from 100 to 200 horses. They make a specialty of high-grade Rambouillet sheep, and are entitled to and accorded a great deal of credit for having raised the standard of this animal in their portion of the state and increased the value of its output.

In political relations Mr. Howard is a Republican, but can not be called an active partisan. His first marriage occurred in 1883, at Carthage, Mo., when he was united with Miss Emily J. Estey, a native of Ohio. She died December 16, 1898, at Anoka, Minn., and there, on December 4, 1900, he contracted a second marriage, the bride on this occasion being Miss Josephine Cook, a native of Anoka, where she was born in 1864. By the first marriage Mr. Howard has two children, both sons and named respectively Estey A. and Adonis R.

It has been noted in this review that Mr. Howard is an extensive landowner in two states. In addition to his ranch property in Montana he owns a fine farm of 270 acres in Hennepin county, near Minneapolis, Minn., and besides this a brick store, a handsome residence and other property in the town of Anoka, Minn., where he is vice-president of the Anoka National Bank and a member of the grocery firm of Campbell & Howard. His accumulations are the legitimate results of his own untiring efforts and skillful adaptation of means to ends. He has had the keenness to see and the alertness to seize good opportunities, and the skill to make them yield up their due and full fruitage. Moreover, his successes have not made him forget his early struggles, or grow indifferent to those of other persons. For the deserving who are toiling upward he has always an encouraging word and an open hand. He is well esteemed wherever he is known as a progressive, upright, far-seeing man, a good friend and neighbor, and a useful and representative citizen.

GEORGE C. HOWARD.—Honored and esteemed by all who know him, and recognized as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, Mr. Howard is one of the prosperous and influential farmers of beautiful Gallatin valley, his fine ranch being located seven miles southeast of the city of Bozeman, his postoffice address. Mr. Howard is a native of the old Empire state, having been born near the city of Rochester, in 1834. He was but three years of age when he was taken by his grandparents to Grass Lake, a little village in Jackson county, Mich. The father of our subject was George Howard, a farmer near Rochester, N. Y., who died there the year George C. was born. The paternal grandfather, Philip S. Howard, was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated, coming to the United States when a young man and settling in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., and followed his trade of stonemason during his active business life. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Almira Johnston, who was born in the state of New York, whence she accompanied her father on his removal to Onondago, Ingham county, Mich., where her death occurred.

George C. Howard was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, Merritt Johnston, one of the pioneer settlers on Grand river, in Ingham county, Mich., having located midway between the cities of Jackson and Lansing, where he developed a fine farm and continued in agricultural pursuits until his death. George C. Howard received his early educational training in a subscription school in Ingham county, Mich., payment being made for each student in proportion to the number of days' attendance. He attended school in the winter season and assisted in the work of the farm in the summers until he reached the age of fourteen years, at which tender age he was sent forth to shift for himself and literally to work out his own salvation. In 1848 he went to Saginaw, Mich., and for three years was employed in teaming and sailing on the great lakes. He then went into the lumber camps of Michigan and Wisconsin, and followed the occupation of a teamster until the spring of 1860, when the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colo., led him to make his way to that distant section, where he arrived in the summer of 1860. He there engaged in teaming and freighting for a period of three years, and in 1863 crossed the plains to Alder gulch, Mont., where the gold excitement was at its height, and engaged in the same line of business for two years. He arrived at the gulch (Virginia City) just in time to witness the hanging by the Vigilantes of the notorious desperado, George Ives, and not long afterward had the questionable satisfaction of viewing five more malefactors hanging side by side from ropes suspended from a long pole, which served as an impromptu gallows, they likewise being the victims of Judge Lynch and thus expiated for their many crimes. The names of four of these malefactors were Boone Helm, Hayes Lyons, "Clubfoot" George and Jack Gallagher. In 1865 Mr. Howard removed to Helena, and thereafter devoted about four years to freighting and running pack trains to the various mining camps. In the summer of 1869 he located at Bozeman, Gallatin county, and continued freighting until about the year 1881, one branch of his business being to haul supplies to the Crow Indian reservation, on the Yellowstone river. For the following nine years Mr. Howard was engaged in transporting tourists to the Yellowstone National Park and acting as their guide through this wonderland of the continent. Within this time he formed the acquaintanceship of people from all sections of the Union and from foreign lands. While a resident of Helena Mr. Howard located a squatter's claim of 160 acres of land, an unsurveyed tract at the mouth of the Bear creek canyon, near Bozeman, this original location having been made in 1867, and is now known as section 26, township 2 north, range 6 east. He began to make improvements on the place, but in the fall of 1867 the government took the land as a military reservation and thereafter held it for several years. After it was abandoned for this purpose and the survey was completed, Mr. Howard made a regular filing on his original claim, in 1891, and still holds the same, in addition to a contiguous tract of 160 acres, which he purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Here he has one of the finest farms in this favored section of the state, securing prolific yields of wheat, oats and other cereals, as well as the finest grade of potatoes and other farm products. Touching his experiences in the early days, Mr. Howard relates many interesting tales. In the summer of 1867, while running a pack train for a company of Montana militia, 400 strong and under command of Capt. Neil Howey, their headquarters were established on the Yellowstone river, at a point where the city of Livingston now stands. There were bands of hostile Indians in the neighborhood, and Capt. Howey set out with a small escort to find the remains of two men who had been killed by the savages, leaving Mr. Howard with the men and teams in the camp. The bare bones of the dead men were found and buried; meanwhile Mr. Howard rode out a mile or more from camp and was suddenly atacked by a band of about forty hostile Indians, some of whom were provided with rifles and others with only bows and arrows, and Mr. Howard became a target forthwith. He led the savages a wild chase toward the camp and had nearly reached the same when he made a sudden side movement, thus getting out of range and enabling the men in camp to turn loose a howitzer on the Indians, thus driving them back. It was a close call for Mr. Howard, and the experience is one which he would not care to repeat. The soldiers thereafter built a rock fort on Boulder river, near Big Timber, which is still standing, and may be seen on a ranch now owned by a Mr. Stubblefield.

In politics Mr. Howard is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he maintains a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the well-being of the community and the progress of the state at large. In the city of Helena, then scarcely more than a mere mining camp, in the summer of 1869, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Astle, who was born in Salt Lake City. They have four sons and two daughters living, namely: William C., Frederick A., Charles Edwin, Clara May, George and Florence. Clara May is the wife of William H. Monroe, a farmer near Bozeman, and Fred A. was married in 1899 to Miss Ellen Brown, of Bozeman. Two daughters are deceased: Laura Alice died at the age of four years, and Esther, who died in December, 1899, at the age of sixteen years.

WILLIAM HUDNALL.—This genial and popular gentleman, accomplished chemist and pharmacist and valued public official, was born near Lynchburg, Va., April 17, 1849. His parents were J. L. and Elizabeth (Wood) Hudnall, also natives of Virginia, who there lived and died, the former in 1881 and the latter in 1885. When Mr. Hudnall was five years old the family removed to Bedford county, and he attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old. In

1866 he came to Montana, and passed the first year after his arrival in herding cattle for A. Mussulman. After that he worked in John T. Murphy's grocery stores in Helena and at Highland gulch; and while at the latter place the Vigilantes hanged a man for stealing. On New Year's day, 1868, he engaged with R. S. Hale, of Helena, to learn the drug business, and received his first lessons in chemistry from S. W. Langhorn. In 1874 the firm of R. S. Hale & Co. was formed with Mr. Hudnall as junior partner. He was a member of the firm until 1889, when he accepted a position in the drug store of J. B. Lockwood, which he held until March 1, 1901, when he relinquished the position to accept appointment by Gov. Toole to the office of examiner of state institutions, banks, county officials, etc.

In politics Mr. Hudnall is an ardent Democrat, active in the service of the party and firm in his faith in its principles. In 1897 he was elected to the city council of Helena as alderman from the Fourth ward and served for two years. In fraternal relations he is scribe in the Ancient Order of Pyramids and a member of McRae Castle of the Order of Royal Highlanders. In October, 1882, he was married at Geneseo, Ill., to Miss Harriet M. Arnett, a native of that city, where she was born in 1858, a daughter of George Arnett, a prominent farmer and business man of the place. They have one child, Inez Arnett Hudnall. More than most men Mr. Hudnall has won the regard and cordial friendship of his fellows. He has exhibited masterful ability in every line of intellectual activity in which he has engaged; has maintained an elevated standard of manhood under all circumstances; has performed with zeal and fidelity every duty of citizenship, and has exhibited toward all men a courteous and considerate demeanor and a charming grace of manner.

ROBERT G. HUMBER.—The honored treasurer of the new county of Powell, in effecting whose organization he was largely instrumental, Mr. Humber, in addition to being numbered among the sterling pioneers of Montana, has rendered distinctive and valuable service in positions of public trust and responsibility, both in the territorial epoch and also since the admission of Montana as a state. He stands today as one of its representative men and one of the leading citizens of Deer Lodge, where he has maintained his home for a long term of years. Robert Gano Humber was born in Lincoln county, Ky., on March 25, 1841, the son of Newmeris and Martha (Gano) Humber, natives respectively of Lincoln and Clarke counties, Ky. Jesse Bryan, the maternal great-grandfather of the Powell county treasurer, was likewise the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. Newmeris Humbert was a farmer, and at an early day he removed from his native state to Platte county, Mo., where he remained until 1854, when he made his home in Leavenworth, Kan. At the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the Kansas legislature. In 1874 he and his wife came to what is now Powell county, Montana, making their home with their son, and here the mother died in 1877, while the father was summoned from earthly scenes in February, 1889.

Robert G. Humber was reared and educated in Missouri and Kansas, having been a student in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, when occurred the Civil war. His sympathies were with the southern cause and with the institutions familiar to him from his childhood, and he was thus prompted to leave the university and enter the Confederate army, enlisting in the Second Battalion of Gen. Stein's command, with which he participated in the engagements at Carthage and Wilson's creek in Missouri, in which latter battle Gen. Lyon was killed. Later he took part in the conflicts at Lexington and Pea Ridge, and after the last battle he was detailed in other service; was in New Orleans shortly after its capture and from there proceeded to New York and thence to Missouri, where he was captured in the spring of 1864. He was soon paroled and then became identified with a freighting business between Leavenworth, Kan., and Denver, Colo.

In 1865 Mr. Humber came across the plains to Montana with about 500 head of cattle, and he located and settled in the Deer Lodge valley, about eight miles south of the present city of Deer Lodge. He also established a freighting business between Fort Benton and Helena and became identified with mining enterprises at Butte. He thus conducted a successful business for a number of years, disposing of his interests in the early 'seventies and returning to the east. After a two-years stay he came again to Montana, and has since made his home in what is now Powell county. In politics

Mr. Humber has ever been an active and influential worker in the Democratic party, and during his residence in Montana has figured conspicuously in public affairs and shown himself a capable and faithful official. In 1880 he was elected to the Twelfth territorial legislature, in which he introduced an amendment to a bill for the establishing of Silver Bow county, and through the ultimate adoption of this amendment the present line between that county and Deer Lodge county was established. Mr. Humber was also accorded the distinction of having been elected to the lower house of the First legislature after the admission of Montana to statehood for the assembly of 1889-90, but owing to contests no regular business was transacted at that session. After a compromise was effected between the contending parties a session was held in 1891, in which Mr. Humber was an active worker. He was elected speaker pro tem. of the house, and from the illness of the regular incumbent he continued to serve in the chair of speaker until the close of the session, proving a tactful, discriminating and popular presiding officer.

The legislative career of Mr. Humber was farther extended, for in 1900 he was elected to represent Deer Lodge county in the Fifth legislative assembly of the state, where he did most effective work in advocacy of the bill to erect the new county of Powell from the northern part of Deer Lodge county, with the city of Deer Lodge as its county-seat, and the final passing of the bill, in February, 1901, was in large measure due to his indefatigable and well directed efforts. In 1883 Mr. Humber was elected county treasurer of Deer Lodge county, giving so excellent an administration that he was held to be the normal candidate for the office at the next election in 1885, when he was chosen as his own successor and thus served two terms. Upon the organization of Powell county, as an incidental provision of the legislative enactment creating the county, he was appointed its treasurer, and is now incumbent of the office. He is rendering valuable aid in shaping the affairs of the new county and in establishing its finances upon a substantial and conservative basis. He still retains ranching interests in this section, and also has an attractive home in the city of Deer Lodge. On January 29, 1865, Mr. Humber was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Williams, who was born in Madison county, Ky., the daughter of John A. and Lydia E. (Hart) Williams, both of whom were native Kentuckians. Mrs. Williams, who is a niece of ex-Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Humber, her husband having died in his native state. Nine children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Humber, Irvine (deceased), Mary B., Martha G., Robert Hart, Lydia (deceased), Jessie, Lillian, Newmeris (deceased) and Roland R.

ALEXANDER HUNDLEY.—After arduous service in the Civil war and occasional scraps with the Indians, and after much toil and hardship and numerous disappointments, Alexander Hundley, one of the progressive and prominent ranchmen of Carbon county, has secured a comfortable relief from the cares and apprehensions of life, and is safely fixed in the regard and esteem of his fellow men. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., May 27, 1838, the son of Joseph and Mary F. (Phelps) Hundley, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. His grandparents were Jordan and Betsey (Brown) Hundley, both of Irish ancestry. The Browns emigrated from the north of Ireland in Colonial days, and several members of the family distinguished themselves on the Colonial side in the war of the Revolution. An uncle of our subject, John Phelps, was conspicuous for gallantry in the Mexican war. In 1847 Mr. Hundley's father removed to Iowa, where he remained until 1858, then transferred his residence to Missouri, locating in Vernon county, and making that his home until 1865. Subsequently he went into Barry county, and there engaged in stockraising and farming until his death.

Alexander Hundley passed his school days in Iowa, and removed with his parents to Missouri, remaining at home until 1860, when he started in business for himself. On June 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Clinton Hunter, and was in the thick of the fights at Dugg's Springs, Wilson's creek and Prairie Grove, besides a large number of skirmishes. At Wilson's creek a passing bullet burned his face, another scorched his left shoulder, and still another plowed a furrow through his scalp. This was his nearest approach to being seriously wounded in the war. But he was twice taken prisoner—was exchanged after the first capture and escaped after the second. He was then taken home on account of illness, but remained only a short time. On May 14, 1865, he started for Montana by a wagon train from Atchison, Kan., and arrived at Bear gulch without incident worthy of note. There he engaged in mining for a time, and later at Lincoln gulch, where he remained until 1871, then located in Madison valley, where he worked for two years. From there he removed to the Yellowstone and engaged in hunting and trapping for a time owing to poor health resulting from exposure and privation during the war which incapacitated him for hard labor. He relieved the monotony of this life by an occasional scrap with the Indians. In 1877 he located two miles above Columbus on the Yellowstone, and engaged in cattleraising for some years, and then sheep, continuing this business until the panic of 1893, during which he lost most of his property and stock, but managed to save sufficient to start again on Rocky Fork creek, locating first at Red Lodge and after a year or two selling out and purchasing his present place three miles and a half up stream from Carbonado and three quarters of a mile from the old Fort F. C. Smith crossing on Rock creek. All the land of this ranch is practically under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation. It is a well located, well sheltered and well improved property, and worthy of the pride which Mr. Hundley justly has in it.

EDWARD L. BONNER.—The sudden death of Hon. Edward L. Bonner, which occurred at the city of Missoula, where he resided, on the morning of the 10th day of July, 1902, was a shock to all the people of the state of Montana.

Few men in the state were better known, and none were respected more highly. Coming to Montana when a young man, and when the territory was practically a wilderness, he has done much to develop its resources, and to build up great industries which have contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the people. Always an organizer and a planter of great enterprises, his foresight and judgment of men were such that he was enabled to surround himself with those who would carry to successful completion the vast schemes which his brain had conceived. His was a busy life, filled with adventure, adorned by achievements far beyond the fortune of most men, and crowned by a success as deserved as it was splendid and exceptional. He was a progressive man, enterprising, intrepid, undaunted, quick to conceive and swift to execute.

All his life he was an argonaut, a pioneer, breaking the way for others more timid than himself. This was true of him in mercantile pursuits, as well as in the great lumber and railroad enterprises to which he turned his attention. Essentially, however, Mr. Bonner was a great merchant. He founded the mercantile establishments of Bonner & Welsh, E. L. Bonner & Co., at Deer Lodge, Mont., now the E. L. Bonner Company, incorporated, which is still doing business there under the latter name; E. L. Bonner & Co., which was afterward merged into the Bonner Mercantile Company, and now the M. J. Connell Company, of Butte City, which is still one of the leading commercial houses of that place; the house of Eddy, Hammond & Co., of Missoula, which later was merged into the Missoula Mercantile Company, which has been for many years the largest concern in the northwest and the Montana Improvement Company, afterward merged into the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, which was disposed of to the Amalgamated Copper Company. This milling company has supplied the greater portion of the mining timbers used in the mines of Silver Bow county.

Mr. Bonner was a native of the state of New York, where he was born at Orwell, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 18th day of August in the year 1834. He grew to manhood in that state, receiving only a common school education. When a boy, he accepted a clerical position in the original store of Lord & Taylor in New York city, where he remained for some years, and had charge of one of the departments. At the age of twenty-two he determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. Taking a steamer for Panama, he arrived in 1857 at the Dalles, Ore., leaving there he went to Walla Walla, where he made his home until 1867, spending his summers at Bonner's Ferry on the Kootenai. At this time, the territory of Washington included both Idaho and Montana. Later he came to Montana soon after the territory had been organized. He established a ferry on the Kootenai river in Idaho at a point which still bears his name, known as Bonner's' Ferry, and for many years no man has been better known from the headwaters of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. During those days there were few gold stampedes in which he was not a conspicuous figure,

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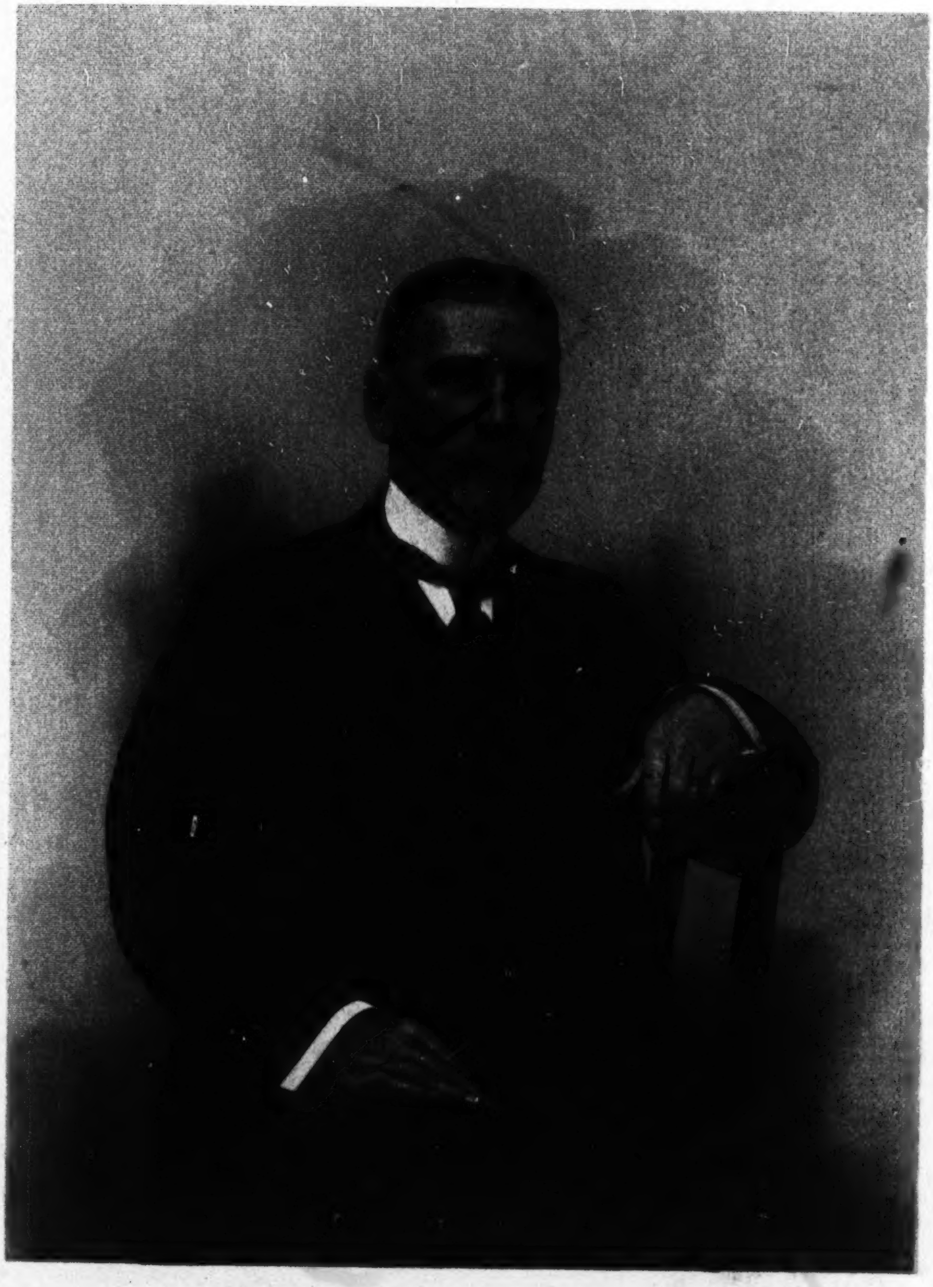

E. L. Bonner

but always in a commercial way. He was a man of boundless energy, and he bore a large part in the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

In later life, he turned his attention to railroad building, and in association with others he built considerable portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, including the Bitter Root branch from Missoula to Hamilton, the branch from Drummond to Philipsburg, and the Rimini and Red Lodge branches. In the year 1893, when receivers were appointed for the Northern Pacific Railway, Mr. Bonner was one of those appointed to take charge of the operation of the property of the company in Montana.

Mr. Bonner was a man of large wealth. He had made his fortune in Montana, and had invested it here. The enterprises which he originated and in which his estate is still an owner, employ large numbers of men, distribute each month many thousands of dollars in wages, and have contributed in the largest measure to the prosperity and well being of Montana. He loved this state and made it his permanent home. Although somewhat withdrawn from active business during recent years, owing to failing health, and spending his winters mostly in New York city and in travel, he still retained his interests here, and each summer found him enjoying the ease and comfort of the beautiful home which he maintained in the city of Missoula. This handsome city, the metropolis of western Montana, and beyond question the most beautiful city of the entire state, owes its growth and present prosperity largely to business concerns which he founded, and business blocks built by his enterprise and public spirit. He has seen it grow from a straggling village to its present proportions, and has ever taken peculiar pride and pleasure in the city of his residence.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Mr. Bonner was his unerring judgment of men. He seldom made a mistake in that respect. He seemed to read men by a sort of intuition, and having once associated himself with them in business, he gave to them the most unbounded confidence and the most loyal support. It may be said of him that he never, under any possible circumstances, deserted a friend. The almost unparalleled successes of all his business ventures, whether at Deer Lodge, Butte City, Bonner, or Missoula, where he left the details of management almost entirely in the hands of his associates, attest the unfailing shrewdness and accuracy of his judgment. This characteristic of his mind was a rare gift. In this respect he bore a striking resemblance to Andrew Carnegie, and had the circumstances of his life left him at the east to work out his ambition there it is not improbable that his strong and organizing mind, combined with his extraordinary judgment of men, might have resulted in a much larger measure of success than that which he achieved amid his western environment. In every respect Mr. Bonner was a remarkable man. Quiet and modest, even gentle in his manner and habits of speech, there was a reserve power, a force and strength of character which made itself felt by all who came in contact with him. He was a strong man, a man who planned large enterprises, and left the details to be worked out and carried into execution by other men. His was the inception. He was the architect. In his brain the magnificent structure took form. His name will not soon be forgotten, but long years after he has gone the enterprises which owe their origin to his thought will continue to benefit mankind. Hundreds of men today owe their fortunes to his great qualities of head and heart.

Politically, he was in recent years a member of the Republican party. He was active and foremost in the advocacy of every legitimate measure for the promotion of the principles of that party, believing that they were for the best interests of his country and his state. He was, however, tolerant of others, and some of his warmest personal friends were among the leaders of the opposite party. He was never an office seeker, desiring nothing for himself. While his name was often mentioned as a candidate for governor of the state, and for United States senator, either of which positions he would have filled with honor, he always declined political preferment, finding his pleasure in placing others in positions of public trust rather than in serving himself. But for many years he had been deeply interested in national politics, and at the time of his death was the member of the Republican national committee from Montana.

Fraternally, Mr. Bonner was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to which he was much attached, and he was buried under the auspices of Missoula (Hellgate) Lodge No. 383. The cardinal principles of that order, "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity," he often mentioned as the highest influences, according to his view, that could govern the life of the individual.

On the 27th day of January, in the year 1865, at the city of Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Bonner was united in marriage to Miss Carrie S. Kenyon, daughter of Mr. Derrick S. Kenyon, one of the prominent residents of that city. Their home life has been almost an ideal one. To their union have been born five children, two having died in infancy, Charles, who passed away at Dubuque, state of Iowa, on the 28th day of March, 1902, aged thirty-four years. The two daughters, Miss Lenita J. and Miss Bessie A., are residing at home with their mother in the family mansion at the city of Missoula. Mr. Bonner was a kindly and affectionate man, home-loving in his tastes, and was devoted to his family. On all his travels, which during recent years have been very extensive, he was invariably accompanied by his wife and daughters. He was very hospitable in his disposition, and nothing afforded him more pleasure than to gather his friends and the members of his family about him in his palatial home and dispense the generous and gracious cheer for which he was noted.

Mr. Bonner was a liberal man, as broad in his sympathies as in his business plans and views of life. No cause that was worthy, no individual who was deserving, ever went away with empty hand. He gave and said nothing. No one ever heard any mention of his many benefactions. He thought nothing of it; it was merely the generous expression of his kindly nature. Thousands whom he helped by the generous use of money, and thousands more whose lives he cheered by helpful word or friendly pressure of the hand, mourn his death as a personal loss. Out of his abundance he gave to those in need. Out of his wealth of heart and gracious charity he gave to every soul that hungered and despaired. His was a useful life, filled with good deeds. To many a man when hope was failing came his word of helpfulness. To many a man he has gone unsolicitated and made the offer of financial assistance to bridge over the tide of misfortune, and many of these people are now living to mourn his loss.

Such a man was Edward L. Bonner. His name will live in the affectionate memory of thousands whom he knew and helped in life, and it will be honored by all the people of the state of Montana.

SILAS S. HUNTLEY.—In an editorial a leading daily of the state capital referred to the death of Silas S. Huntley as a "public loss." Mr. Huntley had to do with affairs of great scope and importance, and his life has a value in its every transition. The Montana Daily Record of September 12, 1901, said: "In the death of Mr. Huntley one of the picturesque types of the Montana pioneer has been removed. His genius for the promotion and successful management of great western enterprises was recognized throughout the broad west years before the iron horse entered as a factor in the vast transportation business of the Pacific coast." When we state that Mr. Huntley and his associates established and controlled every original stage line in Montana, some idea may be formed of the extent and importance of his business operations; but, above all this was the personality of the man, who "stood four-square to every wind that blows," and won the abiding friendship and regard of all with whom he came in contact, by the integrity and loyalty of his character, by his sympathetic and genial nature and by his inflexible honesty. He was a distinct man, a true man, and none is more worthy of a tribute of honor. Such lives as his offer both lesson and incentive.

Silas S. Huntley was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 2, 1831, the son of Daniel Huntley, who was a native of New York and married a Miss Hawkins, of New England. Both represented old families of the early epoch in our national history. Daniel Huntley occupied a high position in the community, owned much real estate, and in his church, the Episcopal, held the office of senior warden. His wife was, however, a Presbyterian. This worthy couple lived useful lives and both died at their New York home. Their son Silas was a student at Springville Academy when the dark cloud of civil war rose from the national horizon. Ever responsive to the call of duty, the young man abandoned his studies to participate in the greatest internecine strife in history, enlisting in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He was rapidly promoted, served on the staffs of Gens. Berry and Kearney, and was with each of these officers when he was killed. He was in service in the first and second battles of Bull Run, the conflict at Williamsburg, the sanguinary Seven Days' fight, and other early battles of the contest. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service, a valiant and loyal veteran, and returned to New York.

In 1867 Mr. Huntley came up the Missouri river to Montana, and here his initiative and progressive spirit was soon in evidence. He organized the stage lines between Helena and Fort Benton, from Helena to Diamond City, Lincoln, Virginia City and Bannack, also from Helena to Fort Abercrombie, and those between Missoula and Walla Walla, Wash.; Virginia City to Bozeman, and from Bozeman and Helena to Tongue river. He and his cousin, Charles C. Huntley, and Bradley Barlow, then president of the Vermont Central Railroad, controlled all stage lines in Montana save that from Helena to Salt Lake City, and held all mail contracts over the great stage lines of the west, the longest being between St. Louis and Walla Walla via Boise, Idaho. The stage line between Missoula and Walla Walla was sublet to Senator W. A. Clark, and through its successful operation was created the nucleus of his immense fortune. The most important line in both passenger and freight business was the old Shasta stage line, which handled all travel between Oregon and California. These partners originated every stage line in Montana and controlled an immense business until the expiration of their mail contracts, when occurred the failure of Mr. Barlow, entailing great financial loss to the Messrs. Huntley. They were then making arrangements with the Emperor of Brazil to operate stage lines in that South American empire, but abandoned this project after their losses.

Mr. Huntley retired from the stage business in 1878, and in company with P. B. Clark, now of Helena, engaged in raising standard-bred horses near Toston, Meagher county. The Huntley and Clark ranch soon became famous for its fine grade of horses, and a number of them soon made conspicuous records on the turf in the east. When the depreciation of the horse market came, Mr. Huntley directed his great energies and executive abilities into other channels of enterprise, though he still retained his ranch property. In 1891 he became the organizer and manager of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, which he conducted until his death. He advanced this enterprise to the important position it now holds, that of providing transportation and other accommodations for the greater portion of the tourist business in this spendid "Wonderland." Early in 1901 this company acquired from the Northern Pacific Railroad all its hotels in the park and conducted them in connection with the transportation business.

In politics Mr. Huntley was from the first a Republican, deeply attached to the principles of his party, and believing in the beneficence of their application in the government of his country. He was a faithful follower of President McKinley, with whom his personal relations were intimate and tender, so much so, in fact, that the violent death of the President profoundly affected Mr. Huntley, it being to him a keen personal bereavement. He was also warmly interested in his soldier comrades, being a zealous member of Wadsworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., at Helena, and also of the Loyal Legion. Some twenty years before his death Mr. Huntley was united in marriage with Anna Dean, who was born in Madison, Wis., a daughter of Simeon and Ellen (Watson) Dean. Simeon Dean belonged to the prominent Dean family of Massachusetts, where he was himself born. Ellen Watson Dean was a native of New Hampshire. The eminent ancestors of both came from England.

Mr. Huntley's executive ability was almost phenomenal, and his name is indissolubly connected with Montana history from early pioneer days until death placed its seal upon his brow. He was well known and honored by many eminent public men of the nation, had a wide acquaintance in the national capital and counted among his intimate friends such men as Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead. His last illness was of brief duration, and his life ended at his cottage, at Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone National Park, on September 11, 1901, from whence his remains were brought to Helena for interment. His death came as a personal bereavement to his hosts of old-time friends in Montana who deeply appreciated his noble and useful life. He had to an eminent degree the quality of making steadfast friends, and the memory of his life rests as a benediction on those nearest and dearest to him.

JUDSON WARD HUSE.—At the opening of the twentieth century we find, to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the world, that the young man is a dominating factor in all fields of human activity. This is peculiarly true of America, where cognizance is taken of ability and no depreciation is made on the score of youth. Given a province in which to manifest his power, the young man has not failed, and his influence is a most potent one. Recognized as one of the representative young business men of Fort Benton, Mr. Huse is prominently concerned in industrial undertakings of importance in connection with the natural and acquired resources of the vigorous young state of Montana. Through his own efforts he has advanced step by step, and has not flagged in energy. Such men lend vitality and strength to the state, and upon them her future in large measure depends. Mr. Huse is primarily the general manager of the local interests at Fort Benton of the well-known firm of T. C. Power & Brother, whose operations rank among the most important business concerns in this section of the Union, their operations including mercantile, banking, stockgrowing and other industries, with headquarters maintained in various towns and cities throughout the state.

Mr. Huse is a native of Michigan, having been born in the beautiful little river city of St. Clair, October 10, 1869, the son of Charles B. and Helen Huse, the latter being the daughter of Judson Woodbury, who was born in Illinois. Charles B. Huse was born in New Hampshire, whence he removed to Michigan, locating in St. Clair. He was for many years a sailor on the great lakes, and was well known in maritime circles. Our subject received his educational training in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen years, April 1, 1886, went to the lumbering town of Oscoda, located at the mouth of the Au Sable river, in Iosco county, Mich., where he entered the employ of Pack, Woods & Co. as a porter, one of the most extensive lumbering firms in the state, with whom he remained until July 1, 1890, having advanced through faithful and capable service to the position of bookkeeper. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman in the great wholesale grocery establishment of Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, where he remained until April 1, 1892, when he came to Montana and entered the employ of T. C. Power & Brother as bookkeeper in their office at Lewistown. On January 1, 1893, Mr. Huse was transferred to the firm's main offices at Fort Benton, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and in May, 1898, he was advanced to the responsible position of manager, in which capacity he is still retained. He is also personally engaged in sheep and cattle raising, is a stockholder of the Benton Sheep Company, one of the most extensive establishments in the state, and of which he is secretary and treasurer. His executive ability is pronounced, and his capacity for the handling of manifold details and the management of large interests has been put to practical test and never found wanting, which assures still farther progress in legitimate industrial activities.

In politics Mr. Huse gives support to the principles of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active worker since coming to Montana. He was called upon to serve as secretary of the Republican state convention in the fall of 1900, and discharged his duties with characteristic ability and efficiency. He is always ready to lend his influence and aid to any enterprise or project tending to conserve the interests of his town and state, and is held in the highest esteem in local business circles. Fraternally he holds membership in Helena Lodge No. 193, B. O. P. E., and in Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M. On September 11, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huse to Miss Fay Aline Turner, daughter of the late Dr. N. E. Turner, one of the eminent members of the medical fraternity in the state. Of this union one child has been born, Irene F., a winsome lassie, whose life began on March 29, 1897. Mr. Huse was reared in the Protestant Episcopal church, at the services of which he is a regular attendant, though not a communicant. He and his wife occupy a prominent position in the social circles of Fort Benton, and their pleasant home is a center of refined hospitality.

GEORGE E. HUY.—Born and reared in the great Empire state, spending a few years in her imperial city, removing to the west in his young manhood and stopping for a period in Minnesota, sawing lumber on the site of Minneapolis for homes wherein to house the growing population, rafting the logs for his business down the river himself, serving the people of the county in a civil capacity and aiding in developing their material interests for more than a quarter of a century, then moving westward with the tide of emigration, which in this country never stops, and finding at last a permanent home at Great Falls, George E. Huy has seen many phases of American life, and profited by the lessons of his extensive and varied experience. He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on December 19, 1819, the son of John and Susan (Minier) Huy, both Pennsylvanians, who were taken to New York by their parents in early life. The paternal grandfather, Abram Huy, was a rich landholder of Pennsylvania, owning the ground on which stands the city of Harrisburg. The father was a prosperous farmer of Steuben county, where both he and his wife passed their lives. He was killed by a railroad train.

Mr. Huy was reared in New York and educated in its primitive country schools. After passing his youth and some years of his manhood on a farm, he was in business for two years in New York city. In 1851 he determined to come west, and left at once for Minnesota. He went first to the Winnebago Indian agency at Long Prairie, Minn., where he was employed by A. M. Fridley, the agent, with whom he remained one year and then returned to New York. The following year he came again to Minnesota, and to the site of Minneapolis, and engaged in rafting logs down the Mississippi and manufacturing them into lumber. This he continued very profitably for two years, and made himself so strong in the community that he was elected register of deeds for the county, and held the office for four years. He then became part owner in the Minneapolis Mill Company, which built the river dam in 1857, and was occupied with its affairs until the Civil war. In 1865 he engaged with others in building and running the large stone planing mill still in operation at Minneapolis, and later built the Dakota flouring mill, which he operated for a number of years, residing in Minneapolis until 1879, when he went to the Black Hills and operated a stamp mill at Central City, selling his interest after a few years' successful operation.

Mr. Huy first appeared as a resident of Montana in 1884, when he located at Great Falls, taking up a claim which is now within the city limits and which he has platted as Huy's addition. He is one of the fortunate men in America who expected to quietly enjoy a rural home and soon found an unexpected city growing up around them.

Mr. Huy was early married to Miss Mary E. Ticknor, a native of Connecticut. They had one daughter, who is now the mother of a prosperous family at Deadwood, S. D. Mrs. Huy died after a few years of wedded life and in 1858 he married with Miss Coralene Taylor, a native of Painesville, Ohio. They have five sons, all now in profitable vocations, and showing that they have inherited the admirable business traits of their sire. George T. is the general western freight agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Frank is mining near Lewistown, Mont.; Albert, one of twin sons, and Douglas are in Mexico, the former growing coffee and the latter railroading; Arthur, the other twin, is manager of the Electric Vehicle Company, of New York, Hartford and Elizabethport. Mr. Huy is a firm believer in the Democratic party, and as a representative of that party he was the first police justice of Great Falls, administering the duties of the office in a highly creditable manner. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years. He was also a charter member of the Corning (N. Y.) Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Huy has outlived the allotted existence of man and is still robust and vigorous. His life has been a busy and productive one. He has used his time in useful labor, and has won for himself a warm place in the affectionate veneration of the people. One of the patriarchs of the city which he helped to found, he can look back over his long connection with it with pleasure unmarred by the recollection of any interest neglected, any duty slighted or any wrong done consciously to any person.

CHARLES C. HUYCK.—The magnitude of the sheep industry in Montana is little appreciated or understood by the average residents of eastern states, and the extent of the various enterprises in this line would prove a matter of astonishment to those who look upon Montana as a practically barren waste of land. Among the representative men identified with this important industry in Carbon county is Mr. Huyck, one of the progressive and successful young business men of this section of the state.

Mr. Huyck is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in West Union, Fayette county, on March 5, 1863, the son of William and Nancy (McMasters) Huyck, the former of whom was born in Bradford county, Pa., and the latter in Bellefonte, Center county. The Huyck family has long been settled in the old Keystone state, and there was born Isaac Huyck, the grandfather of our subject, the original ancestors in America having emigrated from Germany, and were sterling representatives of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. After his marriage William Huyck removed to Iowa, locating in West Union, where he devoted his early years to the vocation of a carpenter and builder, and where he is still living, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years, retaining much of his physical and mental vigor. His cherished and devoted wife is still living. They became the parents of two children: Charles C., the subject of this review, and Carrie E., who is married and resides at Red Lodge, Mont. Charles C. Huyck secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and supplemented the same by a course of study in Slack's Business College, at Decorah, Iowa. He prepared himself for the practical duties of life by learning the trade of carpenter and builder under the effective direction of his honored father, and after leaving the business college he devoted his attention to work in this line for a few months and then accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper of the Fayette County National Bank, at West Union, where he remained two and one-half years. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and was employed in a sash and door factory about four months, but securing a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of bridges on its line, he came to Montana and began work on the Rocky Fork and Cooke City division. He only remained a month, however, and then located in Red Lodge, Carbon county, and engaged in contracting and building for a period of four years, erecting many of the early public and private buildings in the town. In the meanwhile Mr. Huyck had taken up a tract of land seventeen miles north of Red Lodge, and here he now has a fine ranch property of about 1,200 acres, improved with an attractive and substantial residence and other excellent buildings. Devoting his attention to the raising of sheep, he has been signally prosperous, averaging about 5,000 head. His ranch is one of the finest in this locality, and his progressive methods have brought him abundant success. He has an immense and well-equipped sheep barn, with a large dipping vat, and all lambing takes place within this structure, its shelter and accommodations advancing this period fully a month earlier than when the stock is exposed to the elements. Three creeks traverse the ranch, affording exceptional facilities for irrigation, so that a large portion of the land may be made very productive when desired.

In politics Mr. Huyck supports the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On February 3, 1890, Mr. Huyck was united in marriage to Miss Estella Tinkham, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., the daughter of William F. Tinkham, now engaged in the blacksmithing business in Red Lodge. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three interesting children, Mabel, Ellsworth and Marie, all of whom are attending school.

JOHN T. INGRAM, secretary of the Gallatin County Pioneers' Society, has practically made his home in the city of Bozeman since 1864, and is well and favorably known as one of Montana's earliest pioneer settlers. In reviewing his life from boyhood it is shown that his early dependence upon his own exertions and a strict adherence to honorable methods are the only means of securing success in the accumulation of worldly goods and, what is far greater, the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. He was born in the picturesque old sea-girt county of Cornwall, England, on February 28, 1840, the son of Thomas and Jane (Uren) Ingram, natives of the same county. The mining industry in County Cornwall is known the world over as being its chief line of enterprise, and Thomas Ingram, like the average youth of that section, was early employed in the mines, and was thus engaged until he immigrated with his family to the United States in 1843. Intending to follow the vocation to which he had been reared he first located in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, establishing his home in the village of Pottsville, where he was for a short time employed in the mines; removed thence to the mining district in the vicinity of Galena, Ill., and eventually secured a farm in Wisconsin. While the family were still in Illinois the father started overland with ox teams for California, by the way of Salt Lake, but died en route on Humboldt river, being at the time in the prime of life, aged about thirty-seven. This was during the memorable gold excitement in 1849. Upon starting for the west Thomas Ingram left his family on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, and when the sad news of his father's untimely demise was received in the little home our subject, the eldest of the children, realized that he must aid in the support of his mother and the other children, though himself but a mere boy. The only education he then secured was in occasional attendance at the primitive district schools, but he assisted his mother with true filial solicitude until the time of her death, at the age of seventy-seven years, and was performing a man's work at the age of fifteen. At the age of nineteen he joined a party of his neighbors and made the long overland trip to Colorado for the purpose of engaging in mining. Upon arriving there his first work was in the old Gregory mine, in Blackhawk county, where he remained until 1862, returning home early in that year and remaining until May, when he again went to Colorado and engaged in mining until August. He then went to Virginia City, Nev., and engaged in mining, but in June, 1864, started for the new mining camp at Alder gulch, Mont., the present site of Virginia City, arriving there in the latter part of July. While a youth he had learned the trade of a carpenter, and after locating in Montana, he worked in this line and also at mining in various sections of the state, though his home was practically in or near Bozeman from the fall of 1864. From 1866 to 1868, inclusive, he gave his attention almost exclusively to work at his trade; but mining has figured as his chief vocation during the long years of his residence in Montana. After his marriage he worked as a carpenter and builder, and constructed his present residence in Bozeman.

In politics Mr. Ingram is a Republican and an active worker in its cause. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was the candidate of his party for county assessor at the election of November, 1900, but owing to the disruption of the party in the state on the question of free silver he met defeat. He was one of the prime factors in effecting the organization of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society, and was elected president of the same in 1897, while in 1899 he was chosen secretary, an office he still holds. He has been identified with the Knights of Pythias for sixteen years; is a member of the grand lodge of the order in Montana and of the Uniform Rank. In 1860, while in Colorado, Mr. Ingram formed the acquaintance of Judge Cornelius Hedges, one of Montana's most distinguished citizens and now a resident of the city of Helena. The friendship thus formed has remained inviolate during all the intervening years; and Mr. Ingram possesses a document which he prizes very highly, the same being the first legal instrument drawn by Judge Hedges in Montana—a deed to a mining claim. On July 4, 1882, John T. Ingram was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Wykel, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Henry and Luvina Wykel, who removed from the Hoosier state to Michigan, becoming early settlers of the latter commonwealth. Our subject and his wife became the parents of two children, now dead.

WILLIAM B. JONES.—That the advantages of personal advancement in connection with the industrial life of Montana do not lack for appreciation is shown in many ways, and not the least pronounced is that manifested when persons of foreign birth come to the state, change their line of occupation entirely, and reach a measure of success which cannot be other than gratifying. One of the pioneer settlers of Fergus county, William B. Jones, was born in the south of Wales, on August 26, 1841. His parents, Benjamin and Anna N. Jones, were likewise born in Wales, where they passed their lives, the father being a farmer, while both he and his wife were communicants of the church of England. His death occurred in 1848 and Mrs. Jones is still living. Of their eight children Thomas and David are deceased, the survivors being William B., Richard, Jane, Margaret, Ann and Sarah, none living in this country but William B.

Mr. Jones remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twenty years, and was employed in coal mining until he was twenty-six years of age, when he came to the United States, locating first at Belleville, Ill., where he was a coal miner for twelve years. He then made a trip through Colorado, worked in gold and silver mines in various localities and prospected and mined for himself. In 1879 he came to Boulder, Mont., and was there engaged in successful mining for four years. In 1883 he came to Fergus county and took up a homestead claim on Cottonwood creek, eight miles south of the village of Cottonwood, and here he now lives and has an aggregate area of 419 acres. One hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for cultivation, and in addition to raising cattle Mr. Jones carries on profitable ranching. He is well pleased with the outlook of this section of the state, and feels that he has established himself in a home whose value is certain to be cumulative. In politics Mr. Jones belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Judith Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., at Lewistown. September 26, 1864, stands as the date of his marriage to Miss Mary George, who was likewise born in Wales, a daughter of William and Ann George, both of whom passed their lives in Wales, where the father was a farmer until his death in 1862. His wife survived him many years, being called from earth in 1899. Both were members of the church of England. Of their seven children, William, Ann and Margaret are deceased, the others being Elizabeth, David, John and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child, Benjamin, an energetic agriculturist on an adjoining ranch to his father's.

BENJAMIN JONES.—On another page of this work will be found individual mention of William B. Jones, the father of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, and to that we refer the reader for family details. Benjamin Jones was born in the south of Wales on November 26, 1865, but he was educated in Illinois and at the age of eleven began assisting his father in his coal mining. After two years of this labor he came to Montana, and worked on the homestead ranch of his father on Cottonwood creek until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he took up pre-emption and homestead claims on lands adjoined to his father's ranch on the south and east, and thirteen miles south of Lewistown. To this property he has added 160 acres, and has now 485 acres of land. He has made good improvements, and is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, horses, hay and grain, a considerable portion of his land being under effective irrigation and very prolific. For eight years Mr. Jones conducted freighting in this section of the state, and he is now concerned in the operation of a threshing outfit. His energy and progressive methods have brought him success and he is one of the prosperous young ranchmen of his section. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party. On December 16, 1888, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Effie M. Smith, a native of California, the daughter of Thomas and Emma Smith. Her father is dead and her mother remarried to George Williams, and they reside in Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had seven children, one of whom, Roy, died when ten years old. The others are Mary, William, Emma, Maggie, Agnes and Hazel.

HARRY C. BURGESS, who, with his brother, Starratt J. Burgess, is engaged in one of the most prominent dairy enterprises in Montana, is a resident of Lewis and Clarke county, near Helena. He was born in Hants county, Cheverie, Nova Scotia, in 1861. His parents were Charles H. and Hannah Burgess, natives of Nova Scotia. Henry Burgess, until he was eighteen, remained in Nova Scotia, receiving his education in Ellershouse, Hants county, whither the family had removed in 1873. In 1879 he came to the United States and located at Boston, Mass., engaging in the carpenter business for two years. The attractions of the far west then claimed him, and he journeyed to Portland, Ore., where for two years he worked at the carpenter's trade, thence returning to Boston where he continued that business for two years more. In 1885 Mr. Burgess first came to Helena, Mont. Here he was employed for three years by Thornburg & Appleton, contractors and builders, then the heaviest contracting firm in the state. Mr. Burgess was foreman of the carpenter work during the construction of the elaborate Broadwater Hotel, west of Helena. In 1893 he abandoned his trade and engaged in dairying with his brother, Starratt J. Burgess, and in this he has since continued.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Arnold, of Bartlett, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin F. Arnold, a farmer. They have one child, Ralph Henry, four years of age. Mr. Burgess has three brothers in Montana, Charles Percy, of Philipsburg, a carpenter; Eastcourt N., of Helena, also a carpenter, and Starratt J., his partner in dairying. He has one sister married to Mr. E. Carter, a stockman, of Wolf Creek. Mr. Burgess is a member of the First Baptist church, of Helena, and he has sung tenor in its choir during his entire residence in the city. Mr. Burgess has always affiliated with the Republican party, in whose campaigns he takes a lively interest. Fraternally he is a Freemason, being a member of Helena Lodge No. 3; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Capital Lodge No. 2; also is connected with the Woodmen of the World, in Camp Broadwater. Mr. Burgess is one of the successful business men of Montana. During his long residence in the west he has seen it grow from a land in which the hostile Indian was largely in evidence into one of the fairest lands. In the making of its history Mr. Burgess certainly has had a share. By industry and business sagacity he has achieved a no small measure of financial success. He has established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none in the state, and has a large circle of acquaintances by whom he is highly esteemed.

Harry C. Burgess.

ROBERT S. TINGLEY.—A native son of Montana and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, the subject of this review has personally shown himself to be a young man of progressive spirit and business ability, has gained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has practically passed his entire life, and is recognized as one of the able and enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county.

Mr. Tingley was born in Choteau county, Mont., when it included the present county of Teton, on October 24, 1872, the son of Robert S. and Louise (Campbell) Tingley. The father was born in Clark county, Ill., in the year 1841, and came to Montana as a pioneer in 1862. To him must be accorded the distinction of having been the first to strike gold at Bannack. He was well known to the old-timers of the state, having for many years conducted a hotel at Twenty-eight-mile Springs. In 1876 he removed to Fort Benton, where he conducted a meat market until the spring of 1888, when he took up a ranch on Big Sandy Flat, where he died in the summer of the following year. His widow now makes her home with her son, the subject of this review. She was born at Fort Benton in 1851, her father having been one of the very first to become identified with the history of this section of the Union. Robert S. Tingley received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fort Benton, supplemented with a course of study in the Engelhorn Business College, at Helena. He left school in 1885 and for the following two years was engaged in herding cattle in the Moccasin mountain district, while during the next two years he was identified with the same line of enterprise in the vicinity of Big Sandy, Choteau county. In 1895 he became foreman of the home ranch, near the village of Big Sandy, which was then under the management of his uncle, Clark Tingley, who died in 1899, since which time our subject has been general manager of the ranch, which comprises 3,000 acres located two miles east of the town of Big Sandy. The ranch is devoted to the raising of high grade cattle and horses, while a considerable portion is under effective irrigation and annually yields large crops of grain and hay. Mr. Tingley has shown marked executive ability and discrimination since assuming the management of the property, and is esteemed as one of the reliable and enterprising young men of this section of the state.

In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles; fraternally he is identified with Big Sandy Lodge No. 85, A. O. U. W. On October 5, 1898, Mr. Tingley was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Rutan, who was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1876, the daughter of Charles F. Rutan, living now at Seattle, Wash. Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of two children: Lorain, born August 7, 1899; and Orville, born October 11, 1900.

JOHN J. TINGLEY.—As a native son of Montana and a worthy representative of one of its pioneer families, it is proper that Mr. Tingley finds consideration in this volume, and the propriety is heightened in view of his personal standing as one of the able and progressive young business men of the state and as one identified with industrial activities of wide scope and importance. Concerning his honored father, the late Robert S. Tingley, detailed mention is made in the sketch of his son, Robert S., Jr., appearing on another page of this work. John J. Tingley was born on April 14, 1867, in the old town of Fort Benton, Mont., where, in the public schools, he received his educational training until he attained the age of eighteen years, since which time he has been actively identified with the live stock and ranching interests of the family, the estate being as yet undivided and the various members of the family thus owning equal interests therein.

The enterprises of the Tingleys cover a long period of years and the interests involved are of wide scope and importance. From 1887 until 1889, both dates inclusive, the father was engaged in stockraising in the Moccasin mountains, Fergus county, and in 1889 the cattle were brought to the present ranch at the Bear Paw range in Choteau county, which had been located the preceding year. This fine property adjoins the town of Big Sandy on the Great Northern Railroad, so that shipping facilities are exceptionally good. To the original homestead claim additions have been made by the purchase of contiguous tracts until the property now has an aggregate area of fully 3,000 acres, which are devoted to the raising of high-grade cattle and to diversified farming. Upon the death of the late Robert S. Tingley, in 1889, the ranch became the joint property of his children: John J., Oliver, Robert S., Jr., Lizzie (wife of H. R. Mudd), Moses C. and David, and of the father's brother, Clark Tingley, who continued the management of the estate until his death, which occurred in 1899 in Great Falls. Since that time the interests of the estate have been in charge of the brothers, with Robert S. as manager. John J. Tingley is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with Big Sandy Lodge No. 85, A. O. of U. W., in whose affairs he takes lively interest. He is one of the popular young men of the county, in whose social life the family occupy a position of distinctive prominence.

F M. TINSLEY.—Commingling in his ancestry the blood of noted families of South Carolina and Kentucky, and himself a native of Missouri, Francis M. Tinsley, of Hyde, Gallatin county, Mont., has many of the best traits of our southern civilization, and much of the energy, resourcefulness and hardihood of the western frontier. He was born in Grundy county, Mo., August 12, 1856. He lived on his father's farm and attended the schools of his native county until he was eight years old, when he came with the family to Montana, making the journey overland with ox teams. From the time of his arrival at his new home until 1882 he remained with the family, his life passing as that of country boys generally in this section, at which time he bought a farm for himself on Willow creek, six miles west of Pony, and began operations on his own account. The tract consisted of 200 acres, which he cultivated for three years with fair success. He then sold it and purchased of W. D. Dunn his present homestead of 160 acres, to which he has added by purchases until he now has about 1,000 acres and is profitably engaged in stockraising, usually carrying from 150 to 200 head, thoroughbred Herefords being his preference. He is a wide-awake, energetic man, and pushes his business for all it is worth; and in consequence has one of the most promising farms in his part of the county. It yields annually abundant crops of hay from the older grasses, to which he has recently added alfalfa with a view to increasing his annual product. The farm is provided with good barns, sheds, fencing and other necessary appliances for its purposes, including a commodious and comfortable dwelling, well shaded and surrounded with grounds tastefully arranged and adorned with attractive shrubbery and flowers.

Mr. Tinsley was married January 1, 1883, to Miss May Dunn, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Dr. William Dunn, who was born in Kentucky, but removed to Brazil, Ind., when a young man, and there acquired a lucrative practice. In 1879 he came to Montana and remained until 1895. He then started to return to his former home, but died on the way, deeply regretted by numerous friends, and highly respected throughout his useful and honorable life. The Tinsleys have two children: Walter I., born March 9, 1885, and Francis Marion, born January 13, 1895. Mr. Tinsley has been a school trustee for many years, and has shown intelligent activity in all public affairs of the county. He is well esteemed as a thoughtful and progressive man, and his counsel is much sought by his friends and neighbors. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and renders good service to his lodge as he has opportunity.

JOSEPH H. TINSLEY, father of the foregoing, was born in Hopkins county, Ky., September 12, 1834. He was a son of Basil Tinsley, of South Carolina, and Mary Henry, of Kentucky. His father was married in Kentucky, lived there ten years and then removed to Missouri, locating in Grundy county, where he spent the rest of his life in farming—raising corn and tobacco. Mr. Tinsley remained at home until 1851, then started farming on his own account, which he continued in that state until 1864, when he left and came overland by ox teams to Montana, and took up a homestead on Willow creek, where he is still living. He has about 500 acres of fine productive land on which he annually raises good crops of hay and grain, and regularly feeds a herd of some 100 or more head of cattle. His ranch is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He was married in March, 1855, to Miss Martha Thompson, of Kentucky, and their union has been blessed with six children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. Tinsley is a man of high standing and generally well esteemed in the community.

CLAUDIUS B. TOOLE is one of the pioneers of the state of Montana, prominently identified with the industrial life of this section of the Union, and is a representative of a family that has been most conspicuously concerned in the history of this commonwealth. Mr. Toole is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Savannah, Andrew county, on October 16, 1844. His father, Edwin Toole, was born in Kentucky, February 23, 1808, and in his youth removed to Missouri, where he eventually engaged in the practice of the law in Savannah and St. Joseph, winning marked prestige at the bar of that state, where he continued to make his home until 1885, when he removed to Helena, Mont., and lived in practical retirement until the time of his death in 1898. He attained the patriarchial age of ninety-one years. Edwin Toole married Miss Lucinda Shepherd Porter, who was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1811, and was a member of the celebrated Porter family so prominent in the annals of Kentucky history. She died at Troy, Kan., in 1879, and of her ten children five are living. As to the conspicuous part taken by members of the Toole family in the industrial development and public history of Montana, we need only refer to the sketches of the lives of Hon. Joseph K. Toole, the present governor of the state, and E. W. Toole, a representative member of the bar of the state, appearing on other pages of this work, the gentlemen mentioned being brothers of the subject of this review, as is also B. W. Toole, a leading merchant in the city of Billings.

Claudius B. Toole received his educational training in the public schools of Savannah and St. Joseph, Mo., and in private schools in the interior of that state. Soon after the Civil war was inaugurated, Mr. Toole enlisted for service in the Confederate army in 1862, becoming a member of the Missouri State Guards, at St. Joseph. He was in the command of Gen. Sterling Price for a period of two years. In 1864 he was captured at Iuka, Miss., while inside the Federal lines, but as he was attired in a civilian's suit of blue he managed to make good his escape, though not without much difficulty and hazard. On his return to Missouri Mr. Toole began the reading of law at St. Joseph, this being a profession in which the family has distinguished itself, and he continued his studies until he became eligible for admission to the bar of the state, of which he became a member in 1866. In the winter of that year he came to Helena, Mont., and thus gained title to being a pioneer. He remained in Helena for a period of two years, and in 1868 he removed to Kansas, and engaged in farming and stockraising for ten years and also operated a ranch near Helena, Mont., from 1875 to 1878. From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Toole was chief clerk at the Blackfeet Indian agency, under Majs. Allen and Baldwin, and thereafter served until 1889 as deputy collector of customs, under D. G. Brown, being stationed at Sweet Grass, on the Canadian line. At the present time Mr. Toole is a member of the state board of sheep commissioners, which has supervision of the sheep industry in the state and through the interposition of which much has been done to protect and foster this great industry. In 1889 Mr. Toole located on Willow creek, in the Sweet Grass Hills district, Choteau county, where, with government claims purchased and with leased lands he now has a ranch of 5,000 acres, the same being known as the Diamond Willow Ranch, by reason of the handsome grove of willows which surround and beautify the homestead site. Mr. Toole controls Willow creek for a distance of ten miles, and through this source and the water supplies from numerous springs in the surrounding hills the ranch is most effectively irrigated at all seasons when needed. For the first three years after locating in Choteau county he devoted his attention principally to the raising of cattle, but since 1892 he has made the sheep industry his principal field of enterprise, running an average of about 6,000 head, while his herd of high-grade cattle usually numbers about 400 head. In addition to his extensive stock interests Mr. Toole also harvests large quantities of hay each season, and devotes some attention to general farming and gardening.

In politics Mr. Toole gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been active in forwarding its cause. He is a man of marked individuality, is progressive in his methods, of genial personality, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He maintains a public-spirited attitude and is ever ready to lend his influence and aid to every cause or project tending to conserve the material prosperity and advancement of his county and state. At Albia, Iowa, in 1876, Mr. Toole was united in marriage to Miss Belle Hazlett Mullen, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of James Mullen, who was one of the pioneers of Iowa, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Toole have three children: Claudia, who is the wife of Cornelius E. Price, a successful stockgrower of Choteau county; Edwin Bruce, who assists in conducting the home ranch; and Claudius Lucien, who acts as his father's private secretary.

WILLIAM P. TODD has no reason to regret locating in the beautiful Gallatin valley, Mont. His home is equipped with every comfort and convenience necessary to a successful prosecution of agriculture and its various lines, and surrounding his farm residence are commodious barns and other outbuildings. He was born in Macon county, Mo., January 5, 1863. His parents, Hiram W. and Nancy A. (Mitchell) Todd, were natives of eastern Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Preston Todd, also a Tennesseean, removed with his family to Missouri many years ago, and became one of the prominent pioneers of the state. He was by occupation a farmer. Hiram W. Todd, the father, followed the same line of business until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he served some years in the army, returned to Missouri and re-engaged in farm work. On May 7, 1879, he left for Montana, by mule team, and was seventy-five days on the road. No trouble was experienced from Indians, but it was a serious matter to supply the mules with feed. He went direct to Gallatin county, and settled near the mouth of West Gallatin canyon, where for a number of years he engaged in farming, later removing to Elk Grove, nine miles west of Bozeman, where he remained until his death in 1893. A family of eleven children survived him.

The education of William P. Todd, our subject, was begun in Missouri and completed in the district schools of Gallatin county. Until 1885 he remained industriously at work on the homestead, and at that date engaged in business on his own account. In 1893 he secured a homestead in the Gallatin valley, section 22, township 2, south of range 4, east, and for five years operated this property successfully. In the year 1899 he disposed of this, and the following season purchased the "Jack Lane" ranch, one and one-half miles southeast of Salesville, comprising 240 acres, well irrigated and very productive for all kinds of cereals.

United in marriage on December 5, 1889, to Miss Addie A. Lemons, of Adair county, Mo., they became the parents of four interesting children: Hiram Lester, Ethel A., Thomas Baird and Carrie M. Mrs. Todd is the daughter of T. G. Lemons, who came to Montana in 1879 and settled at the mouth of Spanish creek, Gallatin valley. For a number of years Mr. Todd served efficiently as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Yeomen. Of the latter order Mrs. Todd is also a member. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Gallatin county.

JOSIAH H. TRERISE, assistant superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and recognized as one of the representative young business men of the city of Butte, is a native of the upper peninsula of Michigan, having been born at Central Mine, Keweenaw county, on July 26, 1869, the son of Edward H. and Emma Trerise, natives respectively of England and the state of Illinois. Edward H. Trerise came to the United States at the age of nineteen years and located in the great mining district of northern Michigan, where he found employment in the mines and eventually became superintendent of the Central mine. He continued his residence in Keweenaw county for several years, and there was solemnized his marriage. In 1878 he came west to Leadville, Colo., being among the first to reach that mining camp, and there he was installed as foreman of the Iron Silver mine four years, removing thence to New Mexico and locating at Georgetown, where he had charge of the Naiad Queen Mining Company's interests. In 1890 he came to Montana and took up his residence in Helena, where his wife now makes her home. He was in the employ of L. Z. Leiter, the well-known Chicago capitalist, as a mining expert, having charge of the Madisonian mine, in Madison county, until his death in September, 1901. It may be stated that he was a representative of Mr. Leiter's interests ever since locating in Leadville.

Josiah Henry Trerise, the immediate subject of this review, accompanied his parents upon their several removals, being the eldest in a family of six children, and was ten years of age at the time of the family's locating in Leadville, Colo., then a primitive mining camp. There he attended a log-cabin school, walking two miles over the hills each day to con his studies in the modest little institution of learning. After the removal of the family to New Mexico our subject was with his father much of the time in the mines, and thus he gained that intimate and practical knowledge of the details of the mining industry that has so greatly conserved his success and advancement in later years. In 1887 he went to Dixon, Ill., where he entered a commercial college, completing a course, and later a thorough course in civil engineering, remaining in the college for a period of two years. Being thoroughly prepared by specific and theoretical study and by previous practical experience, Mr. Trerise returned to New Mexico and became identified with the mining industry as a surveyor for his father. Incidentally, to perfect himself for the work to which he had chosen to direct his attention as a vocation, he took up practical mining in all its details, without remuneration, and thus became an expert in the line. In 1891 Mr. Trerise came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Mining Company under the able management of the late Thomas Couch, in the capacity of chief mining engineer. In this position he continued in the employ of Mr. Couch until 1897, and within this time he did some phenomenal work in connection with the development of the Commanche mine. In the year last mentioned he became associated with F. Augustus Heinze, with whose mining interests he has since been consecutively identified, being now assistant superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the important corporation at whose head Mr. Heinze stands. He is a man of marked executive ability and this, with his technical and practical knowledge, has made him a valuable factor in the gigantic operations of the company, while he enjoys the confidence and esteem of both the officials of his corporation and those who are employed under his management.

Mr. Trerise has always taken a lively interest in political matters and has given strict allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he ardently advocates. Fraternally he is a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 24, B. P. O. E., in Butte. On February 22, 1895, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Trerise and Miss Anna Kingsbury, who was born in Sterling, Ill., the daughter of Asa and Margaret Kingsbury, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York. Our subject and his wife enjoy a distinctive popularity in the social circles of Butte, and their home is one in which the refined amenities are ever in evidence.

WILLIAM TROTTER.—One of the worthy pioneers of the west and conspicuously identified with an industry that was one of the most important in the early days, that of staging, in which he operated extensively and successfully for many years, Mr. Trotter is a native of Washington county, Pa., born on November 20, 1836. His parents were William and Mary (Duncan) Trotter, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. They removed from Pennsylvania to Steubenville, Ohio, remained ten years, after which they located at Bentonsport, Iowa, which was their home for many years. He was a tailor and the father of six sons. William Trotter received educational training in private schools in Ohio, and in 1854 became identified with stage driving, continuing at this for many years. He first began his operations by driving a stage between Keokuk and Des Moines, later driving between Leavenworth, Kan., and the western part of Missouri. In 1859 he joined Johnston's army, and drove an ambulance from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, making the return trip four months later with government teams. In 1860, as teamster for Stebbins & Porter, he took a load of bacon and whisky to Pike's Peak, Colo., where he remained and again for twelve years was identified with stage driving at a time when it was attended with no little excitement and peril. While Mr. Trotter always carried a gun, he says that he preferred running to shooting, resorting to fire arms only when absolutely necessary. For two years, from 1855, Mr. Trotter was a teamster with the famous Van Amberg circus. In 1872 he removed to Idaho, and engaged in driving stage between Boise and Kelton, Utah. This stage line covered 500 miles, each driver driving fifty miles.

In 1876 Mr. Trotter came to Montana and located in Boulder valley in the hotel business, conducting the hotel at Boulder Springs for six years. The equipments of the baths were then unpretentious. Mr. Trotter had a spray bath, made from a gunny sack, and later improvements were made, a drygoods box being used as a bath tub, and it was fenced in for protection, no building being utilized. Some of the patrons took their baths without removing their "chaps" or spurs, so that a tub of porcelain or marble was hardly appropriate. Mr. Trotter later, and until 1890, conducted the Boulder House, formerly a stage station but which had been remodeled into an attractive hotel. After remaining out of business three months he again took the hotel and, re-naming it the Windsor House, conducted it until June 1, 1901.

Mr. Trotter was particularly fortunate in his stage driving experience of thirty-five years. His routes were for the most part in wild sections, where desperadoes were in abundance and hold-ups of frequent occurence. But in all his long experience his stage was molested on only one or two occasions, when his passengers were robbed by the road agents, but no one was injured. Once when his stage was held up, a Chinese passenger dropped his "poke" in the straw on the bottom of the stage and thus saved its contents of four hundred dollars in gold dust. Mr. Trotter still maintains his residence in Boulder, where he is held in the highest esteem. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen. In June, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mrs. George Stafford, whose maiden name was Sarah Harris, and who was born in Covington, Ky.

HENRY W. TURNER.—The new potency, electricity, or rather the old potency which has assumed such Protean characteristics within a few years, has laid the human mind under tribute for a new field of activities and has enriched our language with an entire new class of words. Among its devotees who have achieved distinction in that line is Henry W. Turner, of Butte, manager of the Butte Electric & Power Company. He was born at Madison, Wis., September 27, 1863, a son of Henry W. and Sarah (Noland) Turner, the former born in New York in 1836 and the latter in Michigan in 1837. The father graduated as an M. D., and served four years as a surgeon in the field during the Civil war. In 1865 he located at Osage, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until his death, in 1876. His widow died at Butte, Mont., April 14, 1900. Mr. Turner was educated at the public schools of Osage, Iowa, and the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn. In 1879 he settled at Ashton, Dak., and engaged in farming for eight years. In 1885 he took a course in shorthand at Yankton, and for a year was stenographer in the United States land office at Huron, S. D. In 1887 he went to St. Paul with the Thomson-Huston Electric Company. He remained there two years and then went to Portland, Ore., as the North Pacific coast agent for the company. In June, 1891, he was transferred to Helena, Mont., in the same capacity, and in September, 1892, came to Butte to take the management of the Butte General Electric Company, a consolidation of the Silver Bow and Butte Electric Light & Power Companies, now known as the Butte Electric & Power Company. He is a prominent Freemason, holding membership in Butte Lodge, Deer Lodge Chapter, Montana Commandery, Butte, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Helena. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, to Miss Mary N. Le Beau, a native of Chicago, Ill. They have one child, Frances Marie, born July 15, 1892.

HENRY C. TURNER.—A product and one of its typical representatives, Henry C. Turner was born near Roseburg, in Douglas county, Ore., March 17, 1857, the son of James S. and Rachel A. Turner, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. They were among the heroic pioneers who crossed the plains in 1853, and located in Douglas county, where the father, in partnership with his uncle, J. M. Eberline, built and operated the first sawmill. The partnership was profitable and continued until 1858, when Mr. Turner purchased Mr. Eberline's interest. Mr. Eberline then gave attention to running the leading flouring mill of the county, better known as South Umpque mills. He was a very good friend to all the emigrants and for that reason is widely known. James Turner continued in the sawmill business until 1872, then disposed of it at a good profit and removed to Coos county, and there spent six years in the meat business. In 1878 he sold this and removed to eastern Oregon where he turned his attention to stockraising. In politics he was a Republican, in church affiliation a Methodist, and in fraternal relations a prominent Mason of high degree. He was an enthusiastic member of the order, rendered valuable assistance in spreading its influence in this far western country, and was instrumental in organizing lodges in Oregon at Brownsville and Oakland. He had ten children, and eight are still living: Elizabeth, David N., Joseph L., John F., Henry C., Phoebe H., Ida M. and James A.

Henry C. Turner remained with his parents until he reached his eighteenth year, and then began to make his own living. He learned the carpenter's trade and soon took contracts in building. This line he continued until 1878, when he became purchasing agent for a California stockman, with whom he remained until 1881. In that year he joined the stampede to eastern Oregon, and, securing control of 1,000 acres of land, passed the next ten years in farming with good results. In 1891 he removed to Harney county, Ore., and engaged in stockraising, which he followed until 1899, when he sold out and began trailing horses, going to Idaho, where he remained through the winter and well into the next year. Not finding a location that suited him he drove his horses into Montana, arriving September 24, 1900. In the spring of 1901 he sold his horses, purchased cattle and his present ranch of 160 acres, to which he has added 640 acres of leased railroad land. A good part of his ranch is yielding excellent crops of hay, grain and vegetables. He depends principally, however, on cattle for his revenue, and in raising and handling them is quite successful. His ranch is located near the Beartooth mountains, on Willow creek, twenty-six miles northeast of Helena. Here he conducts a ferry across the Missouri river which is a great convenience to the neighborhood and the traveling public. He was also influential in getting the Beartooth and Chestnut valley road located and built. Politically he is an ardent Republican.

On November 15, 1883, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Elmira B. McKinney, a native of North Carolina and daughter of William and Hulda McKinney, also natives of the Old North state, who moved to Oregon in 1881. While in the south her father was engaged in stock dealing and merchandising. He was active in Republican politics, and was sheriff of the county in his old home. Since 1882 he has been a successful Oregon farmer, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They have eight children, all living: Jessie O., Moses M., Elmira B., James D., Huldah M., William, Robert and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two children: Clyde E. and Leta M. They have lived useful lives and are highly esteemed.

S F. TUTTLE is the present county treasurer of Jefferson county, and was born in Noble county, Ind., on July 21, 1848, one of a family of eight sons and four daughters. His father removed from Indiana to Marion and Warren county, Iowa, in 1849, where he remained engaged in farming and also conducting a saw mill until the spring of 1863. He then crossed the plains to Denver, Colo., by ox teams, and from there to Humboldt by mule train. One incident of the trip was the fortunate escape of one of the party who permitted his team to lag and was cut off by Indians. The frightened mules stampeded and carried the driver safely to the camp. Going from Denver to Stockton, Cal., Mr. Tuttle remained there for the winter and in the spring he started for Montana with California horses, but at Salt Lake City traded his team for cattle, with which he made the journey to Alder gulch, where he arrived on July 8, 1864, and remained until the fall of 1866. Here he prospected and mined to a considerable extent, then removed to Fish creek, took up government land and engaged in dairying, which he conducted until his death in 1870.

S. F. Tuttle and his brother purchased the old homestead which they conducted until 1896, when they disposed of it and removed to Whitehall, Mont., and engaged in the stock and mercantile business. Mr. Tuttle was also interested largely in the Jefferson Valley Trading Company, and one of its directors. He continued at Whitehall until 1900, when he purchased the Belcher ranch at Boulder, and made that the family residence. He still retains his interest in the trading company. He has an elegant residence, fine and commodious barns and a most valuable ranch of 320 acres, thoroughly equipped for the profitable pursuit of the industry in which he is engaged. At present his principal crop is hay, but he purposes shortly to raise blooded cattle. In 1873 Mr. Tuttle was one of the masculine principals of a double wedding, W. W. McCall being the other. Mr. Tuttle was united to Miss Derinda J. Butts, of Jackson county, Mo., the daughter of Jonas and Lowanna (Gist) Butts, natives of Jasper county, Miss. Mr. Butts was a planter and in 1863 removed to Nebraska and later to Colorado and Montana, reaching Alder gulch in June, 1864. He resided at Helena for five years, from 1865, and followed mining. He then went to Pleasant Valley in Jefferson county and followed ranching, exchanging his mining property for cattle, and in this business he continued until his death in 1873. His wife survived him ten years, dying in 1883, leaving three daughters. Ten children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle: Arthur, on the ranch at Pleasant Valley; Frank W., killed by a frightened horse that fell upon him, crushing out his life; Cora, now Mrs. William Kincaid; an infant, deceased; Sherman F., attending the Wesleyan University at Helena; Claude, Earl, Ada, Lulu and Errett, all at present attending school. For a number of years Mr. Tuttle has been a trustee and clerk of the school board. Politically he is a loyal Democrat, frequently representing his party as a delegate to state and county conventions, and in 1900 he was elected county treasurer of Jefferson county, in which office of high trust he is efficiently serving. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. There is a prosperous appearance everywhere around the beautiful ranch of Mr. Tuttle. It is evident he has found his highest degree of prosperity in Jefferson county, and in the community he is a highly valued citizen.

RICHARD LOCKEY.—It is as a man of affairs that Mr. Lockey takes pre-eminence in the commercial and political history of Montana, with which he has been closely identified since 1866. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on June 11, 1845, the third of the nine children of John and Mary Lockey. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1846, locating at Dubuque, Iowa. Here their children were reared, and young Richard had such advantages for an education as were afforded by the schools of a frontier town. Meager as those advantages then were, by diligence and close application he laid a foundation for a business life which has stood him in good stead throughout his active and successful career. Leaving school at the age of twelve he clerked for three years in a country store, after which he worked in the lead mines of Dubuque, with brief intermissions, until the breaking out the Civil war. In 1862, though only seventeen years of age, he offered himself for enlistment and was twice refused on account of his youth. He was finally accepted in a clerical capacity, and at Patterson, Mo., was attached to the Fremont Hussars, which, by consolidation with the Benton Hussars, later formed the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. In November, 1862, his command accompanied that of Gen. Davidson's on an expedition into southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. In 1863 he was with Gen. Asboth at Columbus, Ky., and with Col. Geo. E. Waring's cavalry command in Kentucky and Tennessee. Early in 1864 he accompanied Gen. Sherman's army from Vicksburg in its march across Mississippi into Alabama, and, returning to Vicksburg, he joined Gen. Banks' famous Red river expedition. Mr. Lockey then was in charge of the commissary and quartermaster departments of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, the Sixteenth Army Corps. In the fall of 1864 he fell a victim to the unhealthful climate of the south and the exposure of army life, and, after recovery from a dangerous illness at Memphis, he returned to Dubuque, where he entered Bayliss' Commercial College, from which he was graduated. During the winter of 1865-6 he was engaged at St. Louis in settling up the quartermaster's books and accounts of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and Sixteenth Army Corps. In the spring of 1866 he made the hazardous journey across the plains, traveling by team from Dubuque to Helena, and from the Platte river over the Bozeman cutoff, reaching Confederate gulch on July 4, and arriving in Helena July 7, 1866. Here he located and here he was first employed in the building of the Truitt and Plaisted ditch. He then became a clerk in a store, where he remained for three years. He subsequently read law in the offices of Col. W. F. Sanders and Chumasero & Chadwick for eighteen months. On June 5, 1870, he was united in marriage at Helena to Miss Emily E. Jeffrey, of Leavenworth, Kan. They have had five children, two of whom, Mary Isabella and Richard, Jr., are living.

In 1871 Mr. Lockey engaged in merchandising at Helena and, in 1876, opened a branch store at Bozeman, where he manufactured under contract large quantities of hard bread for the United States military and Indian departments. In 1881 he sold the Bozeman store to his brothers, John and George W., who continued the business as Lockey Brothers, and the Helena store was sold to William H. Ulm. He then turned his attention to real estate, insurance and abstracts, and is now among the leaders in that line in Montana. He has large real estate holdings, mines and other enterprises, was one of the organizers and is a director of the American National Bank of Helena, is president of the Lockey Investment Company, and was president of the Helena Trust Company and Helena Rapid Transit Railway, and at present holds important positions in other corporations. His undertakings have been characterized by a knowledge of organization and such zeal and energy that success was assured. Of a mental organization highly deliberative, his plans are never

Richard Lockey.

quickly conceived or chimerical in character, but always the emanation of a deductive analysis peculiar to the trained thinker. Mr. Lockey is prominently and actively identified with the various branches of Masonic character, including Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine, and he has officiated in many of their higher offices. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows, Sons of St. George and other societies. He has served three years as grand receiver of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Montana. In 1868 he assisted in the organization of the Good Templars' order in Helena, and officiated in all of its higher offices.

He is one of the largest contributors to the Montana Wesleyan University, and is vice-president of its board of trustees. He is justly esteemed for his public spirit in the gift of Lockey Avenue park to the city of Helena, and he was one of the principal owners of the land which was donated to the state of Montana for the capitol building site. Recently he was the largest contributor to the fund for enlarging the Lewis and Clarke county courthouse square or park. A lifelong Republican, in 1892 he was elected a member of the Montana legislature, where he distinguished himself as a man of patriotism, breadth of mind and progressive ideas. He has also served in the city council of Helena, has been twice a member of the city board of education and has furthered the interests of the community in other important positions. He is known throughout the state as the Duke of Last Chance, from the fact that he has for nearly a quarter of a century been the presiding officer of the "House of Lords," a burlesque legislative assembly which was organized in Virginia City many years ago and removed to Helena when the capital was transferred thither. His natural adaptation for presiding over such an assembly is marked. Nature made him a humorist of a quaint type, and, possessing thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, he is quick and incisive in his rulings. His assumed gravity is never disturbed by the mirth and hilarity of this assembly, and by his serious demeanor he gives a grave dignity to the scenes enacted in this mock tribunal, in which no objectionable features have ever been permitted by him. It has given him a reputation in the northwest and the influence of this body upon real legislation has been wholesome and salutary.

P. D. TWOHY.—In his origin but one generation removed from the Emerald Isle, Patrick D. Twohy, the captivating, conscientious and accomplished treasurer of Deer Lodge county, bears ever about him the evergreen of good-fellowship and the fragrance of sincere and hearty manhood which are so suggestive of all that is best in old Ireland's contributions to American citizenship. His useful life began something less than half a century ago at Copper Harbor in northern Michigan, where his father, Dennis, and his mother, Margaret (Casey) Twohy, had settled after their marriage in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1850. They were both natives of Ireland, who had emigrated to America at the first opportunity that came to them after they grew up, the father arriving in New York about the year 1846. They sought the promised chance to win Dame Fortune's smile in the comparatively untrodden fields of the west, removing to Michigan about 1851, and there prospering and raising a family of five children, of whom the Treasurer was the eldest. He secured what school advantages were available under the circumstances, in the winter months of his boyhood years, and when he was nearly grown adopted the vocation of his father and farmed for a short time. When he was twenty years old he located in St. Paul, Minn., where he entered the employ of the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Great Northern. He was so faithful and strict in his attention to business, and so intelligent and skillful in the discharge of his duties, that he was soon promoted to the position of foreman of the freight department of the road. In this new responsibility he won the esteem of the men who worked under him and the increased confidence of his employers. For seven years he served them with zeal and fidelity, and then resigned the post in order to engage in the retail grocery business with his brothers. In 1892 the persuasive voice of Montana, calling for men of force and capacity to come and aid in the development of her resources, and promising good rewards for faithful service, reached his ear and moved him to seek the guerdon at her hands. He reached Butte in November of that year, and within a short time secured a contract for constructing a part of the grade of the B. A. & P. Railway. He completed this in two years, and then assumed the management of the Warm Springs livery stable in Anaconda. This business occupied him profitably until he was elected county treasurer in November, 1898, receiving a majority of 1,400 votes. He bore himself so modestly in this office, and withal discharged its duties with such conspicuous fairness, intelligence and consideration for all interests, individual and general, that at the end of his term he was unanimously re-nominated by his own party and endorsed by every other in the field except the Republican, and was triumphantly re-elected by a good majority, which in the general upheaval of the time and disintegration of parties was a very gratifying tribute to his course as an official and his worth as a man.

Mr. Twohy is unmarried, but is by no means devoid of admirable social qualities which find expression in part in the good-fellowship engendered by the fraternal orders. He is a member of the order of Elks and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in both of which he takes great interest. There is a dash of sporting blood in him also, which makes him fond of good horses, and a keen and discriminating judge of their merits. It is safe to say that no man in Anaconda has more friends than P. D. Twohy, and that no man deserves friends better.

HENRY UTLEY.—One of the successful and highly-honored ranchers of Madison county is Henry Utley, who was born in Wayne county, Mich., on September 25, 1833, the son of Ephraim H. Utley, who was a native of Vermont and a practical New England farmer. He went to Michigan in 1821, and there was principally engaged in looking up lands for eastern investors and there he made his home until his death in 1861. Henry Utley when only fourteen years old assumed his individual connection with the responsibilities of life, and worked at lumbering until he was twenty-six years old. At the time of the Civil war his patriotism was enkindled, and he three times enlisted for service in the Union ranks, but on each occasion was rejected on account of impaired health. He removed with his family to Montana, and in 1880 located on his present ranch, which is situated just north of Pageville, Madison county. Here he has a finely improved property and has been successful in his ranching operations. Politically Mr. Utley has ever been a stanch Republican, and, while a resident of Michigan, served as deputy sheriff and as highway commissioner. For nineteen years, from the time of the establishing of the school district of Pageville, he has been school trustee, taking a deep interest in educational affairs and in all else that tends to aid the welfare of the community, and, with his wife, belongs to the Baptist church. On July 22, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Utley to Miss Elmina C. Page, who was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She is a sister of Hon. J. M. Page, of Twin Bridges. Mr. and Mrs. Utley are the parents of four children, Charles Leslie, born in 1858, is married and has a ranch near the homestead of his father; Blanche died at the age of seven years; Maytie R., born in 1868, is engaged in teaching, and Belle, born in 1875, is the wife of T. C. Mills, of Helena.

MRS. ELIZA J. VAN BROCKLIN.—The noble pioneer women of Montana have borne bravely the privations and vicissitudes of life on the frontier, enduring dangers with courage and fortitude and contributing to a greater degree than is often appreciated, to the establishment of a great commonwealth, for the center of true national greatness and prosperity is the home, and of the home the true woman is the presiding genius. One of this number is Mrs. Van Brocklin, who was born on November 3, 1830, in Canton, Ohio, which was so long the home of President McKinley. Her parents, Louis and Sarah (Snyder) Kyle, were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio in 1829, the father there following the carpenter's trade and farming. In the family were nine children, of whom six are living, Mrs. Van Brocklin having been the third in order of birth. She attended the public schools of Ohio, and there, in 1851, was solemnized her marriage to Jerome Neely, who was born in Pennsylvania. They took up their residence in Illinois, but failing health compelled Mr. Neely to go to California, where his death occurred in 1852, only one year after his marriage. He left one son, James, who has ever been the companion and mainstay of his mother, of whose fine ranch property he now has entire supervision.

Mrs. Van Brocklin, after the death of her husband, removed to Iowa, where she resided with her uncle on his farm for over ten years. She removed to Denver, Colo., in 1863, and in the fall was united in marriage with Adam Van Brocklin, who was born in New York, and whom she accompanied to Montana in the spring of 1864. They located in Nevada City, Alder gulch, remained five years, and then came to her present home, taking up government land in the Ruby valley, at a point two miles south of the village of Laurin. The ranch comprises 360 acres of fertile land, is thoroughly equipped with the best of improvements and is practically all available for cultivation. Mr. Van Brocklin was summoned from earth in 1881, but his widow and her son have continued to reside on the old homestead. Mr. Van Brocklin was a Republican in politics, and James Neely, the son of Mrs. Van Brocklin, gives his support to the principles of the same party. He has never married, but devotes to his mother filial care and solicitude. Mrs. Van Brocklin has a wide circle of friends in the community where she has lived so many years. Her religious faith is that of the Society of Friends, in which she is a birthright member.

JOHN VANDERBILT.—Much of romance lingers about the pioneer epoch in Montana, and, in retrospect, this element preponderates over the hardships and privations endured by the sturdy, true-hearted men who laid the foundations for our great commonwealth, building better than they realized at the time. The life history of none of these sterling pioneers should fail of perpetual record, and among them John Vanderbilt has a prominent place as one of Montana's honored pioneers. Mr. Vanderbilt comes of Knickerbocker stock, and of the well-known Holland family of which Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was a most conspicuous member, Abraham H. Vanderbilt, father of our Montana Vanderbilt, being an own cousin of that able business man.

John Vanderbilt was born in Wayne county, N. Y., on June 1, 1837, the fifth of the ten children born to Abraham H. and Julia (Paton) Vanderbilt. His father, a native of New Jersey, was for years a resident and a farmer in western New York. John Vanderbilt was identified with farming and educated in the common schools in New York until he had attained his legal majority, when, in 1858, he came to the west, locating in Kansas, where he learned the carpenter trade and remained until 1860, when he joined the throng of gold-seekers making their way westward. He visited the sites of Pueblo and Colorado Springs and thence went to Denver, then a primitive mining camp, and on to Central City, where he remained two years. In April, 1862, Mr. Vanderbilt started across the plains and over the mountains to Oregon. His party made its way into Idaho territory, of which Montana was then a part, and stopped about twenty-five miles from where Boise now stands. Here he and his fifteen companions manufactured pack saddles and started for the Florence mines. They employed a guide who agreed to pilot them through in three days. On the 4th of July the party encamped on top of the Salmon mountains, then covered with snow, and there cooked and ate their dinner under somewhat extraordinary conditions. They continued their journey to a small stream and here they lost their guide who mysteriously disappeared; they, however, went on to the Salmon river and thence up the Big Hole river, where they met Judge M. H. Lott and his brother John, the well-known pioneers. The party exhausted their provisions, and proceeded to Fort Owens, from which Mr. Vanderbilt made his way to the Bitter Root valley, and worked at cradling wheat. In December, 1862, he crossed the Mullan pass on his way to Bannack in deep snow, standing guard at night to keep the wolves at bay while his companions slept. He reached Bannack on December 27, and there followed placer mining for a time and then engaged in cutting timber during the remainder of the winter.

In the spring of 1863, in company with Gov. Hauser, James Stuart and thirteen others, Mr. Vanderbilt started for the Wind river, and this expedition has been fully described by Gov. Hauser in published articles. It is sufficient here to recall the fact that the party had a sharp fight with Indians on the Big Horn river, two of the number being killed and another shot by accident, while Mr. Vanderbilt received a slight wound. After this battle the party went east across the Big Horn mountains up the Wind river to the South pass, where they struck the emigrant road. Provisions came to a low point on the way and they had to eat raw buffalo meat. They returned to Bannack by Lander's cutoff, and soon afterward received the news of the rich gold discoveries in Alder gulch. Mr. Vanderbilt at once went to Virginia City and was very successful in his mining operations there, as were the majority of those who worked placer claims. In 1866 he took up his residence on a ranch in the Jefferson valley, but the grasshoppers destroyed his crops, and in the fall he worked in the erection of buildings for the Midas Mining Company, receiving $10 per day for mason work. In 1868 he mined in Norwegian gulch and in 1869 devoted much of his time to prospecting. In 1870 Mr. Vanderbilt did the stone work on the Heyman mill on Ruby river, and in 1871 he was engaged in successful freighting from Fort Benton to the mining towns. In December, 1871, he returned to his home in New York and for two years was in the east, passing a portion of the time in Missouri and Indiana. He has never married, and now resides in the pleasant little village of Norris, where he still works at his trade of a carpenter and builder and where he is held in the highest esteem by old and young. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and his religious faith is Presbyterian.

ATTANAS VIAUX, leaving the peaceful shades of St. Martine, near Montreal, Canada, the home of his childhood and youth, where he was born May 2, 1847, and remained until he was nineteen years old, in obedience to the loud voice of the far western territory of the American Union for volunteers in her great army of conquest over nature, plunged into the midst of hardships, dangers and toil to which he was not accustomed, confronting savage beasts and still more savage men in deadly combat, Attanas Viaux, our subject, had he not been made of stern stuff and possessed the real grit of true manliness, would have faltered in his course and returned to the home of his youth. But he persevered in his determination to win a home and a name among this new people at whatever cost of personal peril and sacrifice, and has succeeded beyond his expectations.

His father was Ernstine Viaux, an amiable and prosperous farmer at St. Martine from early life to the end of his days, which came in 1875. Attanas was reared and educated on the homestead, and in 1866, when he was nineteen years old, he started with a freighting outfit for Colorado. The outfits which preceded his had trouble with the Indians and had men killed in fights with them. This fact determined his party to change its destination and go to Montana, which they did by way of the Bozeman cutoff, arriving at the city of Bozeman September 25. Mr. Viaux remained there a short time, and on Christmas day, 1866, he went over to the Yellowstone and began herding cattle, following this occupation until April 16, 1867. That night and the night previous Col. Bozeman, who had promised to take one Tom Coover over to the Big Horn Fort, lodged at the Viaux cabin, in company with C. L. Smith. On the morning of the 17th they left the cabin about eight o'clock to proceed on their journey, and the herders hooked up their horses and started to Bozeman. They traveled about six miles, and then camped for the night. The next morning Mr. Viaux rose early and went back over the road they had traveled the day before to bring up some cattle that were too poor to keep in line. On the way he met a man who proved to be Coover, who fired his gun into the air to show that he was not hostile, and when he came up said that while he and Bozeman were camping for dinner on Bridger creek three Indians came up and made signs for a conference with them. Coover did not wish to let them come to the cabin, but Bozeman said he knew one of them and permitted him to approach. Bozeman soon saw that he was mistaken, and Coover started for the horses, two of which were saddle horses and one a packhorse. At this juncture the Indian who was talking to Col. Bozeman stepped aside, and one of the others shot at the Colonel, striking him in the breast. He shouted to Coover, "I'm shot," and raised his gun to shoot the Indian, but before he could do it another shot struck him within two inches of the first, and he died within a few minutes. The Indians then shot at Coover, grazing his left shoulder, but he escaped into the brush, remaining hidden until after the Indians had looted the camp and left. They took nearly everything of value, including the horses, the ammunition and Col. Bozeman's gun, which they afterward threw into the creek. When they had gone Coover returned to the camp and found that Col. Bozeman was dead. He took from the body a watch and some little money which the Indians had left and started for the camp where they had spent the previous night to get help for burying the Colonel's remains. He struck the wrong place for fording the river and had a narrow escape from drowning. Mr. Kinzie loaned him a horse on which he rode into Bozeman and obtained a party who went back and buried the Colonel near where he was killed. Some years after the body was removed to Bozeman and buried in a manner commensurate with the standing of the man in the community and the service he had rendered to this whole section of the country.

After this tragic event Mr. Viaux put in four years at saw milling, and then engaged in freighting for several months with a fair degree of success. He followed this with eight years of prosperous farming, and then went to the mouth of Gallatin canyon and took up a homestead on which he has since lived. He has increased his ranch to 853 acres, on which he erected, in 1897, a fine stone residence and a full complement of barns and other outbuildings. The residence is built in modern style and equipped with all desirable conveniences. The buildings are well located, and the place is altogether a very attractive and pleasing one. It shows evidence of the most progressive spirit in its owner, and marks him as one of the leading men in his line in the neighborhood. He has been engaged mainly in raising superior breeds of horses and cattle, preferring Norman horses and shorthorn cattle. He is well thought of by his associates, and has contributed his share to the growth and development of the county and that portion of the state.

RUDOLF VOGEL, the interesting subject of this review, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born May 13, 1852, the son of Fredoline and Anna (Stauffacher) Vogel, natives of the little Alpine republic, where their ancestors had lived for many generations. His grandfather, Jasper Vogel, would often quicken and color the childish fancies of our subject with tales of the Napoleonic wars, in which both he and his father had personal experiences of an unpleasant character. The elder Vogel, great-grandfather of Rudolf, was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a mail carrier in Switzerland, and used his teams as a means of distributing groceries and other articles of merchandise through the rural districts along his route. He was harassed by the French soldiers in their passage through the country on the way to or from Italy, and on one occasion, in 1807, when our subject's grandfather Jasper was in charge of the wagon, a body of the French intercepted him and took everything he was carrying except the mail. The frequent and extensive losses during these troublous times caused them to give up carrying the mails and turn their attention to farming, an occupation at which the father of our subject spent his life.

Rudolf Vogel remained in his native land until he was sixteen years old, attending school and assisting his father on the farm. In 1868 he came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he had relatives with whom he expected to live for a time. But owing to the devastations of the Civil war in this country, then but recently closed, his relatives were in straightened circumstances and could offer him no inducements to remain with them. They, however, secured him a place in the United States navy, in which he enlisted in 1870, and placed on the ship Delaware. He remained aboard the ship two years, and in 1872, on her arrival in California, left the service and engaged in various occupations—mining, storekeeping, farming and whatever else he could find to do. In 1881 he moved into Montana and opened a hotel in Bozeman, called the Tivoli, which he kept until 1893, and was very successful. In 1883 he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, and also had bought a small farm near by, which he rented as long as he lived in town. In 1893, having grown tired of keeping the hotel, he sold out and removed to his farm, on which he has continued to reside since that time. It is situated two miles north of Bozeman, consists of 240 acres, a large part of which is under irrigation, and rewards his labor and skill in cultivation with generous crops of wheat, timothy and other staples. He also breeds Norman and Percheron horses extensively, and devotes a good deal of attention to poultry and dairy products, strawberries and other small fruits. In this connection his large and well equipped poultry house should be mentioned. It is 75x30 feet in size, and affords good accommodation for 600 or 700 chickens, the number he usually has in stock, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks being the preferred breeds. In 1898 he made a visit to his old home in Switzerland, and on his return brought a number of plants and shrubs indigenous to that country, in the hope of having them around him here. But all except a wild rose died.

Mr. Vogel has been twice married, on the first occasion, May 28, 1882, to Miss Paulina Goetz, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to America in 1880 and located in Bozeman. Her father, David Goetz, immigrated to the United States when he was twenty years old, and settled in Philadelphia, but after some years returned to Germany and spent the remainder of his life there. Mrs. Vogel died in 1889, four children surviving her, namely: Rudolph, David, Anna and Paulina. Another son, named Frederick Bozeman, who was the first child born in Bozeman after its incorporation as a city, passed away prior to her death. In 1891 Mr. Vogel was married to the sister of his first wife, Eugenia Goetz. They have four children living, Frederick, Karl Eugene, Rosa Julianna, Edward Henry, and one dead, Emma.

Mr. Vogel has not mingled much in the turmoil and strife of active politics. He is a man of strong convictions, but not an ardent partisan in the ordinary sense. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a very estimable citizen, devoted to his county, his state and his adopted country, and deeply interested in the welfare of his family. He has a very desirable residence, which is a center of generous hospitality, and his ranch is beautifully located at the mouth of Bridger valley. He is a progressive and enterprising man and is highly respected by everybody.

ALEXANDER M. WALKER.—The descendant of two families distinguished in the earlier history of Virginia, a native of the great state of Iowa, where he was born January 14, 1839, comfortably settled in an inviting home after many wanderings, prominent in the regard of his fellow citizens at home and having won the respect of men throughout the state who know him, holding high office of great responsibility for a number of successive terms, Alexander M. Walker, of Anaconda, having now passed the meridian of life, can find in the retrospect of his career much that is pleasing and but little, if anything, to regret.

His father was David Walker, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Iowa about the year 1836. He was of Revolutionary stock, a successful farmer, an active member and elder in the Presbyterian church, an ardent Democrat in politics, devoted to the interests of his party, and a man of high character and correct deportment in all the relations of life.

His mother was Nancy Davis Patterson, also a native of the Old Dominion, who removed with her parents to Iowa when she was young. They were married in Kentucky, and had eight children. Alexander was the sixth. He grew to manhood in his native state, received his education in the public schools and at Des Moines College, which he attended four years, pursuing a full academic course therein. After leaving college he began business as a farmer, and kept at it until he concluded to go west, which he did in the spring of 1863, arriving in Montana in the summer of that year. He traveled as far as Atchinson by rail, and from there proceeded overland by stage to Denver where he remained three days. He with others then bought a wagon and four mules, and drove to Bannack, Mont., reaching that place June 2, 1863. The first night he spent in Bannack was one of great excitement. Fabulous accounts of rich finds at Alder gulch had just reached the town, and everybody was talking about the matter. Mr. Walker caught the fever, determined to go to Alder gulch and lost no time in doing so. He found there a great dearth of lumber and other facilities for work, and returned without unnecessary delay to Bannack. After mining there for a month, concluding that the facilities at Alder gulch must have improved, he went back to that point and remained eighteen months, not engaged principally in mining, however, but in lumbering. He and his partners bought a horse power sawmill and two shifts of horses to run it, twelve horses in each shift. While one was working the other was turned out to grass, the only food available. The capacity of the mill was 1,200 feet a day. In September, 1864, he went back to Iowa to spend the winter. The next spring, accompanied by his brother, he returned to Montana, stopping at Virginia City a few months, but spent the winter of 1865-66 at Deer Lodge. In the spring of 1866 he and his brother went to Elk creek and started a store. They were there two or three months and then took a sawmill into Helena and established it on Ten Mile creek. They remained in Helena twelve or fifteen years, spending the time pleasantly and profitably. In the meantime, in 1873, our subject made a trip to Nevada to look at the country. In 1881 he went into the lumber business at Butte and continued it until 1887, then went to Empire for a year and furnished lumber for a number of buildings, among them the Empire mill. In July, 1888, he took up his residence at Anaconda, and conducted a large boarding house at the copper works for five years. He has also, at times, engaged in raising sheep for market and for the wool. At one time he started with 2,500 head, which in three years increased to 4,500, besides the large quantities of mutton which were sold. The fleece brought him a comfortable income, the last clipping netting the sum of $4,600.

Mr. Walker is a man of considerable property. He owns valuable real estate in the cities of Anaconda and Butte, and much outside. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been chosen by his party as its nominee for county commissioner several times in succession, always being elected. He began this service in 1894, and is still in the office, having been there continuously since his first election. This alone were sufficient evidence of a vigorous and capable discharge of his official duties if the matter were not one of universal comment. He is chairman of the board, and has had some very important enterprises in charge during his incumbency. He was a principal factor in the building of the new court house, which cost $105,000, and is given up as a marvel of cheapness. When he first went into office there was no system of keeping the tax rolls, and many persons were paying taxes on lands which were wrongly described. He and the other members of the board had a set of ownership books made, and has seen that they were carefuly kept. They have been very valuable to the county. He was married April 25, 1871, to Miss Abbie B. Creel, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, and has one son, David C., who is a chemist and metallurgist, a graduate of the Montana College located at Deer Lodge and is engaged at present in the newspaper illustrating business at Butte.

JOSEPH S. WALKER, of Highwood, Choteau county, Mont., has won success through the business of cattle ranching. He was born in Grant county, Wis., December 28, 1862, the son of John Walker, a native of England who came to the United States in 1835 and followed the occupation of a miner throughout his life. In 1850 he went to California, but returned to Wisconsin, and in 1865 went to Pike's Peak, where he was very successful in his mining operations, making a rich strike, and was en route for home to enjoy the deserved profits of his lifelong industry when he died. James S. Walker, the subject of our sketch, was seven years of age when this heavy bereavement fell upon him. At that time he removed with his mother to Palo Alto, Iowa, where they remained sixteen years, and where he was educated in the public schools, working on a farm during the summer months.

On August 28, 1886, he was married to Miss Esther I. Pugsley, daughter of Merrill Pugsley, a prominent farmer residing in Palo Alto county. Soon following his marriage Mr. Walker came to Montana and located at Great Falls, Cascade county. Subsequently he pre-empted land for ranch purposes in the vicinity of Rainbow Falls; later he filed on a tract twenty-five miles south of Great Falls, and for thirteen years he there farmed and raised stock quite successfully. When the country began to be too thickly settled for this business, or the profitable extension of it, Mr. Walker moved, in June, 1899, to Highwood creek. He is there at present, and prosecuting the business of stockraising with every evidence of success. He has land to the amount of 320 acres. Mr. Walker has one son, Floyd Merril, aged eleven years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and, although not a seeker after office, he takes an active interest in the trend of political events, and is a patriotic, conscientious and enterprising citizen, having the respect and confidence of all.

GEORGE K. VAUGHN.—One of the honored pioneers of Montana, and also having the distinction of being the first settler in the beautiful Camas prairie district of Missoula county, where he still maintains his home, Mr. Vaughn comes of stanch old southern lineage, and is a native of Osage county, Mo., where he was born on May 10, 1838. His father, Judge Daniel Vaughn, was born in Virginia, whence he emigrated to Osage county, Mo., in 1837, and there resided until 1855, when he removed to Hunt county, Tex., where his death occurred in 1886. For the greater portion of his active life he was a successful farmer, and in politics was a zealous and effective advocate of the Democratic party, having been prominent and influential in public affairs in both Virginia and Missouri. In the latter state he served with distinction as sheriff and as county judge of Osage county. He married Martha Bishop, who was born in Tennessee, whose death occurred in 1884 in Texas.

George K. Vaughn was reared on the homestead farm in Missouri, and his educational advantages were afforded by the public schools. When the Civil war was inaugurated he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and in 1861 enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Texas Cavalry (having accompanied his parents on their removal to the Pine Tree state), and was assigned to the command of Col. Young, and he was in active service for two years in Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee, passing most of this time in arduous scouting duty. After leaving the army Mr. Vaughn removed to Colorado, and two years later went to Salt Lake City, whence he came to Montana in 1866, thus becoming one of the early pioneers of the territory. He had many typical experiences of life on the frontier, when civilization was striving to gain a definite foothold. He first located at Helena, then a mere mining camp, and thereafter was variously engaged until 1881, when he took up a claim on Camas prairie in Missoula county, the first settler in this favored section. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stockgrowing, and has been duly successful, while he has noted with pride and satisfaction the development and progress of this section from its primitive condition when he located here as the original settler. In politics Mr. Vaughn has ever been an active worker in the cause of the Democratic party. In 1884 Mr. Vaughn was united in marriage to Miss Melinda E. Neal, who was born in Oregon, their marriage having been solemnized in Missoula county, Mont. Their five children are Wilbur, Bertha M., Bert, George and Raymond.

CHARLES D. LADD.—Few men in the state have experienced a more exciting and at the same time successful career than Mr. Ladd. He is a resident of Great Falls and was born in Franklin, Merrimack county, N. H., on August 13, 1847. His parents were Dudley and Amanda (Palmer) Ladd, both natives of New Hampshire. During the war of 1812 the father served in the army, and was present at the battle of Sacketts Harbor. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ladd was also Dudley Ladd. He was born in Massachusetts and was a volunteer in the Continental army, serving through the Revolutionary war.

Charles D. Ladd was an only son. Up to the age of seventeen he was reared in his native state, receiving his education in the public schools of Franklin and at St. Paul's school at Concord, where he was graduated. Following this event he removed to Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1866, determined to see the great west, he and a companion conceived the plan of enlisting in the army as a means of accomplishing this end. They joined the Thirteenth United States Infantry, which was ordered to the frontier, and came with it up the Missouri river from Leavenworth to the mouth of the Judith river, whence they arrived in July. His regiment was stationed at Camp Cook and Fort Shaw, where it assisted in building those frontier defenses against the Indians. The soldiers were actively engaged in scouting parties which scoured the country, scattering the various bands of hostile Indians, keeping them in motion and too busy to plan attacks. The absolute necessity of the presence of soldiers in those troublous times can only be appreciated by those who were then on the ground. Ranchmen and their families were in continual danger from marauding savages and many a poor fellow was discovered in the cold embrace of death by these scouting parties, with their scalps torn from their heads.

In 1869 Mr. Ladd engaged in wood-cutting on the Missouri below the mouth of the Judith. Continuing in this occupation for one year, annoyed considerably by Indians, but suffering no fatalities, he removed to Fort Benton and began freighting and trading with the Indians, these combined occupations being quite remunerative. Large herds of buffalo were roaming at will in the valleys and on the benches. In 1872, he and his two companions were attacked by Indians on Eagle creek, and after acting on the defensive from daylight until noon of the next day, the Indians withdrew, having succeeded in capturing their horses and killing their oxen. In the summer of 1873 a squad of Indians from Canada stole some of their horses and ran them safely across the line. In a short time a party of eleven white men and one halfbreed was organized at Fort Benton to rescue the property, and they followed the Indians' trail for five days, overtaking them at Farwell's trading post. From the post the pursuing party proceeded directly to the Indian camp and began to talk with them. The Indians soon exhibited hostility and were about to attack them when the party opened fire and killed between thirty and forty of the savages. The Fort Benton party lost one member, Edward Grace. After the Indians fled, the successful whites followed the trail for some distance but were compelled to return. The horses were never recovered but the punishment administered by Mr. Ladd and his brave companions ended the Indian raids into that country.

Chas. D. Ladd

In 1878 Mr. Ladd went to the Yogo placer mining district, on the Judith river, where he located claims and worked them unavailingly for one year. He then took some quartz claims at Barker's and in 1881 went to Neihart. Here he located the Galt mine, very rich in silver, which is being worked and paying regular dividends. He also owns other claims near there which gave promise of considerable profit, and from that time he has devoted his time almost exclusively to mining. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Neihart and was its second vice-president. When the state bank was organized he was made vice-president, but sold his interest in it in 1897. Mr. Ladd, formerly a Republican, is a strong silver advocate. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is an earnest worker in campaigns. In 1893 he was married in Colorado to Miss Valberga C. Klein, a native of Minnesota. Fraternally Mr. Ladd belongs to the Odd Fellows, United Workmen and the Maccabees. He has seen much, endured much and accomplished much during his thirty-five years residence in the territory and state of Montana. But he has won both financial and social success and he has a wide circle of personal friends in all parts of the state.

THEODORE M. WALKER.—At the corner of Montana and Greenwood streets and opposite Mount Moriah cemetery in Butte, are located the extensive granite and marble works of Mr. Walker, one of the progressive young business men of this alert and vigorous city and who controls a large and successful business. He is a native son of the great German empire, from which the United States has drawn so largely in recruiting its best citizenship, the date of his birth being March 7, 1869. His father, George Walker, was born in Germany, on May 14, 1846, and he was there engaged in farming and in a sandstone quarry until 1886, when he emigrated to America, locating first in Kansas, where he was contracting and building until 1890, when he removed to Portland, Ore., where he devoted his attention to stone cutting for the erection of the city hall. In 1895 he came to Montana and engaged in contracting stone work, and quarrying and building, and this enterprise he still follows, also having mining interests in the state. He makes his home at Butte. The maiden name of his wife was Anna M. Buerner, and she was born in Germany, on October 7, 1850, her father having been a successful agriculturist in the fatherland. In the family are three sons and two daughters.

Theodore M. Walker, the eldest of his father's family, as a boy attended the excellent schools of his native land, and later prosecuted a line of technical study in an architectural school at Nuremburg, Bavaria, where he remained four years. In 1886, before he had completed his course, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and having learned stone and marble cutting while attending school, he assisted his father in his contracting work in Kansas, and had charge of the brick laying and stone cutting. After the family came to Portland he was employed in marble works until October, 1895. In that year he came to Montana, and engaged in contracting and building for a time and then established his present enterprise, which was an outgrowth of his previous operations as a builder. The undertaking was successful from the time of its inception and has shown satisfactory growth and expansion, being the most extensive in the state. Mr. Walker has the only steam marble and granite works in Montana and furnished the highest class of products, dealing in and manufacturing both foreign and domestic granite and marble, and executing special designs of any description desired. The works manufacture monuments, headstones, crosses, curbing and all lines of cemetery and general stone work, while iron and wire fences are also handled and put up. In politics Mr. Walker gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Hermann, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Foresters of America.

TIMOTHY C. WARD.—This venerable and sturdy pioneer of Montana has been identified with much of the strenuous life typical of frontier days, and his experience in mining was similar to that of many others who came in the early days, braving the hardships and dangers in the effort to wrest success from so uncertain a source. Mr. Ward finally turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he is now one of the honored citizens and representative farmers of Gallatin county, and is peculiarly worthy of mention in this volume.

Mr. Ward is a native of Maine, having been born in Etna, Penobscot county, December 30, 1828, and is a fine type of that sturdy manhood of the

Pine Tree state. His parents were Enoch M. and Martha (Carter) Ward, the former a native of Hampden and the latter of Sedgwick, that state, where the father was engaged in farming until his death. An uncle of our subject, on the paternal side, was an active participant in the war of 1812. Timothy C. Ward grew up under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm, receiving such educational privileges as were afforded in the public schools of the place and period, and contributed in the work of the parental farm. In 1850 he was employed on the Penobscot river; went to the state of New York in the fall, remaining but a few months, going thence to Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. Mr. Ward next turned his face westward, going to Minnesota. Ambitious to better his condition he joined a party of gold-seekers on their way to Colorado in the spring of 1860, then known as Jefferson territory, remaining there for three years, devoting his attention to prospecting and mining with varying success. In 1863 he started for Montana, making the trip with ox teams, having no trouble with the Indians while en route, the party of which he was a member being more fortunate in this respect than many which had preceded and many which came later. He arrived in Bannack in July, 1863, thence proceeded to Alder gulch, the scene of the most extensive placer mining in this section, remaining until the spring of 1864, when he joined the stampede to Kootenai, British Columbia, and passed the summer in prospecting and mining, returning to Alder gulch for the winter. In the spring of 1865 he started on a prospecting expedition into the Blackfoot country, where he worked during the summer, passing the ensuing winter at the head of McClellan creek. His next venture was at placer mining in Uncle Johnny's gulch, where he "went broke." In the fall of 1866 Mr. Ward came to the Gallatin valley and engaged in farming; but the report of new gold discoveries could not be resisted, and he joined the rush to the new fields on the Salmon river, in what is now Idaho. There he remained until July, 1867, returning to Alder gulch for the following winter. In the spring he went to Bannack, and after a year's experience found his financial resources exhausted. He next went to Deer Lodge county, putting in the summer at Pilgrim bar, and the winter in Emigrant gulch, and the following summer worked for wages in the mines of Deer Lodge county, but wintered in the Gallatin valley. In the spring he again tried mining, but impaired health forced his return to the valley, but later joining an expedition to the Black Hills, returning to Gallatin valley he remained three or four years, and in 1880 purchased his present ranch property of 320 acres, all under effective irrigation and devoted principally to the raising of barley and oats. He has made good improvements on the place, having a comfortable home where he enjoys a life of "single blessedness." His ranch is located three miles west of Bozeman, the county seat, which is his postoffice address, and is one of the valuable and prolific farms of this favored section of the state. In politics Mr. Ward gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the day. A man of strong mental force and distinct individuality, he is uniformly esteemed for his many excellent qualities by all who know him, and is one of Montana's honored pioneers.

JUDGE DORIC G. WARNER, of Boulder, the representative of his county in the senate of the Montana legislature, where he is now serving his second term, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., on April 29, 1827. In the early days of the Connecticut colony his Welsh ancestors located at New Haven, where his grandfather, Richard P. Warner, was born. The family has ever stood high in America in scholarly and professional lines and strongly loyal to its patriotism. Several of its members have been Presbyterian clergymen and authors. They are a long-lived people, many of them being nonogenarians, one of them, Ada Warner, having died in 1891 of the grip, at the age of ninety-nine. The father of Judge Warner was born in Connecticut in 1797, and in 1823 he married Miss Lucia Carter, a Massachusetts lady and a successful teacher in New York city. All of their six children are living. Mrs. Lucia Warner attained the age of eighty-six years and her husband that of eighty-seven.

Judge Warner, the second child of his parents, was reared on the New York farm, working industriously except when in attendance at the district schools. This early schooling was supplemented by a course at the Oneida Seminary, from which he was graduated with honors. Then two years were passed as a clerk at Mount Morris in Livingston county. In 1848 gold was discovered in California and by 1851 the excitement was at fever heat. Going by the Isthmus of Panama, in that year, Mr. Warner made his way to San Francisco, and from there went to Sacramento and to the placer mines below Coloma on the south fork of the American river. Satisfied that the river bed was rich in auriferous deposits, sixteen men flumed it for one mile, the work costing $80,000. Until the rainy season prevented labor they took gold out very rapidly, securing over $100,000. While crossing the isthmus Mr. Warner had an attack of fever from which he never fully recovered. Advised by a physician to return east, with great reluctance he abandoned California and returned to his home. In 1854 he accepted a clerkship in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad office in Chicago, and was later station agent at Henry, Marshall county. In that city, on September 4, 1855, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Helen J. Cook, born in Erie county, Pa., in 1836. Her parents later removed to Ohio, and in 1847 to Illinois, where they were among the earliest settlers. Her father, Washington E. Cook, was a prominent Democrat, and was a delegate to the famous Democratic national convention held at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and he was county clerk of Marshall county for sixteen years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Warner has been graced by three children, Burton C., George E. and Lottie R., now Mrs. Ralph L. Moore, of Missoula. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner made their home in Illinois, with the exception of one year passed in New Orleans, until 1868, when Mr. Warner came to Montana, leaving his wife and only surviving child with friends. He came on the Union Pacific Railway to Cheyenne, Wyo., and thence by stage to Utah and Helena, Mont. On this trip he paid twenty-five cents a pound for his freight. He engaged in mining for about one year in Jefferson gulch, Deer Lodge county, after which he opened a hotel at that place, and there he was soon after joined by his wife and son, Burton Cook Warner, now residing in Washington. The next year they removed to Blackfoot City, still continuing hotel keeping, and when the White Pine excitement stampeded the people from that locality Mr. Warner's family returned east. Mr. Warner then located at Radersburg, the county seat of Jefferson county. Here he pre-empted land, on which he made valuable improvements, and in 1880 he was elected probate judge of Jefferson county. His wife and son rejoined him and they resided here until 1883. Then, having been re-elected in 1882 to the judgeship, he removed to Boulder, the new county seat. Before his first election as probate judge Mr. Warner was undersheriff with Sheriff Easterly for a number of years.

Soon after his removal to Boulder, Judge Warner purchased 200 acres of land on the east of the town and later forty acres south of the town. He then engaged in real estate operations and in the improvement of the city. He plotted a portion of each tract and donated the city the site of the brick schoolhouse, and he also owned a portion of the land on which the court house was built. In 1885 he built the elegant house east of Boulder where he at present resides. In early life Mr. Warner was a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist he became a Democrat. While a resident of Marshall county, Ill., he was elected county clerk. In 1898 he was elected state senator from Jefferson county, Mont., on the Democratic ticket, and as senator is still in service. From March, 1899, to June, 1901, Mr. Warner made two extended visits to California, one of three and the other of six months. When the office of probate judge was abolished he was appointed justice of the peace and held that office until his election as state senator. He has mounted the Masonic stairway to the Royal Arch degree, and by his intelligence and upright bearing, his mastery of difficult life problems, his wonderful grasp and treatment of all official positions, as well as by his winning personal traits of character, Judge Warner is rounding out a long life of useful activities, and is quietly and unostentatiously doing his share as a private citizen toward the advancement of the city's best interests.

CHRISTOPHER H. WATERMAN.—In the old Green Mountain state of Vermont was born this sterling old Montana pioneer, and both he and his devoted wife lived up to the full tension of the strenuous life on the frontier in the early days, and their names may well appear on record, for they were assigned active roles in the great drama enacted by the brave men and noble women who gathered about the cradle of the infant Montana and assisted in rearing it to a foremost position among the great states of the Pacific northwest. Mr. Waterman has had an eventful career, even aside from his association with Montana, and though the province of this publication is necessarily circumscribed, yet it is permitted us to enter a brief resume of his life history. He was born in Rutland county, Vt., on January 24, 1826, the son of John and Caroline (Hilliard) Waterman, both of whom were Vermonters by birth, but who eventually removed to the Holland purchase in western New York, where they peacefully closed their lives, the former, a farmer, having passed away at the age of forty-five and the latter at the age of eighty-one. Four of their eight children are living.

Christopher H. Waterman was but one year old at the removal to New York and there he was reared to maturity on the pioneer farmstead, his education being acquired in the district and select schools. At the age of twenty years he left the parental home for Michigan, but after one year he returned east, soon afterward adopting a seafaring life, which vocation he continued for fourteen years. Within this time he served as first mate on some of the finest vessels afloat, and for seven years was captain of smaller craft. In 1851 Mr. Waterman went to California, and for two years sailed on vessels running out of San Francisco. He then with others obtained control of an island lying to the west of San Francisco, where they engaged in securing seal oil, eggs, furs, etc., and within two months they marketed 10,000 dozen of eggs at $1.00 per dozen and sold $3,000 worth of seal oil, the venture netting them a neat profit. Mr. Waterman then returned to New York, and as first mate of a large vessel started for Havre, France, and at the New London hotel in that city he met and married Miss Catherine Boyle, a sister of the landlady of the hotel. She was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on June 13, 1835, the daughter of John and Catherine (Devlin) Boyle, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Her father was employed for many years at the gas works at Paisley and Glasgow, Scotland, and died on March 1, 1842, at the age of forty-seven. His wife long survived him, coming to the United States with her children and dying on November 21, 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-six, being then an inmate of the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Monforton, in Bozeman. Mrs. Waterman is the only survivor of her nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are the parents of three children, all married and well established in life, and all residents of Gallatin county: Jerome B. married Miss Dora Sales, and they have one son; Catherine L., married William L. McDonnell, and they have three children: Charles R. married Miss Mary Arnold and they have two children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman was solemnized on November 30, 1859, Chaplain E. N. Sawtelle, United States navy officiating at the ceremony. After reaching the United States the ceremony was repeated by Rev. Father Van Gorp, of the Catholic church.

After his marriage Mr. Waterman returned to New York, where he settled his maritime affairs and then he was in business at Havre, France, until the outbreak of the American Civil war, when he settled in Saginaw, Mich., and was in the cooperage business until 1864, when he started for Montana, leaving his wife to stay at the home of her mother in Brooklyn, N. Y., as she was not in sufficiently robust health to endure the trip. At St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Waterman secured an ox team and wagon, and on May 4, 1864, left that city on the journey across the plains, one of a party comprising about 200 emigrants. The trip consumed about three months, and Mr. Waterman came at once to the Gallatin valley, where he forthwith took up a government claim of 160 acres, and to this original homestead he has added until he now has a magnificent landed estate of about 1,800 acres, including the ranches which he has provided for his sons. Upon his original little farm Mr. Waterman built a primitive log cabin of the regulation frontier type, and made every possible preparation for the comfort of his wife, who was to join him as soon as expedient. The next year Mrs. Waterman started, alone with her infant child, to join her husband, and one can but admire the strength and fortitude of this noble woman, bred in a city and hitherto surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries, who would essay to make a journey to such a wild section. She made the trip by the water route, crossing the Isthmus of Panama and thence proceeding to San Francisco, from which city she was compelled to travel by stage for the remainder of her journey, one of exceeding peril and discomfort.

On every hand she heard tales of the hazardous nature of the long and weary overland journey, and she was admonished not to continue her way without more effective protection, being assured that she could scarcely hope to escape death at the hands of the Indians. But her woman heart was strong and unflinching and the ordeal could not daunt her courage. When the stage was ready to start she found that she was the only woman who was to make the trip. At one station where the stage stopped for a change of horses, disquieting reports were heard as to the hostility of Indians along the route farther on, and all the other travelers decided to proceed no further. But the one woman was more dauntless than were the men, and realizing that her supply of money was about exhausted and that it was imperative for her to reach her destination, she informed the driver that she would accompany him and take his chances to the end of the journey. So, clasping her child to her breast, she resumed her seat in the lumbering old vehicle, whereupon the men, shamed by the courage of the lone woman, decided to go on also. At the very next relay station were unmistakable evidences of the dangers that really threatened, for the coach which had preceded them was found in flames, kindled by the Indians, who had murdered and robbed the passengers. The coach in which Mrs. Waterman was traveling finally reached Virginia City without experiencing any trouble from the Indians, and here the brave woman heard news which would have made even a stouter heart quail, for she was informed that the Indians had gone through the valley where her husband was located and had killed every settler. The blow almost prostrated her, but the next day brought the glad news that Mr. Waterman was alive and well, and within a few days he came for his wife and child, and it is needless to say that the reunion was a most affecting one.

Mr. Waterman paid $82 for the few days' accommodations his wife had secured in Virginia City, and they then proceeded to the little cabin home. Here there was still great cause for anxiety, for there they were overshadowed by the constant menace of the Indians, who might attack and murder the isolated settlers at any moment. On one occasion the commanding officer at Fort Ellis sent word to Mr. Waterman to be armed and ready, for the Indians were coming and he could not leave the post. The few settlers kept an outpost to warn them so that they might flee to the refuges which they had prepared, if the Indians approached, and all of the women went into Bozeman for greater safety, with the exception of Mrs. Waterman, who insisted on remaining with her husband at the little home. Here they lived for eleven years, peace and prosperity succeeding the alarms of the early days, when the health of all the family became impaired, and Mr. Waterman rented the ranch and removed to Maryland, and purchased a farm, where was their home for a few years, after which they returned to their old home in Montana. This farm is under high cultivation with the best of improvements, including a fine country residence, a marked contrast to the early cabin home. In 1899 Mr. Waterman purchased an attractive residence property in Bozeman, and here they pass the winter months, and in 1901 Mr. Waterman visited his old home in New York, meeting two of his sisters, whom he had not seen for thirty-seven years. In politics Mr. Waterman is a Republican, and he served for several years as justice of the peace, and in 1868 he was the candidate of his party for representative in the territorial legislature, but was defeated by two votes. He became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows many years ago, while a resident in the east. He had the distinction of being the first president of the reorganized Gallatin County Pioneers' Society. Mrs. Waterman is a member of the Catholic church, in which faith she was reared. The family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community, and incidentally it may be in order to here mention that Mr. Waterman possesses documents demonstrating that his grandfather, David Waterman, enlisted at the age of seventeen, in 1877, in the Continental army, serving faithfully in the Revolution. The youngest brother of Mrs. Waterman, Capt. Peter T. Boyle, served gallantly in the Sixty-third New York Infantry in the Civil war, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864.

SAMUEL F. WAY, the leading dentist of Livingston, Park county, Mont., is one of the most successful practitioners in the state. He was born in Waynesville, Ohio, on June 6, 1862, the son of Dr. S. J. and Etta (Fishburn) Way, both natives of Bradford county, Pa. The paternal grandfather, James Way, of Welsh ancestry, was also a native of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, James Fishburn, was born of Irish lineage in South Carolina. His father had come to America in an official relation and was long a magistrate in the Carolinas under George III. Dr. Way's later forebears were active participants in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the love of liberty being a marked characteristic of his race. Dr. S. J. Way was a personal friend of John Brown, the historic "Ossawatomie" Brown, of Kansas and of Harper's Ferry. He also was noted for his activity in breaking the fetters of the oppressed, and took a lively interest in the underground railway. He had the greatest love for his country, and was much chagrined that a serious accident disabled him from taking a soldier's place in the Union ranks of the great Civil war. In numerous other ways, however, his patriotism was prominently manifested.

Dr. Samuel F. Way, one of a family of two sons and two daughters, passed his early days in Waynesville, Ohio, where he was in attendance on the public schools until the failure of his health caused him to seek the balmier air of the south, where he spent a few years. Subsequently he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, thoroughly qualifying himself by diligent study and application, both in the theory and the technical branches of his responsible profession of dentistry, and for some years followed his profession in the south. On his return he located in Minnesota, practicing in the southeastern portion of the state. Later he came to Montana, settling in Livingston, Park county, where he has built up a large and representative practice in comparatively a few years time. He has elegant dental parlors in the new postoffice block, and is thoroughly equipped with all of the latest accessories of a complete outfit in his line. On June 6, 1894, Dr. Way wedded Miss Cora Rafferty, of Spring Valley, Minn., the daughter of Francis Rafferty, who was long engaged in ranching and stockraising in that state. She died on June 21, 1894. Dr. Way is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, Zurah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., at Minneapolis, Livingston Consistory, thirty-second degree, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN G. WEAVER.—The great German empire has contributed in no small measure to the sterling citizenship of the United States, and in all sections of our national domain may be found those who claim the Fatherland as the place of their nativity. Not to all, however, has it been given to sever the home ties in early youth and come to America and face the problem of life practically alone and among strangers; and it is certain that not all have shown their allegiance to their adopted country and have defended her essential institutions on the field of battle as has the honored Montana pioneer whose name introduces this paragraph, and who is one of the representative citizens and successful agriculturists of Gallatin county, where the fullest meed of confidence and respect is not denied him by those who have known him so long and well.

Mr. Weaver was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in the month of May, 1842, being the son of Christopher Weaver, who was born in the same kingdom, where he allowed the shoemaking business until his death. In his family were five children, of whom Mr. Weaver is the only living representative. To the excellent schools of the fatherland he is indebted for the educational privileges which were his in youth, and he was but a lad of thirteen years when he bade adieu to home and native land and set sail for America. He disembarked in the city of New Orleans and thence came up the Mississippi river to Cairo, whence he continued his voyage up the Ohio river to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where a brother of his mother was located. He soon afterward removed to Fountain county, Ind., where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil war. In August, 1861, in response to the call for volunteers, Mr. Weaver enlisted as a member of Company H, Second New York Light Cavalry, Col. Kilpatrick commanding. He was mustered in at Washington, D. C., where the regiment devoted about three months to the necessary tactical drill, after which it crossed the Potomac to Arlington, Va., where it was stationed until March, when it went to Manassas. Returning thence to Arlington, the regiment continued there until April, when it started for Fredericksburg, unexpectedly falling in with the Union forces at Falmouth and participating in an unsuccessful engagement with the enemy. They remained in that vicinity until July, when they joined Gen. Pope's forces, at Culpeper Court House, being in the command of Gen. McDowell. They had several skirmishes with the Confederates, and then returned to the national capital, and in October were sent to Warrenton, Va., where Gen. Burnside assumed command, and passed the winter at Fredericksburg. In May, 1863, Gen. Hooker having taken command, they started on a raid through Virginia, moving toward Richmond and proceeding as far as Gloucester, rejoining the main army after the expiration of a fortnight and thence proceeding to Gettysburg, participating in the ever memorable battle at that point, and thereafter being in the command of Gen. Mead, having almost daily skirmishes with the enemy. They passed the winter at Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Va., doing scouting and picket duty, and in the spring of 1864 joined Gen. Grant's forces, participating in a hard fight at Parker's Store and in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House on the 10th of May. The Second New York Light Cavalry then joined in Gen. Sheridan's raid to Richmond. The regiment went to James river for supplies, rejoined the main army, having had a sharp fight at Haws' Shop. Thereafter they were in numerous skirmishes, took part in the engagement at Stony creek, and then continued up the Shenandoah valley. They participated in the engagement at Winchester, on the 19th of September, and at Cedar creek on the 19th of the following month, Col. Hall being killed November 12th. They passed the winter in the vicinity of Winchester, and February 26, 1865, joined Grant's forces, with which they participated in the engagements at Stony creek, Five Forks, Sailors' creek and Appomattox station. On the 25th of June, 1865, Mr. Weaver was honorably discharged, at the Federal capital, as quartermaster of his regiment. After the grand review of the victorious armies he returned to Indiana, where he remained until February of the following year. On the 6th of that month Mr. Weaver started for Montana, which was then a portion of the territory of Idaho, and came on one of Ben Holliday's stage coaches as far as Salt Lake City, where he remained a month; joined Col. Foster's party and came on to Montana. He located in the Gallatin valley, where he followed farming until 1873, when he purchased a tract of land near Middle creek, where he continued to reside until 1876, the year of the general financial panic in this section of the country. He then turned his attention to mining, which line of enterprise he followed with varying success until 1880, when he purchased a portion of his present fine ranch property, located on Middle creek, about eight miles west of the city of Bozeman and about the same distance from Belgrade, the former being his postoffice address. Here he now has an estate of 160 acres of fine land, the same being supplied with an effective system of irrigation and all being available for cultivation. The principal crop raised is oats, though other cereals and hay give prolific yields. The homestead has excellent improvements of a permanent nature, and on every hand are evidences of the success which has attended the well directed efforts of our subject, who is recognized as one of the energetic and progressive citizens of the county and as one worthy of all esteem.

In politics Mr. Weaver is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and Wm. English Post, G. A. R., at Bozeman. He is a member of the board of school trustees and takes an active interest in educational affairs and all else that conserves the advancement and well being of the community.

On the 11th of December, 1881, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lewallan, who was born in Madison county, Mo., the daughter of William Lewallan, a native of Tennessee, who became an influential farmer in Missouri, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have two children: Thomas J. and Ida May.

FRANK S. WEBSTER.—Three brothers of the name of Webster came from Wales to America in very early times and settled in different parts of the country, and from them the great Webster family is descended. The one who settled in New England was the progenitor of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and also of Frank S. Webster, of near Winnecock, Mont. Mr. Webster was born July 21, 1857, at Unity, Me., the son of Daniel and Rebecca (Libby) Webster, also natives of Maine, where the family had lived for generations. His great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, his grandfather a captain in the war of 1812. On the Captain's return home, being a pioneer in the wilds of Maine where supplies and facilities were scarce, he was obliged to break up the sword he had worn with honor and make butcher knives of it for use on his farm. Mr. Webster's father was a farmer in early life but later learned the trade of a shipwright, and in partnership with his brothers, David and Benjamin Franklin, was engaged for a number of years in ship-building at Bath, Me. During the

Civil war he was occupied at Rondout, N. Y., in building barges for the government. His later years were passed on his farm in Maine. His son, Frank S. Webster, received a public school education in his native town, and when he was twenty-one years old came west and passed two years in Colorado, at the end of which time he returned home and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practiced two years and a half, but his health becoming impaired, he was unable to continue office work and abandoned the profession. In the spring of 1886 he started for Montana, and on his arrival located on the Musselshell and engaged in the sheep industry. The next year he acquired an interest with Ralph Berry and continued the partnership until 1894, when he located on his present ranch, fourteen miles east of Harlowton on the Musselshell, where he has about 20,000 acres of land, a good portion of which is well irrigated and under cultivation. Merino and Cotswold sheep have been his favorites, but of late he has introduced Rambouillets, and runs in all about 15,000 head. His place is particularly well adapted to sheep, being abundantly supplied with water and fine groves for protection. In 1890 his brother, Daniel C., joined him, and since then they have worked together. In 1892 Daniel took a band of sheep to Dawson county and remained until the fall of 1900, when he returned to the home ranch.

On November 9, 1888, Mr. Webster was united in marriage with Miss Sadie A. Lord, a native of Portland, Me., and a daughter of Maj. Lord, of that state. They have three children: Ralph D., Frances and Lucile. Mr. Webster takes great interest in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1898 was the choice of his party for the legislature, but it was impossible to overcome the large adverse majority. Fraternally he is a Freemason. Daniel C. Webster is a progressive and enterprising young man, whose future is full of promise. He has sagacity, industry and quick perception in business, a genial and pleasing manner in social life and nerve and self-reliance for any emergency. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

AUGUST HOLLENSTEINER.—In entering a record touching the careers of those representative citizens of the state who are conspicuously identified with her industrial life and who have served in positions of public trust and responsibility, there is signal propriety in offering a resume of the life history of Mr. Hollensteiner, who is at present a county commissioner of Missoula county, and whose finely-equipped and attractive fruit and dairy farm is located two and a half miles west of Lolo, his postoffice address. Mr. Hollensteiner is a native son of the German empire, having been born there on March 11, 1850. His parents, Francis H. and Wilhelmina (Depping) Hollensteiner, were born in northern Germany, whence they emigrated with their family to the United states in 1855, locating in Wisconsin, where they now reside. There the father for many years engaged in milling, having acquired the trade in Germany. In their family were five sons and one daughter, and four of the sons and the daughter are now residents of Montana, while the other son dwells in California.

August Hollensteiner was reared and educated in Wisconsin, where he had the privileges afforded by the public schools and Franklin College. He put his scholastic acquirements to the practical test by engaging in teaching school for a time near Sheboygan, but his business life had inception in his learning the miller's trade in the establishment of his father, and he followed this vocation for eleven years. In 1879 Mr. Hollensteiner went to Kansas, later removed to Iowa, and in 1881 he came to Montana, making the trip by way of Ogden and Salt Lake City, thence to Dillon and on to Missoula county, where he took up a claim of land on Lolo creek, two miles below where Capt. Rawn erected barricades to repel the dusky Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians. Here he has now a fine ranch of 800 acres, improved with a commodious and attractive dwelling of modern design and conveniences, with all other needed buildings for the work of the place, which is devoted to fruit culture and to dairying. The place is one of the most valuable in this beautiful valley, and Mr. Hollensteiner has directed his efforts with such excellent judgment that a marked success has resulted, and he is known as one of the representative men of the community.

Mr. Hollensteiner has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, while in the fall of 1900 he was chosen one of the board of county commissioners for Missoula county, his eligibility for this important office being generally recognized and naturally

August Hollensteiner.

leading to his nomination and subsequent election. He has held other offices of minor importance, and has at all times shown a deep interest in the best interests of the county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Foresters, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Missoula, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday school, taking an active part in forwarding the work of the church in its various avenues of useful and beneficent activity. In 1879, in Wisconsin, Mr. Hollensteiner was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Krause, who was born in Germany, whence her parents came to the United States and were among the early settlers in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hollensteiner are the parents of six children, Armin W., Arno G., Aury F., Anna, Edna and Neola.

NICHOLAS WEINGART, a progressive and prosperous ranchman of Madison county, resides near Jefferson island, Mont. He was born at Berne, Switzerland, on January 7, 1859, the son of Jacob and Barbara (Bieri) Weingart, both natives of Switzerland. Having received his education in Berne, at the age of twenty-two years, he came from Switzerland to the United States in 1881, first locating at Litchfield, Conn., where he engaged in farming for two years. In 1883 he came to Montana, and to Fish creek, Jefferson county. Here he was employed in farming for one year, after which he took employment with his uncle, Benjamin Weingart, a wealthy and successful rancher, further mention of whom appears in another portion of this volume.

Eighteen months later he took up government land, purchased more acreage, and established himself as a rancher on Fish creek. He passed ten years there and was very successful. Then the Butte Water Company bought his property at a good figure, and he purchased the Price ranch of 320 acres near Jefferson island, and 160 acres adjoining, making a handsome and valuable property. Here Mr. Weingart is engaged in cattle raising, usually wintering 100 head of stock. He is yearly adding to his herd and some seasons he sells several hundred tons of hay. His property is in a fine location, well adapted for the business, and he will, if the promise be followed by fulfillment, become one of the largest cattle men in Montana, as he is in the prime of life, industrious, sagacious, honest and progressive.

LEVI B. WELLS.—There is scarcely a more pleasing task to the annalist of human events than to record the life story of a good man and useful student, he who performs with diligence and fidelity the daily duties of life without ambitious effort "to shine or rule." Such a task is involved in the duty of recording the fruitful services to his fellow men rendered by the active, energetic and creditable career of Levi B. Wells, whose untimely and universally lamented death occurred on July 23, 1890, when he was less than fifty years old and in the full vigor of his mature powers.

Mr. Wells was a native of Livingston county, N. Y., where he was born May 10, 1842. His father was a prosperous farmer, and in work on the farm our subject acquired much of the taste and skill in horticulture which distinguished him later in life. He was the second of their four children. Mr. Wells received a good education, attending both the academic schools and a medical college. He was also active in assisting his father on the farm, making himself proficient in practical details of agricultural work and acquiring from the exercise vigor of body and breadth and clearness of mind. When the Civil war broke out he secured a contract for feeding three regiments of soldiers, and also kept a separate boarding house for officers at Grand Rapids, Mich. After the war he conducted a prosperous grocery business; but in 1868 he sold this out and came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he engaged in the millinery business for twelve years, finding it profitable and agreeable. In the meantime he began operations as a horticulturist, and gradually drifted from the millinery business into that line, winning reputation as a skillful landscape gardener and architect, and achieving success as a florist that was really remarkable.

In politics Mr. Wells was an ardent Republican, and while not an active party worker he was always interested in the welfare of his party. Fraternally he was connected with the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and took an active and intelligent interest in the proceedings of his lodge. He was united in marriage on June 4, 1863, to Miss Laura J. Gordon, a native of Kent county, Mich., and daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Gordon, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in Maine. Her father devoted his time to teaching the Indians how to grind corn, and also conducted a sawmill. He was moderately successful in business, was a zealous Democrat in politics, and was the father of seven children, of whom only four are living, namely: Lucy, Mary, Laura and George. He died March 4, 1844, and his widow followed him into eternal rest on May 20, 1877. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Wells has carried on business as a florist with excellent success. She is well sustaining the reputation of the house for good taste in the arrangement of floral tributes, and for the superior quality of goods offered for sale. She has also won many friends by her genial manner and strict attention to orders, as well as by her fair and honorable methods of dealing with all who seek her wares.

CHARLES A. SHORTHILL, one of the popular and progressive young stockgrowers of Park county, where he is associated with Calvin West, was born in Center county, Pa., on October 18, 1873, the son of John Shorthill, to whom individual reference is made on another page, and to which article we refer the reader for family details. Mr. Shorthill secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Colorado and Montana, remaining at the parental home until 1887, when he became associated with Mr. West in ranching. On January 27, 1897, Mr. Shorthill was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Allen, born in Essex county, N. Y., the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Boyd) Allen, who were born and married in the north of Ireland, whence they removed to America in 1850, locating in Essex county, N. Y., where the father followed mining and engineering, later removing to Clinton county, where he established a homestead and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His large family embraced seven sons and six daughters, and the father passed away on May 21, 1899, while the mother still resides in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill have two children, Hazel Bernice and Charles Harold.

ARTHUR HARVEY WETHEY was born in Bristol, England, March 2, 1862. His father, Edward Canes Wethey, was one of the chief clerks in Stuckey's Banking Company, of that city, his father before him having been also engaged in banking for many years, being manager of one of the branches of the National Provincial Bank of England, with which institution his family has been connected for the greater part of the last century. His mother, Phoebe Harvey, was the eighth daughter of Malachi Harvey, of Shaldon, Devonshire, whose family for generations was engaged in seafaring enterprises, and especially in the Newfoundland trade, in which adventurous business all the direct male members of the family lost their lives. Three houses erected by Malachi Harvey's father for his three sons, over 100 years ago, are still comfortable residences, and one of them is occupied by E. C. Wethey, the father of the subject of this sketch.

A. H. Wethey was educated in private schools until he reached the age of thirteen, when he entered the office of H. R. Harvey, secretary of the Ashton Gate Brewery, Bristol, where he took his first instruction in practical bookkeeping. After a year in this office he entered the employ of Henry L. Worth & Co., wholesale wine and spirit merchants, with whom he remained five years, learning the business in all its branches and becoming an expert accountant. At the age of nineteen he returned to the Ashton Gate Brewery and studied practical brewing and malting under the personal supervision of John Marriott, at that time considered to be at the head of his profession in that part of the country. During this time young Wethey studied chemistry at the School of Mines, taking both practical and theoretical instruction in organic and inorganic chemistry, but making a specialty of the first, as being more important to him in his profession. After remaining under Marriott's care for about sixteen months young Wethey took a position with Wm. Warne, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, as brewer and manager, and remained with him two years, when he accepted a position of brewer and manager for the Torquay Brewing Company, at Torquay, Devonshire. This was a corporation owning considerable hotel and other property, and employed a large number of men. In this responsible position young Wethey came in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and the thought as to whether his occupation was one to be proud of often occurred to him. After two years, during which time his company prospered greatly, young Wethey resigned his position, and after doing some expert work in Cardiff he decided to give up the profession entirely. He spent a few months in England seeking other employment, and came to the United States in August, 1886, landing in New York. He brought with him letters to prominent men in his own profession, but these he determined not to use if other employment could be found, and the letters referred to were never made use of. On reaching New York young Wethey went at once to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms at East Twenty-third street, where he met Mr. R. R. McBurney, its secretary, to whom he presented letters of introduction. Mr. McBurney received him with the greatest kindness, told him where he could find suitable quarters, and made him feel at home in his new surroundings. A day or two later Wethey met Mr. W. F. Lee at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and presented a letter of introduction he had brought for him. Mr. Lee received him kindly and gave him a note to Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, who carried on an assay office and laboratory at 10 Cedar street. This interview led to an immediate engagement, and Wethey remained with Ledoux until October, 1887, when he left New York for the west. During the summer of 1887 Dr. Ledoux went to Europe and spent several weeks, leaving his office in Wethey's charge. In this position Wethey frequently met W. A. Clark, of Butte, Mont., as Clark was shipping considerable quantities of argentiferous copper matte to Liverpool, and payments were made in New York on Ledoux's weights, samples and assays. When Wethey left New York for the west he visited friends in Minneapolis, and found a position with the Northwestern Fuel Company, of St. Paul. He was only there a few weeks, however, when a better position was offered him by W. A. Clark in his Butte office. Wethey accepted this offer and arrived in Butte December 19, 1887, and has remained with Senator Clark ever since. In July, 1888, he became superintendent of the Butte reduction works, and has since been closely identified with it. The works have greatly improved and increased under his care, and his patent roasting furnace for the desulphurization of ores has proved a great success and been widely adopted.

At the present writing, March, 1902, Wethey is Senator Clark's general manager for his Montana enterprises. He is vice-president of the Western Lumber Company, secretary of the Bridger Coal Company, Original Mining Company, Colusa-Parrot Mining & Smelting Company, and an officer in several other companies owned or controlled by Senator Clark. The only office of a public nature that Wethey has held was in 1895, when he was a member of the state board of education under Gov. Rickards.

When Wethey gave up his profession as brewer, etc., in 1886, he determined not only to stop manfacturing liquor for others to drink, but to stop drinking intoxicating liquors himself. He also gave up the use of tobacco at the same time. He has ever since remained a consistent teetotaler and non-smoker, and has endeavored to lead a quiet, Christian life, and in this he has been greatly assisted by his good wife.

Wethey became engaged in the summer of 1887 to Miss Katherine Mason Brown, third daughter of Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, the only son of Rev. Francis Brown, a former president of Dartmouth College; and himself subsequently a professor there, and for fourteen years president of Hamilton College, New York state. Her brother, Rev. Francis Brown, is at this writing the acting president of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. Wethey returned in May, 1888, to New York to claim his bride, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her brother, Rev. F. Brown, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of Madison Square church. The result of the marriage has been a son, Gilman Brown Wethey, born July 2, 1889, who died in the following November; also Phoebe Harvey Wethey, born May 17, 1890; Arthur Harvey Wethey, born March 15, 1892, and Francis Van Vechten Wethey, born July 10, 1893.

BENEDICT WEINGART.—Claiming the fair land of Switzerland as the place of his nativity, and now one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Madison county, and one of the sterling pioneers of the state, Benedict Weingart was born in canton Berne, Switzerland, on February 12, 1832, the eldest of the ten children of Benedict and Mary (Mercer) Weingart, who were lifelong residents of Switzerland. Attending the schools of his canton in his youth, Mr. Weingart also learned the trade of shoemaking from his father, who followed that occupation. Upon attaining his majority he set forth to try his fortunes in America, among strangers, without any knowledge of their language. This action demands courage, fortitude and earnestness of purpose. He first located in Ohio, and worked at his trade until 1860, when he secured a contract for carrying the United States mails between Findlay and Paris-burg, Ohio, which he carried out until 1864, when he became one of the pioneers of Montana.

He made the long journey across the plains with three yoke of cattle and a wagon. On arriving in Virginia City he engaged in freighting until the spring of 1866, when he went to Fort Benton to meet his wife, who had made her western trip by the Missouri river. Making the family home at Spring gulch, Mr. Weingart engaged in handling ore and supplies for the quartz mines. In 1869 he came to Silver Star, and found profitable employment in hauling quartz for the Green Camel lead mine. While thus engaged he took time to locate a portion of his present fine ranch property, which comprises about 800 acres in one body and is located three miles north of Silver Star. It was not long before his ranching demanded all of his attention, and he has ever since continued in its cultivation and improvement, and has developed an attractive home and a well improved property. He raises large crops of hay and grain and fattens cattle for the Butte market. His success has been gratifying, and he is now one of the prosperous and substantial men of the community in which he has made his home for more than three decades. He is also the owner of two quartz mines at Silver Star, and these properties are very promising ones. In politics Mr. Weingart adheres to the Republican party, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church. On May 20, 1858, in Ohio, Mr. Weingart was married with Miss Elizabeth Kurt, who like himself was born in Switzerland. Of their two children a son survives, Alfred, who assists in the management of the homestead ranch.

W. G. WHETSTONE, general manager and secretary of the Gaffney Mercantile Company, at Boulder, Mont., is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place. He was born in Michigan on April 13, 1877, the son of Charles and Mattie (Forler) Whetstone, the latter a daughter of George K. Forler, a prominent Niles merchant. Charles Whetstone conducted a popular hotel in Michigan, and W. G. remained at home attending the public schools until 1893, when, at the age of sixteen years, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business, first with Forler & Spensail, and later with a Mr. Meyers. For the latter house Mr. Whetstone was head clerk and manager.

In 1898 he returned to Michigan and became associated with his father as general manager of the hotel.

As a hotel man he was more than usually successful. The business was very much run down and by superior business sagacity, energy and rare executive ability, and infusing new life into it, he soon built it to a fine paying basis.

In 1900 Mr. Whetstone located in Boulder, Mont., where he at once became connected with the Gaffney Mercantile Company. His untiring and faithful efforts in their behalf soon won their esteem, and secured his rapid advancement. In January, 1901, he was made general manager and secretary of the concern, which position he still retains, and in the duties of which he affords the utmost satisfaction. In 1901, Mr. Whetstone was made a Mason in Boulder Lodge No. 41. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Whetstone is a young man of excellent judgment and keen business sagacity, and he is extremely popular.

CALVIN WEST.—It is a well recognized fact that Park county offers exceptionable advantages for agriculture and stockgrowing, which industries constitute a vital element in the development which has given Montana a foremost place. Mr. West had sufficient appreciation of this fact to prompt him to relinquish effective pedagogic work and identify himself with them. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, on October 11, 1856, one of the five children, four sons and one daughter, of Alexander C. and Mary (Williams) West, natives of Washington county, Pa. His grandfather in the agnatic line was Samuel West, who resided in Virginia, the original American ancestor who came from England as one of William Penn's colony having been his grandfather. Alexander C. West removed to Ohio in 1830, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of Knox county. In his earlier years he had successfully taught school in Mississippi and in 1869 he removed to Henry county, Mo., and was one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the state until his death in 1876.

Calvin West received his preliminary education in the public schools of Missouri, after which he entered the Sedalia (Mo.) Collegiate Institute, and completed a course in the commercial department, graduating in the class of 1879, then remaining on the old homestead until the spring of 1881, where he journeyed to Gallatin county, Mont. Here he was successfully engaged in pedagogic work until 1893, when he located on Fall creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, and became a rancher in partnership with Charles A. Shorthill, to whom individual reference is made hereafter. The firm now has 760 acres of arable land, 200 acres under effective cultivation, excellent crops of hay and grain being secured. They raise both cattle and hogs, giving preference to shorthorn cattle and wintering from sixty to 100 head. The ranch is eligibly situated fifteen miles south of Livingston and is finely supplied with water for irrigation. Mr. West is a young man of intellectuality and executive ability, progressive in his methods and retaining the respect of all who know him. He manifests lively interest in religious and educational work and the advancement and well-being of his county.

ANDREW J. WHITE.—Coming from stanch old Colonial stock, meriting consideration as a pioneer of Montana, holding a position of distinction in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in other fraternal associations, Andrew J. White has led a life of marked activity and usefulness, and is one of the representative citizens of Montana's metropolis. He was born in Calais, Washington county, Vt., on January 18, 1832. His father, Jacob White, born in Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., was a carpenter and bridge builder and prominently identified with railroad bridge construction in various sections of the Union. His father, John White, was born in Londonderry, N. H., and he had a brother who was actively engaged in the war of 1812. The maiden name of the mother of Andrew J. White was Clara Porter, and she was born in Danvers, Mass., the daughter of Israel Porter, whose first American ancestors settled in historic old Salem, Mass. Jacob and Clara (Porter) White had six children, two of whom are now living, Andrew Jackson White being the second.

The early education of Andrew J. White was received in public schools and he continued his studies until he was twenty years old, paying particular attention to civil engineering. After his school days Mr. White was associated with his father in the construction of railroad bridges and thus continued until he was twenty-eight years old, his operations being principally in Vermont and New Hampshire for the first two years of his practical work, in which he became an individual contractor. In 1856 he removed to Illinois and engaged in contracting and here he was elected county surveyor of McDonough county. There Mr. White made his home until 1864, when he started forth on that journey across the plains which gave him title to be one of the pioneers of Montana. He drove an ox-team and experienced no trouble from the Indians. Mr. White arrived in Virginia City on July 27 and was engaged in contracting and building for two years, after which he was prospecting for some time. In 1868, as foreman, he built the old court house in Deer Lodge, then the capital of Deer Lodge county, which included the present counties of Silver Bow and Powell. In 1868 Mr. White made the voyage down the Missouri river from Jefferson island to Sioux City, with a flatboat. From Sioux City he went to Ohio, where his family then resided. In that state he was employed to take charge of the construction of a tram road at a coal mine, and became superintendent of the mine. In 1870 Mr. White removed with his family to Afton, Iowa, and carried on contracting and bridge building until 1879. In 1873 he was elected county surveyor of Union county and did important work for some years. He located in Butte, Mont., where he has since maintained his home, in 1879, and he was a prominent contractor here until 1890, at which time he practically retired from active business, though his official positions in fraternal organizations have demanded his attention and the exercise of his marked executive ability.

Mr. White is one of the prominent and popular members of the Odd Fellows, with which order he has been identified for twenty-six years. In 1886 he was elected grand secretary and grand scribe of the grand lodge of Montana, and in this dual office he has since served consecutively. When twenty-one years of age Mr. White became a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, to the advancement of whose interests he has contributed in a large measure. He is now the chief of records and collector of wampum of this order. In politics he gives allegiance to the Democratic party. On March 8, 1855, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Kate Day, who was born in Ohio. Their children are: Clara, born January 16, 1856; Nellie, born December 29, 1857, died October 19, 1860; Flora, born October 4, 1860, died April 3, 1890;

Seymour, born May 31, 1863; Clarence, February 26, 1870; Mortimer A., August 25, 1874. None of them are married.

GEORGE F. WHITE.—Among the pioneers of Montana and one of the native sons of the northwest, Mr. George F. White is recognized as one of the leading citizens and business men of Madison county, which he has represented with distinction in the legislature. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, on November 29, 1858, the son of Peter White, a native of Pennsylvania. A blacksmith by trade, he removed from his native state to Ohio, where he enlisted as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and served in the command of Gen. Zachariah Taylor. Returning to Ohio after the war, he returned to Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1849, when he started as one of the historic band of "Forty-niners" that opened up the gold fields of California. He came overland to Salt Lake City, Utah, arrived there early in 1850, and then abandoned his westward journey and continued his residence in Utah until 1863. In 1864 he came to Montana, locating at Nevada City, where he engaged in mining, and also followed his trade and operated a sawmill. In his later years he gave entire attention to mining. He died in Madison county, an honored pioneer, in 1884. In Salt Lake City he was known to Brigham Young and other prominent Latter-Day Saints, as the "little Gentile blacksmith." He was a fine workman and the year before the memorable Mountain Meadow massacre he made more than $2,000 worth of spades, plowshares, saws, etc., for the unfortunate victims of that tragic event. In 1854, at Draperville, Utah, he married Miss Susan Terry, born in Canada, whither both her father and grandfather had emigrated from the United States, where they were born. While in Canada they were converted to Mormonism and removed to Nauvoo, Ill., where Joseph Smith first established the Mormon neadquarters, and the maternal grandfather of Mr. White was one of those who crossed the plains to Utah and assisted in founding Zion, or Salt Lake City. Peter and Susan White had five sons and three daughters, of whom George was second.

George F. White was a typical child of the plains, and without school advantages in his youth, he learned the alphabet by rudely marking the letters with charcoal on the hearthstone of his cabin home. He has been one of the world's workers, and has gained a broad fund of information by observation which effectively supplements his meagre education. He was but ten years old when his parents removed to Montana, and when thirteen years old he began trapping in the Madison valley, later manufacturing charcoal and cutting timber and wood for the Heckley Company, at Glendale. In 1881 he engaged in freighting with an outfit of two four-horse teams, and freighted to the various mining districts in this section for one year, after which he took up a ranch which he conducted for a year. In 1883 he built an arastra at Rochester, the plant having a thirty-two-feet overshot wheel. In 1885 he sold this property and erected another arastra four miles farther up the gulch which, in company with his brother, he still owns.

In 1888 Mr. White and William Owsley erected a quartz mill, later selling his interest to his partner. He then traveled in different sections in search of a location for nearly a year, but returned to Twin Bridges, where he bought the store of Lott Brothers and also that of the Pomona Company, and here he has since conducted a large mercantile business. In 1895 Mr. White erected a fine brick store, undoubtedly the finest business block in the county. In 1897 he erected a similar building on an adjoining lot, and the upper floor of both buildings is a commodious and attractive public hall, 26x102 feet in size, one of the best auditoriums in the state. He owns other valuable realty, improved and unimproved, and is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Twin Bridges. He owns valuable mining claims, and is now making a specialty of the handling of mining properties and promoting their development. He sold the Thistle mine to Butte capitalists, as did he also the Bobtail, while he now holds an option on the Noble mine, which has already yielded half a million dollars.

In politics Mr. White has been an unswerving Democrat, and his qualifications for office gained recognition in 1900, when he was nominated as a representative of Madison county in the Seventh legislature of Montana. He was successful at the polls and proved himself a wise and conservative legislator. He was chairman of the printing committee and held membership on the important committees of appropriations, internal improvements, state boards and officers, and state institutions. Largely through his influence an appropriation of $60,500 was secured for the state orphans' home at Twin Bridges. In the legislative dead-lock in the election of United States senator, Mr. White, as a Democrat, vigorously supported H. L. Frank, and he had the distinction of casting the deciding vote which conferred the senatorial toga on Hon. Paris Gibson, his vote being transferred to Mr. Gibson upon Mr. Frank's withdrawal from the contest. At Butte, Mont., in 1891, Mr. White was married to Miss Annie Miles, born in Litchfield, Ill., but who was reared and educated in Kansas City, where she was graduated from the St. Theresa convent. Through a collateral line she is connected with the old Jameson family of Boston, the original representatives of which settled there in 1647. On the maternal side she is a cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished author and diplomat. Mr. and Mrs. White have three sons,—George M., born in 1893; Erving, born in 1897, and Clair, born in 1899.

JOHN F. WHITE.—Among the native sons of Montana who have become prominently identified with her industrial activities is Mr. White, whose father is one of the honored pioneers of the state and one to whom individual reference is consistently made on other pages of this work, in a sketch to which we would direct attention in this connection for data concerning the genealogy of our subject. John F. White was born in Gallatin county, one of the most beautiful sections of the state, on August 27, 1869. His parents are John and Pamley (Roberts) White. His early scholastic advantages were such as were afforded in the somewhat primitive, but none the less effective, pioneer schools, and he continued to assist in the work of the homestead ranch until 1890, when he bought a tract of 160 acres, which is now a part of his present fine ranch property of 550 acres the accretions having been made by the purchase of adjoining tracts. The entire ranch is under effective irrigation, and Mr. White secures large yields of wheat, oats, barley and hay, while he also raises fine road horses, though not on an extensive scale. He is essentially alert and progressive in his methods, which are directed with discrimination and judgment, and has not been denied that success which is his just due.

He has made excellent improvements on his ranch, and is held in the highest esteem in the community which has represented the field of his energetic labors. His pleasant home is located two and one-fourth miles south of the village of Manhattan, which is his postoffice address. The water used in the irrigation of his farm is secured from the West Gallatin river and the supply is ever adequate to meet emergencies and regular demands. His attractive residence is surrounded by fine shade trees and substantial barns, a fine new granary and other well equipped outbuildings all indicate the success which has attended his efforts. Mr. White takes a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community and has served for three years as a member of the board of school trustees. His political proclivities are strongly in favor of the Republican party, of whose cause he is an active supporter. In addition to his ranching industry he has a fine threshing machine, of the most modern and approved design, and has operated this in seasons since 1890, the outfit being in demand over a quite extensive radius of country, for he has threshed as high as 70,000 bushels of grain in one season. On February 1, 1894, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Icy May Lemon, born in Missouri, the daughter of James and Texana (Hamblett) Lemon, likewise natives of Missouri, whence they came to Montana in 1878, locating near Salesville, Gallatin county, where the father has since been extensively engaged in farming, and one of the representative men of the county. In his family are seven children, of whom Mrs. White was the second. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. White died in infancy.

JOHN WESTON.—Incumbent of the office of county clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county and standing as one of the progressive men identified with the industrial life of Montana, John Weston merits consideration. He is a native of the good old Hoosier state, born in Harrison county, Ind., on February 1, 1848, the second of the seven children of Willison and Phoebe (Wright) Weston, both of whom were born in Indiana, where they passed their lives, the father being there engaged in merchandising and milling for many years. He was a son of Jacob Weston, who removed from Lancaster county, Pa., to Indiana in the early days, as one of its pioneers. John Weston supplemented the education received in the public schools by a course of study in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and after technical training in law he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1867, when but nineteen years of age. He was thereafter identified with the abstracting business, connected with a firm of extensive operations. In 1882 Mr. Weston removed to Manitoba, where he was variously engaged until June 13, 1887, when he came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was for some time retained in various capacities in railroad work. Later he was five years the chief clerk of the Lexington Mining Company. He then went to the Kootenai mining district for a time, but returned to Butte and entered the employ of the Anaconda Company. He was also engaged in mining operations at Camp creek, and, by the kindness of the late Marcus Daly, was enabled to attain gratifying success, but by unusual hard luck eventually lost all he had thus acquired. He has since made large investments in mining properties, and is one-half owner of the Pappoose mine, in Silver Bow county.

Mr. Weston was a Populist. In 1896 he was elected to the office of clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county, and served during 1897-8, and, after an interregnum of two years, was again elected in November, 1900, for a term of two years. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On August 10, 1886, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Weston was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Cox, who was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. In their family are four children: Marian Cox Weston, Catherine Cox Weston, John Cox Weston and Clare Cox Weston.

THOMAS KENT is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born January 3, 1842. He is one of the eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of Samuel Kent, of Pennsylvania, where his mother, Mary Brown, was also born. His grandfather was Jacob Kent, a native of Germany, who came to America in early life with his father. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Brown, of Maryland, who removed from that state into Pennsylvania, taking with him about sixty negro slaves, all of whom he set free in the early 'twenties. One of them, however, refused to accept his freedom and remained with Mr. Brown until his death.

In 1852 Mr. Kent's father removed with his family to Iowa, and made that state his home until his death in 1860, conducting successfully a large farm and extensive speculations in cattle, horses and sheep. Mr. Kent himself spent his early life in Iowa, attending the public schools and working on the farm. In 1860 he removed to Nebraska, where he remained two years trading and carrying on various kinds of business. He then returned to Iowa and remained until the spring of 1864. March 24 of that year he started with a four-horse team for Montana. He found the trip full of adventure and enjoyment. Arriving at North Platte he intended to go up White Tail Deer creek, but hearing that the Indians were bad in that district he took another course, and after traveling about 120 miles around, came up the Dry Fork of Powder river and by Big Horn mountains. As the country was covered with buffalo he frequently found it necessary to turn his cattle and horses into a corral made of the wagons to prevent the buffalo from stampeding his train. There were 125 wagons, with James Bozeman as captain. Mr. Bozeman took charge at North Platte, and said at the start: "I want none but brave men, as we are going through a hard country, and the cowards had better stay back." After crossing the Big Horn Mr. Kent saw a number of Crow Indians, and met two Frenchmen with whom the Indians had made an exchange of outfits, very much to the advantage of the Indians, the Frenchmen, in fact, not being consulted about the exchange. His party had the Frenchmen in company, and a few miles above Clark's Fork fell in with the Indians and compelled them to restore the outfits they had so unceremoniously taken. Below Clark's Fork they were obliged to let their wagons down the mountains by ropes. They arrived in Virginia City July 27, 1864, and Mr. Kent went to work for James Gamble, on Stinking Water. After six months farming and freighting in this locality, he returned to Alder gulch, and for the next eighteen months successfully engaged in mining. He then joined the stampede to Last Chance and later that to Blackfoot. Afterward he went successively to Bed Rock, Belly-Up and California gulch, then to Yellowstone, where he spent the winter in hunting, getting together some 700 big wolf skins. The following year he spent in trapping and prospecting, then located at Mission Creek agency, where he spent six years in the service of the government. He then engaged in

Thomas Kent

trading with the Indians on a large scale, and at a profit of more than one hundred dollars a day. In 1878 he took up the ranch he now occupies, covering nearly 1,200 acres, and engaged in cattle raising, afterward having at one time more than 25,000 sheep. He experienced, of course, many of the ups and downs of the business, having in one season as many as 500 fine horses stolen from him. Mr. Kent is now farming in a general way, with about 1,000 acres of excellent land, well irrigated and under vigorous cultivation, raising mainly timothy, blue joint and alfalfa.

On April 10, 1874, Mr. Kent was married to "The White Shield," now called "Mary Kent," daughter of "Old White Head," chief of the Crow tribe of Indians. The fruit of this union was five daughters, who mingle freely among the best classes of citizens in the neighborhood, and are well esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Kent himself is acknowledged to be one of the most useful and substantial men of Montana. His ranch is a model of thrift and taste in all its appointments, and he has the cordial regard of his fellowmen, who have at times solicited him, without success, to serve them in various official capacities. One incident in his busy life has made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. In 1873, when the Sioux Indians were on the war path, Dr. Frost and two other men and two women and a baby were killed by the savages in his presence, and he helped to bring in the bodies for burial. In fraternal relations Mr. Kent belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN WHITE.—No uncertain valuation is to be placed on compilations which touch in any degree the pioneer history of the great northwest, and in records perpetuated as are those in this work will be found for all time data which will be cumulative in value as the years fall into the abyss of time and the pioneers here represented have been gathered to their fathers. Among the sterling pioneers of Montana is Mr. White, and England was the place of his nativity, for he was born in County Cornwall on New Year's day, 1841, and, though he has passed practically his entire life in the United States, he inherited many of the sturdy characteristics which have made the Cornishman a power wherever he has been located. His parents, William and Margaret Ann White, were likewise born in Cornwall, of stanch old Cornish lineage, and of their fourteen children, John was the fifth in order of birth. William White was a farmer in his native country, but, believing that better opportunities for individual accomplishment were afforded in America, he brought his family to the United States in 1843, his son John then being only two years old. After a short stay in Pennsylvania they removed to Illinois, locating in Guilford, Jo Daviess county, where Mr. White was engaged in farming until his death, on May 5, 1861, and his wife also died in that state on November 10, 1861.

John White received a public school education in Illinois and early became inured to work on the homestead farm, his father having been one of the pioneers of the county, educational advantages were not maintained at the high standard of the later years. Mr. White assisted in the carrying on of the homestead farm until 1864, when he set forth for Montana with a horse team and encountering no serious difficulties on the long trip, safely reached Bannack, the original capital of the territory, and continued on to Virginia City in Alder gulch, then the great center of placer mining in Montana. After a short time spent in Virginia City he went to the Madison valley and passed the winter, and was employed in the mines of Alder gulch during the following summer. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Illinois, making the journey on a saddle horse. While he had no encounters with Indians, parties both preceding and following his company were by no means as fortunate. He passed the winter in Illinois, and the next May again started for Montana, accompanied by his wife, to whom he had been united in marriage in 1863. The trip was made with two yoke of oxen and a yoke of cows, while several extra cows were driven through. There were only three wagons in the train and thus the danger from attack by the Indians was intensified. The little company came up the North Platte river to Fort Laramie, Wyo., from which point the Indians of the Sioux tribe were just departing after having made a treaty with the government. There were several thousand of them assembled at the fort.

Mr. White and his little party continued their journey to the Black Hills region, and at Brown Spring they overtook a large train with which they had previously encamped, and discovered that trouble of some order was menacing, as the train was corralled, with the cattle in the center. Mr.

White's party made haste to join the larger company and they remained in corral for two days, the Indians having attacked the emigrants to secure their stock. In the conflict seven men were killed, besides the captain or wagon boss, and when his body was found, just as the train was about to continue on its way, it was discovered that he had been beheaded by the Indians, and the train tarried long enough to bury the body of the unfortunate man, and came onward to their destination. Mr. White came through the Gallatin valley and located on the Madison river, about seven miles from Gallatin City, and here engaged in stockraising. He thus continued operations until 1881, when he sold his original ranch property and purchased his present homestead, then known as the Joseph Kent ranch. He has a finely improved and well equipped estate of 540 acres, and practically the entire tract is under effective irrigation and devoted principally to the raising of wheat, oats and barley, of which cereals magnificent crops are yielded, the peculiarly fertile land having given as high as ninety-six bushels of oats to the acre. Upon the ranch is a large and attractive residence of modern architectural design and equipments, while all other permanent improvements are of the best order, showing the owner to be a discriminating and progressive business man.

Mr. White is a member of the Montana Pioneers' Association, and takes a deep interest in its affairs. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and is honored not only as one of the pioneers of Gallatin county, but as a man of signal integrity in all the relations of life. He has been in somewhat impaired health for a number of years, but has not ceased to maintain active supervision of his farm and other interests. He also owns a fine residence in the city of Bozeman, where the family pass the winter months and the children are afforded superior educational advantages. On June 15, 1863, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Pamley Roberts, who, like himself, was born in Cornwall, England, she being the daughter of Matthew and Charity (Waters) Roberts, both natives of Cornwall, where the father was engaged in mining. He came with his family to the United States in 1846, locating in Lafayette county, Wis., where he passed the remainder of his days, passing away in June, 1871, his devoted and cherished wife dying in 1886. They became the parents of fifteen children, of whom ten attained maturity. Of the children we enter the following brief record: Ida May is deceased; John F. is individually mentioned elsewhere in this work; Matthew W. resides at Manhattan, Mont.; Harry, who was educated at Valparaiso, Ind., remains on the old homestead; and Walter, who was educated in the same city as his brother, has a farm adjoining the parental homestead; he married Miss Frances Gertrude Roland, daughter of Hon. W. A. Roland, a member of the state legislature from Gallatin county in the last general assembly.

ADOLPH WETZSTEIN.—Holding high rank among the developers and builders of Montana, both in mining and mercantile lines, Adolph Wetzstein, of Butte, has won his place by substantial service to the people in his various avenues of activity. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1865, the son of Max B. and Adeline Wetzstein, natives of Germany, where they were born in 1832. They came to the United States when they were young, and are now prominent residents of Cincinnati, where the father has been engaged in business since 1856. Mr. Wetzstein was educated in his native city, and in 1883 came to Montana, locating at Livingston, where he was connected with his brother, Mentor, in the wholesale liquor business, but gave the greater part of his time and attention to mining industries. He was one of the "originals" at Cook City, and has still considerable property there. He was also one of the first to invade the Coeur d'Alene district, and his holdings in that territory promise to be in time very valuable. At Thompson Falls, Idaho, he started a wholesale liquor business in partnership with Mr. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Wetzstein, but after a short time sold his interest and returned to Livingston. In the 'eighties he developed a fine marble quarry near Gardiner, Mont., which he still owns, and which will be of great aid in the future development of the state. In 1894 he started a lawsuit against the Boston and Montana Company for a fourth interest in the Comanche mine. This suit, which is still pending, involves millions of dollars and has become famous. Mr. Wetzstein identified himself with the wholesale liquor business soon after his arrival in Montana, but his principal efforts in the way of business have been in the direction of developing mines. He has extensive mining interests in various parts of the state and he is well known among mining men, who are his friends by hundreds, as men are in other walks of life.

In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1896 was the candidate of his party on the legislative ticket of Silver Bow county, but in that year the Republicans had no show in the state, and the ticket was beaten. On April 11, 1894, he was married to Miss Fannie Shoenburg, of San Francisco, Cal., a native of Oregon City, Ore., and directly connected with prominent families in San Francisco and Portland on both sides of her house.

STEPHEN WHITE.—As one of the pioneers of Montana, one who witnessed some of the most sanguinary Indian tragedies in its history, and one who suffered many hardships in those days of toil, vicissitude and danger, Stephen White can now contrast those thrilling experiences with the peaceful surroundings of his present comfortable home in Gallatin county. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., on August 22, 1854, the son of an Englishman, William White, who came to the United States about 1850, located in Illinois and engaged in farming until his death in 1862. Ten children survived him, all of whom attained mature years. Until 1866 Stephen White remained on the Illinois homestead, then started for Montana. The trip was made with ox teams, three wagons forming the nucleus of the train, but they were joined by others en route. When they arrived on Powder river they had their first skirmish with hostile Indians, the train guard having one man wounded by a shot. The wagon boss had gone ahead in search of a camping place and not returning, the captain sent forward a searching party of twelve men. This was surrounded by Indians and five of them were killed. The train then waited three days and was joined by other teams until there were 300 wagons. Then they went out to recover the bodies of the emigrants who had been killed and the first day found and buried three. The next day they discovered the body of the wagon boss, horribly mutilated, with the head cut off, and also two other bodies. These they buried with simple funeral rites. As the train moved on other bodies of murdered plainsmen were found, but they experienced no further trouble, and arrived safely at Gallatin, having taken the Bozeman cutoff. Mr. White at once engaged in stockraising which he has continued quite successfully. His home ranch comprises 640 acres, upon which he has a fine residence and commodious outbuildings. In 1899 he purchased the Comfort ranch of 320 acres, all under irrigation, six miles from Bozeman. This property is devoted principally to stockraising, and he usually winters between 200 and 300 cattle, Herefords being his favorite breed. He also raises horses for his own use. On July 18, 1888, he was married to Miss Lenora Thompson, daughter of Milton D. and Nancy (Pilcher) Thompson, natives of Ohio. They had both come to Illinois when they were children with their parents. Here they remained after their marriage until 1864, when they started for Montana, stopping a few months in Missouri on their way. They came with ox teams, had no difficulty with the Indians and arrived in Virginia City in September, 1864. One month later they came to Helena, where Mr. Thompson conducted a grocery business for two years. The family then returned east for two years, and in 1869 came back to Montana via Fort Benton. They came from Fort Benton by coaches, through a country swarming with Indians, from whom they received annoyances, but suffered no fatalities. They remained in Helena a number of years, Mr. Thompson engaging in mining operations, and later passing twelve years in Jefferson City. He is now, at the venerable age of eighty, making his home with his son on the Madison river. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children, Jesse, Elden and an infant.

J. A. WIEDERHOLD.—In the make-up of her social fabric Montana is not lacking in the sturdy German element which has ever been a powerful factor in the advancement of legitimate industry and the maintenance of law and good government. One of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, J. A. Wiederhold, claims the German empire as his fatherland, though he has passed the greater portion of his life in the United States. He was born in the old town of Hersfeld, on the banks of the river Fulda in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, on January 8, 1859. His father, Conrad Wiederhold, was born in the same place in 1833, and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilhart, is also a native of Germany, having been born in 1837. They now make their home near Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., where they located upon their emigration to America in 1877. The father is there devoting his attention to farming and stockraising and is a prosperous citizen.

J. A. Wiederhold attended the excellent schools of his native town until the removal of the family to America where he completed his education in the public schools of Geneseo, Ill. Thereafter he assisted in the operations of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when, in 1882, he cast in his lot with Montana, coming to Twin Bridges, Madison county, and being identified with farming and cattleraising in that locality until 1889, when he located on his present ranch on Dog creek and in proximity to the Bear Paw mountains, being twenty-four miles southeast of the village of Big Sandy, which is his postoffice address. The place is well improved and comprises 640 acres, and here is carried on diversified farming and the raising of cattle and horses of high grade.

Prosperity has attended the efforts of the proprietor and he is enthusiastic in his expressions in regard to the industrial advantages of Montana. As a stalwart supporter of the Republican party he takes a lively and active interest in local affairs of political nature and fraternally he still retains membership in Charter Oak Lodge No. 87, M. W. of A., in the city of Peoria, Ill. On November 24, 1892, at Peoria, Ill., Mr. Wiederhold was united in marriage to Miss Anna Faber, who was there born on November 23, 1860, the daughter of J. F. Faber, who long conducted successful merchandising and is now living retired. Mr. Wiederhold and his estimable wife have two children: John Frederick, born on August 21, 1893; and Margaret, born on October 12, 1899.

ALMON J. WILCOMB.—One of the progressive and capable young business men of the state and who is holding the responsible position of cashier of the Twin Bridges Bank, a solid financial institution, Almon J. Wilcomb has passed the greater portion of his life in Montana, where his father was an honored pioneer. Mr. Wilcomb was born in Thornton, Grafton county, N. H., on April 10, 1865, and descended from old Colonial stock. His father, Eben Wilcomb, was likewise a native of New Hampshire, who was educated in that state and the city of Boston, Mass., where, in 1845, he took up his residence and was engaged in merchandising until 1849, when he joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the gold fields of California. In company with his brother he made the trip by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco before there was a single house erected to mark the site of that populous city. He remained in California until 1851, when, on account of the ill health of his brother, he accompanied him to the east. From 1851 until 1864 he operated a trading boat on the Mississippi river, selling the business in 1864 and returning to New Hampshire. He resided at Concord until 1872, when he came to Montana and located at the mouth of Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining until 1876, when he began ranching in Beaverhead valley, where he now has his home, and is one of the influential men of Madison county. His father, Joseph Wilcomb, was born in Massachusetts, served as a private in a Massachusetts regiment during the war of 1812, and died in 1860. The wife of Eben Thornton was, before her marriage, Clara C. Page. She was born in Thornton, N. H., the daughter of Maj. Osgood Page, a major in the state militia and an influential man of that state, serving two terms in its legislature. A number of the family served in the Revolution and the war of 1812, and the lineage traces back to Col. Samuel Page, a member of the Continental congress who rendered valiant service in the Revolutionary war.

Almon J. Wilcomb was but seven years old at the time of the removal of the family to Montana in the fall of 1872. After securing such educational advantages as were afforded here he went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended the Southwestern Normal Institute, and was graduated with the class of 1887. In 1889 he completed a course of study in a business college at Sedalia, Mo. Returning to Montana in the summer of 1890 he accompanied an engineering corps on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. In September, 1890, he secured a position in the banking house of Hall & Bennett, at Virginia City, and there remained until the fall of 1898, when the firm organized the Bank of Twin Bridges and placed Mr. Wilcomb in charge as cashier, and this incumbency he has since retained. He has shown himself a capable executive and financier, and the bank is enjoying marked prestige and receiving a representative support.

In politics Mr. Wilcomb gives his support to the Republican party, and as secretary of the Republican central committee of Madison county he takes an active interest in the party's welfare, but his business responsibilities have been such as to render it impossible for him to consider political preferment. Fraternally he is identified with Beaverhead Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which he is a member. Mr. Wilcomb is financially interested in a fine cattle ranch of 1,600 acres and also is in the meat business in both Twin Bridges and Rochester. In 1894 Mr. Wilcomb was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, born in Virginia City, Mont., where her father, H. S. Gilbert, settled in early pioneer days. Mr. Gilbert has been one of the leading men of Madison county, prominent in politics, and has served several terms as county treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcomb have a pleasant home in Twin Bridges, where a western hospitality is ever in evidence.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.—This honored pioneer of Montana and prosperous farmer of Missoula county comes of sterling old New England stock. He was born in Franklin county, Vt., near Swanton Falls, on December 26, 1841, the son of Joseph and Roanna (Buck) Williams, both natives of Massachusetts, whence they removed to Vermont, and there passed the residue of their lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Their two sons were Charles E. and Alonzo. Charles E. Williams was reared on the old homestead in Vermont, with such educational privileges as were given in the public schools. In 1858, at the age of seventeen years, he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth for a number of years, though absent much of the time engaged in driving freight teams from Leavenworth to New Mexico, Colorado and Oregon, and while in this employment he met with many vicissitudes and extraordinary experiences, he escaped many serious encounters with the Indians.

In 1862 he went to Portland, Ore., and passed the winter, in the spring joining the rush of goldseekers to the mines near Boise, Idaho, and there engaged in mining until 1865, when the discovery of gold in the Blackfeet district of Montana led to a stampede of miners to that section which Mr. Williams joined, but came only as far as Helena, and then engaged in mining in Tucker gulch, on Eldorado bar and in Basin gulch, owning one of the best mines in the last locality. He thereafter made Helena his home for some time, and engaged in buying and selling horses, purchasing his stock in the Walla Walla country, and also trading with the Indians about Fort McLeod. In 1881 Mr. Williams came to Missoula county, bringing one of the very first thoroughbred horses brought into this section of the Union. With this animal he won the purse of $1,500 offered for the best horse brought into the state, the competition being determined by a speed contest in Helena in 1876, the event creating much excitement throughout the territory and attracting widespread attention.

Upon arriving in Missoula county Mr. Williams located a ranch on Rattlesnake creek, two and one-half miles northeast of Missoula, and here he now has a finely-improved and valuable place comprising 300 acres, devoted principally to the raising of fruit and hay. On the ranch are more than 6,000 fruit trees, and here also are raised annually about 100 tons of hay. Mr. Williams has been one of the foremost in demonstrating the possibilities of fruit culture in this section, and the results have been gratifying in the extreme, while his success has encouraged others to aid in the development of this important branch of industry. For some time Mr. Williams gave special attention to the breeding of horses of high grade, but in 1890 he disposed of his thoroughbred and standardbred stock to the late Marcus Daly. In his political proclivities Mr. Williams espouses the cause of the Democratic party, but he has not taken an active political part and has never aspired to official preferment. On December 17, 1877, at Helena, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Jennie Carr, born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of William W. Carr, one of the early settlers in Helena and who is now engaged in ranching on Deep creek, in Cascade county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son, Edward, who was born on February 3, 1883, and who is now at the parental home.

JAMES C. WIGMORE.—Madison county is favored in having enlisted in the prosecution of her industrial enterprises men of distinctive energy and business ability, and among them Mr. Wigmore has a high position. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on April 8, 1855, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Hurley) Wigmore, the former of whom was likewise born in St. Lawrence county, where he was first a farmer and later a hotel keeper. His wife was born in Wales, whence her parents emigrated to the United States when she was a child. Of the family of seven children, James C. Wigmore was the second. He attended the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he began his independent career by securing work on a farm. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, and was identified with agricultural enterprises for two years, after which he went to Chicago, and secured a position with the Armour Packing & Provision Company for one year, when he cast in his lot with Montana, arriving in this state in 1880. He forthwith became identified with the ranching industry in the Madison valley, and in 1885 purchased 320 acres of land in this locality, his present ranch. It is most eligibly located, and has an excellent water right, through the medium of which effective irrigation is insured.

Mr. Wigmore is engaged in diversified farming, raises grain and hay in large quantities and also devotes special attention to cattle and fine horses. In 1899 he erected a fine two-story brick residence on his ranch, which is commodious and of pleasing architectural design and recognized as one of the most attractive ranch homes in the county. It is located three miles south of the village of Twin Bridges, his postoffice address. All other improvements on the place are of the best order. In politics he is stanchly in line as a supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and fraternally is identified with Knights of the Maccabees. On October 19, 1885, Mr. Wigmore was united in marriage with Miss Lilly Richmond, who was born in Madison county, Mont., the daughter of Reuben Richmond, who was born in Kentucky and became a pioneer of Montana in 1863. In his earlier years he taught school, and during the pioneer epoch in this state was occupied in mining and blacksmithing. Mr. and Mrs. Wigmore have seven children, Mary C., Inez B., Guy, Joy P., Blanche I., Dewey and Russell R.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, in his pleasant home, near Salesville, Gallatin county, Mont., is surrounded by all that makes life worth living, and it is a matter worthy of note that there are few eastern localities more attractive or bearing more indications of genuine Montana prosperity. But our subject is a pioneer who has earned all of this, as the following sketch of his life amply testifies, the story of a man who, on September 15, 1865, came to the territory with his wife, one child, three yoke of oxen, two cows and sixty cents in money. He was born in Giles county, Va., August 7, 1843, the son of John Burke and Mary E. (Hale) Williams, both born, reared and educated in Virginia, as were the paternal and maternal grandfathers, Williams and Hale. The great-grandfather, Burke, came from Ireland to America in Colonial days, and John Burke Williams, the father of our subject, had a cousin named Thomas Kirk, who was an active participant in the Mexican war. In 1846 John Burke Williams removed, with his family, to Livingston county, Mo., where he continued to make his home until his death, in 1853. While a farmer by occupation, he was a man of superior education, had taught school for a number of years, and had been a captain in the Virginia militia. The widow, and mother of our subject, remained on the Missouri homestead until her death, in 1885, at the age of eighty years.

John W. Williams, one of a family of six sons and six daughters, passed his school days in Missouri, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service under Col. Clark, having been mustered in at Spring Hill, Livingston county. Subsequently he went to the southern part of the state and joined the command under Gen. Leonidas Polk. He participated in the battle of Lexington, but owing to physical disability returned home, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and remained in Livingston county until 1865, when he came, by ox team, to Montana. The route of the party was from Salt Lake and Green river, via Soda Springs, and on several occasions they were placed in peril by threatened attacks from Indians; but they came through without fatalities, arriving at Alder gulch September 15, 1865. At this point Mr. Williams remained six weeks and then removed to Twin Bridges, passed the succeeding two years engaged in farming, returned to Alder gulch, and in April, 1869, came to the Gallatin valley. Here he secured a homestead at Elk Grove, two and one-half miles below Salesville, which he profitably conducted until 1888. He then disposed of this property and purchased land at the mouth of West Gallatin canyon. He has a tract of 560 acres, on which his residence is located, thoroughly irrigated, and 640 acres additional lying one mile west. Both ranches are devoted to the cultivation

J. W. Williams

of cereals and for purposes of pasturage. On the upper section Mr. Williams has seventy-five head of horses, some of which are fine specimens of trotting stock, in which he is deeply interested.

On February 18, 1864, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Margaret J. Cooper, of Livingston county, Mo., a daughter of Charles Cooper, a native of Ohio. Her mother was Emeline Campbell, of Kentucky, and her father a farmer, but also engaged in the livery business. He served one year in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price, and was taken prisoner and confined at St. Louis for eight months. Some four or five hours after his return home he was called to the door of his residence and killed. This was in 1863. One of the assassins had followed him from St. Louis, but as about thirty shots were fired into the house it was impossible to identify the actual murderer. His wife, formerly Mrs. Kirk, was struck in the neck by a bullet, but not seriously wounded.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born nine children, viz: Mary E., now Mrs. C. W. Overstreet, a sketch of her husband appearing on another page; Charles B., in the Canadian northwest; Ira T., a farmer, residing near home, as is James F., another brother; Eva, now Mrs. Dudley, residing at Gebo; Paul, Edith, Lora and Maggie, at home.

Mr. Williams is an influential citizen of Gallatin county, and is held in the highest estimation. He served a term of four years as county commissioner, and has efficiently filled the office of school trustee for many years.

GEORGE WOODWORTH.—It is from the life record of the sterling pioneers that will be gleaned the material for the future historian of Montana; and in the memoirs of this volume, all the essential data gathered during the lifetime of this distinctive class, the student of history and the historian will find a wealth of information collated to repay them for their search. Mr. Woodworth belongs to that class of "old-timers" who cast their lot with Montana in the year 1865, and is now known as one of the successful stockgrowers of Beaverhead county. Mr. Woodworth takes just pride in claiming the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Williams county, Ohio, August 31, 1845, being the seventh in a family of nine children, of whom eight are now living. His parents, Josiah and Maria (Snow) Woodworth, were born in the state of New York, whence they removed to Ohio as early as 1835, the father becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state, and where both passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. The educational advantages of George Woodworth were such as could be had in the public schools of that early day. On laying aside his text books he continued to devote his attention to farm work, but also became identified with the manufacturing of pearl ash, an industry of importance in that section in early days. In the year 1865 on the first day of March he left Bryan, Ohio, and started on the long journey across the plains of Montana, proceeding by rail as far as Grinnel, Iowa, the then terminus of the road. From Grinnell he traveled by stage to Fort Kearney, Neb., thence to Denver by mule train under the protection of friendly Pawnee Indians, who, having donned Uncle Sam's uniforms, had volunteered to go under the direction of a captain of the regular army, and give battle to the more warlike Sioux.

He arrived in Denver in April, and continued his journey by stage to Salt Lake City, paying $200 for his transportation, requiring ten days and nights on the road. He remained in the Mormon capital for a few days and then purchased saddle horses and a pack horse, with which he continued to his destination, arriving in Virginia City, Mont., early in May, having completed the journey in seventy days, then considered quick time. Shortly afterward he went over into the valley of the Madison river, where he took up a tract of land and engaged in ranching, remaining there for a period of three years, when he disposed of the property and engaged in the freighting business between Corinne, Utah, and various points in Montana, conducting a successful enterprise in this line for ten years, but subsequently located in the city of Butte and engaged in mercantile business which he conducted for three years. In 1885 Mr. Woodworth came to the Big Hole basin, Beaverhead county, and located a ranch to which he has added from time to time until his present extensive and valuable estate, and lands under his control, now number 8,020 acres. His operations in the raising of high-grade cattle and horses are of wide scope and importance, and contribute materially to the industrial prestige of the county. He makes a specialty of fine draft horses, disposing of many in Butte, where he finds a ready demand. From his ranch he also secures large annual yields of hay, much of which is required in feeding his stock.

Politically Mr. Woodworth is a stalwart Republican, and has been prominent in county affairs. In 1888 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving two terms of two years each and doing much to forward the normal interests and material progress of the county. While he was in office the county court house was erected and the county poor farm was purchased and equipped, while many other needed improvements and facilities of a public nature were provided. Fraternally Mr. Woodworth is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, being affiliated with Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Dillon. On May 1, 1881, Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Emerick, who likewise was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: Fred, who was born on September 3, 1883; Carrie, born June 23, 1887; and George, Jr., September 10, 1895. The attractive family home is located five miles south of the village of Wisdom, which is the postoffice address of Mr. Woodworth and family.

FERDINAND DELL.—The subject of this brief sketch first saw the light August 18, 1839, amid the classic and historic scenes of Prussia, where his father was a forester for the Duke of Braunfels, in whose service he remained until his death. His mother was Elizabeth Hirz, also a native of Prussia. Mr. Dell was educated in the schools of his native land, finishing with a special course in a first-class gymnasium. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, he immgrated to America, locating in Michigan, where he remained six years, engaged in clerking. In 1861 he went to California by the isthmus route, and there spent two years, clerking a part of the time, but most of it in mining with fair success. The next seven years he passed in Nevada, occupied in quartz mining, and then went to Idaho for the winter. In the summer of 1871 he came to Montana, and locating in Jefferson county was vigorously engaged in mining for about a year, and then bought an interest in a prosperous butcher business, which continued until 1882 with very good returns, meanwhile carrying on some mining operations. In the year last named he bought his present homestead, about twelve miles up the Madison, to which he has added by purchase until he has now about 1,000 acres, a large part of which is under irrigation. Hay is his principal crop, but he also raises large quantities of grain. He is also interested in the raising of high-grade cattle, keeping from 200 to 300 head, the Herefords being his favorite breed.

Mr. Dell was married January 27, 1877, to Mrs. Olive C. Merriman, a descendant of an old Vermont family of prominence and wealth in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Dell have two children, namely: Frankie A., now the wife of Samuel H. Sharman, of Ogden, Utah, and De Lano F. They have a very desirable residence, the ranch being improved with good buildings and all the necessary equipment for its purposes, and in an advanced state of cultivation. The proprietor is a progressive man and one who has justly won the respect of all his neighbors and the community generally. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, and has rendered good service to his people in the office of county commissioner, which he filled with great credit for five years. He was also a county commissioner in Jefferson county before he removed to Gallatin. In addition to this office he has been school trustee and road supervisor for many years. He is a Mason, and takes great interest in the affairs of the order.

HENRY WILLIAMS, of Butte, who has added much to the wealth and wisdom of the world as a practical mining expert and is now continuing his usefulness as a scientific stockbreeder, was born at Truro, County Cornwall, England, on August 30, 1841, and in the schools of that town received his primary education, afterwards taking a thorough scientific course in the schools of mines at Truro and at Clausthal, Germany, being employed during a portion of the time while pursuing these courses in practical work for the great smelting establishment of Vivian & Sons, at Swansea, Wales. In 1869 he came to America and located at Mazatlan, Mexico, as ore purchasing agent for Vivian & Sons and for Gibbs & Sons, of London. In 1872 he went to Spanish Bar, Clear county, Colo., and for three years had charge of the smelter at that place. From 1875 to 1879 he was superintendent of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works at Alma, Park county, Colo., and in May, 1879, came to Butte, Mont., where he organized a company and built the Colorado & Montana Smelter, which was completed in the fall of that year. In 1883 the company was re-incorporated and the name was

Ferdinand Welly

changed to the Colorado Smelting & Mining Company. The works were destroyed by fire in 1896, but were immediately rebuilt on a more elaborate scale, and without delay to the business. Mr. Williams was the originator and builder of these extensive works, both in the first place and after the fire, and their completeness and thorough equipment for their purpose furnish a high tribute to his skill and full knowledge of the business, of which he was the general manager from 1879 to 1899. In the year last named the establishment was sold to the Amalgamated Copper Company and became a part of the properties of that great corporation. In 1893 Mr. Williams purchased a 1,600-acre ranch in Deer Lodge valley, near Gregson's Springs, now known as the Alma stock farm, on which he is extensively engaged in raising a high grade of stock, including a large number of fine Hereford cattle, superior and thoroughbred draft horses. In politics Mr. Williams belongs to the Republican party, but takes no active part in its work, his business occupying his time and satisfying his ambitions; and in its sphere he is rendering good service to his section, while no duty of good citizenship is ignored or neglected.

CHARLES S. WARREN.—The life of the interesting subject of this biographical review has been one of adventure and usefulness from boyhood. His ancestors were people of consequence and standing in their native England, closely and prominently identified with all that is creditable in her history—in civil, military and commercial lines—and the family has borne itself with the same spirit and progressiveness in the land of its adoption. The American progenitors of Mr. Warren came over from old England in the Mayflower in her second voyage, and the name has since been conspicuous and honored wherever it has appeared in the annals of New England.

Mr. Warren was born November 20, 1847, at Utica, La Salle county, Ill., where he attended the country schools until he was fourteen years of age. At that time the Civil war broke out and, fired with the patriotism and loyal zeal which has always characterized the strain from which he sprang, youth as he was, he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland throughout the war, being with Gen. Wilson at the last battle, and subsequently at the capture of Jefferson Davis. He was honorably discharged from the service at Savannah, Ga., January 24, 1866, having risen by merit to the rank of first sergeant. He returned to Illinois in February of that year, and after resting a few months he started for St. Joseph, Mo., by rail, and there engaged in driving a bull team across the plains to Montana at a compensation of $25 a month and his board. He reached Virginia City without mishap, arriving August 20, 1866, and receiving his pay in greenbacks, which at that time were worth only half their face value.

Four days later he camped under a wagon on the spot now occupied by the Herald office in Helena. Fate did not smile on his aspirations at this period; yet, sustained by his lofty and resolute spirit, he packed his blankets all over the territory in search of the opportunity he felt convinced was waiting for him somewhere. He went by way of Deer Lodge valley to French gulch, and there engaged in placer mining for about four years with varying success.

In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Deer Lodge county, as a Republican, but the term was not a profitable one, and when it was ended he found himself "broke" and obliged to borrow $15 to take him to Butte. There he located a number of mines which proved to be valuable, but not for him. Among them was the Lexington, which he sold to Judge Davis for $50, and which the Judge afterwards sold for a million and a half. He was also one of the owners of the Gagnon, which was involved in costly litigation. He fought it through the courts and finally lost it, and since that time it has yielded over two million dollars in dividends. These are but samples of the fatality which attended him during these trying times, but they did not subdue his spirit or lessen his energies. He went on working one thing and another, serene in the confidence of final success, and taking his proper place among the developers and builders in the community in which his lot happened to be cast, letting no public enterprise languish for want of help which he could give it. He was the mustering officer and served in the Nez Perces war in 1877 as adjutant of the Montana battalion. He served also as the first police magistrate in Butte, and was continuously active in political affairs. Being nominated by his party for the office of mayor, he was beaten by the Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark allied combination. He was, however, elected as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state, and was a member of its committee appointed to make its work properly known by an address to the people. He was also a member of the Republican national committee of 1888, and as such rendered most valuable assistance in electing Benjamin Harrison to the presidency of the United States. In business he has been associated for a number of years with Hon. Lee Mantle in real estate and mining deals. Their operations in these lines are very extensive, covering interests in every part of the state and elsewhere. The "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," which he has endured, the tribulations through which he has come to his present state of high prosperity and independence, are now remembered only as features of a beneficial discipline that serves to heighten the enjoyment to which it has led and to emphasize by contrast a present condition in which it is no longer needed.

In 1872 Gen. Warren was married to Miss Mittie Avery, a native of Maine. They are the parents of five children, of whom only two are living: Wesley, who is a civil engineer, a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy and Cornell University, N. Y.; and Mary Alice, a daughter, who was educated at St. Mary's Episcopal Convent in New York city. In fraternal circles the General has numerous and prominent affiliations, and has filled many high offices. He is a past master of Butte Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., as well as a thirty-second-degree member of the order, a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past commander of Lincoln Post No. 2, G. A. R., and a past department commander of Montana, and an active and valued member of the Order of Elks. Gen. Warren is everywhere regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens of Butte, and one of the most worthy and serviceable of the pioneers of Montana—an example to the struggling, an incitement to the faithful and an ornament to the state.

WM. W. WOLVERTON.—In his family history no less than in himself the subject of this sketch presents a pleasing theme to the consideration of the annalist. His paternal grandfather, W. W. Wolverton, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Wolverhampton, England, to America in Colonial days, and immediately entered into the spirit and aspirations of their adopted country. As a member of the gallant old Maryland Line in the Revolution he met the scarlet uniform and glittering steel of his native country on many a bloody field, from Bunker Hill to the crowning triumph of Yorktown. And Adam Hall, a brother of our subject's grandmother, took a prominent part in the war of 1812, the Halls being also an old English family whose descendants came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled near Hagerstown, Md., where Grandmother Hall was born.

About the year 1833 the grandfather removed with his family to Putnam county, Ind., where he followed farming as an occupation until his death. His son, Alfred Wolverton, married in that state, Miss Elizabeth Albin, of Lawrence county, and they were the parents of Wm. W., who was born at Greencastle, Ind., November 17, 1845. When he was ten years old the family removed to Missouri, locating at Albany, Gentry county, where his father was engaged in farming until 1860. They then removed to Iowa, remaining three years, but returned to Missouri in 1863. In May, 1866, the father, mother and our subject started to Montana by an overland route and ox team, crossing the Missouri at Plattsmouth, Neb., and proceeding along the south side of the Platte to Fort Sedgwick, thence to Fort Laramie, and from there to Bridger's Crossing, later striking off to Brown's Springs by way of the government road, arriving at Brown's Springs about noon of July 22, 1866. Morse's train, which was a short distance ahead, continued on to Cheyenne, where it was attacked by the Indians and two men were killed. After this all the trains in the neighborhood were consolidated, forming a train of sixty wagons and seventy-five men. But notwithstanding its formidable size it was attacked next day by Indians, and two of the savages were killed. Thereafter they had no trouble except at Fort Reno, where the train was held up by the commander of the post until others could arrive. In a few days Horner's train arrived at the Fort and reported that seven of their men had been killed and a number wounded. This increased the apprehension, and no one thought of going on until the force was considerably increased. When wagons to the number of 200 and attended by 300 men had collected, the train was permitted to proceed to Fort C. F. Smith, where the different parties separated and pursued their several ways. Mr. Wolverton and his parents came to where he is at present located and bought of a Mr. Cottrell the home property of 160 acres, which is now all under irrigation and in an advanced state of productiveness, yielding abundantly under proper treatment.

Mr. Wolverton was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Johanna Aiken, a native of Stark county, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Aiken and Joanna Shriver, of Maryland, who had moved to Ohio in early life. They have three children: George L., Eugene L. and Thomas C. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, serving from time to time as school trustee, road supervisor and deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, First Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Charles G. Comstock, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes. He was honorably discharged from the service in August of the same year. He was also one of the party who went over to the Yellowstone to bury the remains of Col. John M. Bozeman, starting immediately after Coover brought the news of his tragic death.

Mr. Wolverton is a man who has the respect and confidence of all the best people in Gallatin valley, exemplifying in public and private life the most admired traits of American citizenship.

CHARLES WINTER.—Among the pioneers of Montana who became identified with mining in this section when the present opulent commonwealth was on the very borders of civilization is Mr. Winter, now one of the prosperous and highly esteemed farmers of Missoula county, his ranch of 200 acres being located two miles west of the city of Missoula, his postoffice address. Although a German, Mr. Winter has passed practically all of his life in America, whither he came with his parents when about eight years of age. He was born in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, on October 10, 1843. His parents, John D. and Mary (Huger) Winter, were born in the same state of the German federation, where the former was engaged in agriculture up to his emigration to the United States, in 1851. He first located in Charleston, W. Va., but after a time took up his abode in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, which was the family home for about fifteen years, when in 1870, they removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where the parents passed the residue of their days, honored for their sterling characters. They had two sons and one daughter. The latter is now deceased, while Bernhard Winter, the other son, is a resident of the Puget Sound district of Washington.

Charles Winter was reared as a farmer and secured his education in the public schools of West Virginia and Ohio. In 1863 he started in life on his own responsibility, setting forth for Montana, making the trip by the North Platte and the Sublet cutoff. The party had no trouble with the Indians, and arrived in Bannack in June, 1864. Thence Mr. Winter proceeded to the great mining camp in Alder gulch, and engaged in mining during that summer, after which he removed to Butte and located ground in German gulch, working the claim for two years and also devoting considerable time to prospecting. In 1866 he located some claims on Bear creek, Deer Lodge county, which yielded fair returns, and he was there located until 1871, when he came to Missoula. In 1874 he went to Alaska, and prospected to within 300 miles of Dawson, but failed to discover any good prospects. He also spent some time in prospecting in the Black Hills. In 1886 Mr. Winter purchased the ranch where is now his home, and has since been successfully engaged in farming, his place being well improved and under effective cultivation. He has taken no active part in political affairs and has never sought official preferment. He is well known as one of the representative farmers of Missoula county, where he is held in high esteem. On November 12, 1896, Mr. Winter was united in marriage to Miss Mertie Kopple, a native of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS.—In the parentage of this enterprising and productive citizen of the Gallatin valley, whose fine ranch of 160 acres, located two miles north of Bozeman, is a model of thrift and skillful management is commingled the blood of the thrifty German and of the versatile, quick-witted and resourceful Irishman. He was born October 12, 1859, in Montgomery county, Ill., the son of J. W. Williams, a native of Ohio, but of German descent, and Amanda Kirkpatrick, who was born in Illinois, but whose father, Samuel Kirkpatrick, was a North of Ireland man. Our subject's father removed to Illinois when a young man, where after a few years he was married, and a little later, with his young family, made the trip overland to California, where they arrived in 1863, having had a few skirmishes with the Indians on the way, but no very serious trouble. He settled down on a farm and engaged in stockraising for a number of years and then gave his attention to more distinctively agricultural pursuits, in which he was very extensively interested, having under cultivation some 3,000 acres for many years. Recently he retired from active business, and is now living at The Willows, Glen county, Cal., a new town of which he was one of the founders and is now one of the principal owners. Robert H. spent his school days in California, remaining on the homestead until 1888. At that time he came to Montana, traveling through Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, looking the country over and also working at sheep-shearing, and being an expert in the business frequently made contracts to shear large flocks.

Arriving at Bozeman, he went into the milling business in the employ of Nelson Storey, and continued at it for two years. He next engaged in running a threshing outfit, and after that spent five years in the Bozeman Milling Company's service. Quitting the employ of the company, he leased the Bishop ranch of 160 acres and has since been engaged in farming with excellent success, oats being his principal crop.

Mr. Williams was married November 5, 1889, to Miss Alice Nelson, who was born and reared in the Gallatin valley, and is a daughter of J. W. Nelson, of that section. They have five children, namely: Frank, Ernest, Warren, Lewis and John. Their home is a very desirable one, the land being good, the location fine, the equipment complete and the farming excellent. In addition to his work on the ranch, Mr. Williams still engages in sheep shearing on a large scale, being much sought after for this line of work, and having in reference to it and in other respects the confidence and cordial regard of all who know him.

JOHN E. WOODWORTH.—One of the honored veterans of the Civil war and a sterling pioneer of Montana is Mr. Woodworth, a successful farmer and stockgrower of Madison county. His place is located six miles northeast of Ennis, his postoffice town. Mr. Woodworth was born in Williams county, Ohio, on October 9, 1842, the sixth of the nine children of Josiah and Maria (Snow) Woodworth, natives of New York, whence they early removed to Ohio. There the father was a farmer until his death, by a stroke of lightning, when his son, John E., was five years old. In the public schools of Ohio John E. Woodworth gained his early education, and he continued at farm work until a higher duty came to him and elicited a loyal response. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-third Army Corps. He was mustered in at Toledo, Ohio, and after one month's drill started with his regiment for the front. It was for a time engaged in scouting near Covington, Ky., thence went on garrison duty at Louisville for several months, and then marched to Knoxville, Tenn., having several skirmishes en route. At Knoxville they were besieged by Longstreet for twenty-one days, and were reduced to one-fourth rations. In the spring of 1863 they joined Sherman's army and took part in the battle at Buzzard's Roost, and was with him in the fight at Resaca, and from that well-contested field battled on every mile of the way to Atlanta. Mr. Woodworth was at Lookout Mountain, the siege and battle of Atlanta and the engagement at Jonesboro. After the battle of Atlanta his regiment joined Gen. Thomas's command and proceeded westward. At Chattanooga, Tenn., his brigade received the arms of Johnston's command. At Franklin, Tenn., the Confederates had the entire army in retreat and captured a part of the supply and ambulance train. At night the infantry was withdrawn to the place where the train was captured, and in the morning the rebel forces were defeated and the train recovered. The Union forces repulsed the enemy and returned to Nashville. Mr. Woodworth received a severe bayonet wound at Franklin, which incapacitated him for three months, when he rejoined his regiment, then in South Carolina, and with Sherman's army. The regiment served under Gen. Scofield when pursuing Morgan on his famous raid. Mr. Woodworth was honorably discharged and mustered out as sergeant, at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865.

Mr. Woodworth then returned to Williams county, Ohio, and in 1867 went to Omaha, where he joined a train of about 150 wagons which were preparing for the long trip across the plains to Montana. His outfit was a wagon and three yoke of oxen, and with these he made the entire trip, coming by Green river and the Bridger route. The Indians were a constant menace, but did no great damage. Mr. Woodworth arrived in Virginia City on

August 6, 1867, and was for a time engaged in freighting from Corinne, Utah, to Virginia City. He soon, however, took up land on the Madison river, and has ever since continued his residence upon this ranch, now a fine estate of about 2,000 acres, well improved and eligibly situated. He raises large crops of hay and also devotes some attention to grainraising, but his principal enterprise is the breeding and growing of cattle and horses. He breeds from an imported Norman stallion and raises the best grades of shorthorn cattle. He has recently erected a fine residence of attractive design, one story and one-half in height and fitted with modern improvements. It is pronounced one of the most attractive ranch homes in this section. Mr. Woodworth supports the Democratic party and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliating with Moody Post, in Madison valley. On March 26, 1878, Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Miller, who was born in Williams county, Ohio, the daughter of Adam D. and Annie M. (Shetler) Miller, who were among the pioneers of that state. Mr. Woodworth and wife are well known and highly esteemed, and their pleasant home is a favorite resort for their host of friends.

LEE WORTMAN.—The war between the states bereft Lee Wortman, an influential and progressive rancher of the West Gallatin valley, near Salesville, of his father when he was but five years old, and a lingering disease took away his mother when he was eleven, so that he felt in very early life the pangs of deep bereavement and suffered many of the hardships incident to poverty and orphanage. His father, David Wortman, was a native of Ohio, who accompanied his parents to Adair county, Mo., they being among the early settlers of that state. There the subject of this sketch was born May 17, 1859. His mother, Martha (Walters) Wortman, was the descendant of a prominent Tennessee family. The paternal grandfather, David Wortman, immigrated with his family to America and settled in Ohio, going from there to Missouri. Our subject's father, like his grandfather, was a farmer and stockraiser; but he had learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in connection with his farming, and being skillful in all kinds of woodwork his services were in great demand in that sparsely settled country. His grandfather was a preacher of considerable force and popularity, being a Baptist in faith, and as occasion and opportunity demanded in those early days he practiced medicine, having made some study of the science. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union army, and died of smallpox at Nashville during his term of service. He left a widow and seven children, five sons and two daughters. The widow survived him about six years, when she, too, passed away.

Mr. Wortman spent his school days in Missouri, remaining on the farm until after the death of his mother, then lived with an uncle until he was eighteen, when he started for Montana with horse and mule teams. He had a pleasant trip, proceeding by way of Snake river, arriving at Virginia City July 28, 1877, having been ten weeks making the journey. After resting a short time at Virginia City, he went to Gallatin valley, and there found employment at farming for one season. The following year he engaged in teaming, and continued at it until 1881. He then preempted a claim near Salesville, and farmed the land for two years. In 1883 he joined the stampede to the Coeur d'Alene mining regions, and followed mining for two years with a fair degree of success, but returned and again took possession of his farm, which he had rented during his absence. He worked it for one year and then sold out at a good price. During the next three years he farmed as a tenant on rented property, after which he bought the Haskeil ranch, near Belgrade. He occupied and worked this until 1897, when he sold out and bought the Carter ranch, three miles from Salesville, a fine property of 480 acres, extending from the West Gallatin river over the foot hills, and having a large body of meadow land, all of which he now has under irrigation. Wheat, oats and barley are his principal crops on this ranch. Another ranch of 160 acres, located in Madison county, he uses principally for pasturage, raising Clydesdale horses, shorthorn cattle and superior breeds of hogs, on an extensive scale.

Mr. Wortman was married December 8, 1888, to Mary R. Billington, of Missouri, having returned to that state for the purpose. She is a daughter of Nathaniel Billington, a native of Tennessee, who removed from that state to Missouri many years ago, and was engaged in farming there at the time of our subject's marriage. Five children were born of this union, namely: Rosie L., Lela, James E., Alma L. and Everett A., all of whom are at home. The home ranch is a fine property, and is well improved with a commodious and comfortable dwelling and all necessary out-houses. It is also well fenced, well irrigated and well managed. For six years Mr. Wortman was engaged in running a steam grain thresher in addition to his farming operations, and was very successful, making good pay for his work and winning the plaudits and thankfulness of his neighbors for the good services rendered them. He has always shown great adaptability to immediate needs, and is never at a loss for means to supply pressing wants. In short, he is a man of forethought and prudence, progressive and energetic in any business which he has in hand, and courteous and obliging to others. He is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World, also of the American Yeomen.

WILLIAM W. WYLIE.—Professor Wylie is widely known to the higher class of tourists who have reveled in the picturesque scenery and marvelous natural phenomena of the Yellowstone National Park, and also to many others who have heard his interesting lectures concerning this fairy land conserved by the Federal government, while in connection with the educational and industrial life of Montana he has played an important part. William Wallace Wylie was born in the village of New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, on June 8, 1848, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (McCartney) Wylie, who had eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living at the present time, as are also the venerable parents, to whom is vouchsafed exceptional mental and physical vigor in the eventide of life. The lineage of Prof. Wylie is Scotch-Irish, and his parents are both natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Ohio prior to their marriage. The father was born on December 1, 1819, and the mother on March 6, 1822. They removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, and in 1867 to Kansas, where was there home until 1898, when they came to Montana, where they are receiving the deepest filial solicitude from their children. Moses Wylie was a teacher and merchant in earlier years, but the greater portion of his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The annals of his life have been "plain and simple," but have ever borne record of honest worth and endeavor, and therein all honor lies. He and his cherished companion celebrated their golden wedding on March 9, 1899.

Prof. Wylie was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm and early began to contribute his quota to the work incidental thereto, while his educational discipline had its inception in the district schools. In the public schools of Washington, Ia., he made such advancement that he was enabled to engage in teaching, through which means he obtained funds to complete his education, being dependent on his own efforts. By working on the farm in the summer months, and devoting his attention to pedagogic work in the winters, he defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course in Lenox College, at Hopkinton, Ia., where he was graduated in the class of 1873. After his graduation he continued teaching, and was city superintendent of schools at Delhi, Ia., and later at Lyons, that state. From Lyons he came to Bozeman, Mont., in September, 1878, where he was superintendent of the public schools for three years, while later he was for four years principal of Bozeman Academy. In the interim he engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Bozeman, in connection with farming enterprises, and during 1886 and 1887 was superintendent of public instruction for the territory of Montana, laboring assiduously and with unabating interest for the improvement of the scholastic facilities of the territory, whose grasp upon statehood was now steadfast. Since leaving his position in the Bozeman Academy Prof. Wylie has devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing, to the management of an extensive tourist business through the Yellowstone Park and to incursions into the lecture field. He is the owner of three ranches in Gallatin county, the aggregate acreage being 1,900 acres. One of these he devotes to the raising of grain and miscellaneous farming, another is utilized as a stock farm, while the other is a hay ranch. The first of these is designated the home ranch, and is held as the nucleus of an extensive stock farm, for Prof. Wylie intends eventually to engage in stockgrowing upon a moderate scale on truly scientific principles.

Of his work in connection with the tourist business in the Yellowstone National Park, and his precedence in the lecture field, we can not, perhaps, do better than make excerpts from a brochure issued by the lyceum bureau under whose auspices he has appeared:

"He made two tours of the Yellowstone Park in 1880. In 1881 he spent the whole summer in the park, traveling on horseback and with pack animals, visiting the most inaccessible regions. During this season he took notes and observations from which he published the first real guide book of this marvelous region, an illustrated volume of 100 pages. Being a great lover of nature, he was attracted to this region each successive summer to spend his vacations in this health-giving locality. Because of his wide acquaintance with teachers he was solicited from season to season to conduct parties through the park. This has grown into such a business that Prof. Wylie finds himself today at the head of one of the two largest companies transporting and caring for tourists in the Yellowstone Park. Prof. Wylie now spends his winters lecturing on the Yellowstone, and illustrates his lectures with the finest stereopticon views made. His experience of twenty seasons in this wonderland, combined with his education and love for investigation, make him the best qualified person lecturing on the subject today."

He has also given a series of valuable and interesting lectures on subjects around which he throws the wonderful charm of his personality, making them exceedingly popular. The company of which he is at the head has now permanent stations in the park, and every possible provision is made for the comfort and entertainment of tourists making the trip through the wonders of the park under these auspices, the patronage coming from tourists from all parts of the world.

Prof. Wylie originally gave his support to the Republican party, but, being inflexibly opposed to the liquor traffic and standing true to his convictions, in 1888 he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, whose cause he has since supported with zeal and ardor. At the first presidential election after the admission of Montana to statehood in 1892, he was placed on the party ticket as presidential elector. His religious faith is Presbyterian, and he has served consecutively as an elder of the church in Bozeman since 1880. On April 2, 1874, at Independence, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Prof. Wylie to Miss Mary A. Wilson, who was born in that city, the daughter of Clinton and Elizabeth W. (Miller) Wilson, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born on November 13, 1827, and the latter on May 14, 1829. They removed to Iowa in 1854 and engaged in farming until 1894, when they removed to Montana, where they now reside. To Prof. and Mrs. Wylie have been born five children, Elizabeth, on January 6, 1875; Fred, on February 17, 1877; Frank B., born on February 4, 1879, died February 26, 1886; M. Grace, born on March 5, 1881; Clinton W., on June 25, 1884. The family have an attractive residence in Bozeman, purchased in 1897, and the ranch home is also a favorite resort of both parents and children. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie occupy a prominent position in the social and religious life of Bozeman, and have the acquaintanceship of a large and interesting circle of friends in various sections of the Union.

JOSEPH L. YOUNG.—In 1867 a young man twenty-two years of age came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, the head of navigation. He had been inspired with the "western fever" for several years, and his first effort to reach what had been pictured to him as a veritable El Dorado, made him an early pioneer of Montana. This was Joseph L. Young, the subject of this brief biographical sketch, whose present residence is a fine ranch located two miles east of Ovando, Powell county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, a son of Henry and Deborah (Miller) Young. The father was a Pennsylvanian, a farmer by occupation and died while the subject of this article was a child. The mother was also born in Pennsylvania, dying in that state in 1847. For several years following his arrival in Montana Joseph L. Young worked at mining with more or less success. His first enterprise in the way of placer mining was in the historical Last Chance gulch, from which thousands of dollars were taken by the lucky ones each day. Subsequently he drifted over to the Blackfoot country and Lincoln. Here he industriously continued placer mining for eight years; then for a number of years he engaged in quartz mining at Belmont. While there he was foreman of the celebrated Bluebird mine, located at Mt. Pleasant. It was in 1882 that he resigned the pick, shovel and gold pan for what was destined to prove far more lucrative to him as it had to thousands of others—stockraising—and located his present home, two miles east of Ovando, in what was then Deer Lodge county. Since then the name of the county has been changed by act of the Montana legislature to Powell county. He has a most comfortable residence and good ranch property, fine stock, etc. For several years he has been school trustee for this township. Mr. Young is still interested to a certain extent in a number of valuable mining properties.

EDMUND R. HUGGINS.—Prominent among the successful cattle men of Cascade county, and residing on his extensive ranch on Otter creek, twelve miles from Armington, is this gentleman, a thorough westerner, having passed many years in California and Oregon before settling in Montana. There he passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, engaged in many enterprises and made and lost much money. That he is now prosperous and comfortably circumstanced is owing to his indefatigable energy and force of character. He was born in New York on January 26, 1848, the son of William and Alice Huggins. The parents were natives of Massachusetts and the father was long engaged in the carriage manufacturing business at Oneida Castle, N. Y. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party, and both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother died in 1879 and was followed by her husband on November 14, 1887. Of their eleven children eight survived them, Malinda, Henry, Burrell, Huldah, Frederick, Cordelia, Elmira and Edmund R.

Edmund R. Huggins had the advantages of an academic education at the academy at Oneida Castle and he became conversant with carriage making in his father's manufactory. He remained there, making excellent use of his opportunities, until he was nineteen years old, when he struck out for himself and went to California to join his brother Frederick, who was in the mercantile business at the mines in Indian valley, Sierra county. He was a clerk for this brother for one year and then secured employment as a clerk in a store at Marysville, conducted by Eckman & Tennant, at a salary of $75 per month. He remained with this firm a year, then purchased a mule team and engaged in freighting on his own account, which enterprise was successful. A year later he turned his attention to quartz mining, working for $150 per month, in charge of the mill of a nephew of Hon. John Bidwell, and continued there twenty-two months. Then, in company with his brother Frederick, he erected a quartz mill and they remained as partners seven years. Mr. Huggins says he came out of the enterprise with a pair of blankets, a business suit of clothes and $7.50 in cash. The brothers had lost $10,000. After the partnership was dissolved Mr. Huggins removed to San Jose and ran an engine in a sawmill for $75 per month. Meanwhile his parents had removed to Iowa and he decided to make them a visit. He did so, remained one month and returned to California determined to see some of its prosperity. His first season's work was running a header for $3.50 a day. Later he was at Trinidad as head edger in a sawmill. He then removed to Siskiyou county and superintended some mining enterprises Later he went to Humboldt county and secured a contract to complete a large warehouse. This finished he removed to southern Oregon, took up a claim and devoted his attention to successful cattleraising. Five years later he moved to eastern Oregon and engaged in the sheep industry in which he made a gratifying success. Returning to Sac county, Iowa, in company with his brother Burrell, he purchased 320 acres of land and engaged in farming and stockraising, the partnership continuing four years.

In 1889 Mr. Huggins came to Cascade county and purchased 160 acres of his present ranch for $2,000. Since then he has increased his holdings to 980 acres, and of this 300 acres are open to cultivation. In the spring of 1894 he began to raise cattle, and in this department of his industries he has had an unusual degree of prosperity. He also raises bounteous crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. Mr. Huggins wedded on July 7, 1885, Miss Jeannette Agnes Gerdane, a daughter of John S. and Jeannette Gerdane, both natives of Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in early life, and met and were married in Racine, Wis. The father was a sailor on the Mediterranean sea and on the great lakes of this country. He was a member of the Methodist church, while the mother was a Presbyterian. They removed to the south, where Mrs. Gerdane died on May 19, 1865. Mr. Gerdane took his family to Oregon by the overland route in the early 'eighties, and there served two terms in the state legislature. Fraternally he was a popular Odd Fellow. The earlier ancestors of Mrs. Huggins were of the finest people in the proud land of Scotland. The old Clan Campbell,

E. P. Huggins

so noted in history, romance and song, is her family clan. In this branch the Earl of Athol bears conspicuous place. The most prominent, perhaps, of the American connections of this ancestry was the distinguished Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have had three children, Alice J., Henrietta R. and Burrell E. C. The parents are members of the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Huggins is a Republican, but prefers to let others seek official honors.

THOMAS T. ALEXANDER is one of the typical pioneers of the great west, especially of Custer county, where he has long been a leading citizen. He is now one of the most eminent civilians of that portion of Custer that has recently been erected into the new county of Rosebud, of which he is at present one of the county commissioners by appointment of the governor in May, 1901. In his active and useful life he has run the whole gamut of experiences incident to existence on the frontier; has endured the hardships attending the development of a new country, fought the Indian, known the rough life of a prospector for the precious metals, trailed cattle and rode the range, and finally has wrested a fortune from the unwilling hands of fate.

Mr. Alexander was born July 9, 1856, at Farmiston, Carleton county, New Brunswick, whither his father had removed from Scotland in 1830 and engaged in farming, and where, after a successful career, he died in 1889. His widow, mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stickney, and who was a native of New York state, survived him five years and died at the same place in 1894. Our subject was partially educated at the district schools of his native place, supplementing their instruction with a high school course at Woodstock, where he was graduated in the early summer of 1872. In 1873 he came to the United States and located at Boise, Idaho, where he engaged in prospecting and mining until 1876, and then removed to the old cantonment, Fort Keogh, Mont., and spent the winter clerking. When the Nez Perces war broke out, in the spring of 1877, he joined Gen. Howard and fought with him until the subjection of Chief Joseph and his fanatical followers, locating at Forsyth in the fall. Here he engaged in stockraising, which he followed almost exclusively until the winter of 1883-4, when he opened a general store. His merchandising operations were highly successful, and he continued them for fifteen years. In 1888 he built the American hotel at Forsyth, and has otherwise contributed to the improvement and growth of the town—erecting a town hall and a number of residence properties. In 1891, anticipating the coming prosperity of the town and its financial needs, he organized the Merchants' National Bank, to which he has since given his personal attention, serving as its president from its founding and in every way promoting its interest.

From his entrance into the state Mr. Alexander has been continuously engaged in the stock business, for many years making sheep his staple, but turning from them to cattle and horses in 1897, since which time he has confined his stock operations to these two. He is a large dealer and breeder of them, in company with James S. Hopkins, of whom extended notice appears on another page of this volume. They own a number of valuable ranches in different parts of Rosebud county, and carry on a very extensive business.

Mr. Alexander was married in 1882 to Miss Melissa Wyant, who was born in Minnesota but reared in Montana. She died at Forsyth in 1883, leaving one child, Miss May Alexander, who is now a young lady, very attractive and popular. Her father contracted a second marriage in 1885, his choice on this occasion being Miss May Fitzpatrick, a native of Farmiston, New Brunswick, where she was born in 1858.

In political relations our subject is allied with the Democratic party, but, although taking a deep and healthy interest in public affairs, has never sought office. Upon the formation of the new county of Rosebud in 1901, however, he was pursuaded to accept the office of county commissioner by appointment of the governor, and is now discharging its duties with credit to himself and advantage to the people. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with conspicuous uprightness and manliness, and is everywhere regarded as one of Rosebud's leading and most representative citizens.

JOHN I. ZOOK.—This progressive and successful stockgrower was one of the honored citizens of Custer county, endowed with a personality which drew to him deep and abiding friendships. His life was one of usefulness and honor, and, though he was summoned from earth in the prime of life he had left the impress of his sturdy manhood and his definite accomplishment to such an extent that his life was one prolific of good results. In this connection we must also make mention of Mrs. Zook, now incumbent of the office of county superintendent of schools of Custer county, whose experiences have been most interesting. She has labored earnestly in the cause of education and for the advancement of the moral and material interests of Montana where she has passed nearly all of her life, being a daughter of one of its earliest pioneers. Endowed with refinement and noble womanhood, she merits definite recognition.

John I. Zook was born in Forest City, Holt county, Mo., on the 23d of November, 1860, the youngest of the three children of William and Sarah (Waterman) Zook, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of Revolutionary stock, and the latter in Illinois, where her parents were pioneer settlers. William Zook was engaged in the pork-packing business in Missouri and was a successful operator in other legitimate enterprises. His son, John I. Zook, received his education in Pueblo, Colo., where he had gone with an elder sister, and after leaving school he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, an assistant in his wholesale grocery business. Upon attaining his legal majority Mr. Zook came to Montana and entered into partnership with W. W. Alerson in the cattle business, bringing a herd from Texas to Custer county. At the dissolution of the partnership five years later Mr. Zook entered into a similar alliance with C. C. Burns, a brother of Senator D. D. Burns, of Missouri, in the cattle business on the Lame Deer river Custer county, later removing it to the Tongue river. It is worthy of note that the trouble with the Indians on the Lame Deer in 1884, was precipitated by a foolish act of a boy employed by Mr. Zook. This lad, Hal. Talliaferro, during his employer's absence in Missouri, was one day alone at the house on the ranch, and as Chief Black Wolf and other Cheyenne Indians approached the house, the boy, to show his "smartness," raised his rifle to shoot off the head-dress of the chief. The bullet grazed the scalp of the chief and serious trouble ensued. The boy was secreted by the neighbors, but the Indians made an attack on the house, which they burned, and started in search of the boy, who, however, escaped with his life. His foolish act endangered all the settlers in the locality.

In politics Mr. Zook was an ardent Democrat, one of the leaders of the party in this section of the state. In 1894 he was elected county assessor, though the normal political complexion of the county was strongly Republican. The death of Mr. Zook occurred on the 9th of August, 1896, when he was but thirty-five years and nine months old. His loss was a grievous one to his cherished and devoted young wife and a personal bereavement of his wide circle of friends. He was steadfast and upright in all the relations of life and his name is properly honored. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias, under the auspices of which order his funeral was held. On the 29th of October, 1889, he was married to Miss Laura Brown, and they had one child, Frederick, who was born on the 30th of January, 1895.

Mrs. Laura (Brown) Zook was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on the 25th of November, 1868, the daughter of one of Montana's sterling old pioneers, the late Charles Brown, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. She received her early education in Moorehead, Minn., and Miles City, Mont., to which place she came when about ten years of age. She later entered the Mary Baldwin Seminary, an excellent school for girls at Staunton, Va., where she was thoroughly prepared for pedagogic work. In the fall of 1886, prior to going to Virginia, Mrs. Zook began teaching in a primitive school on the Lame Deer river. She was teaching in that locality during the Indian trouble to which reference has been made, and kept her school open every day, though the Indians were on the war path. This action demonstrates her great courage, as she was in danger of death at any moment at the hands of the enraged savages. Her courage, however, has never been of the equivocal order, and is an intrinsic element of her character. She was not unfamiliar with Indian methods, since in the spring of 1879, while yet a child, she saw the Cheyennes under Little Wolf, when they had fought their way back to Montana from the Indian territory, where they had been placed on the reservation, and she well remembers the gory scalps and other trophies which they carried. In January, 1887, Mrs. Zook taught a school on the Tongue river, and, after a short interval, returned to the Lame Deer district as a teacher until the fall of 1888, when she returned to Staunton, Va., and continued her studies for one year. Upon her return to Montana she was united in marriage with Mr. Zook.

In the fall of 1896 Mrs. Zook was elected county superintendent of schools, as the candidate on the Democratic ticket, and took supervision of the educational interests of what was then the largest county in the world, though there were only twenty-four school districts, widely segregated and often isolated. She drove overland for 400 miles to visit five schools, and in a forty-eight-hours drive she saw only one house. Not only courage but physical endurance are demanded to do such work. But this was faithfully accomplished by one who well deserves the title of "brave lady." In 1898 Mrs. Zook was a candidate for re-election, and was defeated by fifty-seven votes, but in the election of November, 1900, she was again the candidate of the Democratic party and received the flattering majority of 300 votes. She is thoroughly in touch with her profession and is doing much to systematize and perfect the educational work in the county, as she is clear-sighted, ambitious and possessed of marked executive ability. She receives the hearty endorsement and co-operation of the people, and is happy in her assiduous toil and endeavor. Mrs. Zook is a member of the Presbyterian church. She has the faith that makes faithful and is a power for good in all the walks of her life. No woman in the county is better known, or held in higher affection and esteem.

WM. H. ALLEN, M. D., was born in Bradford county, Pa., in December, 1856, the son of William H. and Cornelia (Wood) Allen, of the same nativity. The Allens were originally from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts about 1630; the Woods came from England and were early settlers in Vermont. The farm on which the first American Allen of this family settled and lived is still in possession of the family. It is located near Newton, a few miles from Boston, Mass. It is the family that gave to the cause of the Revolution the great New England soldier and patriot, Ethan Allen. Both the Allens and the Woods have been engaged in agricultural pursuits for many generations. Both the Doctor's grandfathers removed to Bradford county, Pa., about 1825, and settled on adjoining farms where, after careers of usefulness, they died. The Doctor's father was a man of great public spirit and was foremost in every good enterprise for the advancement of his community. He gave great attention and valuable service to the cause of local education; and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted and served in the Union army until disabilities incurred in the service obliged him to retire.

When the Doctor was nine years of age the family removed to Waverly, some fourteen miles from their original location, and there received his academic education, being graduated from the high school in 1877. He then entered the University of Buffalo, and was graduated from that institution in 1880 with the honors of his class. He began practicing with Dr. E. P. Allen, a relative, located at Athens, Pa., but after a short time returned to his birthplace, where he practiced until 1886. In that year he came to Montana and, locating at Phillipsburg, entered upon an active practice of his profession at which he continued until 1891, serving also as physician to the Hope Mining Company. In 1891 he removed to Horr, as physician to the coal and coke companies, and remained there until 1897, when he removed to Rock creek, on his present property, located about half way between Silesia and Joliet, which he purchased as a home and where he continues to practice his profession in connection with his farming and stock business. In both lines of enterprise he is eminently successful. He has a large practice and is regarded as one of the most successful physicians in the county, and has the warm regard and high esteem of all classes. In his farming operations he is among the leaders of the county. All his land is under irrigation, and being located in the most fertile region of Montana it is very productive, yielding large annual crops of alfalfa, wheat, oats and corn. He also has an orchard of 300 apple trees, and other fruits, all in good bearing order.

Dr. Allen was married January 30, 1882, to Miss Edith L. Dodson, of Plymouth, Pa., daughter of John Dodson, of that place, a native of England. They have had three children: Edgar W., at school in Billings; Jean M. and Cornelia P., the last mentioned deceased. Fraternaly the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order and the United Workmen. All of his mature life has been given to useful and productive enterprises. His father was a pioneer in the oil business; he and his brother had a refinery at Titusville, Pa., which they sold when the Standard Oil Company was formed.

AUGUSTUS ANDERSON is one of the most prosperous and enterprising ranchmen in Pleasant valley, Jefferson county, Mont. He was born near Guttenburg, Sweden, on June 24, 1846, the son of Sven and Ingerborn (Johnson) Anderson, both of Guttenburg, where the mother is still living. The father was a farmer and died in 1858. Mr. Anderson was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools. On leaving school he at first engaged as a bookkeeper and shipping clerk, it being the intention of his parents that he should follow merchandising. Young Anderson did not agree with his parents, as his health was not suitable for a sedentary employment, and he relinquished this occupation, learned the mason's trade, and also passed some time on the farm. In May, 1869, he came to the United States, and journeyed westward to Rockford, Ill. He remained here six months, two months devoted to the mason's trade, two to bookkeeping and two as foreman on railroad construction, which industry was just then at its zenith in that part of the United States.

Mr. Anderson then removed to Topeka, Kan., where for three and a half years he worked at his trade and contracting. In 1873 he went to Colorado, remained two years and came to Montana. In June, 1875, he arrived in Virginia City, and took charge of a stock ranch, having brought a carload of horses from Colorado. The next season he went to Fish creek and rented a ranch from Harrison Jordan. Here Mr. Anderson stayed a year and then he homesteaded a ranch in Madison county and continued farming until 1897. Then selling it, he purchased his present eligible and valuable ranch in Pleasant valley, Jefferson county. Here Mr. Anderson adds to his ranch profits the income derived from his contracting and building and also that from profitable farming and gardening. On October 13, 1888, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Sadie Rex, of Putnam county, Mo. She is the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Stern) Rex, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter a native of Ohio. They have six children, Olive May, deceased; Myrtle Christiana, Maudie T., Rex, LeRoy McKinley and Ralph.

Mr. Anderson joined the national guard of Sweden in his seventeenth year and remained in service until his twenty-first year, when he was promoted to lieutenant, serving as such for one year. He was then drawn into the regular army, and, owing to previous experience and superior capability, he was made a lieutenant in the regular service, which commission he held until his departure for the United States. He received an honorable discharge, leaving in accordance with the laws and customs of his country. He was a successful teacher at an early period in his life in Sweden. For the past six or eight years Mr. Anderson has been a notary public and for six years previously he was a justice of the peace, and during the past ten years he has served efficiently as school trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Anderson is one of the wide-awake and energetic foreigners who on coming to this country, have made its interests their own and become prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

HENRY O. C. ANDREWS.—Among the sterling, wide-awake business men of Sweet Grass county, Mont., must be numbered Henry O. C. Andrews, who is recognized as one of the most successful cattleraisers on the Boulder river. He is a Minnesotian, born in Fillmore county, on May 4, 1857, soon after the admission of that state into the union, one of a family of two sons and six daughters. His parents were Warren D. Andrews, born on December 18, 1816, and Catherine (Gooderich) Andrews. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of New York. In 1856 the family removed from Ohio to Minnesota and the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death on August 29, 1899, at the age of eighty-three years. The early years of Mr. Andrews were passed in Minnesota, and here he received his education, later learning the trade of a carpenter, which for many years had been the occupation of his father. He made his home in Spring Valley, that state.

Mr. Andrews came to Montana in 1884, his initial point of location being Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, but he soon removed to Madison county and engaged as a head sawyer in a sawmill for six years. Then he went to the Boulder river, and began ranching, which he continued in a small way for the three succeeding years. He then purchased the interest of a neighbor, took up homestead and desert claims, and was in possession of a fine piece of property comprising 500 acres, upon which he has since successfully engaged in stockraising, wintering 100 head of Durham and shorthorn cattle. The greater portion of his ranch is under irrigation and he cuts large crops of alfalfa and timothy. In December, 1893, Mr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Esther J. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Artemesia (Roright) Johnson, the former of Olmsted county, Minn., and the latter of Montreal, Canada. Two children have been born to this union, Faye Pearl and Maxwell. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Woodmen of America, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.

BENJAMIN F. ANNEAR.—An Englishman by nativity and strongly imbued with the steady energy of his countrymen, the subject of this sketch has seen many lands and achieved a gratifying success in usefulness and productive enterprise in them all. He was born May 17, 1861, at Budack, Cornwall, England, the son of Joseph and Louisa Annear, natives of England, the former a stonecutter and mason by trade, and for many years a leading contractor and builder; the latter being a daughter of James Rogers, a prosperous wharfinger and stevedore. The mother died in 1894, aged seventy-six, and the father in 1896, aged eighty-four. Mr. Annear was educated at one of the excellent schools of his native country, and afterward learned the trade of a brick layer and stonemason with his father, with whom he worked until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1879 he went to Africa, and there worked on the government drydock and also the parliamentary buildings at Cape Town. In 1882 he returned to England, went to Australia, in 1884, where he remained about eight years, spending a few months at Sydney, a few more at Brisbane in Queensland, and the rest of the time at Maryborough. In all of these places he was engaged in contract work at his trade. He returned to England in 1892, but after a stay of a few months, took a final farewell of his native land and came to the United States to remain. He made his way to Walkersville, a suburb of Butte, Mont., where he settled and at once went to contracting and building for the largest mining companies of that great camp, including the Boston & Montana, the Moulton, and others of similar caliber. He was also engaged in mining with his brother, who is more particularly mentioned elsewhere in these pages. In all his operations he has been eminently successful, winning general commendation for the excellence of his workmanship, and the smiles of fortune by his industry, thrift and business sagacity.

Mr. Annear was married October 25, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Prestoe, of England, daughter of James Prestoe, a master-at-arms in the English naval service. Her mother was Mary Ann Hanning, of England. Fraternally our subject is allied with the Freemasons, being a member of Monitor Lodge No. 35, and one of the trustees of the temple at Walkersville. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and has rendered good service, both as a private in the ranks and in responsible official stations. He is now serving his second term as alderman from the First ward in Walkersville, and is chairman of the committee on streets and alleys. To the duties of this committee he has given close and intelligent attention, and thereby has secured many valuable improvements in the municipality. He recommended and by his energy succeeded in getting through the body provision for grading Main street, which has greatly benefited the city in many ways. Before he left his native land he served five years in the celebrated military organization known as the Rifle Volunteers. He has met every claim of citizenship wherever he has lived in a manly and masterful way, and has enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH APPOLONIO.—"First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear," is perhaps a trite and well-worn phrase, but it aptly illustrates the career of the successful business man who, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, works himself to the top by sheer force of character and capacity, such a business man, for instance, as Joseph Appolonio. He was born on August 2, 1870, at Forest City, Mont., and has never been in business out of the state; so that whatever credit is in his career, it is Montana's own. His father was an Austrian and the proprietor of a prosperous restaurant. His mother was born at Dayton, Ohio. They had three children, of whom Joseph was the first born. He attended the public schools until he was nineteen, then pursued a full commercial course at the Montana Business College at Helena, where he was graduated in 1891. He immediately accepted a position with the Missoula

Mercantile Company as a clerk in their branch store at Victor, but soon rose to be bookkeeper.

He remained with this company until 1898, when he, with Allen Fowler and George I. Watters formed the firm of Appolonio, Fowler & Co., and engaged in merchandising. Mr. Fowler died in February, 1901, and then the firm was reorganized and changed to Appolonio, Watters & Co. This house, although young in years, is fully matured in enterprise and in telling knowledge of business. It has an enormous trade, being the largest shipper of farm products in the Bitter Root valley. So rapidly has their business grown that they were compelled in 1900 to erect a new brick store building, of ample proportions, equipped with every modern appliance, in which their extensive stock is now comfortably housed. In politics Mr. Appolonio takes pride in his allegiance to the Republican party, and shows it by his constant interest in the party's success and proper control. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Masonic order. In the latter he is particularly active and serviceable, having been worshipful master of Victor Lodge for two terms and being always on its important committees. He was married at Bonner, Mont., on January 16, 1895, to Miss Edith M. Marvin, daughter of Francis B. and Alice O. Marvin, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Appolonio have a charming home which their numerous friends find to be always a center of enjoyment.

ANDERSON W. ANTHONY, one of the prosperous and enterprising ranch-owners of Cascade county, is located on valuable and eligible property near Evans. He was born at St. Joseph, Buchanan county, Mo., on November 22, 1852. His parents were James and Jane (Hill) Anthony, both natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri, where they were prominent citizens, and for eight years James Anthony served as judge at St. Joseph, Mo. He also was engaged in milling for several years, and came to Montana in 1856. He died in Helena, aged sixty years, and his wife also died at Helena at the age of forty-eight. Anderson W. Anthony came with his parents to Helena. Here he attended the public schools until he reached the age of nineteen, devoting the summer months to farming and other labor.

In 1871 he began raising cattle and horses in connection with his farming, continuing thus occupied until 1891, when he secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres at Sand Coulee. Here he continued to raise stock on a profitable and satisfactory scale. On June 21, 1894, Mr. Anthony wedded Miss Maude Van Cleave, daughter of Moses Van Cleave. They have a son, George. Mrs. Anthony's mother's maiden name was Ketchum, a native of St. Joseph, Mo. Both of her parents now reside at Evans, engaged in stockraising and farming. In 1895 Mr. Anthony purchased 480 acres of land at Evans, in upper Sand Coulee. Of this tract 200 is fitted for cultivation but he utilizes it all for pasturage and usually runs 100 head of cattle and twenty-five horses. During his residence in Montana he has been quite prosperous and is now most comfortably located, and stands high in the regard of the community in which he resides.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, proprietor of the leading livery, feed and sale stable of Forsyth, and the successful, enterprising conductor of other lines of business, is entitled to honorable mention among the progressive men of the great commonwealth which has made history more rapidly than almost any other part of the world. Mr. Austin was born May 7, 1859, in the town of Roddin, Hastings county, Canada, the son of Joseph and Catherine Austin, and when he was five years old accompanied his mother in her removal to Outagamie county, Wis., where he grew to manhood, attending the public schools as he had opportunity and working at whatever he found to do. On June 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Minnie, the oldest daughter of John and Nicea Knox, who were among the first settlers of Wisconsin. In the same year he removed with his wife to Yellow Medicine county, Minn., and in April, 1882, came to Montana, where he worked on the railroad for a short time, tried stockraising, and then went into the livery, feed, dray and sale business, at which he has been very successful and prosperous.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been the parents of five children, namely: Ida (Austin) Martin, born January 6, 1880; Alma, born December 17, 1882; Lula, born April 21, 1885; J. Harold, born February 8, 1887, died June 25, 1894, and G. Roy, born November 20, 1893. Mr. Austin has conducted his business and his private life in such a way as to win and hold the regard of his fellows and maintain his position as a leading man among them.

GEORGE H. BABCOCK, a gentleman of ability and energy, successful in all his efforts in business and secure in the regard of the people who know him, is a native of Buffalo county, Wis., where he was born February 27, 1862. His parents, J. J. and Sarah (Martin) Babcock, were born and reared in Vermont, and removed from there to Wisconsin, where they lived until 1869. In that year they changed their residence to Nebraska, where the father died in 1875. The rest of the family remained in Nebraska until 1884, and then Mr. Babcock came to Montana, and was followed into the state by his mother and the others in 1886. He located at Decker, and remained there until the fall of 1892. At that time he removed to Clark's fork, about four miles southeast of Gebo, and engaged in farming and stockraising until the fall of 1901. He then sold out and bought his present ranch, two miles and a half from Gebo, the creek forming a natural boundary around part of it. In 1886, when the rest of the family came to Montana, they located on a ranch adjoining the one he now owns and occupies.

Mr. Babcock was married in March, 1885, to Miss Hallie Truby, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Henry Truby, who lives about two miles above Bridger. They have six children: Truby, Charles and Elvin (twins); George, Hazel and John. The ranch on which Mr. Babcock lives is practically a new one, having been an Indian allotment. He is part owner of a ditch which will give him sufficient water for irrigation of the property, and the progressive and intelligent methods of farming which he employs are bringing his land to a high state of productiveness. He has another ranch a mile and a half below Bridger, which is also well irrigated and yields large crops of grain. His cattle are Herefords, and he has 100 head. On his home ranch he has planted an orchard to which he gives special attention with the purpose of making fruit culture one of the features of his work.

GEORGE T. BAGGS.—The leading attorney of Stevensville and enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Ravalli and adjoining counties of Montana and Idaho, George T. Baggs has had a somewhat picturesque political and professional career. He was born at the busy little grain and fruit mart of Smyrna, Del., on January 1, 1857, the youngest of the four children of William H. and Sarah M. (Denning) Baggs. He attended the public schools until he was nineteen years old, and on leaving school began teaching, which he continued for two years. In 1877 he came to Montana, locating near Stevensville, where he worked on ranches, in wood camps and in gristmillls for wages, anywhere an opportunity offered or necessity demanded. In 1879 he left the territory, driving an ox team from Helena to Fort Benton and taking passage in a steamer to Bismarck, then on east by rail to his former home, where he served as assistant postmaster under his father and began the study of law. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law department of the University of Maryland, completed the prescribed three-years course in one year, and was graduated in 1881. He began legal practice at Easton, Md., remaining there a year, when he removed to Baltimore and continued his practice in that city. In 1890 he was appointed United States consul to New Castle, New South Wales, by President Harrison, but resigned the office immediately upon President Cleveland's inauguration, and again came to Montana, settling at Stevensville, where he has lived ever since and been actively engaged in his legal practice.

In politics Mr. Baggs has always been an ardent Republican, deeply interested in the success of his party, and willing to make any sacrifice of time or comfort for its welfare. While living in Baltimore in 1886, when Maryland was hopelessly Democratic, for the sake of party organization he consented to lead a forlorn hope by accepting a nomination for the state senate, and was of course defeated. And in Montana, although not desirious of political honors, he has served his county as representative in the legislatures of 1894 and 1900, and in 1877 he was thirty-one days in active military service against the Nez Perces Indians. Whatever his personal inclinations or interests, he has never withheld from the community, the county or the state any aid he could give to any good public cause. Mr. Baggs was married on October 9, 1895, at Helena, to Miss Agnes T. Towers, a native of Ireland. They have two children, Dorothy and George Towers. Mr. Baggs is a prominent and useful member of the Odd Fellows, and is at this writing (1901) noble grand of Garden Valley Lodge of Stevensville. He finds relaxation from the more serious cares of business in the successful management of a ranch which he owns near his home town, and in the social enjoyments of his pleasant residence and large circle of friends. In his profession Mr. Baggs has high rank, in business he is successful and much esteemed, in his party councils he is influential and looked up to as a leader, and in social life he is regarded as one of the genial, companionable men whom it is a pleasure to commune with.

EDWARD H. GOOCH.—There are some men to whom difficulty is a stimulus and danger an inspiration. "Flowery beds of ease" would be to them dull and monotonous, if not intolerable. Men of action always find something to do. With an objective to reach, resistance is a pleasure and obstruction but a plaything. They move forward to the goal of their ambition and will not be turned aside. They are only conscious of their power with the passage of time and regard success as a legitimate result, scarcely thinking better of themselves because of it. Of this class is Edward H. Gooch, of Bozeman, one of the most extensive and prominent ranchers of the far-famed Gallatin valley, Mont. The traits which have made his career developed early in life. A wise observer would have picked him out among his schoolmates as one who would in time be master and manager of large affairs and prove a strong factor among men of progressive action.

Mr. Gooch "was bred in old Kentucky," in Bourbon county, where he was born June 6, 1857, one of the eleven children of William G. and Sarah Jane (Grimett) Gooch. His father was also a native of the Bourbon state, and his mother of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Gooch, in company with a brother, came to the United States from England, and settled in Fleming county, Ky., where he was extensively engaged in farming and stockraising to the end of his life. The father followed in the way thus opened, beginning in his native state, but in the early 'sixties removing to Pike county, Mo., and a few years later to Lynn county. He was an aggressive, vigilant, resourceful man, and full of business tact and energy, and won distinction in financial and official circles, as well as in the domain of agriculture in his new home. He was elected judge of the county for two successive terms, and served as president of the Linneus bank for more than eighteen years. His family consisted of five sons and six daughters.

Mr. Gooch spent his school days and young manhood on the homestead in Missouri, but the life did not suit his active mind. He felt that he had a higher destiny, and sought it in the far west. In 1880, when but twenty-three years old, he nerved himself for the struggle and started for Montana, traveling via the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden, Utah, thence by stage to Butte, where he lingered for a short time and then proceeded to Bozeman. He engaged in freighting to various points along the Utah Northern Railroad, which was then building, continuing at this business for three years and achieving notable success. He then homesteaded his present location, about eight miles from Bozeman, near Middle creek. To the homestead tract he has since added, by purchase, 480 acres, making the present holding 640 acres, one square mile. Besides this he has purchased four and one-half sections of land (2880 acres) across the West Gallatin river near Salesville, particularly well adapted to farming and stockraising, and only about five miles from his homestead. These bodies of land, with the appurtenant necessities for improvement to make them productive, gave their owner just the problem required to stimulate his zeal and employ his faculties to their best advantage. He has put the whole of the home ranch under irrigation at an unusual amount of labor and expense, at some places building large flumes to convey the water; but by means of this enterprise he has raised the entire tract to a high state of cultivation, realizing from it annually immense crops of cereals and hay, the grain crop often amounting to as much as 21,000 bushels. On the larger ranch, across the river, part of which is under irrigation, he also raises large crops of wheat and hay; and on the portion which is devoted to pasturage he has fine herds of shorthorn cattle, often as many as 350 head, and numbers of well-bred Percheron horses, being a firm believer in the wisdom of producing nothing in animals but good breeds. When he settled on his homestead he found that all the water from the creeks near by, available for purposes of irrigation, was taken up. Nothing daunted, he set about to supply the deficiency. In partnership with J. D. Johnson, later adding J. J. Henry and David F. Lay, he built the Farmers' canal, conducting the water from the river near Salesville (fourteen miles) to the vicinity of Bozeman, carrying 7,000 inches and irrigating a large section of the land west of Bozeman. He also induced a number of

E. H. Gooch

farmers in the neighborhood to unite and purchase what is known as the Kleinsmith canal, extending from the West Gallatin canyon to three miles south of Bozeman, a distance of eighteen miles, and carrying 4,000 inches of water. He was one of the purchasing committee and a leading spirit throughout the enterprise. The canal was purchased for $22,500, and at his suggestion a stock company was organized by the purchasers, he being one of the principal stockholders and a director in the company. He is also one of the stockholders and promoters of the Bozeman Milling Company.

The site chosen for the buildings on the homestead is admirably adapted to the purpose. It is on a commanding elevation, southwest of Bozeman, and gives the observer a view of almost the entire valley. The residence is substantial and comfortable, and the outbuildings are ample, convenient and well put up. They are all arranged with regard to a general artistic effect as well as to their every day utility. Mr. Gooch has also a fine residence in the city of Bozeman, which is occupied by the family during the winter months, the summers being spent on the ranches, or in pleasure trips to various parts of the country.

Mr. Gooch arrived in Montana with but little means, but is now one of the wealthy and prominent men of the state. He is a living example of what a man of energy, thrift, sound judgment and superior natural ability can accomplish in this great state, which is in her infancy and now offers to all comers opportunity for advancement and prosperity, and to the craftsman a ready market for his product. Mr. Gooch stands high in the good opinion of his fellow citizens, and is a potential factor in every good phase of the life of his community.

WILLIAM E. BAGGS.—Modest and unassuming, but eminently successful and useful, William E. Baggs is a brother of George T. Baggs, of whom extended notice is given elsewhere in this work. He was born August 26, 1854, at Philadelphia, the third of the four children of William H. and Sarah M. Baggs, who in his childhood removed to Smyrna, Del., where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen. At that age he left the paternal roof and became clerk and salesman in a notion or fancy goods store in Philadelphia, leaving it at the end of the year to accept a similar place in a grocery store. A year later he went to Clayton, Del., in the employ of the Kent County Railroad, serving two years as baggagemaster, and nearly as long as conductor. He gave up this place to become assistant postmaster of Smyrna, under his father and, after acting in that capacity for a number of months, came to Montana in 1877, locating in the Bitter Root valley, and working nine years for Bass Bros., on their Pine Grove fruit farm, their ranch and in their office at Stevensville, where he was chief bookkeeper. At the end of his nine years of faithful service he went into business for himself at Stevensville, dealing in groceries, agricultural implements and kindred commodities. After two years of independent business he sold out and became a bookkeeper for a branch of the Missoula Mercantile Company at Stevensville. He remained with this company twelve years, and then became one of the principal corporators of the Stevensville Mercantile Company, which bought out the Missoula company and of which he was made treasurer. In February, 1901, he was appointed postmaster of Stevensville, and severed his active connection with the mercantile concern.

Mr. Baggs has been a decidedly potential force in the politics of the county. He is a Republican, and omits no effort on his part which may aid his party, although he is not a bitter or offensive partisan. His interest in public affairs arises rather from an ardent desire for the welfare of the community than from intense party prejudice. He is a gentleman of positive convictions, and strictly upright in his efforts to enforce them. He has served his people in all public capacities, as treasurer of the city, school trustee and in other positions. In religious affiliation he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal relations he is identified with the Freemasons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor and the Independent Order of Good Templars. He was married in December, 1883, to Miss Lauretta, daughter of George W. and Louisa Dobbins, prominent farmers in the vicinity of his home, and they were the parents of one child, George M. Baggs, now sixteen years old. Mrs. Baggs died in the spring of 1887. In the winter of 1888 Mr. Baggs was married to Miss Mary L. Stoddard, of Stevensville. They have had five children, of whom three are living—Irene Emily, William Henry and an infant. To the duties of her beautiful home and to the rearing of her children Mrs. Baggs gives her chief attention, and finds the happiness of her life in the faithful discharge of those duties. Both she and Mr. Baggs are highly esteemed as good citizens, congenial companions and sincere friends.

CHARLES W. BAILEY.—Born and reared on a farm and following rural pursuits throughout his life until a recent period, Charles W. Bailey, the interesting subject of this sketch and now the popular clerk and recorder of Rosebud county, gathered stature, strength and fertility of resources which have thus far stood him in good stead in the battle of life. His life began at Detroit, Tex., on Red river, December 19, 1873. His parents, John and Samirius (Moore) Bailey, were natives of Alabama, where the former was born about 1822 and the latter about 1831. They removed to Texas when young and there the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1873, his widow surviving him a year, and dying in 1874.

Charles W. Bailey attended the public schools in his native place until he was thirteen, and then coming to Montana he found a home on the Montana Cattle Company's ranch on Tongue river, where he worked during the summer months and attended school at Miles City during the winters for five years. The next year, 1891, he worked for the Y. T. Cattle Company; in 1892 he was on the Terrett ranch. The next year he spent in the employ of the Murphy Cattle Company on the Crow reservation, and from 1895 to 1897 he was again on the Terrett ranch, which he had considered his home for a number of years. In 1897 he bought a ranch of his own on Tongue river, consisting of 840 acres, and there industriously engaged in the cattle business until he was appointed clerk and recorder of the new county of Rosebud in the spring of 1901. In 1900 he had served as census enumerator of district No. 205, Custer county. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, deeply interested in behalf of his party and always active in its service. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order, holding membership in Yellowstone Lodge No. 26 and Royal Arch Chapter No. 36, both located at Miles City.

He was married at Salisbury, Mo., in 1898, to Miss Margaret May Duff, who was born in that state May 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have large numbers of friends and are well esteemed in social life. They are active and serviceable in aid of every enterprise for the advancement of their section, and are warmly welcomed in any circle of social, moral or educational workers. Mr. Bailey's success has been steady, constant and gratifying; and whatever he has achieved is the result of his own assiduous, intelligent and conscientious efforts. He was left an orphan in infancy, and has had to make his own way in the world unaided by favors or adventitious circumstances of any kind. In his office he is winning golden opinions from all classes of the people by the fair, manly and intelligent way in which he is administering its duties and the consideration he exhibits for each of its patrons.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, who conducts a profitable and well-equipped dairy farm near Big Timber, was born in Abingdon, Washington county, Va., on September 2, 1858. He is descended from a family that has for many years resided in that state, having originally come from Scotland. His parents were James and Sarah (Stickley) Bailey, both natives of Washington county, who had a family of two sons and four daughters. The paternal grandfather, Robert Bailey, was also a native of the same town, county and state.

The school days of Mr. Bailey were passed on his father's farm, where his life was eminently frugal and industrious. In 1875, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Texas, where he was first in the cattle business and later in general farming. Disposing of his property in 1893, he came to Montana, and joined his brother, Joseph W. Bailey, at Big Timber, and they made their home on the ranch now occupied by them in the Yellowstone valley, three miles below Big Timber. The first claim was a homestead of 160 acres, but this property has been largely increased. The brothers are heavily engaged in cattleraising, shorthorns being the principal variety. Through the ranch runs a ditch four miles long conveying 800 inches of water, which places the entire property under splendid irrigation, and which is controlled by the brothers. The principal crop is alfalfa, and it is no unusual thing for them to harvest 700 tons. Considerable attention has been given to hograising, which has found a source of considerable profit.

In January, 1880, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary Brown, of Texas, daughter of William J. Brown, of Missouri. They have six children, of whom Dolly, now Mrs. Samuel A. McGee, resides in Denver, Colo. The others, living with their parents on the ranch, are James, Myrtle, William, Mabel and Russell. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Bailey are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. His fine home residence is surrounded by substantial outbuildings and other improvements, and everywhere there is an air of prosperity and refinement. Owing to the large supply of water Mr. Bailey is enabled to carry on quite an extensive dairy business in shipping cream and butter to Butte.

GEORGE W. BAKER.—Throughout the county of Sweet Grass, in which he resides, there is no more highly respected person than this gentleman, who is esteemed, not only for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, but for his superior intelligence and rare business ability. A New Englander by birth, having first seen the light on December 28, 1840, in Essex county, Vt., he is one of three sons born to Nahum and Clarissa (Cutting) Baker, of the same county. The paternal grandfather was Solomon Baker, who was born in the same county and there resided during his entire life. Nahum Baker subsequently removed to New York, and in 1857 to Minnesota where he remained until 1884, when he came to Montana where he resided with his son George until his death on November 24, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years, ten months and twenty-three days. His wife survived him until March 26, 1896, when she too passed away, aged seventy-seven years.

The early life of George W. Baker was passed in New York, where he employed himself on his father's farm and attended the public schools. In 1859, at the age of nineteen, he went to California and there followed mining with fair success, and in 1866 he went to Nevada, and was for the succeeding fifteen years there engaged in mining and freighting. His advent in Montana in 1881 was signalized by his securing a claim and making a home in Sweet Grass county, now comprising 450 acres, well irrigated and of high productiveness. The principal lines of industry he follows are stock and alfalfa raising, in which he has enjoyed unqualified success, usually wintering 400 head of Hereford cattle. He has 100 head of fine Norman horses including a splendid stallion weighing 1,900 pounds, a thoroughbred, considered one of the finest in the state.

His home is an elegant two-story residence, with mansard roof and supplied with modern conveniences, where he is surrounded with a large and interesting family. The outbuildings and equipments are of the most substantial description. Mr. Baker is a man who exercises a wide and beneficent influence in the community in which he resides and whose confidence he has to the fullest extent.

Mr. Baker was married on March 2, 1876, to Emma B. Cowles, who was born in Danville, Dodge county, Wis., on August 7, 1850, the daughter of Marcus and Deborah (Doam) Cowles, both natives of Jefferson county, N. Y. The father passed away on February 14, 1874, at the age of seventy-four. The mother was born on August 8, 1804, and died on April 20, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children, Pearl, now Mrs. Primus Bruffey, whose husband is a rancher on the Boulder; Mabel, the wife of Mr. Elmer C. McConnell, residing on the East Boulder, and Ralph and Edna.

HERMAN BALLMEIER.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, where he was born December 24, 1850, the son of Frederick and Frederica Ballmeier, both of the same nativity. Their son Herman was educated in the public schools of his native land and remained at home until he was seventeen years old, working at intervals on the farm. In the fall of 1869 he came to the United States, locating in Monroe county, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand for a year and then traveled over the middle western states for a number of years looking for a suitable place to settle. In 1878 he purchased a farm in Weaver county, Minn., on which he lived for five years, at the end of which he came to Custer county (now Rosebud), Mont., and in 1885 took up a squatter's claim on Rosebud river, twenty-five miles from Forsyth, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to which he has gradually added until he now has a ranch of 3,440 acres in the beautiful valley through which that river flows. He is largely engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, having on an average 5,000 sheep, seventy-five cattle and twenty-five horses.

In politics Mr. Ballmeier is a Republican. He was married in Monroe county, Wis., in 1878, to Miss Sarah Furbrenger, who was there born in 1858. They have four children, namely: Charles, aged twenty; Louie, eighteen; Albert, eleven, and Emeline, seven. Mr. Ballmeier has been successful in business and is well esteemed in the community.

ALBERT S. BANTA is a worthy scion of an old Holland family whose members had long contributed to the progress and advancement of that enterprising country, his branch of which came to America and settled in Kentucky at an early date, imbibed the spirit of that progressive commonwealth, and his own career and achievements have shown the qualities for which his race is noted. He was born in Cooper county, Mo., September 11, 1832, the son of Henry and Fanny (Carlos) Banta, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. His grandfather, Henry Banta, was a native of Holland and early settled in Kentucky. His father early removed, in 1861, to California, and remained there until he died. Elbert S. Banta spent the early part of his life in his native state, attending the public schools and assisting on the farm until 1853, when he left for California, returning in 1857. He went to California, overland, but returned by water, traversing the isthmus on foot. They encountered a severe storm that made the timber of their stanch steamer, the Texas, creak, the captain having boxed his papers ready to throw overboard. Instead of going to New York they finally put in to Norfolk, which they safely reached, while a vessel that they sighted in the storm was believed to have been lost, all perishing. The next morning after they landed, a trunk with a child bound on the top, drifted in; but alas! the little one was dead. In 1858 he went to Colorado, returning the same year.

In 1861 he with his wife, Mary F. (Foster) Banta, removed to Colorado, and after spending a year in that territory, came on to Montana, starting to make the trip in wagons, but later cutting up for pack saddles a part of the wagons and abandoning the rest at Wood river, and from there on depended entirely on pack horses. They escaped serious trouble with the Indians, and on August 20, 1862, arrived at Fort Owens, in the Bitter Root valley, when Maj. Owens was in command. They remained in that valley until March, 1863, and then removed to Bannack. While residing at Bannack, prospecting, an attack was made by the "road agents" upon the Indians in order to attract the attention of the white population, so that they, the "road agents," might rob the town. Several Indians were killed, among them "Old Snag," a chief. The whites knew that the Indians were friendly, knowing who had attacked them and would not believe that they would kill the people in the "Lower District," and would not go to protect them. At night some one, proably a "road agent," cut off the arm of one of the Indians that had been killed; so the ruse failed. After remaining in Bannack a month, he removed to Gallatin City. The first Gallatin City (near the Three Forks, at the head of the Missouri river), on the west side of the river where, when Mr. and Mrs. Banta settled there, deer could be shot from their cabin window—was later abandoned for a newer Gallatin City on the east side of the river. The latter place has in turn been abandoned, mostly for Gallatin, a short distance down the river on the Northern Pacific Railway. In November, 1863, he went up the Jefferson, settling on Willow creek, where he lived and followed farming, stockraising and mining at Norwegian gulch until 1887, with the exception of two years spent in California. He then sold out, removing in turn to Elkhorn and Castle and there engaged in prospecting for a while, but without much success. So he again turned his attention to farming and stockraising, locating on Rocky Fork of Clark's Fork, a tributary of the Yellowstone, about two and a half miles west from Carbonado in Carbon county. Here he has a fine modern residence and good barns and other buildings, fences, etc. His ranch is largely under cultivation and yields abundantly of grain and hay. His cattle are mainly shorthorns and Durhams. The character of his stock, the general appearance of his property, and his standing among the people of his county all indicate that he is a progressive and enterprising man—one of the productive and beneficial forces of the community in which he lives.

In September, 1860, Mr. Banta was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Foster, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Norban and Jane (Hammer) Foster, of the same state. Their children are: Claude, a prominent farmer and stockman, near Carbonado; R. Lee married Miss Nettie Clark, and is following the same business as his brother and father, on Cow creek, near Carbonado; James N. is also engaged in ranching near his father's place, and Lula is the wife of Mr. Boyd, a successful rancher on Rocky Fork, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Two other sons, Henry and Lanius B., the latter a twin brother of Mrs. Boyd, are deceased.

EDWARD L. BARNES, late superintendent of the Diamond R mines, Neihart, Cascade county, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place, is pre-eminently a self-made and successful man. To the enterprise of which he was at the head until September, 1901, when he resigned, he brought a long and varied business experience, which, combined with his high integrity, thoroughly insured the permanent success of the enterprise. He was born in Westchester county, N. Y., July 3, 1846. His parents were Gilbert W. and Elizabeth Barnes, natives of the Empire state. During the earlier years of his career the father was engaged in the iron business; but later he entered the ministry in the Universalist church, and was an eloquent and successful preacher. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar; politically a Republican. He died in 1897, his wife, the mother of our subject, having preceded him in 1890. They are survived by two children, Clara B. and Edward L.

Edward L. Barnes received an excellent education, having attended the public schools and universities, and finally being graduated from the Free Academy of New York with honors. At the age of fourteen he entered a cotton and muslin commission house as an errand boy, at a salary of $50 a year, but by diligence and strict attention to business he won promotion and was made shipping and receiving clerk with a salary of $600. Owing to the failure of the firm with which he was connected our subject entered a hardware and house furnishing establishment, where he continued three years at a salary of $500. At the opening of the Civil war he was inspired with patriotic fervor and enlisting as a private attained the rank of major in 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then entered into partnership with his father in the iron business, and this association was continued twelve years, when he removed to St. Louis in the capacity of assistant paymaster and general clerk. Subsequently he was engaged with the La Clede Rolling Mill Company, with which he remained until 1878, and then accepted the position of cashier with the C. T. Ewing Bank, at Thayer, Kan. In 1879 he became cashier for S. A. Brown & Co., lumber and grain merchants at Chanute, Kan., with whom he remained two years. Returning to Thayer Mr. Barnes engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which lines he achieved an enviable success.

During the administration of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Thayer, and later he edited and published the Thayer Graphic, a newspaper of considerable circulation and influence. He continued in editorial work until 1897, when he removed to North Carolina, and for a short period engaged in mining in that locality. It was in 1898 that Mr. Barnes came to Montana, where he spent the following year prospecting. In July, 1899, he accepted his late position with the Diamond R Mining Company, and under his supervision the works made rapid advancement.

On November 17, 1879, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Etta L. Lyman, of Michigan, daughter of Leroy and Rosa H. Lyman, natives of Livingston county, N. Y. For many years her father was engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle. To this union have been born two children, Bessie L. and Winifred R. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally Mr. Barnes is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Select Knights and the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party.

ABRAHAM L. BANK.—A native of the old Prussian city of Tilsit, renowned as the scene of Napoleon's treaty of 1807 and long prominent as a seat of extended commerce, where he was born on January 25, 1872, even in his childhood Abraham L. Bank was torn from his native land and transplanted, with his parents and the other members of the family, in the new world, at St. Paul, Minn. Here he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the store of a leading watchmaker and jeweler at Omaha, Neb., and learned the trade at which he worked eleven years, during which he was also a student of the Omaha Horological Institute (school of optics), from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Refraction. In 1894 also he came to Montana and took charge of the optical, watch repairing and engraving department of the jewelry establishment conducted in Butte by his brother, Simon Bank, continuing here until the fall of 1896, when he became manager of the jewelry department of the Hamilton Drug & Jewelry Company, at Hamilton. In April, 1897, he went into business for himself and is conducting a profitable and constantly increasing trade, carrying an extensive stock of valuable commodities, distinguished for fine quality and artistic workmanship.

Mr. Bank is an expert of high order in optics, having been an industrious student of the science and applying the theoretical knowledge to a thoughtful and intelligent practice. He is also a skillful and resourceful mechanic and withal a shrewd and far-seeing business man. These are the elements of a professional and financial success gratifying but not surprising to his friends. To skill in his art and thrift in his business he adds social qualities of an engaging character. He was married in Butte in September, 1896, to Miss Maude Coulter, daughter of John and Anna Coulter, and has two children, Josephine and Reginald. In political affiliation he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees. He is very progressive and has a fine home and valuable interests in real estate and financial institutions.

JAMES R. BARCLAY.—Beginning life for himself at the age of eighteen and omitting no effort necessary to make a successful career, applying intelligence and business capacity to his operations, James R. Barclay, of Carbon county, although yet a young man, is enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift in a well-improved and comfortable home and a firm place in the regard of his fellowmen. He was born in La Crosse county, Wis., April 16, 1866. His parents were James and Elizabeth (McCrindall) Barclay, of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of William Barclay elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Barclay was educated in the schools of his natice county, and remained on the homestead until he was eighteen, when he determined to make his own way in th world, and engaged in farming nearing his home for two years. In 1886 he came to Montana, and after passing a short time at Billings, went to Red Lodge and prospected the Bear creek country, where he took up some land for the Rocky Fork Coal Company. He remained in that locality five years, at the end of which he conducted under lease the Harney ranch near Red Lodge for a year. He then located his present property, six miles south of Bridger, on which he has since resided. His ranch is all under irrigation and yields abundant crops of alfalfa, and he has a fine herd of Herefords on the range, a number of Jerseys, and keeps a large flock of sheep. Mr. Barclay takes an earnest interest in public affairs. He has been school trustee for a number of years, and is president of the Dry Creek Ditch Association, which has a ditch three miles long carrying 1,000 inches of water. He was united in marriage March 12, 1889, with Miss Clara Hobbs, of Wisconsin, a sister of John G. Hobbs, of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. They have three children: Myrtle Clementine, Gracie Marie and Mary Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BARCLAY.—Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and bearing in his own makeup their best characteristics—sturdy where sturdiness is needed, wise where wisdom is essential, self-reliant, resourceful and ever alert, William Barclay, of Carbon county, Mont., exemplifies the high qualities of manhood which distinguish the makers and builders of the state. He was born January 3, 1861, in La Crosse county, Wis., a son of James and Elizabeth (McCrindall) Barclay, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland, where their families had for generations been prosperous and influential. They came to America in 1851 and settled in La Crosse county, Wis., being pioneers in the state. There the father became a man of great prominence and influence, one of the forceful factors of industrial and commercial promotion in the community. He erected and conducted a large flouring mill, a cheese factory, and a general store, and also had a model farm in the county, supplied with every device for its work of the latest pattern known at the time, and improved with excellent buildings and fences. He died in 1900, aged seventy-one years. His widow is still living aged about seventy.

William Barclay passed his school days in his native county and remained there some years after leaving school. In 1883 he went to Minnesota, but at the end of a year returned to his home, remaining over winter. In the spring he took a trip to Iowa and there stayed until 1887, when he came to Montana, arriving at Billings April 2. After railroading there for a year, he removed to Red Lodge and worked on the cattle ranch of T. P. McDonald. He then leased the boarding house of the Rocky Fork Coal Company, and later ran the engine for the company. He passed the summer of 1891 at Castle, and in the autumn returned to Carbon county, where he engaged in the sheep business. In 1893 he began a six-years residence in the Big Horn basin, being there extensively engaged in the sheep business, having at times 6,000 head. In 1899 he bought a ranch near Bridger which he conducted for a year, then sold it and bought his present ranch, six miles south of Bridger. On this, which is well irrigated and under good cultivation, he has a fine herd of Hereford cattle and raises large crops of alfalfa. He also owned a ranch on the other side of the river, which he sold in 1901. Mr. Barclay was married December 29, 1887, to Miss Rachel Hobbs, of Wisconsin, a sister of John G. Hobbs, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. They have two children: Rex Lionel and Wandafie.

ALBERT D. BARNEY.—This popular merchant of Philbrook, Fergus county, is distinctively a product of American civilization in its best expression. He is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, where his life began May 29, 1875. His parents were Franklin and Delia Barney, natives of Canada who settled in Ohio in early days. The father is a stonemason by trade, a prosperous mechanic, a good citizen, and locally prominent in Democratic politics.

Albert D. Barney, the sixth of their nine children, remained with his parents until he was nineteen years old, receiving a common school education. After leaving school he devoted his time to farming, photographing between times, as an avocation. In 1899 he removed to the west, locating at Rockford, Fergus county, Mont., where he engaged in the mercantile business. After conducting this with good success for a year, he sold it to his older brother, William, with whom he remained as clerk and salesman for a few months, when he opened a general store at Philbrook, which he still conducts. He is also postmaster of the town, and a stanch Republican.

Mr. Barney has the business instinct essential to the successful merchant. He knows what will strike the popular fancy and meet the general needs of his community. His store is a model of a country store in neatness and convenience, while the uniform and considerate politeness of the proprietor causes his chance customers to become regular patrons, and make his regular patrons his lasting friends.

FRANK A. BARNES.—As one of the progressive young business men of Fergus county, where he is manager of the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company, in the thriving village of Gilt Edge, and as a member of the bar of the state, Mr. Barnes is well entitled to representation in this work.

Mr. Barnes was born in Cedar county, Missouri, on the 8th of February, 1869, the son of Lewis M. and Adaline Barnes, both of whom were born in Missouri, where they still maintain their home, where the father is one of the influential farmers and stockgrowers of Cedar county. He is a Democrat in politics. During the Civil war he served in the Union army, as a member of the Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was Col. Cloud's orderly. His wife is a member of the Christian church and both are folk of sterling worth of character. Of their six children Robert and Alta are deceased, the survivors being Frank A., Thomas G., Lila and Walter.

Mr. F. A. Barnes received his early education in the public schools and after an attendance of two years at Southwest Baptist College, at Bolivar, Mo., completed a course in the Central Normal College and Business Institute at Danville, Ind. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years and after teaching with marked success in the public schools of Missouri for five years he came to the northwest, in 1890, and located at Boise, Idaho, where he held a position in the public schools and engaged in reading law under Samuel H. Hayes, one of the leading members of the bar of that state. In December, 1892, Mr. Barnes came to Montana, locating in the vicinity of Maiden, Fergus county. He taught at intervals in the schools of this county until 1898, and continued his study of law. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Montana, at Helena, in January, 1897, having been admitted to practice in the lower courts at Lewistown, in the preceding year. Though he has not given his attention to legal work, he is a well equipped lawyer.

In 1898 Mr. Barnes became a bookkeeper in the large mercantile establishment of the Gilt Edge Mercantile Company, at Gilt Edge, and in 1900 was made manager of the extensive business. In politics Mr. Barnes gives unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party. He has been raised to the master's degree in Freemasonry, and is affiliated with Western Star Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., at Danville, Ind. He is also a member of Judith Lodge No. 30, at Lewistown, Mont., I. O. O. F.

On the 30th of April, 1892, at Maiden, Mont., Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Daisy D. Dougherty, who was born in Randolph county, Mo., the daughter of James W. and Tucker V. Dougherty, both of whom were natives of Missouri. They came to Montana in 1887, locating in Lewistown, Fergus county. After some years Mr. Dougherty located on a ranch near Maiden, where he is engaged in farming and stockraising. He is also interested in neighboring mining properties. He is a Democrat in politics and has passed the ancient-craft degrees in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have six children, namely: Daisy, Rice, Frank, Benjamin, Etheta and Hazel. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, one, Ethel, died at the age of thirty months. The surviving children are Orville, Esther and Gladys.

HENRY HEEB, originally a prominent pioneer miner of Montana, and at present proprietor of one of the finest and most extensive ranches in the far-famed Gallatin valley, was born in Bucks county, Pa., on November 8, 1835, the son of John (who was born in 1793) and Barbara (Ori) Heeb (born in 1802), natives of Lertenstein, Germany. They were married in the fatherland, came to the United States in 1832 and the father engaged in farming until his death in Pennsylvania. He died in 1878 and the mother passed away in 1893. Henry Heeb, one of a family of two sons and two daughters, passed his youth at and near the Pennsylvania homestead, and upon attaining his majority in 1856 removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until 1859. He was here during the eventful period incident to the John Brown escapade, when rifle and pistol shots were of altogether too frequent occurrence, and the state was acquiring its sobriquet of Bleeding Kansas. In Pennsylvania Mr. Heeb had learned both bricklaying and plastering, and these trades he followed with success in Leavenworth. During the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 he joined the "stampede," and with a partner, Mr. Babcock, started with a large quantity of freight for the newly-discovered Colorado gold regions. Before they had proceeded far, however, the teams to the parties who owned the freight, returned to Leavenworth, and early the next spring made a second loading of four teams and took it through to the Peak where Mr. Heeb engaged in working at his trades for two years, being fairly successful, much more so than in some mining operations he later conducted.

In 1863 Mr. Heeb came to Montana, arriving in Virginia City in October. Here he engaged in freighting and in the winter of 1863-4 removed to the Gallatin valley, pre-empted a quarter section of land and in the summer of 1864 prospected with indifferent success. Still it was then that he discovered the famous Pony lead, but owing to subsequent "consolidation" he was frozen out of his interest in this valuable property. In the autumn of 1864 he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and purchased seed for his farm, sowing it the following spring. To his original claim Mr. Heeb has added until he now has an estate of over 1,400 acres, thoroughly irrigated, on which he raises splendid crops of oats and barley. At one time he was extensively engaged in raising horses, having as many as 300 head, but lately he has confined his attention principally to diversified crops and cattle. To Miss Joanna Bellas, of Missouri, Mr. Heeb was married on April 23, 1878. She was the daughter of Equilla Bellas, of Ohio, who removed to Montana in 1862, residing at Bannack and also at Virginia City, where he was engaged in mining. He died in Butte in 1873, and his daughter, Mrs. Heeb, passed away in 1899. Mr. Heeb's five children by this union are: John, Frank, Barbara, Grace and Buell. The second marriage of Mr. Heeb occurred on September 21, 1899, when he was united to Mrs. Margaret Ault, of Virginia, daughter of Samuel Moffatt. His family removed to Ohio from Virginia, and in 1892 Mrs. Ault with her two children came to Montana. The family are occupants of a beautiful modern residence, finished throughout in hard wood, costing $7,000, and surrounded by commodious barns, granaries and

Henry Heeb.

other outbuildings. Mr. Heeb is one of the leading representative ranchmen of Gallatin county, and his integrity and sterling qualities have won public confidence and esteem.

A. R. BARROWS.—It is a remarkable fact that in the ranks of the men who laid broad and deep the foundations of Montana, were many of the ablest men of the east, those who had been prominent in the different relations of business, professional and political life. They were men of sterling integrity and moral rectitude. Out of the wealth of their experience in conducting matters of moment there, they had developed the best form of civilization for this new land. One of the earliest pioneers of Fergus county was a man of this character, whose memory is yet cherished with tender reverence by the best people of the section who knew him and the methods which he endeavord to impress upon the then infant community—Hon. A. R. Barrows, who was born at Olean, Cattaragus county, N. Y., July 30, 1838. His parents were of New England stock, coming down from the early days of the Connecticut and Plymouth colonies, and in the intelligent and practical atmosphere engendered in those settlements he passed his youthful days. His father was one of the old-time pioneer lumbermen of the Allegany region, and for many years his home at Randolph was the cheery public house of the village. Randolph possessed superior educational advantages in the way of a good academy, now Chamberlain Institute, and here Mr. Barrows was educated. He assisted his father in his lumbering business and therein acquired a practical education which he later turned to valuable account in the west. On one of their trips to Cincinnati on a raft, his father lost a leg, cut off by a rope with which he was endeavoring to fasten the raft to the shore. After this accident he closed out his business in New York and removed with his family to Olmstead county, Minn., locating at Pleasant Grove and engaged in farming and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Augustus accompanied them to their new home and followed various pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil war. During the progress of this he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and on organization of the regiment was made orderly sergeant of his company. Possessing true military characteristics and great personal magnetism, he was idolized by his men, and was mustered out on June 30, 1865, as a lieutenant. An incident showing his popularity deserves to be recorded. After the men received their discharges they formed a circle around the captain and gave him three groans and hisses. They then surrounded Lieut. Barrows, lifted him on their shoulders, and carried him off the ground with cheers.

On returning to civil life Mr. Barrows made his home in Chippewa county, Wis., and largely engaged in lumbering, becoming one of the leaders of business life, commercial activity and political circles. Originally a Democrat, he heartily espoused Greenbackism, and became known as one of its ablest and most logical advocates in the state. He was twice elected county treasurer of Chippewa county, served one term with acceptability as mayor of Chippewa Falls, his home city, was elected a member of the legislature by a large majority, and when that body was organized on January 9, 1878, was chosen speaker of the assembly. Probably no person who ever filled that important office in the state gave such universal satisfaction as did Speaker Barrows. His fairness, his judicial ability, his unfailing courtesy and his untiring kindness to the members won him the friendship even of his political opponents. He surprised his most sanguine friends by the able and impartial manner in which he discharged his duties. At the close of the session he was presented by his brother legislators with an elegant silver service of thirteen pieces, the most expensive souvenir ever given to a speaker in that state. Later he led the forlorn hope of his party in his congressional district, but was defeated, as he expected to be. At that time the changed conditions of business life had much reduced his wealth by depreciating the value of the large amount of real estate he owned, and he determined to cast his lot with Montana. He thereupon organized a colony which he brought to Martindale in June, 1879. He then engaged in stockraising, having brought a herd of blooded cattle with him. Soon after his arrival here, in company with E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, one of the most complete sawmills ever built in this part of the state was erected, and they began the manufacture of lumber at Sawmill gulch, Meagher county. He soon became impressed with the natural location of his future home, Ubet, and there pre-empted 160 acres of land, the nucleus of his present large estate. This place he called Ubet from the first, and when, after erecting the large hotel building there, and removing thither in 1881 as one of the first permanent settlers of Judith basin, a postoffice was demanded to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of settlers and at his request received the name of Ubet. At his new residence he engaged in stockraising, which he successfully conducted until his death, and no man was better known in Judith basin or took greater interest in its development. He was not long spared to aid in this great work, for he was called away by death on December 20, 1885. He was buried at Chippewa Falls, Wis., under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity in which he was a Knight Templar.

Mr. Barrows was united in marriage at Pleasant Grove, Minn., November 16, 1862, with Miss Alice B. Duncan, who was a most valuable helpmate to him all the years of their wedded life, and since his death has demonstrated great business ability. She was left with a family of young children, but with motherly devotion she raised them to mature years and gave each of them a good education. She has, also, with the aid of her children, increased the original homestead to an estate of 2,000 acres. She has always kept a hotel, the excellent reputation of which is known far and near. Her great heart causes her everywhere to relieve suffering, and she never turns a wayfarer from her door unassisted. An incipient city has been developed at Ubet on Mrs. Barrows' land. She recently donated a site of twenty acres for a Methodist parsonage, and in many ways her generosity and public spirit have been shown. She is one of the valued residents of Fergus county, and her memory, like her husband's, will be cherished long after she will have passed away as one of the true pioneer women of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows were the parents of four children: John R., now a prosperous lawyer of San Diego, Cal.; Mary, who died at two years of age; Olive, now Mrs. Oscar L. Lockwood, of Ubet, and Clarence H., who, after faithful service in the Philippines as a member of Company I, First Montana Infantry, is now residing at Ubet.

DUDLEY C. BASS.—William E. and Dudley C. Bass, of Ravalli county, familiarly known over the United States and Canada as the Bass Brothers, were among the first to demonstrate that their section of Montana is well adapted to fruit raising and thereby established a new industry among its people. Their enterprise, renowned even in the east as the Pine Grove fruit farm, has grown from a small beginning in 1871, regarded by most people with great distrust and by many with ridicule, to gigantic proportions, and includes 100 acres of land in fruit bearing trees and the shipment of 10,000 boxes of apples and 1,500 of smaller fruits and berries every year, to all parts of the northern United States and lower Canadian provinces, as well as New York and other Atlantic coast cities. They have built up also on a scale of great magnitude an immense business in raising and selling garden vegetables, many of them enormous in size yet lacking neither fineness of fibre nor delicacy of flavor. It is not uncommon for them to produce a cabbage weighing forty pounds. Moreover, having nearly 1,000 acres of land in their ranch and being men of that systematic enterprise which utilizes every element of profit, they raise numbers of fine grade Durham cattle, Norman-Percheron horses and choice breeds of sheep. Their place is beautifully situated and is well improved with all the necessary buildings in addition to a comfortable residence, which is embowered by a natural grove and trees of their own planting. The ranch is spread out charmingly at the side of the Bitter Root mountains and surrounded by the fine groves of pine from which it derives its name.

This new departure has resulted in an outcome so gratifying and so far surpassing expectation that it must be interesting to look briefly into the history of its proprietors for the grounds of the inspiration and faith by which they worked and were upheld. Their ancestors were among those sturdy English emigrants who first settled Vermont and New York, their father, William B. Bass, being a native of the latter state, where he was born in 1811. Their mother was Ruth (Childs) Bass, a native of Clarendon Springs, Vt., where her son, Dudley C. Bass, was born on August 10, 1842. After their marriage his parents resided thirteen years at Glens Falls, N. Y. In 1855 they removed to Chicago, and in 1858 to Jefferson City, Mo., where Mrs. Bass died in 1861, leaving three sons and one daughter, and ten years later the father joined his sons in Montana. Dudley C. Bass was thirteen years old when his parents came west, and consequently attained manhood in Chicago and Jefferson City. After coming to his majority, he became interested with his older brother, William E., in the hotel business, first at Sedalia and later at Clinton. In 1864 they crossed the plains with mule teams to Alder gulch, Mont., and followed there mining for a time, but not achieving the desired success, they decided to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. They then located on a portion of their present ranch and began raising hay, grain and vegetables, for which they found ready sale at excellent prices in the mining camps. But they conceived the idea that they could do well with fruit, and boldly entered upon the experiment, making their first planting of trees in 1871. The results have proven the soundness of their judgment. While waiting for their trees to reach the bearing age, they continued their farming operations and engaged from time to time in other enterprises, such as saw and flouring mills, building railroads, furnishing ties under contract and various others.

From the inception of the fruit industry, Dudley C. Bass has been its manager and active promoter, and is now (1901) its sole owner, having purchased a few years ago his brother's interest, although the ranch is still conducted in their joint name. In 1874 he was married to Miss Etta Emmett, daughter of L. S. and Eva Emmett, of Windsor, Mo., and sister of Jennie, the wife of his brother, William E., since 1862. One child has blessed their union, Lee Emmett, aged thirteen. In politics Mr. Bass is an unwavering Democrat, except in local matters, where he places the interest of the community above the claims of party. He manifests a keen and intelligent interest in public matters and gives his aid cheerfully to the success of the principles in which he believes. In business it has been amply demonstrated that he is a progressive, nervy, resourceful and far-seeing man. In social life he has the attributes which make up a charming personality. He is an intelligent talker, an appreciative listener, a genial companion and a generous host.

ROBERT A. BAXTER.—Five miles northwest of the attractive city of Bozeman is located the fine ranch property of Mr. Baxter, one of the pioneers and popular citizens of Gallatin county, who has accumulated a fine property and attained a position as one of the substantial farmers and business men of Montana, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Baxter was born in County Donegal, Ireland, April 28, 1836, the son of George and Sarah (Anderson) Baxter, both of whom were born in the same county, as was also Robert Baxter, his paternal grandfather. When Robert A. was about twelve years of age his parents immigrated to America, locating in Ontario, Canada, where his father was a farmer until his death.

The education received in the schools of Ireland by Robert A. Baxter was supplemented in the excellent schools of Ontario, and he aided in the work of the homestead farm until 1865, when he started for San Francisco, making the voyage by the Panama route and duly reaching his destination. He remained in San Francisco for some time and thereafter was engaged in successful agriculture in various sections of California. Five years later Mr. Baxter visited his parents in Canada for two months, then came westward to Montana. He traveled on the Union Pacific Railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and then came by stage to the Gallatin valley, where he pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, which is a part of his present estate. He has added to his original claim until he now has a ranch of 400 acres, and the entire tract is practically supplied with most effective facilities for irrigation. Here Mr. Baxter has devoted his attention to the raising of large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay, while he has made valuable improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence, good barns and other outbuildings. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and his genial personality and inflexible integrity have gained for him the friendship of the people.

His word is as good as any bond, and a signal recognition of this fact is that he has been for a number of years treasurer of the Farmers' Canal Company, and there has been no thought of asking him for bond or other security. Mr. Baxter is a stockholder in and a director of the Commercial Bank of Bozeman and a trustee of the Bozeman Milling Company. He is Democratic in politics, but is independent in his views and actions. He is a school trustee and gives his aid to all worthy enterprises for the good of the community.

On February 16, 1880, Mr. Baxter married Miss Mary A. L. James, born in Prince Edward county, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1850, the daughter of John and Margaret James, who were born in Ireland and became influential farmers of Ontario. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, two are deceased: Sarah Alberta died at the age of seven years; Robert George, a graduate of the Bozeman high school and known as a young man of distinctive promise, was born May 19, 1882, and is still beneath the parental roof, while Clarence I. died at the age of ten years.

CHARLES A. BECKSTROM is one who has made a success of the business of cattle ranching and general farming in Cascade county on a fine piece of property near Kibbey. He was born in Sweden, May 2, 1868, and is still a young, energetic and progressive man. His parents were Gustavus and Mary Beckstrom, natives of Sweden, and his father followed agricultural pursuits in the old country with fair success. They were members of the Lutheran church.

Charles A. Beckstrom was taken from the public schools of his native country at the age of fourteen years and began to make his own living at the trade of a carpenter, his wages being $1.50 per day. In this line of employment he continued five years, and was industrious and frugal. Inspired by an ambition to better his condition he came to the United States in 1887. At that period Great Falls was beginning to emerge from the obscurity of the wilderness, and to this new city in Montana Mr. Beckstrom directed his footsteps in search of employment. This he secured in the line of railroad work, up to 1894, when he engaged in ranching and stockraising at Kibbey. He has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, being the possessor of 640 acres of land and a herd of 100 cattle. His principal crops are oats and hay, which prove quite an additional source of income. Politically Mr. Beckstrom is in harmony with the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. BELL.—In Knox county, Ind., which borders on the famous Wabash, the theme of song and story, William H. Bell first saw the light of day, on March 9, 1843. His parents, Charles and Lydia (Bartley) Bell, were also natives of the Hoosier state and had six children, William being the third. He attended the country school near Oaktown until he was about eighteen years, and then worked on the farm for five years. In 1866 he removed to Kansas, and was employed by the United States government under contract as butcher and supply man, and did freighting for three years. Returned to Indiana, he worked on the old homestead until 1874, then farmed for himself a number of years, and afterward conducted a meat business at Oaktown and Carlisle in the adjoining county until 1888. In that year he came to Montana, and, after spending a few months at Grantsdale, he and his sisters, Mary E. Bell and Mrs. Harriet Jordan, each took up 160 acres of land, 320 of it lying about two miles west of Hamilton and the other quarter lying across the river west of the town. Here they have a beautiful stone residence where they live together and raise abundant crops of grain, hay and fruit, along with numbers of superior stock. The business conducted on the ranch is prosperous and successful, and with such an estate as they possess, such evidences of thrift around them, and so much that is interesting and entertaining in the home life, their lot is blessed beyond that of most people, but does not exceed in good elements their fair and just deserts for the good they do and the example they give. In politics Mr. Bell is an ardent Democrat and in fraternal relations is identified with the Masonic order. He was married on April 19, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Charley, at Oaktown, Ind., the home of her parents. They have two children, Melvina and Jessie.

HERMAN E. BENNER, who holds the important office of sheriff of Cascade county and who is a well known citizen of Great Falls, has proved that earnest endeavor and integrity of purpose will win a due reward. He has earned his own living since the early age of eight years, and it is not often that we find thus early the inception of a selfmade man. Herman Ellsworth Benner is a native of Ellsworth, Hancock county, Me., where he was born on August 18, 1866, the son of Hiram F. and Jane (Boynton) Benner, both of whom were also born in Maine. His father, a millwright and sawfiler, died at Stillwater, Minn., in 1894, and his widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Bertha McIntosh, of Stillwater. One son resides in St. Paul, Minn., two others at Shell Lake, Wis., one at

Great Falls, Mont., where the other daughter, Nellie, Mrs. Wm. F. Brown, also lives.

Mr. Benner received his education at Stillwater, Minn., whither his parents removed when he was a child, and here he graduated in the high school in the class of 1886. During his school days he occupied his vacations as a sawfiler in the lumber mills of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and on leaving school he continued the same occupation until 1892, within which period, however, he had taught school two winters in Stillwater. In the fall of 1892 he came to Great Falls, where he became connected with the Great Falls iron works, and after two years he became manager of the company's store at Belt, a year. Returning to Great Falls, he worked a year for the Great Falls Hardware Company, and then became a traveling salesman for the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, of Duluth, Minn., resigning this position in six months, after which he returned to Great Falls. In 1896 he again took a position with the Great Falls Iron Works, and at the end of two months was promoted from the repair shop to head bookkeeper, in which position he served six months, when he was elected treasurer of the company and a member of its directorate. This incumbency he retained two years, until 1900, when he was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, having the distinction of being the first Democratic sheriff elected in the county, which attests his popularity. He is also a valued member of Kenbrae Castle No. 201, R. H. In 1890 Mr. Benner was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hanks, of Albany, Ill., daughter of D. C. Hanks, one of the oldest steamboat pilots on the Mississippi, and who was pilot and captain on a government boat during the Civil war. There are two children in the family, Kathryn and Grey.

F. C. BERENDES, cashier and manager of the Bank of Boulder, first came to Montana in 1879, locating at Jefferson City. Since his arrival in the state he has led an active business and political life, achieving a success which is as well merited as it is pronounced. In all state, municipal and financial affairs he has ever taken a lively interest and his high social qualities are recognized by a host of warm personal friends. F. C. Berendes was born in Niles, Berrien county, Mich., on November 17, 1861. His parents were Frank and Jeannette (Dell) Berendes, natives of Germany. In early life they emigrated to Michigan and were married at Niles, residing there until their death in 1872. They had three sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. The maternal grandfather was head forester near Berlin for the German government. After his death his widow and children came to the United States.

Mr. Berendes was reared and educated in Niles and in Milwaukee, Wis. He began business life as a clerk in Niles, where he resided with the exception of the time he attended school in Milwaukee until 1879. He then became imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and came to this state, first locating, as has been noted, at Jefferson City. Here he was employed by J. G. Sanders as a clerk and later he was with T. A. Wickes, at Wickes, Mont., with whom he remained until 1882. In that year the firm of Ellis & Berendes was formed and our enterprising and industrious young man was fairly launched in business and rapidly achieving the success due the judiciously ambitious. In 1884, however, Mr. Berendes had been elected county treasurer of Jefferson county. He served two terms of two years each, the firm of Ellis & Berendes ceasing to exist, and in 1888, with W. B. Gaffney and Daniel McNiell, he organized the Bank of Jefferson County and was made its cashier. The original capital stock was $30,000. In 1891 the name was changed to the First National Bank and in 1893 to the Bank of Boulder, since which time Mr. Berendes has had control of the bank. He is also a partner in the Gaffney Mercantile Company. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Sloan, a native of Montana, and they have one child, Gladys. Politically Mr. Berendes has affiliated with the Democratic party, in whose various campaigns he has ever taken a lively interest and a leading part. He is also a Freemason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Since coming to Montana Mr. Berendes has formed an extensive business and political acquaintance throughout the state and is recognized as a man of the utmost probity and stability of character. All of his various enterprises have met with unqualified success, showing that his financial ability is of a high order, while in social life he is popular, possessing the heartiest esteem of all.

SAMUEL BESSETTE.—Prominent among the leading stockmen and ranchers of the Dearborn district of Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is Samuel Bessette, a Canadian by birth, a New England Yankee by long association and education, but now an enterprising westerner and a warm friend of Montana. He was born at St. John, P. Q., Canada, on February 28, 1849, the son of Leon and Masaline Bessette, Canadian farmers, but who lead a retired life in New Bedford, Mass., to which they removed in 1890. They are both Catholics, and the father is a Democrat. Samuel Bessette enjoyed but few advantages of schooling, for at the age of nine he began to assist his parents and at sixteen he began work in the cotton mills for $1.00 per day, which was later increased to $2.00. He was thus employed for eighteen years in New Bedford, whither his family had come when Samuel was but sixteen years old. Mr. Bessette came to Montana in 1884. Locating at Helena he secured employment with Nicholas Kessler, for three years, his wages at first being $35 per month and afterward $45.

But he had long determined to work for himself, and in 1887 he took up homestead and desert claims to the amount of 320 acres, and to this added 640 acres of pasturage land. This tract is located twelve miles northwest of Wolf creek, on the south fork of Dearborn river, in Lewis and Clarke county. Here he carries on quite an extensive business in ranching and cattleraising. The family of Mr. Bessette is surrounded by all the comforts of home, and around him is every convenience necessary for the successful conduct of his enterprise. Mr. Bessette was married on January 11, 1870, in New Bedford, Mass., to Miss Melinda J. Loiseau. She was born at Bel Oiel, P. Q., Canada, on September 28, 1850. She is the daughter of Joseph and Celina Loiseau, Canadians. Her father was once extensively interested in tanning, but of late years he has been a hotel keeper. Both her parents are Catholics. Mr. and Mrs. Bessette have had six children, but four of them are dead, two dying in infancy. The survivors are Arthur A., born at Taunton, Mass., on May 14, 1882, and William W., born at Iberville, P. Q., Canada, on November 16, 1884. The parents are members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Bessette holds with the Democratic party and he votes its ticket upon all national issues, but in local questions he does not think it incumbent upon him to always cast a straight ticket. In the community in which he resides Mr. Bessette is recognized as a man of sound judgment and excellent principles. In the fall of 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Bessette made a visit to their parents and friends in the east, going to New Bedford and Taunton, Mass., then to Montreal and Chambly, P. Q., Canada, where Mrs. Bessette's parents are living. They had a pleasant trip of three months, but were glad to get back to Montana.

JEROME H. BETTS is one of the fortunate and prosperous ranchmen of Cascade county, Mont., located near Stockett. He was born in Blue Earth county, Minn., on July 2, 1869, a son of William H. Betts, further mention of whom follows this sketch. He was reared in his native county until he was six years of age. In 1875 the family removed to Missouri, and in 1877 came back to Minnesota and located in Stearns county. Here they remained eleven years, during which time Jerome attended school and assisted his father on the farm. They then came to Montana, settling seven miles south of Stockett. In 1891 Mr. Betts, then being twenty-two years old, took up a pre-emption claim and homesteaded 160 acres. He cultivates seventy acres and has forty head of cattle and fifteen horses. In April, 1893, he was married to Miss Louisa Hirt, of Lansing, Iowa, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Holscher) Hirt, natives of Germany. Her mother died June 14, 1900, at the Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, at the age of seventy-two. Her father died at Lansing, Iowa, aged seventy years. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Betts one, John Henry, is dead and the others are Raymond Joseph and Glenn J. Jerome is an expert engineer by trade. In 1891 he and his father engaged in threshing with good success. They have a sawmill in connection with their stock industry, and in both lines of enterprise are doing well.

WILLIAM H. BETTS came to Montana in 1888, and located seven miles south of Stockett, Cascade county, where he now has a fine ranch well provided with cattle and all the conveniences for successful operations in this line of industry. He was born at Caanan, N. Y., on February 12, 1842. He is the son of James and Mary (Carr) Betts. The father was a cabinetmaker and died in June, 1848. His wife survived him many years, dying some years since at about the venerable age of seventy-five. William H. Betts left New York when a child of three years and went to Berkshire county, Mass., where, when he grew older, he worked on farms in the summer and attended public school in the winter. In 1856 he came to Winnebago county, Wis., where he continued farming for wages until 1861. On August 20 of that year Mr. Betts enlisted in Company D, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until November 13, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis. His service was in Missouri, commencing at Cape Girardeau and consisting mostly of raids after guerrillas and bushwhackers. After his discharge, in 1863, he removed to Blue Earth county, Minn., where, for the first time, he went into the business of general farming on his own account. Here he raised cattle and other stock, but in 1875 removed to Atchison county, Mo., and here continued farming until 1878. Thence he returned to Minnesota and settled in Stearns county, where he remained ten years.

In 1888 Mr. Betts came to Stockett, and took up pre-emption and tree claims as a part of his present ranch. Here he has since continued successfully in cattle raising, and has about sixty acres of this land under cultivation. In 1898 he purchased another 160 acres, making him a fine ranch of 320 acres, on which he has fine herds of cattle and horses. On June 25, 1868, Mr. Betts was married to Miss Emeretta Gates, of Elington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of Joel and Emeline Gates. Joel Gates, born in Vermont, was long a member of the mercantile house of Gates & Wheeler, of Elington, and a man of importance in the county. He died on March 18, 1899, in Blue Earth county, Minn., where he had been a resident from 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Merchant, is now a resident of Blue Earth county. Her daughter, Mrs. Ader E. Foster, is caring for her in her declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Betts had one daughter, Luella, who died. Their surviving children are Jerome H. Betts, Bernice I. (Mrs. John G. Abbott, of Spokane, Wash.), Leonard E., Darrow L., Flora B. and Elnora E. In the community in which he resides Mr. Betts is highly respected.

GEORGE W. BRADLEY.—Having been born on January 31, 1871, in Tama county, Iowa, on this side of the Mississippi, the subject of this review is distinctively a product of the west. His parents are William and Augusta (Parkins) Bradley, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born in 1845 and the latter in 1854. They are now living in Phillips county, Kan. The father removed with his parents, when a boy, to Tama county, Iowa, and after living there twenty-five years, made his home in Guthrie county, in the same state, where he was successfully engaged in farming for seven years. He then removed to Smith county, Kan., and later to his present home in Phillips county.

George Bradley was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Kansas, remaining with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. Then, after working two years as a farm hand in Iowa and Minnesota, in 1891 he came to Montana, locating in the Rosebud valley and accepting employment on the ranch of Messrs. Hubbard & Thompson, with whom he remained seven years. In the meantime, in the year 1894, he bought the improvements on a homestead claim, which is now a part of his home ranch that consists of 320 acres of good land and an open range, and is devoted to cattle, hay and general farming.

In politics Mr. Bradley is a Republican, but cannot be called an active partisan. He was married at Miles City in 1901, to Miss Hattie Miller, who was born in Iowa in 1880, and was reared and educated in the beautiful Rosebud valley which is now her home.

HENRY NELSON BLACK.—In all ages the great builders have been renowned among men and considered deserving of the highest honors. And those who are engaged in beautifying our cities with imposing and convenient churches, schools and public buildings, hotels, halls and private residences, are also entitled to rank among the benefactors of mankind and be held worthy of general approbation and esteem. To this class of public benefactors belongs Henry Nelson Black, doing business as an architect with offices at Great Falls and Anaconda, Mont. He has had a singularly varied and busy professional career, the products of his fertile brain standing forth in many cities as graceful, or elegant, or massive monuments to his taste, skill, inventive genius and professional attainments. He was born at Malden, Mass., on August 1, 1854. His father, Simon Black, a master mechanic, and his mother, Martha (Waite) Black, were also natives of the Bay state, descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Black being a Maj. Black who won distinction for gallantry under command of Lafayette.

Mr. Black, the youngest of four children, was reared and educated with much care. He went through all the grades of the schools of his native town and the Boston Latin School, then took a thorough course in the Boston School of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1872, having chosen this technical school rather than Harvard, for which he had fitted himself, for the purpose of securing special instruction in his profession. After his graduation he accepted a position as foreman of the architectural department in the office of Bryant & Rogers, extensive designers and builders of Boston, and remained with them five years. He then went to Philadelphia as assistant to a leading architect, but remained there only one year, when he returned to Boston and set up in business for himself in partnership with his former employer, Mr. Bryant. They opened an office in St. John, N. B., of which Mr. Black took charge. After about a year and a half of successful operation, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Black went to Fredericton, N. B., in service of the attorney-general of the province, and also built churches, dwellings and other edifices. From there he went to Woodstock and practically rebuilt the town after its destruction by fire. He did the same for Eastport, Me., after its great fire, designing banks, the Masonic Temple and all other public and private buildings in that city and doing valuable engineering work for the city.

Mr. Black removed from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in 1890, locating at Fairhaven in Washington, and immediately upon his arrival was employed by the townsite company. In 1895 he came to Montana as one of the competitors for constructing new state capitol, and located at Anaconda, afterwards opening an additional office at Great Falls. In Anaconda he has built several schoolhouses, many business blocks, a Methodist Episcopal church and a number of private dwellings. He also remodeled the city hall, and erected an annex to the State Insane Asylum. In Great Falls he is at present the constructing architect of the new Methodist Episcopal church and also of the new Cascade county court house, which is to cost not less than a quarter of a million of dollars. From year to year and from place to place Mr. Black's reputation as a scholarly, conscientious and progressive architect has augmented, until he is now, perhaps, one of the best known and most eminent artisans of his craft in this section of the country. In addition to his special and technical knowledge he has extensive general information and knowledge of the world, a rich fund of reminiscence, a ready wit and a genial manner, which make him a most agreeable companion, and a sincere, honest, hearty manhood, which constitutes him an excellent citizen.

M J. HEALY.—The subject of this sketch belongs to one of the pioneer families of Montana, and one that has for many years been prominent in the political and commercial affairs of the state. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 1, 1860. His parents were also natives of Ireland, who immigrated to the United states in 1873, locating at Sun River. The father was William Healy, who died at his adopted home in 1892. The mother, nee Mary Collins, is still living at Sun River.

Mr. Healy received his education in the public schools of Sun River and Helena, Mont., and after leaving school, at the age of eighteen, he entered the employ of the Diamond R Freighting Company, in whose service he spent ten years engineering mule teams over the vast territory covered by the company's operations before railroads came into this section. In the meantime he also engaged in the cattle business on the ranges, beginning in 1881; and on leaving the service of the company in 1890, took up a 500-acre ranch on Beaver creek, two and a half miles from Havre. On this he has been extensively engaged in stockraising and farming since that date, and has met with gratifying success in his venture.

In politics Mr. Healy is an ardent and active Republican. He has been potential in the service of his party, and has been called upon to serve his people in various official stations. In 1884 he was made under sheriff, by his uncle, Capt. John J. Healy, then sheriff of old Choteau county, and was stationed at Great Falls for a year. He was re-

M. A. Healy

appointed to this position in 1886 by Sheriff McDevitt, and again in 1889 by Sheriff O'Neill. In 1892 he was Chinese inspector for Havre district; in 1898 was game and fish warden for Choteau county, and since the spring of 1900 has been inspector of customs for Montana and Idaho, with headquarters at Havre. He is a member of Havre Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, to which he gives active attention and in which he finds much profitable enjoyment. In 1884, at Sun River, he was married to Miss Mary Healy. They have four children, namely: Michael J., Ligoura, Nora and John G. Both Mr. and Mrs. Healy have hosts of friends in their community and are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

WILLIAM C. BLANCHARD.—The son of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his house, and who gave prominent service to their country in every phase of its history, and inheriting from them the characteristics of sterling manhood and useful citizenship, William C. Blanchard worthily preserves the traditions and standing of his line and illustrates in himself its best features. He was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 18, 1848, the son of John R. and Margaret (Cook) Blanchard, the former a native of Boston and the latter of Lancaster county, Pa. The Blanchards came to America in the seventeenth century, and have been closely identified with American history since their arrival. Mr. Blanchard's grandfather, John R. Blanchard, was a soldier in the Colonial army, and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington and others of that period. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Cook, was also a gallant soldier in that struggle, and fought at Brandywine and other battles. The father, John R. Blanchard, was on the Constitution in the war of 1812, under Commodore Bainbridge. Later he took part in the contest with the Algerines, and in 1836 came west to Nauvoo, Ill., and when the Mormons were driven out of that state he kept on west to the Missouri river, on which he located about four miles north of Omaha, where he remained four years, conducting a ferry across the river. In 1852 he went to Salt Lake City, locating in Farmington, Utah, where he remained until his death in 1881 at the age of eighty-nine.

William Blanchard remained at home until 1874, when he removed to Cache county, Utah, where he passed four years engaged in raising stock with his brother, J. R. Blanchard, Jr., who had a large stock range. At the end of that time he removed to Bear Lake county, Idaho, and conducted a harness store in Montpelier until 1889, when he removed to Uinta county, Wyo. In 1894 he came to Montana and located his present home about seven miles south of Bridger, and has since engaged in raising stock, fruit and general farm products. He is an industrious and progressive man, with good business capacity and excellent taste in arranging his place, which shows evidence of his skill and enterprise.

On October 12, 1867, Mr. Blanchard was united in marriage with Miss Jerusha C. Walker, a daughter of Lorin and Lavina (Smith) Walker, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. Mrs. Blanchard's mother, Lavina Smith, was the oldest child of Hiram Smith, a brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church. The Blanchards have ten children: William Perry, living in Idaho; Margaret Cook, now Mrs. Campbell, of Wyoming; Lavina Irene, now Mrs. Lee, of Golden, Carbon county, Mont.; Bertha Isabel, now Mrs. Kennington, of Wyoming; Helen Jerusha, now Mrs. McBride, of Golden, Mont.; Hiram Frank, Don Carlos, Gilbert Leroy, Jesse L. and Clarence Eugene, all living at home.

HOWARD A. BICKFORD is a native of Penobscot county, Me., where he was born August 14, 1854. His father, Jabez, and his mother, Anna Dollif, were also natives of Maine, and passed their lives in that state, the father, who was a successful farmer and lumberman, dying in 1886, and the mother in 1876. Mr. Bickford began his education in the public schools of Bangor and finished it in those of Oshkosh, Wis. In 1873 he removed to Minnesota, and worked in the pine lumber woods about four years. In 1877 he went to Bismarck, N. D., and joined a government expedition as driver of an ambulance team during the Nez Perces raid. After eight months of this service he spent the winter of 1881 hunting buffalo along the Yellowstone and its tributaries, and during the same year took up a squatter's claim on Fox creek, in the most fertile part of the Yellowstone valley, where he has since continued to reside and now has a beautiful ranch and an elegant home. Here he devotes his attention to raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle and a high grade of horses, and through them has been instrumental in materially raising the standard of the stock in his neighborhood.

In politics Mr. Bickford has been always an active and zealous Republican, and has been fruitful in good service to his party, having been a member of its county central committee during the last six years and doing faithful work in all its campaigns. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Lone Tree Lodge No. 63, at Sidney. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Stewart, a native of Ontario, Canada, where she was born April 26, 1865. The marriage occurred at Newlon, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Bickford have three children, namely: Randall, aged sixteen; Eva, seven, and Marion, five. Mr. Bickford is a very progressive and enterprising man, with breadth of view and skill in his business, has an earnest desire for the advancement of his neighborhood and state along every good line of improvement. He is of a genial and obliging disposition, with a wide range of general information gathered by varied experience and an intelligent observation of men and events. He is highly esteemed wherever he is known, and looked upon at home as one of the most useful and representative citizens of the community.

JOHN W. BLYTH has lived to fully realize the vast difference between conditions in Canada at an early day and the present prosperity that he enjoys in Cascade county, Mont. His handsome property is located on Otter creek, eight miles southeast of Armington. He is a native of Canada, born July 22, 1856. His parents were Alexander and Rachel Blyth, natives of Scotland. Up to the age of twenty-two years the father was a linen weaver; he then followed the charcoal business, combined with farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; the mother was a Methodist. Four children survive them: John W., Thomas, George and Margaret J.

John W. Blyth received but a limited education. At the age of eight years he was compelled to blow the bellows in a blacksmith shop for the extremely low wages of $1.50 per month. At this business he continued eighteen months and then engaged in farm work for the same munificent salary and continued it nearly two years. Subsequently his wages were raised to $4.00 per month, and he then began to think he could save some money. At the end of eighteen months' service he went to Lawton, Mich., where he secured employment in cutting wood, hauling wood and charcoal and brickyard work. For this labor he received $9.00 per month. Being attacked with the western fever in 1870 he removed to Sedalia, Mo., secured employment in a nursery and worked at the business for two years with fair success. In 1872 he returned to Canada, where he remained four years employing himself at various occupations, but generally with poor success. Removing to Painesville, Ohio, he again worked in a nursery at fair wages for Storrs & Harrison, but remained there only two and one-half years, going thence to Massillon, Ohio, where he worked as gardener and coachman at $20 a month for George Harsh. He returned to Canada in the fall of 1880 and purchased some land on which he conducted a garden, but in the eighteen years he was there he only made $50 a year, although he worked hard, and spent nothing for liquor or tobacco. In 1898 he came to Montana and here he has prospered. For one month he worked on a ranch for W. K. Floweree, and then for A. W. Baur & Co. for $35 per month, remaining with that firm eighteen months. It was a lucky strike when Mr. Blyth purchased 160 acres of land from C. T. Stark, part of his present ranch. The price paid was $3,000. Since then he has added thereto 480 acres. He is extensively engaged in the cultivation of vegetables. His markets are Neihart, Monarch and Great Falls.

On October 18, 1880, Mr. Blyth was married to Miss Mary M. Schwyer, a native of Stark county, Ohio, a daughter of George and Margaret Schwyer. The father was a native of France, the mother was a Swiss. The father devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and was a Granger. Both were devout members of the Lutheran church. Eleven children survived them, viz: Emanuel, Samuel, Sarah, Daniel, Malinda, John (killed in a railroad accident at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1885), Mary Ann, William, George, Louisa and Katie. To Mr. and Mrs. Blyth have been born six children: Alton S., Roy A., Omar A., Joy L., Mary E. and George C. The parents are members of the Methodist church.

ALLEN BLACK is descended from a long line of sturdy and thrifty ancestors who made their way in the world without the favors of fortune or propitious circumstances, carving out of hard conditions successful and creditable records. He was born November 8, 1857, in Schuyler county, Mo., whither his parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Lowrie) Black, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, had settled in the early 'fifties and engaged in farming. They remained there until 1898, and then removed to Montana, where they are now ranching on Cow creek, a tributary of Rocky Fork of the Yellowstone. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are still living.

The grandparents of our subject were Christian and Phoebe (Elliott) Black, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Virginia. The great-grandfather was Andrew Black, a native of Pennsylvania and the descendant of a German family whose name was originally Schwartz. The Elliotts were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and were old Colonial settlers in America. Mr. Black's grandfather on the maternal side was engaged in the war of 1812, and made a creditable record in the service. He was a member of Col. Drake's regiment, one of the fighting commands of the army. Our subject's father was also a soldier, being a member of Company C, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, under Col. Curly, and was at the siege of Vicksburg and numerous other engagements. In times of peace he was a builder and contractor, and acted as interpreter for his German friends.

Mr. Black, the immediate subject of this review, lived in Missouri until 1877, when he determined to start in business of some kind for himself. He traveled through various parts of his native state, Kansas and Iowa, finally reaching Montana in 1883. He located at Dillon and spent ten years in ranching and farming in that neighborhood. He then sold out and removed to Carbon county, settling first on Rocky Fork near Red Lodge, but removing from there to the ranch he now occupies, one mile west of Carbonado, where he is successfully engaged in carrying on a ranch and general farming. His land is well irrigated, highly productive and improved with good buildings, fences, etc. It yields good crops of grain and hay, and supports his large and valuable herd of shorthorn cattle together with the band of Clydesdale and Shire horses which he has on the place.

On December 29, 1885, Mr. Black was married to Miss E. S. Dodge, a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of the late George Dodge. She was engaged in teaching school a number of years prior to her marriage. They have three children: George, Elbert and Herman. They have an attractive home, and in all respects are progressive and up with the times. Mr. Black has taken great interest in the development of the community and rendered good service to his fellow citizens in several capacities. He was a justice of the peace for a short time and has been a school trustee. He enjoys a liberal share of popularity and the confidence and esteem of all classes of the people around him.

JOEL J. BOND.—The offspring of two old Kentucky families which were prominent in its civil and military history for generations, Joel J. Bond has in his own record shown how forceful and productive are hereditary traits when given a fair opportunity for proper exercise. He was born on February 1, 1841, in Cole county, Mo., near the city of Jefferson, a son of William and Sarah (Sullens) Bond, who were early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, the ultima Thule of western civilization. He was educated at the public schools, and when he was twenty years old started a finishing course of instruction in the State University at Columbia, but relinquished it by reason of ill health. From the university he went to Denver, Colo., engaged in freighting into Wyoming and New Mexico for nearly two years, returned to Missouri and at Columbia conducted a stock and dairy business for ten years, then taught for six years at Centre Town, Mo., and came to Montana in April, 1881, where he was a successful educator in and near Victor for sixteen years, with the exception of two years service as county superintendent, a position to which he was appointed when Ravalli county was created.

While he was teaching school in the winter Mr. Bond was engaged in farming operations during the summer, and since he has abandoned the educational field he has given especial attention to farming, owning a one-third interest in the H. D. Moore fruit farm at Victor. In 1895 his fellow citizens showed their appreciation of his services in behalf of local affairs of a public nature by electing him as their representative in the Fifth state legislature. In this office he displayed legislative abilities of a high order. For eighteen or twenty years Mr. Bond has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding every office in the gift of his lodge. He has also been an active member of the Baptist church since 1860, and has shown a lively interest in its advancement and prosperity. He was married on May 9, 1867, at Columbia, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth J. Baker, daughter of Barnabas and Leah Baker, whose father was a prominent and popular Baptist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have five children, Anna J., Jessie H., now Mrs. C. B. Cates, of Victor; Hattie L., Judson B. and Daisy S.

Mr. Bond and his son were students at the same college, the State University, located at Columbia, Mo., and his wife and daughters are all graduates of the Stevens College, of Columbia. Mrs. Bond is the postmistress of Victor, a position she has held for a number of years, and the duties of which she has discharged in a manner so gracious and satisfactory to all classes of the people as to win universal commendation. In political relations Mr. Bond is a consistent and ardent Democrat, and, while seeking none of the honors or emoluments of political preferment, has always evinced a keen and lively interest in the success of his party. His home, his family and his business absorb his time and energies except that he devotes to the general welfare of the community, in which he is deeply interested and in which he has the high respect and cordial regard of all his fellow citizens.

GEORGE B. BOURNE.—Born at the old town of Smithfield, Va., on the historic James, October 25, 1868, whither his father, Thomas B. Bourne, had removed from Maryland, his native state, many years previously, and had been profitably engaged in farming, and losing both his parents before he reached manhood, George B. Bourne early experienced the afflictions of orphanage and the comforts of generous friendship. His father died in 1874, when he was six years old, and his mother, Louise (Maurice) Bourne, a native of Erie, Pa., of French antecedents, died in 1874, when he was sixteen. Mr. Bourne was educated at St. Joseph's College, Baltimore, Md., and St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and in 1885 was adopted as a son by John A. and Margaret Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., parents of his cousin and present partner, John A. Hamilton, with whom he made his home for three years thereafter, being employed as bookkeeper by the Washington Brick Company. In 1888 he and his cousin and foster-brother, who had been schoolmates and boon companions throughout life as well, came west and located in Cascade county, Mont., near Great Falls, where they at once engaged in cattleraising. They were successful in their undertaking, and in two years had made such headway that they were able to locate on their present valuable and attractive ranch of some 3,000 acres on Coral creek in the Sweet Grass hills. They have since added many desirable improvements to the property, and by thrift and industry, and the application of brains as well as brawn to their work, have made their home one of the most productive and profitable in their section of the state. They are largely engaged in raising sheep and cattle of the best breeds, having in hand an average flock of about 13,000 sheep and a herd of 300 cattle. They also do a thriving general mercantile business in the little town of Hill, which is located on their land, and through their influence and perseverance have secured for the town many of the conveniences which usually come only with age and advancement. They have had it made a postoffice and distributing point for many kinds of commodities. Both Mr. Bourne and his partner, Mr. Hamilton, are Republicans in politics. Mr. Bourne was elected to the legislature in 1898, and after a serviceable term, which pleased his constituents, was re-elected in 1900. Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington, D. C., and attended the same school as Mr. Bourne. They have been partners in every business venture and companions socially since their childhood. Both have the respect and esteem of the community in a high degree, and are looked upon as among the most useful and progressive citizens in their county.

JOSEPH BOWDEN.—From the largest wholesale dry goods house in the greatest commercial mart in the world to a similar store on a much smaller scale in one of the interior towns of western Montana, seems like a long descent, when it is in fact, in the eye of a true discernment, a promotion from the position of employed to employer, from that of salesman to owner, with corresponding independence of feeling and action. This long stride has been made by Joseph Bowden, now of Corvallis, in Ravalli county. He was born in County Cornwall, England, on November 25, 1864, the only child of Joseph and Elizabeth Bowden, also natives of England. He attended public and private schools until he was sixteen, then served an apprenticeship of four years in a drygoods store for which he received no pay. Then he went to London and was for the next seven years clerk and salesman in the largest wholesale dry goods establishment in the metropolis, that of Cook, Son & Co. In 1890 he resigned this position and came to the United States, locating at Missoula, where he worked six months for the Missoula Mercantile Company, and at his own request was transferred to the branch at Corvallis, where he remained until 1896.

He then returned to Missoula, and in February bought the stock of the branch house at Corvallis and with it opened a store of his own, which he has been successfully conducting since, carrying a large stock and doing an excellent business, and pleasing a constantly expanding list of patrons with the quality, variety and completeness of its wares, and the courtesy, probity and enterprise of its business methods. In political affiliation Mr. Bowden aligns with the Republican party, and fraternally he is allied with the Masons. He was married on June 12, 1892, to Miss Annie A. Summers, daughter of William and Eliza Summers, of London, Endland, the marriage being solemnized at Missoula. They had one child, a son, Dudley Francis, eight years old. In social life Mr. and Mrs. Bowden hold a high rank, and in public affairs and all that concerns the welfare of the community he takes a deep and intelligent interest, while his business enterprise is looked upon as one of the best and best conducted in this part of the state.

MONFORT BRAY.—This progressive ranchman and stockraiser of the new and promising county of Rosebud, was born in the Catskill mountains, N. Y., December 4, 1862. His parents, William and Catherine (Shoemaker) Bray, natives of the same place, came to Bismarck, N. D., in 1881, and the same year to Miles City, Mont. In 1882 they removed to Rosebud valley and have since been engaged in the stock business in that section. Their son, Monfort Bray, was educated in the district schools of his native county. In 1883 he and his brother, Hilan, came to Montana and located in Rosebud valley as squatters, afterwards homesteading 160 acres and later adding by purchase enough to make their present ranch 2,600 acres, which they have nearly fenced. The ranch lies along about a mile of the Rosebud river bottom, and has adjoining uplands, which are well adapted to raising horses and cattle. The average herd on the range will soon be 300 head of cattle, all high grade shorthorns, and they have in addition a number of fine draft and driving horses.

Politically Mr. Bray is a Republican, and has been intelligent, active and zealous in the service of his party. From 1888 to 1898 he was postmaster at Rasinski; at that time the office was discontinued. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in the lodge at Forsyth. During his residence of nearly twenty years in the state he has been a substantial aid in its development, and stands high in the estimation of his community as a good citizen.

JOHN BOYD.—Exhibiting in his life work and achievements the sturdy and resourceful traits of character of his Scotch ancestry, John Boyd is an ornament to American manhood, and a useful and productive force in the development of the great state in which he has cast his lot. He was born on April 25, 1865, at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, the son of Angus and Mary (McGilvray) Boyd of the same nativity. His grandfather came from Scotland to American at an early peariod of his life, and settling in Nova Scotia, engaged in farming. The father of our subject was also engaged in farming and stockraising up to the age of seventy-eight years, when his death occurred April 9, 1901.

Mr. John Boyd was the sixth child and spent his school days in his native town. In 1884, when but nineteen, he started west to make his own way in the world. He secured employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad for a year, at the end of which he returned to Antigonish and spent the winter. In the spring he again came west by the Canadian Pacific, making the trip through British Columbia and on into Washington, where he lingered a short time before leaving for Butte, Mont., where he arrived on Christmas day, 1887. There he secured employment in the mines for some five years, after which he went to Castle and worked in the Cumberland mines, having a contract for sinking a shaft 300 feet deep. He was successful in the job and made considerable money. He also served for a time as shift boss in these mines, and then went to Neihart and remained until the spring of 1895, engaged in mining. From there he removed to Rocky Fork, Carbon county, and took up his present property, on which he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising.

On November 15, 1891, Mr. Boyd married Miss Lulu Banta, the daughter of Elbert S. Banta, of Gallatin county. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have three children, Lanius, Mamie and Gail, and a pleasant home that is a center of refined and graceful hospitality for their numerous friends. The ranch is all under irrigation, and a large portion of it is in a high state of cultivation, yielding large crops of hay and wheat. In addition to his ranch property, Mr. Boyd has, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert Lee Banta, a lease on 400 acres of farming land, which they intend to put under vigorous cultivation. He is an active member of the district school board, has served the people well in other public capacities and is a desirable citizen for any community or state.

MICHAEL BRASS.—Among the energetic and honored citizens of Fergus county who claim the German fatherland as the place of their nativity is Michael Brass, who is successfully engaged in ranching and stockgrowing. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on December 10, 1854, the son of Michael and Catherine Brass, both of whom passed their lives in Germany, the father dying in 1869 and the mother in 1896. Both were Catholics, and the father was a miller and a man of honest character. Of their seven children Peter and John are deceased, the others are Philip P., Christopher H., Johanna, Michael and Anton. Michael Brass began to earn wages at the age of fourteen, aiding in the support of the family. After three years he came to America and was first here employed in a sugar refinery in New York. Thence he moved to Wisconsin, devoted six months to farm work, then went to St. Louis and on to New Orleans, where he was employed in a mill for nine months. Returning to St. Louis, after sixteen months he found employment on one of the Missouri river boats, and passed the winter in St. Louis. Then he was three months in Sioux City, Iowa, when he embarked on one of the little steamboats of the upper Missouri and thus he came to Montana. From Fort Benton he went to Helena, where he worked at placer mining with fair success. After nearly six years of steady and productive labor he returned to his home in Germany, where he remained for about eighteen months.

Returning to Helena, Mr. Brass was for two years a farmer, then selling his property at a good profit he went to Fergus county, and took pre-emption and homestead claims on Beaver creek, and these constitute his present fine ranch of 320 acres. It is two miles west of Cottonwood, his postoffice address. The ranch is devoted to diversified ranching, gardening and the raising of cattle, and Mr. Brass has given careful attention to every detail of the enterprise which he is so successfully conducting. He also owns a ranch of 800 acres on Cottonwood creek in a fine part of the county. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

On Christmas day, 1881, Mr. Brass married Miss Theresa Staudt, who was born in Germany, the daughter of George and Margaret Staudt, who came with their family to America, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then on a ranch on Rock creek, Fergus county, where the father is successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing. He is a Democrat and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. Their children are Christopher, John, Mary, Theresa and George. Mr. and Mrs. Brass have six children, Katie, Elizabeth, Theresa, Charles, Mary and Clara.

CROSSLAND BROOK.—A resident of Montana since he was eleven years old, principally educated in her public schools and as a man deeply interested in her progress and development, Crossland Brook, of Waterloo, Madison county, may almost be claimed as a product of the state, notwithstanding he was born far across the sea, in "Merrie Old England," August 3, 1864, Yorkshire being the place of his nativity. His parents were James and Mary (Bumby) Brook, also natives of Yorkshire, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of woolens. In 1873 he emigrated with his family and coming direct to Montana located at Waterloo, where he bought the Jameson ranch and at once began farming. He continued operations until 1899, when he sold out and took a trip to England, intending to remain until 1901. Crossland Brook is a son by a second marriage of his father. Two sons and one daughter were the fruit of the first marriage, one of the sons, Joseph Brook, being now a resident of Butte. From the second marriage sprang five sons and six daughters. Crossland Brook remained on his father's ranch until he was twenty-one years of age, when he and his brother Henry bought the John Mow ranch and started market gardening, in which they are still profitably engaged. Their business is quite extensive and they find a ready market for their produce in Butte, the quality of their goods and their upright methods of dealing finding them a ready sale for all they raise.

On Christmas day, 1898, Mr. Brook was married to Miss Bettie Peoples, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Robert Peoples, who was born and reared in Illinois, his ancestry being German. Mr. and Mrs. Brook have one child, an infant son named John.

Henry Brook, brother of Crossland Brook and his partner in business, has much the same life story. He was reared on the homestead and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another, and like his brother has succeeded in all his undertakings. He was married in July, 1893, to Miss Mary Blanding, a native of Wisconsin. The Brook brothers have been active in the development of the community, taking a deep and intelligent interest in all matters affecting its welfare, and have won the high regard and esteem of all classes of people around them. Their ranch is a model of thrift and taste, of intelligence in methods and diligence in application. Crossland Brook is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and finds pleasant and profitable entertainment in the meetings of the order.

DR. EDGAR A. BROOKE.—The personnel of the medical profession in Montana is such as to reflect great credit on the young and prosperous commonwealth, and among its ablest representatives in Ravalli county is Dr. Edgar A. Brooke, whose scene of professional labor and place of abode is the attractive town of Stevensville. Nearly all of his life has been passed in Montana, and amid her people he has secured that distinction in his profession to which his close and wisely directed study entitle him, and a high place in the regard and esteem of his fellow men of all classes. He was born at Bettsville, Md., on February 26, 1861, the son of T. M. Brooke, born at Morgantown, W. Va., on April 14, 1830. In July, 1831, he became a resident of Montana, now engaged in stockraising. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Frederick Brooke, a native of Maryland, who owned Deer Park in that state. He was for many years an eminent medical practitioner in Maryland and West Virginia, and served as a surgeon during the war of 1812; his father was also an eminent physician, being a surgeon in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was of English lineage and a direct descendant of the Earl of Warwick. The paternal grandmother of Dr. Edgar A. Brooke was a member of the Gant family, prominent in the history of Maryland and the war of the Revolution.

Dr. Edgar A. Brooke received his early educational training in the schools of Helena, Mont., and was thereafter engaged in the stock industry until 1884, when natural inclination and, perhaps, hereditary predilection, prompted him to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. The accomplishment of his laudable ambition in this regard was not easy, owing to the necessity of dependence upon his own exertions for defraying the expenses of his technical course of study. He is not easily appalled by difficulties, however, and having formed his plans proceeded with energy to put them into successful execution. In 1884 he entered the medical department of Georgetown University, D. C., and later that of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered upon his profesional studies at Georgetown with the sum of $5.25 in his possession, but he had determined to succeed, and his determination was one of action. He earned money for his needs by clerking in a law office in Washington, and while employed during the days, passed his evenings in assiduous effort toward the attainment of his desired end with such energy that at his graduation he was thoroughly prepared for his professional duties. After receiving his degree the Doctor returned to Montana, and practiced in the city of Helena until 1891, when he removed to Butte and remained there until

1893. He then returned to Washington city for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course, and while so doing was also engaged in active practice. In 1896 he again located in Butte and was soon in control of a large and representative practice. In January, 1897, he was appointed county physician of Silver Bow county, and in the autumn of the succeeding year removed to Virginia City, remaining until July, 1900. He then went to Dillon and on February 21, 1901, he was married to Miss Alice Pierce, of Sheridan, Mont. Seeking a larger field of practice he moved in January, 1902, to Stevensville, Mont., where he is rapidly establishing a reputation as a successful surgeon and physician. The Doctor is a close and observant student, keeping up with the best thought and discoveries of his profession, and is recognized as a particularly skillful surgeon, having performed many delicate operations, among the most notable of which was one in Butte in the spring of 1897. A boy had been kicked by a horse in such a way as to cause a portion of the fractured skull to press upon the brain and cause idiocy. The Doctor lifted a large portion of the scalp, removed the offending section, trephined the skull, inserted a silver plate over the aperture and started the boy on the way to a full restoration of his health and normal senses, which he now enjoys. Dr. Brooke has a natural aptitude for mechanics that he has employed to good advantage in the invention of a number of valuable instruments for surgical work. He has also invented and patented a carriage brake, a most serviceable device and has been manufactured and extensively sold. He is a genial and captivating gentleman and is popular in professional and social circles, while his practice is distinctively representative in character as well as large in volume.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party; fraternally he holds membership in the Order of Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen. He has filled all the chairs in his lodge of Odd Fellows and has represented it in the Grand Lodge. In each of the other orders he has held official stations of high rank, and is examining physician for the Red Men and the Woodmen. Since beginning his professional career it has been Dr. Brooke's greatest ambition to establish and conduct a hospital according to his own methods. Having permanently located in Stevensville, near the center of the Bitter Root valley, it is his intention at an early date to open a hospital where he will be better enabled to labor in his favorite work of surgery.

CURTIS B. CHITTENDEN.—One of the venerable and highly honored residents of Park county whose life has been filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," with which he has attained a due measure of prosperity in temporal affairs, Mr. Chittenden was born in Auburn, N. Y., on June 30, 1828, the son of Curtis B. and Armenia E. (Humphrey) Chittenden, natives of Durham, Green county, N. Y. The former was the son of Leveret and Roxelina (Baldwin) Chittenden, born in Guilford, Conn., in which state was also born the great-grandfather, C. B. Chittenden.

Curtis B. Chittenden was educated in the public schools of his native state, and in 1848 he went to New Orleans, thence removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he conducted merchandising for about two years, when he disposed of his interests and returned to New York, locating in Cortland, where he was connected with railroading for about twelve years. Then he was roadmaster for the New York Central Railroad in Albany for the noteworthy period of twenty years, one of the trusted officials of that great company. In 1885 Mr. Chittenden came to Montana, arriving in Big Timber in April. After a brief interval he purchased land on Mission creek adjoining the Crow agency, later securing other land by entry, until he had 520 acres. Here he engaged in the raising of cattle, and success has attended his efforts, it being his custom to winter from 200 to 300 head. From 1885 until 1889 he was interested in the Briggs & Ellis Company, which frequently wintered 8,000 head of cattle. In politics Mr. Chittenden supports the Republican party, and has ever manifested great interest in the welfare of his state and county.

Mr. Chittenden has a beautiful residence of fine architectural design, thoroughly modern in all its appointments. In this pleasant home he is happily environed, and is enabled to fully enjoy the fruits of his able efforts, while he is recognized as one of the representative men of the county. In December, 1850, Mr. Chittenden wedded Miss Harriet Tutton, born in Nichols, N. Y., the daughter of John Tutton, a native of London. Mrs. Chittenden was summoned into eternal rest on October 1, 1881, leaving one daughter, Harriet Delta, the wife of W. D. Ellis, of New York City. In December, 1889, Mr. Chittenden married with Miss Hannah C. Hicks, born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., the daughter of Zephaniah and Mary E. (Samson) Hicks, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The original paternal American ancestors were of English lineage, who located in New England in the seventeenth century, while the Samson genealogy traces direct to Capt. Simeon Samson, a naval commander in the Revolution and a direct descendant of Miles Standish.

MAJOR EDWARD G. BROOKE is one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Whitehall, Jefferson county, Mont. He was born at Deer Park, Allegany (now Garrett) county, Md., on September 25, 1819, the son of Dr. Thomas F. and Mary (Coddington) Brooke, the former of Prince George county and the latter of Allegany county, Md. On both sides of the family they came of stalwart, patriotic Revolutionary stock, and Dr. Thomas F. Brooke served in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, holding a commission as surgeon of the Second Maryland Regiment. He was a relative of Capt. Brooke, of the Chesapeake, on which Capt. Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship," was uttered. Following the war of 1812 Dr. Thomas F. Brooke removed to Morgantown, Va., and resumed medical practice, the demand for his services soon extending throughout portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. After his death, in 1836, his widow removed to St. Louis and later to Helena, Mont., where she resided with her son, Benjamin C. Brooke, M. D., until her death in 1877, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. The paternal grandparents were Richard Brooke, M. D., and Annie (Duckett) Brooke, both natives of Maryland. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. The maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Annie (Crane) Coddington, both of Trenton, N. J. The former was a volunteer in the Continental army, having enlisted with three of his brothers at Elizabethtown, N. J., immediately after the Declaration of Independence. The remaining three brothers joined the army as soon as they were of sufficient age. Benjamin Coddington took part in four battles of prominence, was wounded three times, and rendered good service as scout. He also served in the navy for a time.

When E. G. Brooke was two years of age his father removed with his family to Morgantown, now West Virginia, and there he attended the Monongahela Academy. After his father's death in 1836 he became a clerk in a store, and worked in that capacity until 1840. He then opened business on his own account near the county seat, which, in 1841, he sold and started west. To his new wagon he had attached a brake, a recent invention, and as he moved westward he observed that the brake attracted attention and found that his was the first wagon with such an appliance to cross the Mississippi. He was en route for Howard county, Mo., where he had friends in business, and had left Virginia on August 23, 1841, with a two-horse wagon and 1,650 pounds of writing paper. Crossing the Ohio at Wheeling the second day out, he overtook two teams from New Hampshire, one horse and three vehicles to each. With the owners he contracted to haul the heaviest wagon for fifty cents a day and everything moved along satisfactorily until Sunday. Maj. Brooke refused to travel on the Sabbath, and the party claimed that he had engaged to haul the wagon and tried to coerce him, but he was taken with a chill, followed by a fever, and compelled to lay up. The trip was resumed on Monday morning.

He arrived in Fayette, Mo., in October, 1841, met his friends, unloaded his goods and went to freighting for ten days, also making about $300 by trading his paper for dried apples, which he carried to Burlington, Iowa, and sold to good advantage. That winter he was occupied in Burlington as a clerk and in the spring returned to Virginia and remained until 1852. The first two years he passed in a store in which he had an interest, then became deputy sheriff, serving nearly three years, and then engaged in merchandising and milling. In 1852 he removed to St. Louis, and for a couple of years he was employed in the office of the city weigher. On August 7, 1854, an exciting election took place, with considerable rioting. Maj. Brooke volunteered on the citizens' force committee to preserve order. Previous to the organization of this committee about twenty people had been killed, but after it got into action no further trouble occurred. On the day following this election Maj. Brooke was appointed to a position in the city marshal's office, where he continued to serve until 1864. Then his health failed, and, on the advice of his brother, Benjamin C. Brooke, M. D., he removed to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on August 18, 1864.

In the spring of 1866 he decided to return to St. Louis by the river. A party of nineteen persons who had recently arrived, advised him to delay his trip as the Indians were decidedly hostile. Nothing daunted the Major started on the journey and when below Livingston Indians fired on the boat, killing one man. The rest of the party hastily landed on the other side of the river and returned to Virginia City. Maj. Brooke then located on a ranch in the Beaverhead valley, above Twin Bridges, where he remained about a year, and came to Whitehall. This was the only white frame house between Virginia City and Helena. Maj. Brooke called it "Whitehall," and from this christening the present flourishing town acquired its name. The house is still owned by the Major and later he kept here a hotel, the Whitehall House, which he conducted until 1893, deriving a good income therefrom. He also engaged extensively in cattle and sheep ranching, and in his eighty-third year is enjoying excellent health and is apparently as vigorous as are many men at forty. He can ride any horse (buckers excepted), and is ready any day to demonstrate his ability to ride the sixty-five miles to Helena, and he did so by daylight in the summer of 1900. He recently rode to Boulder and back the same day, sixty-two miles.

On April 9, 1846, Maj. Brooke was united in marriage at Morgantown, now West Virginia, to Miss Eliza Kiger, a native of Virginia. She died on September 14, 1847, leaving a son, Fielding L., who died at the age of seven months. On May 10, 1852, he was married, in St. Louis county, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Wolverton, also a native of Virginia, who died on April 19, 1855, leaving one son, Walter C. W., now in the employment of the Northern Pacific Railroad. On December 31, 1857, he was married to Miss Rachel Wolverton, also of Virginia. By her he has had three children, Mary B., now Mrs. Noble, of Whitehall; Marvin, deceased at the age of thirteen, and Lulu L., now the wife of Rev. E. J. Stanley, located in Bitter Root valley. The financial, political and social life of Maj. E. G. Brooke has been successful in an eminent degree. Among the people of Whitehall and the surrounding country he is highly respected and he enjoys the confidence of all. This confidence is well illustrated by the fact that he has served three terms in the territorial and state legislatures of Montana. Fraternally he is a Mason, having taken the master mason's degree in 1843. He became a Knight Templar in 1860, and is a stanch member of the Methodist church South.

JOHN H. BROWN.—Of an old Colonial family, long resident at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., where he was born April 16, 1846, on a homestead which has been in possession of the family from a period prior to the Revolution, John H. Brown, of near Absarokee, Mont., has been well prepared by nature and training for the duties of American citizenship in its best form, and in his busy and varied life has been true to the traditions of his family. His parents were William and Achsa (Blanchard) Brown, also natives of Oswego county, N. Y., the home of their parents. The Browns came from England to America among the early settlers of the new world, and found a secure and agreeable abiding place on soil where they flourished through many generations, the homestead on which they have lived so long being in the possession of the oldest brother of Mr. Brown. The elder Brown died at the age of forty-six; and his widow in 1899, aged ninety-six. Mr. Brown's oldest brother, William, served in the Union navy during the Civil war, and at its close returned to the old homestead, on which he has since continued to live.

John H. Brown was educated at the public schools of his native county, remaining at home until he was twenty years of age. He then started west, locating at Cleveland, Ohio, and for three years was in the employ of a railroad company as a conductor between that city and Toledo. He then removed to Chicago and passed six years in that city, one in the employ of the Parmalee Omnibus Company, and the other five in the coach and livery business which he purchased after the great fire and continued to conduct until 1875. He then sold out, and, removing to Omaha, engaged in the hotel business; but after nine months sold out and went on the stampede to the Black Hills, where he remained six years engaged in conducting a hotel, making money in that enterprise and losing it in mining speculations. In 1882 he sold all his interests in that section and came to Montana, locating at Cook City and going vigorously to work in mining enterprises. He still has valuable holdings in mining claims at that place, some of which promise well. In 1899 he bought a ranch on the west fork of the Stillwater and began operations in cattleraising, which he is still conducting. He has had the varied experience of adversity and prosperity; has encountered dangers and adventures of thrilling interest, but has ever carried with him "a heart for any fate." He is universally esteemed where he is known, exhibiting toward all comers a courteous and genial manner and having the miner's considerateness and hospitality for all his fellowmen.

WILLIAM F. BROWN, the treasurer and manager of the Western Hardware Company, of Great Falls, of which city he is a prominent citizen, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on May 31, 1857. His father, William V. Brown, who is still living, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1837, where he was long engaged in the law and insurance business and very active and prominent in all public affairs, holding for many years the office of magistrate at Yarmouth, where he was once a candidate for the Canadian parliament. He is now residing at Berwick, Nova Scotia, retired from active business. His grandfather, William Brown, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, was, during the Revolution, private secretary to Lord Howe, with the rank of colonel. He removed to Nova Scotia after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. William V. Brown's father, Charles Brown, was a farmer and trader in Nova Scotia, where he died in 1870. His mother, Agnes (Churchill) Brown, was a direct descendant from the famous Duke of Marlborough. The mother of William F. Brown, Sarah (Murray) Brown, was born at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, in 1837, and was the daughter of Rev. P. F. Murray, a Baptist minister. She died at Port Lorne, Nova Scotia, in 1859.

William F. Brown received his education in the Yarmouth schools and the excellent high school of Boston, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1877. Between the time of his leaving Yarmouth and his entering the Boston high school, Mr. Brown passed three years as a sailor in the merchant service. He returned to Yarmouth from Boston and for a year was a clerk in a grocery. In 1879 Mr. Brown went to Minneapolis, where for eight years he was head bookkeeper for the large hardware house of Miller Bros. & Fletcher, and from 1887 until 1890 he was in the hardware business on his own account at Anoka, Minn., about fourteen miles from Minneapolis. In December, 1890, Mr. Brown came to Montana, locating at Great Falls. Here he became treasurer of the Great Falls iron works, and for seven years held that position. In January, 1896, he formed a partnership with John A. Collins in the hardware and plumbing business, as Brown & Collins. In 1900 this business was incorporated as the Western Hardware Company, and from that time Mr. Brown has been its treasurer and the manager of the hardware department.

In 1884, at Stillwater, Minn., Mr. Brown was married to Miss Nellie Benner, daughter of H. F. and Jane Benner. They have three children, Inez L., aged fifteen; S. Bernice, aged thirteen, and Herman V., aged eleven years. Politically Mr. Brown is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and in the political campaigns of the state. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, being junior warden of the grand commandery of Montana, and he is a past high priest in the Royal Arch Masons. He is a past grand in the Odd Fellows' brotherhood, and is past advisor and lieutenant in the order of the Woodmen of the World, also a member of the United Workmen and of the Canadian American Society of Montana. Financially and socially Mr. Brown's career in the state of his adoption has been eminently successful. He is a man of great executive capacity, and stands high in the estimation of a large circle of acquaintances.

AMOS BUCK.—With a genius for public affairs and mercantile pursuits which has enabled him to give attention to both with very gratifying success, Amos Buck, of Stevensville, has found in the northwest opportunity for the full play of his productive faculties. He is a native of Bellevue, Sandusky county, Ohio, born on February 26, 1844. He was the twelfth of the thirteen children of George and Susan (Shell) Buck, natives of Pennsylvania, who had early taken up their residence in Ohio and afterward removed to Monroe, Mich., when Amos was eight years old. Mr. Buck began his education in the public schools of Monroe, Mich., and when sixteen he entered the high school which he attended for two years, finishing it at the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., from which he received a teacher's certificate, but instead of teaching he went to clerking in a store at Bellevue, Ohio, where he remained for three years.

In 1864, seeking a wider field, he came to Montana, arriving at Alder gulch on September 5, in the midst of its great mining excitement. In May, 1865, he went to Helena and followed mining until the next spring. He then mined at California gulch until fall, when he for four years mined successfully at Lincoln gulch. His brothers, Henry and Frederick, had now joined him, and they built a boat and went down the Big Blackfoot river to Cedar creek, where they engaged in mining for three years, coming to Stevensville in 1876. Here they bought a merchandising establishment and conducted business as Buck Brothers for ten years, when Mr. Buck sold his interest to his brothers, and entered into partnership with another brother, George, who had come from California, and they engaged in merchandising for three years as Amos Buck & Co. By that time a nephew, Frank J. Burrough, had come from Michigan, and the three incorporated the Amos Buck Mercantile Company, in which they are doing an extensive and constantly expanding business, which has compelled them to add a new sawmill to their plant within the last few months.

By his enterprise and diligence and his business qualifications, Mr. Buck has accumulated valuable property in Stevensville and elsewhere and other holdings of great value. His home is one of the most attractive in the town, and his interest in the welfare of Bitter Root valley is unsurpassed among its people. He has manifested this in every worthy way, especially in the development of the educational and mercantile forces of the community. He is now deeply concerned in the new training school at Stevensville, to which he has rendered valuable service on its building committee and made liberal contributions of time, money and other substantial aid. In politics Mr. Buck is a stanch Republican, active in his party, but seeking no honors or emoluments. He is at present (1901) worshipful master of the Masonic lodge at Stevensville and a past noble grand in the order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years and in which he has served as representative to the grand lodge several times. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On September 12, 1883, he was married at Missoula, to Miss Rose V. Knapp, a graduate of Albion (Mich.) College, a lady of scholastic attainments and high culture. After her graduation she came to Missoula and gave to the community the benefit of her scholarship and ability as a teacher until she was married. They have one son, Charles Amos, now fourteen years old.

When the dark cloud of the Nez Perces war lowered upon the land and human life and public and private interests were threatened by savage fury, he was among the first to offer his services in quelling the uprising and was engaged in the most active part of the ensuing struggle. After the war he wrote and published in the Hamilton Bitter Root Times in the issue of August 18, 1899, a vivid account of one of the most thrilling incidents of the war, entitled "The Battle of Big Hole," which has been widely read and highly commended. From whatever viewpoint it is examined Mr. Buck's career is inspiring. His success in business, his persistency in effort, his intelligent direction of public sentiment, his stimulating public spirit and his happy domestic life are alike engaging themes of contemplation and useful examples.

HENRY BUCK.—Among the substantial and enterprising citizens of Bitter Root valley to whom that section owes its advanced development and enlightened, progressive spirit, none stands higher than Henry Buck, of Stevensville. He is one of the well-known Buck brothers, whose business capacity, breadth of view and fine public spirit have made them extensively known in this portion of the northwest, one of whom, Amos, has extended notice elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Buck was born near Bellevue, in Sandusky county, Ohio, on August 13, 1846, the youngest of the thirteen children of George and Susan (Shell) Buck, natives of Pennsylvania, who after tarrying awhile in Ohio after their marriage, removed to Monroe, Mich., where Henry received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1866, and a year later from Albion Commercial College. He taught school for two years in Michigan, then came to Montana, making the trip on the steamer Nile up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence going to Lincoln gulch where he was for two years mining, going from there to Cedar creek with his brothers, and following the same pursuit for another year. In 1871 he bought a ranch near Florence in Bitter Root valley, and, stocking it with cattle, was here two years engaged in the independent occupations of farming and stockraising. He then returned to Cedar creek where he and his brothers had extensive and profitable mining interests. In the fall of 1875 he returned to the ranch and in the spring bought a general store at Stevensville in company with his brothers, Amos and Frederick, and this was conducted under the firm name of Buck Brothers.

Later he and Fred bought out Amos and continued the business as F. & H. Buck. On January 31, 1890, Fred died, but the same name was continued until a nephew, Charles Buck, now (1901) treasurer of the county, purchased the interest of Fred's widow, and the firm has since been known as H. Buck & Co. In 1894, Mr. Buck started a fruit orchard of forty acres in which he planted apple trees mostly, but mingled with them some other varieties of fruit. This enterprise is beginning to yield handsome returns and promises to be one of the profitable institutions of the county. He is also interested in mining at the Whippoorwill and Last Chance mines. Mr. Buck has been successful in business and is public spirited enough to invest a liberal portion of the results in such public improvements as tend to elevate the community. He has been a generous contributor to the training school now in course of erection at Stevensville, and serves as treasurer of the institution. In fact he is never backward in aiding any worthy enterprise. In politics he is an unwavering Republican, always interested in the success of his party, and doing his share toward that end. In 1896 he ran for representative, but although getting a handsome vote was unable to overcome the adverse majority. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married on April 2, 1878, to Miss Clara E. Elliott, of Hamilton. They were the parents of three children, Carrie Belle, deceased; Fred S. and Clarence H. His wife died March 28, 1897. On April 5, 1900, he contracted a second marriage. The bride was Miss Nellie B. Haynes, daughter of William N. Haynes, a prominent farmer near Miles City.

LLOYD CANNON, one of the prosperous miners of Broadwater county, was born at Lovington, Moultrie county, Ill., on December 14, 1861, the son of W. H. and Jane (Williams) Cannon, natives of Delaware and Ohio. They were married in Lovington, Ill., where W. H. Cannon was a carpenter and builder. In their family were six sons and one daughter. W. H. Cannon was the son of Stephen Cannon, a native of Delaware, who married a Miss Wright, of Maryland. His father was nominated for governor of Delaware, but died the day before the election. In 1877 he removed to Buffalo, Kan., still followed his former business and also purchased farms, which he worked for him. The maternal grandfather of Lloyd Cannon was John Williams, a native of Ohio. He married a Miss Hopkins, whose father took active part in the Revolution, and served at Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Stephen Cannon, was a judge for many years in Illinois, and in 1876, at the age of seventy years, he was elected to the legislature by his personal popularity, overcoming a normally victorious opposition.

Lloyd Cannon received his education in the public schools of Kansas, and removed to Montana in 1881. He located first at Glendale, Beaverhead county, where he profitably engaged in mining for five years, and then took charge of a smelter for Gasert & Reading, at Coke City. After this he removed to Wickes, and was employed at the smelting and reduction works for eighteen months, and then made a three-months unprofitable prospecting trip to the head of Wise river, near the Idaho line. He then located at Empire, in Lewis and Clarke county, and was employed as prospector for another year, where he began mining on his own account at Grand Butte, Lewis and Clarke county. Here he wrought industriously and successfully for seven years, selling out at a good profit. Going to Winston he purchased the mine known as "Stolen Sweets," which he is still operating with good success.

On April 13, 1883, Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Mary Bell Hardesty, of Iowa, a daughter of James Hardesty, a native of Missouri. As a young man he had come to Montana, settling at Bannack in 1864, and is now living at Colfax, Wash. Mrs. Cannon died on July 20, 1890, leaving one child, Gertrude, who resides with her grandfather at Colfax. Mr. Cannon's twin brother, Floyd, arrived in Glendale, Mont., in 1880, but after a short stay he was compelled to return on account of sickness. In 1885, he returned and joined his brother. They have since kept together, and he is an equal owner with Lloyd in the mining property in Lewis and Clarke county, which he superintends. Another brother, Jesse M., came to Montana in 1894, and he is an equal partner in the "Stolen Sweets" property. Jesse M. Cannon married Miss Julia Brannon. Lloyd Cannon is a Democrat. He was elected in 1900 to the state legislature, and served with ability and distinction during his official career. He is a man of sterling character and sound business judgment, numbering a host of friends.

ALBERT BUDAS.—Among the sterling young men of foreign birth who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana and have attained success through honest and earnest endeavor, is the subject of this review, one of the representative business men of the thriving little city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, where he conducts a flourishing general merchandising business. Mr. Budas is a native of the city of Tornea, Sweden, where he was born on May 24, 1866, being one of the two sons of Henry and Eva (Rickkala) Budas, the former of whom was born in Tornea and the latter in Finland. The father was the owner of a flouring mill, and both he and his wife passed their entire lives in the fair Norseland, being folk of sterling character. The subject of this review was reared in his native city, in whose schools he received his early educational discipline. After leaving school he was variously employed until 1887, when he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From New York city he made his way to Minnesota, where he tarried about six months and then came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was employed in the mining industry until 1890, coming thence to Red Lodge and engaging in the liquor business for three months. He then turned his attention to general merchandise, opening a small establishment which he conducted for some time, eventually selling the business to the firm of Yeagan Talmage Mercantile Company, in whose employ he remained for three years. He then resumed business in the mercantile line, associating himself with Messrs. Flager and Wright in the organization of the Carborn Mercantile Company, with which he was identified about eighteen months, when he disposed of his interests and inaugurated his present enterprise, one of the most important in the city. He has erected a handsome and commodious brick block of two stories, the same being eligibly located on Main street. The ground floor is devoted to the accommodation of his large and select stock of general merchandise; his trade is of a large and representative character, owing in great measure to his personal popularity and scrupulous care in catering to the wants of his customers. The upper story of the building is utilized as lodge rooms for various civic and fraternal organizations. In political matters the support of Mr. Budas is given to the Republican party; he has rendered effective service as a member of the board of aldermen of Red Lodge and as one of the zealous members of the board of school trustees. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

On July 20, 1893, Mr. Budas was united in marriage to Miss Katie Rouan, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of James Rouan, who came to Montana in 1892 and here passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Budas have one daughter, Evangeline, born February 6, 1897.

EPPA H. BUTCHER.—Employed in the profitable business of general ranching, in the Wolf creek district of Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is Eppa H. Butcher. The gradual accumulations of years fraught with patient toil and industry have resulted in one of the finest and most conveniently located ranches in the valley. His success is as pronounced as it is richly deserved. He was born in Farquier county, Va., on September 25, 1848. He is the son of Martin O. and Judith A. Butcher, both natives of Virginia. In 1855 the family removed to Missouri and engaged in farming and stockraising, but fortune seemed to frown upon their most laudable efforts. They were members of the Baptist church, devout and consistent Christians, and politically Mr. Butcher was a Democrat. He died on July 10, 1883, and was followed by his wife in May, 1899, at the age of eighty-four. Up to the age of thirteen Eppa H. Butcher attended the common schools, so his education was limited. But he was a youth of intelligence and made the most of his opportunities. From his school days he engaged in farm work for his parents at which he continued until 1872, with a few years devoted to clerking in dry goods and druggist lines.

In the spring of 1877 he rented a farm on which he confesses that he made enough the first year to pay the rent, and the second year put by sufficient to pay the rent and stock up for three years ahead. He now had a fund on hand that enabled him to take a little leisure, and with it he made a trip to Montana in March, 1880. He located at Craig and worked at farm and stock work, receiving from $35 to $55 per month and board. After a year's service Mr. Butcher rented a ranch and worked it one year quite successfully and then took up a squatter's claim nine miles northwest of Wolf creek, improved it somewhat and disposed of it for $250. He then returned to Craig, re-rented the place he had formerly occupied and remained there two years, when he removed to his present ranch, which consists of homestead and desert claims of 200 acres, to which he has added 1,280 acres of railroad land. His land is mostly grazing land, but he raises two and one-half tons of hay to the acre, and makes a specialty of raising horses and cattle. On November 29, 1876, Mr. Butcher was married to Miss Georgia A. Dixon, a native of Hart county, Ky. She is the daughter of Christopher M. and Sallie S. Dixon, both natives of Kentucky. The father, who devoted his time to farming and teaching, was a Democrat, and held the positions of assessor, deputy sheriff, sheriff and constable. He was also a member of the Baptist church, a Master and a Royal Arch Mason. He passed from life November 23, 1892, and his widow resides with her daughters in Montana, having come here in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Eppa H. Butcher have three children, Robert B., Mary E. and Logan D. The parents are both members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Butcher is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. CALDWELL is numbered among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Gallatin county, where he is held in high esteem by reason of his sterling character and those well directed efforts that have brought him a due measure of success. He is essentially a self-made man, has had the ability to take advantage of the opportunities of life, and has ever had a distinctive appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, since through this medium has he wrought out his own success. Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion, must we turn in tracing the genealogy of the subject of this review, since we find that his parents, Audley P. and Catherine (Peters) Caldwell, were both born in the state of Virginia, whence they removed to Rhea county, Tenn., where William A. was born November 25, 1859. His father died in that county when our subject was ten years of age; the mother died in Montana in the year 1895. In the family were five children, all of whom are living save one daughter. William A. Caldwell was reared on a farm, and secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the district schools in the vicinity of his home. At the age of twenty years, in 1879, he came to Montana, locating at Bozeman, where he found employment in a brick yard. He soon after turned his attention to farming in Gallatin county, renting a place in the vicinity of his present ranch and there continuing operations for a period of two years. He then purchased a tract of 240 acres, paying for the same with money which he had saved through industry and economy, and later purchased an additional tract of equal area. At the expiration of fourteen years he disposed of the property and purchased another farm of 320 acres in the same locality which he held for two years, but disposed of to advantage and bought his present fine ranch of 320 acres, to which he has added 265 acres. This fine estate is located seven miles northwest of Bozeman, and two and a half miles southeast of Belgrade, his postoffice and shipping point. He has secured excellent results from the cultivation of his fertile land, has made the best of permanent improvements, including a commodious and attractive residence, and is now preparing to devote more particular attention to the raising of high grade live stock. When he arrived in Montana Mr. Caldwell had only $25, and that was soon expended for board; and in view of this fact the success which has attended his efforts is all the more gratifying, while none can doubt his courage, self-reliance and indomitable energy, since only through such means could he have accomplished such results.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland, in 1892—this representing the first presidential election after Montana had been admitted to the Union. In Gallatin county, on the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Harold, and of this union five children were born, one of whom, Cornelia, died at the age of three years; those living are: Kieth, James Paul, Nellie and Beulah.

DUNCAN CAMERON, one of the prosperous farmers and leading citizens of Cascade county, resides on a valuable and well-equipped ranch near Evans postoffice, and twelve miles from Stockett. He was born at West Bay, Cape Breton, Canada, January 4, 1833. He is the son of of Dugald and Christie (McCray) Cameron. The mother was a daughter of Duncan and Christie

McCray, natives of Scotland, who, coming to Nova Scotia, there took up timber land at the head of West bay, where they developed a fine farm and amassed wealth. Mrs. McCray died at West Bay in 1880, her husband surviving her until 1887. Duncan Cameron was reared on the wild coast of Cape Breton, and until he was twelve years old engaged in a variety of employments, attending the winter schools and farming in the summers. In 1845 he drove a team for a very wealthy man named Cameron (no relation) for a year, and then shipped on the schooner Violet, owned by Capt. Grant. For nine months he followed the sea, and returned home, remaining there until 1849. Then purchasing a team he worked profitably for three years, until 1852, on St. Peter's canal, Cape Breton. He then again returned to his home and worked on his father's farm until 1854. At that time his father gave him 150 acres of land, and this was the nucleus of his fortune.

In 1855 Mr. Cameron married Miss Maggie McLaughlin, daughter of Donald and Kate McLaughlin, of West Bay, Cape Breton. To them were born nine children. Katie and Dugald Henry died at West Bay and Daniel and Kittie Christina died at Evans. The survivors are Anna L. (Mrs. Daniel Durand), Alexander S., Dugald H. and Stella M. Soon after his marriage Mr. Cameron became a stage driver, carrying the mails for two steamers plying between West Bay and Fort Hawksbury, making two trips a week. This he did at his own risk for thirteen years. The steamer Napkin, Capt. Beattie, connected with the steamer St. Lawrence, running from Sidney to West Bay, Cape Breton, in charge of Capt. Cameron. From 1868 he was again farming until July, 1882, when he came to Bismarck, N. D., and there farmed profitably for seven years. In 1889 he removed to Montana, and located at his present home, twelve miles from Stockett and twenty-five miles from Great Falls. He now possesses 720 acres in his handsome ranch, 300 of which are under cultivation. He raises superior stock and magnificent crops without irrigation, and he usually winters 140 head of cattle and about twenty horses. Mr. Cameron has ever manifested industry, good business judgment and the highest integrity. His life in Montana has been one of almost continuous prosperity, but, being a man of strong character and determination he would have won success in any favorable location. He is highly esteemed and the family are leaders in social circles. For over twenty years he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian church, holding their present connection with the church at Great Falls. Their active aid is given, however, to any evangelical Protestant church. Mr. Cameron was "made a Mason" at Port Hawksbury, Cape Breton, in 1858, and still retains his membership in the lodge where he was initiated, passed and raised.

ROBERT R. LYTLE.—The pastoral industry in Montana is one of magnificent scope and importance and shows steady increase with the passing of the years, the great flocks being found on a thousand hills, valleys and ranges. Among those conspicuously and extensively identified with sheepgrowing in Choteau county is Mr. Robert R. Lytle, who there has a fine ranch property. He also has a pleasant residence in Great Falls, Cascade county. Mr. Lytle was born in Indiana county, Pa., on October 23, 1848, the son of Alexander and Mary W. (Smith) Lytle. The father, a tanner by trade, was born in Pennsylvania in 1818. In 1857 he removed to Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged in agriculture until his death in 1888. His widow survived him until January 30, 1901, her death then occurring at Great Falls at the home of her son Robert.

Robert R. Lytle received his education at public schools and the academy at Washington, Iowa, and assisted in the work of the homestead farm until the death of his father. In the fall of 1888 he came to Montana, locating near Augusta, in the Sun river valley, where he was engaged in sheepraising for a year. He then associated himself with Louis Marsh in the sheep business, on the Marias river, near Fort Conrad, where he remained about two years. In the spring of 1893 he established himself in his present location, in the Pend d'Oreille coulee in Choteau county, his ranch being located twenty-five miles east of Pondera station. Here he took up government land, and to this has since added by purchase until his landed estate now comprises 1,560 acres. He also has access to and utilizes a great area of open or free range. He devotes his attention especially to the raising of improved grades of sheep, and he usually has from 5,000 to 6,000 head. He has been successful, as he deserves to be, as he has given thought, executive ability and correct business methods to his occupation. Mr. Lytle has a

Robert R. Lytle

fine residence property in the city of Great Falls, located in the south division of the city, and here he and his family live during the winters, the summer seasons usually being passed on the ranch. In politics Mr. Lytle is a stalwart Republican, and he has been an active and a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

At Washington, Iowa, in 1876, Mr. Lytle was united in marriage with Miss Belle Gordon, who was born near Cedarville, Ohio, March 27, 1851, and they have two sons—James Elmer and Robert Clarence. Mrs. Gordon descends from Scotch lineage, domiciled in Ohio and Iowa for several generations. She is a woman of ability, and was for many years a prominent and successful teacher.

PATRICK CARNEY, well and favorably known in political and business circles in Montana, is a resident of Waterloo, Madison county. He was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, on March 11, 1851, the son of John and Anna (Kelly) Carney, both natives of the same county in Ireland. In 1863 the father, John Carney, came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, and then in Boston, Mass. He remained until 1897, when he removed to Montana. Patrick Carney lived in Boston until he was seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the excellent public schools of that city, and in 1868, while still a youth, he made the adventurous journey across the plains of Montana and to Alder gulch, his first location. He soon removed to Jefferson valley, where he engaged in placer mining for several years in connection with farming.

He remained here achieving considerable success in a diversity of pursuits until 1873, when he went to Madison county and a few months later to Butte, where he continued six years, engaged in mining and the mason's trade. In 1879 he removed to his present location, taking land under the homestead act, and engaging in farming and stockraising. On March 12, 1876, Mr. Carney was united in marriage to Arminda E. Butt, a native of Jackson county, Mo., who came to Montana with her parents, Jonas and Loanna (Gist) Butt, in 1864, the family being among the pioneers of the state. Mrs. Carney died on June 23, 1895. She was the mother of five children who survive her, their names being, Lillian May, now the wife of Walter Brooks; Rose Anna, Thomas Edwin, John Wilson and Ella Elizabeth. On October 2, 1900, Mr. Carney was united in marriage to Ida Jeffries, a native of Mexico, Mo.

Politically Mr. Carney is a Democrat. He served in the First and Second terms of the Montana state legislature as representative from Madison county. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1900 he received the nomination for the same office but withdrew, as he had been nominated as one of the presidential electors for Montana on the Democratic ticket. This nomination (for elector) he also resigned, as he was then serving as a county commissioner and a question arose concerning his eligibility. At present he is president of the board of trustees of the State Orphans' Home, of which office he has been the incumbent for the past eight years. During Mr. Carney's residence in Waterloo he has served as school trustee, clerk, road supervisor and justice of the peace for many years and for various successive terms. Fraternally he is very prominent. In 1894-5 he served as grand master of the United Workmen, and represented Montana four terms in supreme lodge at Buffalo, N. Y.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Indianapolis, Ind. He was one one of the principal projectors in the erection of the elegant United Workmen's hall in Waterloo. Since 1873 he has been a Royal Arch Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of the Maccabees. As one of the Montana pioneers Mr. Carney has been successful. He has seen the state emerge from the rude conditions of a territory to a splendid commonwealth. In this transition he has played no unimportant part. With the progress of the state he has acquired prosperity and won the regard of a host of friends in his home city, his county and the state.

LEW WALLACE CARPENTER.—A native of Illinois, and born in Sandwich, February 28, 1864, removing thence when but a year old to State Center, Iowa, then at the age of fourteen coming farther west to Nebraska, and four years later reaching Montana, the progress of the subject of this review may be said to have been steadily westward from his childhood until he found a permanent anchorage in the great Treasure state which he has since made his home.

His father, Wallace Carpenter, who is associated with him in business, has had an eventful and varied career. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., February 5, 1832, and when he reached his legal majority, in 1853, crossed the plains with an ox team to Oregon and California, where he followed mining for about five years. Returning to De Kalb county, Ill., he spent the next seven years in farming in that locality. At the end of that period he removed to Iowa, where he and his three brothers, T. B., J. B. and B. F. Carpenter, engaged in a general live-stock and merchandising business from 1865 to 1878. From then to 1887 he was operating a live-stock commission business in Chicago. In 1887 he again settled in Iowa and for six years conducted a large farm there. At the end of the six years, in 1893, he removed to Omaha, Neb., to look after the farm and ranch interests of himself and his brother, B. F., who had been an equal partner with him for many years. B. F. came to Rosebud valley, Mont., in 1882, and in company with Frank C. Robinson engaged in stock-raising on an extensive scale. In 1900 he sold out his interest to his brother Wallace, who has since made Montana his home, and is now interested in two additional large ranches in company with his son, Lew W. Carpenter, the immediate subject of this narrative.

Mr. Carpenter, our immediate subject, attended the district schools at State Center, Iowa, until he was twelve years old, after which he spent two years at the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn. On leaving this institution in the summer of 1878 he removed to the ranch of Carpenter & Robinson, in northern Nebraska, and remained there four years, leaving in 1882 to bring 2,000 head of cattle to Montana. Arriving in this state he located on a ranch of 2,000 acres in Rosebud valley, thirty-two miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad. Later, as has been noted, his father became interested with him in this ranch and another comprising about 6,000 acres, situated ten miles farther up the valley, which they purchased, the two controlling three miles and a half of the Rosebud bottom land, which produces ample crops of hay for their herds of cattle and horses ranging on the surrounding prairies enclosed by many miles of fence. On these ranches they make a specialty of thoroughbred Durham cattle and high-grade horses, and carry on a very profitable business.

In politics Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, and takes much interest in the success of his party. He was its candidate for representative of Custer county in the fall of 1900, but was defeated by the opposition of the Miles City people with whom he did not agree on the question of dividing the county. He has been postmaster at Lee, his home office, since 1896. On December 23, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Gaffney, daughter of Hugh Gaffney, who came to Montana in 1883 and located on Lame Deer creek. The marriage was solemnized at Rosebud, and has resulted in the birth of five children, namely, Vera, Wallace, Lon, Jessie and Marion. Mrs. Carpenter is a woman of a resolute and courageous nature, and on one occasion gave convincing proof of the fact. During the Cheyenne Indian outbreak of 1890, she, then a mere girl, was alone in the house when eight hostile savages made their appearance bent on mischief, but she held them at bay with a Winchester rifle until she was rescued by a squad of soldiers from the fort.

EDWIN C. CARTER.—Upon a handsome, well-equipped ranch of 540 acres of land, located two miles west of Wolf creek, Lewis and Clarke county, resides Edwin C. Carter. He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, on October 22, 1850. His parents are George and Jane Carter, the mother a native of Canada and the father of England. They were even while residents of Canada a family of agriculturists, and coming to Montana in 1882, they now reside on a ranch two and one-half miles west of Wolf creek. George Carter is a member of the Democratic party, in whose welfare he at all times manifests a lively interest. The scholastic advantages of Edwin C. Carter were by no means extensive, for at the age of nine years he was actively engaged in farm work at the munificent wages of $5 per month and board. At this place and price, however, he continued but one year, yet he was employed in various agricultural pursuits until he was sixteen. He then engaged in lumbering with wages averaging from $1.60 to $2.00 per day. This vocation he continued until he was thirty years old. In 1879 he came to Montana and located at Wolf creek where for several months he found employment in the canyon. Subsequently and for three years he followed lumbering for Robert Ellis. For his services he received $50 a month and board. But he was ambitious and not content to work for other people. Accordingly he purchased an interest in a sawmill which he continued successfully for five years. Disposing of his interest in the sawmill he turned his attention to ranching at the place where he now resides and where he has built up a profitable industry. He has a homestead claim of 160 acres, to which he has added 381 acres of railroad land. He has made a specialty of stockraising. On January 22, 1883, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Belle Burgess, a native of Nova Scotia. She is the daughter of Charles and Hannah Burgess, also of Canada. Her father was a farmer, in which vocation he met fair success. Her parents were members of the Baptist church, and her mother died on August 27, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have two children, Bessie A. and Mary B. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES L. CARTHRAE, who is well known throughout the state as a successful rancher and one of the best judges of cattle in Montana, is located on a handsome ranch of nearly 1,500 acres, near Geyser, and twenty-four miles southeast of Belt. Practically the greater portion of his successful career has been passed in connection with the cattle interests in Montana and adjoining states and territories. He was born in Saline county, Mo., March 18, 1856, the son of Addison and Sydney Carthrae, natives of Albemarle county, Va. The family removed to Missouri in 1840, where the father successfully followed the career of a farmer. An active and influential Republican since the ororganization of that party, he for many years served as administrator in Missouri. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order; in religion a member of the Baptist church. He died in 1865 and was followed by his wife, the mother of our subject, in 1883. They are survived by nine children, viz: Sallie, Charles L., Susan, Anna, Sophie, May, Addison F., Terry and Ethel.

Charles L. Carthrae has made the best of his limited education, and has improved all his opportunities since leaving the public schools wherein he received it. At the early age of nine years he followed the plow on his father's farm, and from the habits of industry formed in the days of boyhood he has never departed. Until he was eighteen years old he remained with his parents, but in 1874 he removed to Colorado where he first engaged in the cattle business that was destined to form so prominent a feature in his later career. Having completed his initial "round-up" he went to Wyoming and devoted the following season to the same line of employment. Later he removed to Utah and secured employment driving a band of horses to Red Rock, Idaho; subsequently going to Sheridan and taking a position on a hay ranch at a salary of $65 per month, being in the employment of A. F. Freeley. His next engagement was with the firm of I. G. Baker & Co., as their representative, and with whom he remained eighteen months. Following this he passed two years' time on the Shonkin round-up, receiving $50 a month, and subsequently he was in the employment of A. and Daniel Samples. The reputation of Mr. Carthrae as an excellent judge of cattle was now fully established, and he subsequently worked in the interest of Sample & Power, making two trips for that firm, and afterward entering the employment of T. C. Power, with whom he remained two years. The nine succeeding years were passed with the firm of Hobson & Power in the Judith basin round-up, at a salary of $70 per month.

But the time had arrived when he made up his mind to work for himself and apply his knowledge of the cattle business to his own individual interests. He secured the first portion of his present ranch, twenty-four miles southeast of Belt, Cascade county, to which he has added from time to time until he now has a fine range of about 1500 acres devoted to cattleraising, his principal source of income. His marriage to Miss Lena M. Berges, of La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., occurred December 14, 1891. She is the daughter of Hiram G. and Nora C. Berges, the mother a native of Ireland and the father of Germany. The father was engaged in the grocery business and died in 1877. Both parents were members of the Catholic church. Fraternally Mr. Carthrae is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically a Democrat of the old school.

JOHN K. CASTNER, of Belt, Cascade county, is the pioneer of that district and a most estimable and worthy citizen. The title bestowed on him of "the father of Belt," is no misnomer, for he has played a prominent part in the making of the town and in the development of the surrounding country. He was born in Washington county, Pa., on September 22, 1844, the son of Daniel and Rebecca Castner, also Pennsylvanians. His father was in early life a farmer, but later he was interested in mining and an owner of boats engaged in the transfer of coal. Both himself and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church, the father dying in 1874 and the mother in 1896. John K. Castner received an education at the public schools of Columbia, Pa., and added to this the practical knowledge obtained at a leading business college of Pittsburg, and during his summer vacations he pasred his time profitably in the boatyards of his immediate vicinity.

The discovery of petroleum gave a new impulse to the business of the state, and in 1865 Mr. Castner went to Oil City and secured work at $3.50 per day. He was a thrifty young man, saved his earnings for two years, purchased a flatboat and engaged in very profitable freighting on Oil creek and the Allegheny river. In 1867 Mr. Castner came to Montana, attracted by the news of its numerous rich gold discoveries. He arrived at Fort Benton by the Missouri river in September, and his first employment was watching freight at Cow island for $2.00 per night. During the fall and winter he drove a freight team from Cow island for the Diamond R Company, receiving $75 per month and board. In the winter of 1867-8 he was hunting in the Sun river valley, and the next summer he was engaged with Joseph Largent in freighting, continuing this business until 1870.

Later he fenced government land, bought a small herd of cattle and soon after traded this for a house and lot at Fort Benton, afterward exchanging this property for a pair of mules with which he engaged in freighting between the fort and Helena. To this equipment he added until he had three good ten-mule teams, the gradual accumulation of a successful business. In the meantime Mr. Castner experimented in a few mining ventures, but none of them was profitable. In 1877 he came to Belt. He was the pioneer settler and he labored long in prospecting for and in developing a paying coal mine, overcoming obstacles that to men of less force of character would have been deterrent. He persevered and was successful, organizing the Castner Coal Company, the germ of the town. In 1894 the mine passed to the Anaconda Coal Mining Company. During the past twenty years Mr. Castner has been a leader in all ways. His house was the popular hotel, its character being still maintained by Mrs. Castner, and he has conducted a large real estate and insurance business. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Bost, a native of North Carolina. They have a son, Albert. Fraternally Mr. Castner is an Odd Fellow and is the present noble grand of Coal Valley Lodge No. 54, of Belt. He belongs also to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican, and a valuable factor in the councils and official stations of the party. By diligent study Mr. Castner has so thoroughly informed himself in geology, mineralogy and kindred sciences as to be an accepted authority.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, one of the leading stockmen and general ranchers of Cascade county, is located on a range of 1,360 acres near Kibbey, twenty-seven miles south of Belt. A native of Ireland, he has been afforded ample facilities to contrast the advantages of the northwest with those of the Emerald Isle. Although not one of Montana's earliest pioneers he has been prosperous and successful since his advent into Cascade county, and has seen no reason to regret his choice of location. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in August, 1831, the son of Joseph and Susan Chambers, also natives of Ireland. Joseph Chambers was a linen manufacturer and a solid farmer. The mother died in 1847 and six years later was followed by her husband. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their five children only Charles and Alexander survive them.

While the common schools of Ireland in the days of our subject's youth were not all that could be desired in the way of educational institutions it was in them that he received his limited advantages in scholastic training. At the age of fifteen his assistance was required by his parents on the farm, and with them he remained until he reached his majority. His father died about this time, and he then lived with an uncle for three years. At the end of that time he returned to his father's farm, which was held in the family on a perpetual lease dating back to 1680, and here remained until he came to the United States, in 1887. His initial location was at Minot, N. D., where he passed one winter and removed in the spring of 1888 to Great Falls, Cascade county, at that period just beginning to come into some prominence. Within a few months he had located a homestead, the nucleus of his present fine ranch, and to which he has since added 1,200 acres, devoting his attention to cattleraising with success. Nearly a hundred acres of this property is under cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Chambers occurred June 10, 1856, when he was united to Miss Eliza Chambers, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Fergus and Mary Chambers. The father was engaged in farming, and also in the manufacture of linen. They were devout and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, the father dying in 1882, and the mother in 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have been born ten children, two of whom passed away in infancy. The living are Joseph, James, Samuel, Alexander, Jr., John, David, Minnie and Annie. The parents are Presbyterians; politically Mr. Chambers is a Democrat.

R. S. CHAPPELL.—The scion of an old Welch family, whose name is honorably linked with history of that country, R. S. Chappell inherits from his ancestors traits of sturdy endurance, productive industry and self-reliance, that have well fitted him for the exacting life of a western frontiersman. He was born at Greenville, Ill., on June 6, 1858, the son of Wesley and Miriam (Henry) Chappel, the former of North Carolina and the latter of Illinois. The grandfather, Robert Chappell, was a native of Wales, and emigrated from that country to North Carolina when he was a young man, and there became a planter. He removed to Tennessee and a short time later died there. His widow soon after removed with her young family to Illinois, arriving when the father of our subject was a boy. She there took up land on which his mother now resides at the age of seventy-three. R. S. Chappell was the second of eleven children. He remained on the homestead until 1875, and then removed to California, making the last 200 miles of the journey by stage. He remained in the state three years, and then, upon the death of his father, returned to Illinois to assist his mother; but after passing one year with her, he joined the Leadville stampede. He remained at Leadville one year, engaged in milling, and at its close came across to Montana by wagon train, arriving on the Yellowstone on June 19, 1880, and stopping at Rapids. In the fall he went to the Gallatin valley and bought a drove of cattle with which he returned to the Yellowstone, where, in addition to attending his cattle, he gave considerable time to hunting, and in this was very successful. In 1881 he sold his cattle and engaged in butchering, furnishing meat to the persons connected with the construction of the railroad and others. At the end of the year he abandoned this enterprise and began cow punching and freighting, which he continued until 1886. Then in company with another person, he bought a flock of 2,000 sheep which they brought to Red Lodge, then a part of the Crow reservation, this being one of the first flocks brought into what is now Carbon county. They had a bad winter and the sheep venture was so disastrous that they were obliged to go to freighting again in the spring. Mr. Chappell continued at the business until the fall of 1890, when, in company with John Weir, he took a flock of sheep on shares, and continued the enterprise until 1895. They then divided the sheep and Mr. Chappell located on his present property, known as Stanley creek, situated three miles northeast of Roberts. He is a successful and representative sheep man, and has the confidence of all who are engaged in the business. His favorite brand of sheep is the Merino, of which he has an average of 6,000 or 7,000.

In politics Mr. Chappell is Republican, and as such was the nominee for sheriff of the county, but failed of election although making a good showing at the polls, was defeated by John Dunn, the Democrat candidate.

HANK CHAPMAN.—Born at Canyonville, Douglas county, Oregon, reared and educated within the borders of the state and having conducted his business operations throughout life in the west, Mr. Chapman is distinctively a western product and has typified in his character and career the sterling qualities of manly vigor and business capacity which distinguish men of the west. His life began October 15, 1856, a son of Addison and Susan (Shuey) Chapman, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer in Illinois, Iowa and Oregon, and died at Canyonville in 1865. His widow is now living at Red Lodge, Mont. Mr. Chapman attended the schools of his native town until he was fifteen years old, and then, in 1871, went to Fort Klamath, where he remained one summer. From there he went to Harney, in Grant county, and engaged in the cattle business, which he continued in Harney valley and eastern Oregon until 1881. In that year he collected horses in Oregon and cattle in Gallatin valley, Mont., and took them to Trail creek, Wyo., where he secured a ranch of 960 acres, with headquarters on Patohair creek. In addition to handling horses and cattle he engaged largely in sheepraising, and continued the business in that state until 1896, when he removed to Red Lodge creek, Mont., where he has a 320-acre ranch devoted to raising cattle and farming.

In politics Mr. Chapman is a stanch Republican, and takes a constant and active interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the organization at Red Lodge, in which he shows an active and serviceable interest. He was married at Red Lodge in 1896, to Miss Carrie Clarke, a native of Unity, Me. They have one child, Andy, aged three years.

THOMAS J. CHESTNUT, at present postmaster of Clancey, Jefferson county, Mont., has had an eventful and adventurous career in the state and territory. He has achieved prosperity and in doing this he has overcome obstacles that would have discouraged if not defeated a less determined character. He was born at Royal Oak, Oakland county, Mich., on March 6, 1855, the son of Benjamin Chestnut, who, when sixteen, came from Ireland to the United States and settled in Michigan, where he married and raised eleven children. Thomas J. Chestnut, on attaining his majority, in 1878, removed to Montana, and engaged in supplying wood to the steamers along the Missouri river. The cabin he occupied was used as a fort, for during 1879 and 1880 the Sioux Indians were quite annoying, and in such fear were the settlers that as soon as a Sioux appeared in his paint and feathers a rush for the cabin ensued. No one had the hardihood to advance far from this one place of comparative security without his rifle, and many shots were exchanged between the settlers and the red skins, and the party had a number of horses stolen by the Indians while several attempts were made to rob their cabin.

On one of its trips the steamer Penina arrived at the mouth of Poplar creek and some one on the boat sold rum to the Indians. This being a criminal offense, the United States marshal came to arrest the offender. Mr. Chestnut offered to assist him; his services were accepted, and the boat was seized in due form. But it is one thing to capture a steamboat and quite another to retain it. At night the captain ordered the lines cast off, and soon the Penina was under full steam, heading down stream. The marshal had captured the boat and now the boat had captured the marshal and Mr. Chestnut. After a few days' riding on the runaway steamer, the marshal and Mr. Chestnut were put ashore, and were obliged to make their homeward journey through a wilderness country and with many deprivations. From the effects of this trip Mr. Chestnut contracted mountain fever and it was four years before he recovered sufficiently to sign his name.

Mr. Chestnut passed the days of his illness and convalescence in the east. On his recovery he returned to Montana and settled at Ridgelawn, Dawson county, on the Yellowstone river, where he remained eight years profitably engaged in ranching. During the last two years he served as postmaster and also had for one year the government contract for supplying beef to the troops at Fort Buford. In 1895 he removed to Clancey, his present residence. Here he engaged in merchandising in which he has been successful and prosperous. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Clancey by President McKinley, and he is still most capably and courteously filling that position. In 1881 Mr. Chestnut was married, at Glendive, Mont., to Miss Wilhelmina Brown, a native of Illinois. They have had three children, Floyd and Lloyd, twins, one deceased, and Lida K. Politically Mr. Chestnut is a stanch Republican and an influential worker in behalf of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows. In the community in which he resides he is highly esteemed. The bravery and resolute courage of our subject was more than once displayed during the tumultuous scenes of early territorial days.

JOHN CILANDER, one of the progressive and successful ranchmen and stockraisers of Carbon county, is a native of Sweden, where he was born September, 1840, a son of Anderson Cilander, who was a large landowner and prosperous farmer in that country. His son John passed his school days in his native land, remaining on the homestead until 1870, when he came to the United States. After remaining a year in Iowa, where he had a sister living, he went to St. Louis and passed six years in the employ of the Chicago & Rock

Island Railroad. From there he went to Manitoba and remained four years, engaged in storekeeping and the hotel business. He was very successful at the start, but owing to the failure of a contractor he lost $2,600 and had but little left. He then came to Montana, and after remaining a short time near where the town of Billings now stands, took up land on the Musselshell and started in the stock business with a few head of cattle. He remained there two years and, his land being claimed by the railroad company, then located on the Yellowstone, ten miles below Billings, where he passed two years as a tenant, and then engaged in cattleraising twenty-eight miles north of Billings. In 1897 he removed to his present ranch, four miles northeast of Gebo, having sold his cattle and retained his sheep, of which he has about 5,000.

Mr. Cilander was married in September, 1877, to Miss Bertie Johnson, a native of Iceland. She came to America with her mother, who is still living with her. Mr. and Mrs. Cilander have four children: Charles, Salma, Jennie and Nellie. Their home is one of the most attractive in the county. The ranch contains 500 acres, and is improved with a comfortable two-story house which has recently been erected. The land is partially irrigated, and when a new ditch now under contract is completed, Mr. Cilander is to have 400 inches of water out of it, which will enable him to irrigate the entire tract. His crops of hay and oats are large and of excellent quality. He is a skillful farmer, and applies to his business the intelligence acquired by reading and observation, being up to date in every way. He is a highly respected citizen, and is much esteemed as a neighbor and friend by a large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM CHOISSER.—Descended from distinguished French ancestry, William Choisser, of Forsyth, was born at Raleigh, Saline county, Ill., October 31, 1837, and was there reared and educated. His father, William, was a native of Illinois and a farmer, and his grandfather of France. In 1864 William removed to Minnesota, but in 1868 returned to Illinois and there engaged in farming until 1885, when he came to Montana, locating at Miles City, and the next spring took up a homestead in the Rosebud valley twelve miles from Forsyth, which has since been his home. To the original tract of 160 acres he has added 320 in the valley and 680 of adjoining bench lands, all of which is devoted to farming and stockraising, both cattle and horses. From 1886 to 1898 Mr. Choisser was engaged in freighting. From 1890 to 1898 he and his son, E. E. Choisser, had the government contract to run a stage from Rosebud to Lame Deer and the government freight contract from Rosebud to Muddy on the Cheyenne reservation.

In politics Mr. Choisser is a Republican. He was appointed assessor for the new county of Rosebud in March, 1901. In 1863, at Raleigh, Ill., he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Provine, who was born at Sumerville, Tenn., in 1842. They have four daughters and three sons: Mrs. C. B. Tabor, who lives at Forsyth; Joseph E. Choisser, of Forsyth, who was married at Miles City September 25, 1901, to Miss Florence Gilliland, a native of Nebraska; E. E., who has been associated with his father in business since 1885; W. E., who lives on the home ranch; Mrs. George S. Mendenhall, who lives at Rosebud, and Luella Dimples and Gladys Etoile, who are living at home.

CHARLES B. CLARK.—Through many vicissitudes and reverses, through disappointments and hopes deferred, through privations and hardships of magnitude, in all of which he maintained a cheerful demeanor and a superb nerve, the pleasing subject of this sketch has come to his present condition of consequence and comfort in life. He is a native of Henderson, Sibley county, Minn., where he was born August 31, 1856, his parents being John A. and Sarah (Butler) Clark, natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Illinois, spending some time in Jo Daviess county. From there they went to Henry county, Iowa, and returned later to Galena, Ill., during the lead mining excitement at that place. There the father engaged in lead mining for a period of five or six years, and then the family removed to St. Paul, Minn. This was in the year 1846, and they remained at St. Paul until the spring of 1852, when they settled in Henderson, being pioneers in that section. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1857, after a career of prominence and usefulness in mercantile and public life in the community. He successfully conducted a large general store, and as a public-spirited citizen took a prominent and active part in all matters affecting the welfare of his town and county. He served as sheriff and in many other official capacities, and won from all classes high commendation for the manner in which he administered every trust committed to his care.

His son Charles, our immediate subject, spent his school days in his native town, remaining there until 1866, when he was ten years old. At that time he removed with the family to Litchfield, where they remained until 1873. He then joined the Stanley expedition, engaged in running the first lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad, employed with the surveyors. That same year he made his first entrance into Montana, and remained within the limits of the territory until the expedition disbanded a few months later, when he went to Bismarck, N. D., and in the fall of 1876 joined the stampede to the Black Hills, where he spent the next four years mining and freighting, but with indifferent success. In the spring of 1880 he came up the Yellowstone to Bozeman, going to Helena in the fall and engaging in the sawmilling business with Holter Brothers. He remained in that vicinity until 1888, during which time he located the Jerusha copper mine at Empire, which he and John Gleason, commonly called "Deaf John," developed. After taking out about $50,000 worth of metal Mr. Clark sold his interest to A. J. Seligman. He then went to Butte, where he leased and worked mines with a fair degree of success. In 1893 he gave up mining and located his present property, being brought into the neighborhood by reports of the good placer ground there abounding. Liking the climate he settled on a ranch on Clark's Fork, fifteen miles east of Red Lodge, at the mouth of Bear creek, where he now has one of the finest ranch residences in the state, with every improvement for successfully conducting his business known to the trade.

In April, 1893, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Mary Barkley, a native of Shakopee, Minn., a daughter of John Barkley. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have no children except an adopted daughter named Ruth. Mr. Clark is a great cattleraiser, and is an acknowledged authority on the subject. He is decidedly of the opinion that Herefords are best adapted to the section in which he lives, and consequently makes a specialty of that breed, having as many as 500 head until recently, when he sold off most of them, intending to retire for a time from active work and travel. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Elks. He is well known throughout his own and adjoining counties, and stands high in the good opinion and esteem of all classes of the people.

HUBERT ALPHONSE MILOT.—The scenes and incidents of pioneer life on the Montana frontier are thoroughly familiar to Mr. Milot, who has maintained his home in this section of the Union for fully forty years, and is now residing in the capital city, giving his attention to various business interests. Mr. Milot is a native of Yamachiche, province of Quebec, Canada, born December 24, 1837, the son of Francois and Catherine (Hubert) Milot, the former a native of the same province, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, and where his wife also passed her entire life. Hubert A. Milot was educated in the Christian Brothers' school in his native parish, and on abandoning his studies in 1853 he secured a clerkship in a general store. On April 27, 1857, he left Canada for St. Louis, Mo., where he arrived the following month, and was employed in a mercantile establishment until 1861, when he proceeded to St. Joseph, the great outfitting point for freighters over the plains. On May 9, 1861, he joined the party of L. R. Maillette and others, and started for Deer Lodge, Mont. The train consisted of but four teams, with six oxen in each, three families making up the company. Mr. Milot did cooking for the privilege of accompanying the train, and his lot was no sinecure, since he he was compelled to walk all day and to cook during a goodly portion of the night. The first night out the party camped on a hillside, Mr. Milot making his bed under one of the wagons and in a gully. His choice of sleeping quarters proved rather unfortunate, as a severe rain storm sent the water down the gully and washed out his bed and practically himself. The party followed the route to Green river, at which point our subject left the others and joined his cousin, whom he met by accident, and the two proceeded to Deer Lodge, where they arrived on November 9, 1861. In Pleasant valley the party encountered a band of Nez Perce Indians, who stole some of their best horses and escaped with them. While on the trail between Snake river and Ross Fork, in Montana,

H. A. Milot

they encountered three families who had lost their trail; they joined the party of which Mr. Milot was a member, and thus made their way to Deer Lodge, in which place our subject stayed with the Demars family and assisted in the care of stock. In the spring of 1862 he went to Elk City, where he was engaged in driving cattle until October; thence to Bannack, where he started in as a herder of cattle, having cattle and horses of his own and also looking after stock owned by others. In December the Indians swooped down in large numbers and drove off the entire herd, whereupon Mr. Milot went into Bannack and engaged in collecting for various concerns and other employment until July, 1863, when he went to Virginia City, engaged in the liquor business, but sold out in the fall and returned to Deer Lodge. In the spring, after the vigilantes had hung William Bunton, his partners, Messrs. Cook and Campbell, did not care to remain longer in the locality, and Mr. Milot purchased their interests in the liquor business and remained there until the fall of 1865, when he went to the crossing of Little Deer Lodge creek, just half way between German gulch and Silver Bow, the place being now known as Milot station, and there engaged in general merchandising and in the raising of horses until the fall of 1870, when he took up his abode on a ranch in the Deer Lodge valley. In the following year he visited his old home in Canada, where he was married and then returned to his ranch, where he and his wife made their home until 1874, when he purchased another ranch, three miles from the city of Deer Lodge, and located thereon.

In 1876 he removed to Lewis and Clarke county, located at Dearborn crossing, between Fort Benton and Helena, and assumed charge of the Dearborn house. At the expiration of two years Mr. Milot removed to Sun river crossing, where he conducted a general store about eighteen months, then returned to Dearborn and engaged in the same line of business, where he served as postmaster, notary public and school trustee. In 1890 he took up his permanent residence in Helena. Here he has been identified with merchandising, and has also superintended his interests in other parts of the state. He owns considerable property within the town site of Castle, owns the hotel property there, now rented. His realty holdings in Helena are quite valuable.

In politics Mr. Milot is a Democrat; fraternally he is an honored member of the Lewis and Clarke County Pioneer Society, of which he is now vice-president. Mr. Milot's marriage was solemnized in Canada in the year 1871. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary LaFleur, was born in Montreal, Canada, where she was reared and educated. Of this union eleven children have been born, the eldest son, Charles, who celebrated his twenty-third birthday anniversary on May 12, 1901, being a successful young business man of Helena; the younger children are attending the public schools of the capital city, their names, in order of birth being as follows: Mary A. F., Daisy E. L. (deceased), Josephine L. O., Charles H. A., Arthur O., Leon I., Louis A., Edwidge L., Eustache O., Aveline N. and Eva A.

WILLIAM H. CODER.—One of the prosperous representatives of the sheep industry in Fergus county is Mr. Coder. By the time this work is issued he will have been a resident of Fergus county for twenty years, and within this time he has contributed his quota toward the industrial development and material progress of this section of the state.

Mr. Coder was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 25th of March, 1838, the son of Charles and Sarah (Scott) Coder, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Jersey City, N. J. They removed to Ohio early, becoming pioneers of that state, and later removed to Nebraska, where they passed the residue of their lives, the father's death occurring in 1871, and that of his wife in 1869. They were consistent and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles Coder was long engaged in the foundry and machinist business and was a skilled mechanic. During his later years he lived retired from active business. He was a Republican from the organization of the party. Two of his four children, Curtis and Alonzo, are now dead. Curtis Coder was associated with W. H. Coder in his ranching and stock business in Fergus county until his recent death, and was highly esteemed and a successful business man. The two living children are William H. and Catherine.

William H. Coder was educated in the common schools of his native state and the academy at Mount Union, Ohio. He began life for himself at the age of seventeen, giving two years time to learning the moulder's trade in Ohio. He then removed to Dowagiac, Cass county, Mich., where he followed his trade for nearly three years. In 1859 he removed to Kansas, and the next year to Nebraska, where he bought and sold horses and cattle, later successfully engaged in farming. In 1861 he located in Falls City, Neb., and continued dealing in horses until 1869, when he located in Omaha, where he was deputy United States marshal for four years. In 1870 he located at Rulo, Richardson county, where he was a clerk and manager of a drug store. In the spring of 1874 he came to Cheyenne, Wyo., and soon afterward to Fort Laramie, where he was ill in the hospital for four months. He was employed then for a time at painting and the ensuing eight months he devoted to hunting and trapping, realizing $3,000 from this enterprise. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Coder went to the Black Hills, where he was successfully engaged in mining for five years. In the spring of 1882 he came to his present ranch on Ford's creek, eight miles southeast of Fort Maginnis, first taking up a homestead, as did also his brother Curtis. To their original tracts they added until the ranch now has an area of 2,000 acres. After the death of his brother Mr. Coder continued the business, and his operations are of wide scope. In politics Mr. Coder gives his support to the Republican party.

W. S. CLARK, postmaster of Parrot, Jefferson county, Mont., and one of the owners of the Gold Hill mine, was born at Red Wing, Minn., on July 12, 1860. He is the son of W. W. and O. S. (Cleveland) Clark. The father was a native of New York, and his wife of Vermont. They married in Minnesota, and before the Civil war Mr. Clark was an attorney in active practice in that state. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A of the Fifth Minnesota. Shortly afterwards died at Fort Snelling from typhoid fever, his son, W. S. Clark, received his education in the public schools of Red Wing and vicinity, and on leaving school in 1879, went to north Minnesota and engaged in farming, in which occupation he continued until 1885, when he entered the employment of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Fargo.

He remained on this road as engineer until 1895 when he came to Montana. Here for three years he had charge of mining engines and in 1898 he associated himself with the Jefferson Valley Trading Company, taking charge of their extensive business in Parrot. In 1896 Mr. Clark discovered the Gold Hill mine. This productive property has been worked continuously and profitably from its discovery by Mr. Clark and his partners, Pruett and Cutler. Mr. Clark was married on September 24, 1890, to Miss Cecilia Fergus, daughter of James Fergus, of Michigan. They have four children, William Fergus, Cecil Gaylord (the first boy born in Parrot), Mary and Eugene. During the past year Mr. Clark has been postmaster at Parrot. Fraternally he belongs to the United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. By the community in which he resides great confidence is reposed in Mr. Clark and he is highly esteemed. His life has been a busy and an eventful one and the prosperity he enjoys has been gained by business ability and high personal characteristics.

JOHN A. COLLINS, ex-mayor of Great Falls, was born in Ontario, Canada, on September 11, 1865. His parents were William and Mary A. (Lewis) Collins, both natives of Canada. They were of a family of agriculturalists and passed their lives in the Dominion. His grandfather was John Collins, a native of Ireland, who came to Canada in the 'thirties, followed farming as his occupation and died in Canada. John A. Collins and two brothers and one sister are the only ones of the family residing in Montana. The former was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of the place of his nativity. In 1885 he came to Anaconda, Mont., and was employed in the Mill creek flume, and in the concentrator until 1886. He then returned to Canada, where he visited the old home for six months, and on his return to this state he passed some time in Granite and Deer Lodge counties.

In November, 1887, Mr. Collins first came to Great Falls, and secured employment on the wagon bridge then in construction across the Missouri. Later he was engaged by the Silver Smelting Company, and following this he worked for the city water company. He then entered the employ of Hodkiss & Hodkiss, plumbers, and remained with them until 1892. Then Mr. Collins began business for himself, which he successfully conducted until 1895, when he engaged in the hardware trade as a member of the firm of Huey & Collins. Later

Mr. Huey sold his interest to Mr. W. F. Brown, and the firm became Brown & Collins. They profitably continued the business until 1899, when C. F. Wright, L. W. Cresswell, J. T. Lyons and Messrs. Brown & Collins organized the Western Hardware Company, with Mr. Collins as president and manager of the plumbing department, Mr. Brown as treasurer and Mr. Wright as secretary. The business is now thoroughly established and the company does an extensive trade in Cascade county and the adjoining territory.

Mr. Collins has always been a Republican, has worked diligently and influentially in the interest of his party and takes a lively interest in its campaigns. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Great Falls, and showed great capacity, breadth of view and a comprehensive grasp of municipal affairs in his incumbency of the mayoralty. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Canadian American Society. Of the former organzation he has passed the chairs, and has been grand master of the state. Mr. Collins has never married. There are many warm friends of Mr. Collins throughout the state, and in the community of his home city none stands higher in the estimation of the people. Pre-eminently he is a broad-minded, progressive, selfmade man of sound judgment and rare executive ability.

WALTER S. COLLINS is a pioneer of the state and a veteran of the war of the Rebellion in which he rendered Yeoman service. Since coming to Montana Mr. Collins has been intimately concerned in the industrial development and normal progress of the state, has assisted in the organization of every county within its borders and been honored as a man of inflexible integrity of purpose and strong and sterling individuality. Mr. Collins is a native of the good old Hoosier state, having been born in Columbia City, Whitley county, Ind., on October 13, 1844. His father, Richard Collins, was a man of unbending rectitude and strong mentality and was very prominent in public and business affairs in Indiana for a long term of years, having been a civil engineer by profession. He was engaged in mercantile business and was the owner of the Columbia City flouring mills. He held for sixteen years the position of sheriff of Whitley county, and during the Civil war served as provost marshal in his home town. He was for many years clerk and recorder of the county, was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. His grandfather on the paternal side was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution.

Walter S. Collins was reared by his paternal aunt, Miss Eliza Collins, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town during the dark days of the Civil war. His patriotism was made manifest in April, 1861, when, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, mounted in 1863. Mr. Collins proceeded to the front with his regiment and served until the expiration of his term, in January, 1864, when the regiment was veteranized and its members re-enlisted for service until the close of the war. From that time forward they served in the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. Mr. Collins participated in twenty-eight engagements during his long term of service, including a number of the most notable conflicts of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and for the disabilities thereby entailed he now receives a pension. He received his honorable discharge at Macon, Ga., on the 5th of August, 1865, and then returned to his home in Indiana. After a week's visit he went to Bloomington, Ind., for the purpose of attending the State University, but impaired health, largely resultant from his wound, compelled him to abandon his studies, and under these conditions he decided to seek a change of climate and scene. He came to Montana by way of the Missouri river, making the trip on the steamer Luella, arriving at Fort Benton on October 18, 1865. There he entered the employ of James Bird, whom he accompanied to Helena. In the spring of the following year Mr. Collins bought a placer claim in Blue gulch, and worked the same for three months, with fair success. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., and in 1867 went out with a government surveying party under Gen. Meredith, assisting in the defining of state lines and being with the corps for nearly two years. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Collins went to Thompson's gulch, in Meagher county, where he became a member of the California Mining Company, his associates being John Smith and Samuel Alabaugh. The company continued the development of its claims for a period of thirteen years and secured good returns. In 1882 Mr. Collins returned to Montana, entered into partnership with

John Grey and engaged in placer mining for two years in Pony gulch, near Helena; thereafter he continued to follow placer mining in the vicinity of Jefferson City, Helena and Diamond City until the spring of 1886, when he went to the Little Rockies, where he mined and prospected until September. He then identified himself with R. A. Richey in the mercantile business at Rocky Point. Mr. Richey died in 1887, and since that event Mr. Collins has been engaged in general merchandising, located at various points along the line of the Great Northern Railroad, and finally making a permanent location at Dodson, on March 1, 1897. He has a well equipped store and also acts as postmaster, the place deriving its trade from a wide radius of territory. Mr. Collins has a good ranch of 160 acres at Dodson, having taken up the same as a homestead in 1899, and the little hamlet is located on his land. In politics he has ever been an earnest and active support to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Minot, N. D., having become a member in 1888. On the 27th of November, 1901, in Butte City, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Naomi Beatty, who was born in Indiana in 1860, the daughter of John and Nancy Beatty.

HON. CHARLES H. CONNER.—This able and popular representative of Cascade county in the state legislature of Montana, comes from sterling Colonial ancestry, and in later generations, in both the agnatic and maternal lines, have been those concerned in affairs entering prominently into the history of the nation. Mr. Conner was born in Waseca county, Minn., on February 4, 1867, the son of Elias R. and Sarah (Lilly) Conner, the former born in southern Indiana, where he was long engaged in agriculture, being educated in the public schools of Indiana, while the mother was born in West Virginia, her father removing to Indiana as an early pioneer when she was a child of three years, there becoming a hunter and scout. Elias R. Conner left Indiana in 1854 for Minnesota, where he became an Indian interpreter for the government, participating in various repulsions of Indian raids, and although not present at the massacre perpetrated by the hostile Sioux near New Ulm, was in equal peril. He was in numerous bloody engagements with the savages, sometimes with almost overwhelming odds against him. His original American ancestors located in South Carolina in the early Colonial days, and the family has been very prominent in Indiana, where Connersville is one of the places to perpetuate the family name. Elias Conner is now living in Faulk county, S. D., hale and hearty with undiminished mental powers at the remarkable age of more than ninety years.

Charles H. Conner remained on the Minnesota homestead until he had attained his legal majority, with the advantages of a common school education and the invigorating discipline of the farm. Upon starting out in life he engaged in lumbering until 1896, operating in various states. In 1883 he came to South Dakota, thence, in 1889, to Oregon, after which he was in Utah, Nevada and Washington, finally engaging in mining in northern Montana in 1894. Early in 1896 he came to Neihart, Cascade county, his present home. He is prominently identified with the mining industry, having valuable interests and devoting his attention to their development and operation.

Mr. Conner is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, in the gift of which, on the fusion ticket, he was elected in 1900 to represent his county in the state legislature. He is a man of executive force and business ability, and is ably representing his constituency in the general assembly, where he holds membership on several important committees, including those on labor, mines and mining and federal relations. Fraternally Mr. Conner is identified prominently with the Miners' Union and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the former, the strongest union in the state, he served as president for one term, resigning when elected for a second, while he also served one term as recording, and two terms as financial secretary. On November 21, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Conner to Miss Carrie Chantwith, a native of Norway, where her father was an influential merchant and landowner. She and her sisters came to America to join their brother in the Red river valley of Dakota, and her marriage to Mr. Conner was celebrated in Great Falls. They have two children, Sadie M., who was born on October 20, 1898, and Elling C. Conner, born on November 26, 1900.

JOHN F. CONE.—The young man in Montana is signally prominent in both business and public affairs, and it is due in large measure to this fact that the state has shown so virile a strength and has forged forward with so prodigious strides. Among the popular and representative young men of Ravalli county is John Francis Cone, clerk of the district court at Hamilton, and also city clerk.

Mr. Cone is a native of California, having been born in Oakland, on January 22, 1876, the only child of Patrick H. and Jennie Cone, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence they emigrated to the United States. They now reside in Hamilton, Mont. John F. Cone secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools, pursuing his studies in Anaconda, Mont., and Seattle, and finally in the high school at Missoula. After leaving the high school Mr. Cone entered the employ of the Bitter Root Development Company, later merged into the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at Hamilton, being engaged in clerical work until 1895, when he returned to his native city in California and there matriculated in St. Mary's College, where he was graduated in the class of 1897. He then came again to Hamilton, Mont., and, after being for a few months again with his former employers, he engaged in business for himself in a cigar and confectionery store, conducting a successful enterprise until 1901, when he sold it to assume the duties of his official position. He has accumulated some valuable real estate in Hamilton, including a good store building and a number of eligibly located residence lots, and he is one of the public-spirited and enthusiastic citizens, believing implicitly in the future progress of his home city and doing all in his power to promote its advancement.

In his political adherency Mr. Cone has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his interest in the cause has prompted him to active work in connection with local affairs of a public nature. In 1898 he was appointed city clerk of Hamilton, and has ever since been in tenure of this office. At the election of 1900 he was the Republican nominee for clerk of the district court in Ravalli county, and it is gratifying to note the fact that he carried every precinct in the county, notwithstanding that his opponent was placed in candidacy on four different tickets. Mr. Cone is rendering most efficient service in this office, entering upon its duties in January, 1901. He is a general favorite in the community, and this is the result of his genial personality and kindliness of spirit at all times. Mr. Cone was reared in the faith of the Catholic church.

BENJAMIN B. COOK, the efficient and popular chief of police of Great Falls, has been a resident of Montana for more than thirty years and conspicuously identified with its industrial activities. He is a native of Unity, Maine, where he was born on September 7, 1849. His father, Daniel Cook, was born in the same county, of English parentage, and was a house and ship carpenter. He died in Unity in 1877. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth T. Hussey, and she passed her entire life in Waldo county, dying in Unity in 1900. Mr. Cook's maternal grandmother, Bertha Chase, was one of the earliest settlers in Maine, removing from Massachusetts to the banks of Winnecook lake, in Waldo county, and living to the age of ninety-nine years. She was one of the oldest heirs to the famous Chase estate in England, estimated at eighteen million dollars, which has been in litigation for a full century.

Benjamin B. Cook was educated in the public schools of Unity and Vassalboro, Me., working on the old homestead farm during the summer months and attending school in the winters. When nineteen he secured employment in the plow and cultivator factory of his uncle, Thomas Hussey, at Unity, and after two years he was engaged as clerk in a local store. In 1870 he left Maine and came to Gallatin City, Mont., where for a few months he was employed in the first flouring mill of the territory. He then went to the Diamond City mines, where he worked for two years. In 1873 Mr. Cook, with his brother, Charles W., then manager of the McGregor Ditch & Mining Company, of Diamond City, and of whom extended mention is made on another page, engaged in the sheep business, bringing a band of sheep from Oregon and keeping them one winter in the Gallatin valley, and the next year taking them to their ranch of 320 acres in the Smith river valley. To the original ranch additions have been made, until it has now 2,000 acres, and here Mr. Charles W. Cook is still engaged in sheepgrowing upon an extensive scale, B. F. retiring from the firm in 1881.

In 1883 Mr. Cook became a member of the firm of Cook Brothers & Clark, and engaged in sheepraising in Judith basin, where they had a ranch of 1,000 acres, and ran an average of 5,000 sheep. Mr. Cook continued with the firm until 1895, but in 1892 he had established a furniture and an undertaking business at Neihart, conducting business there for two years and then removing to Great Falls, where he associated with his nephew, William Cook, in conducting an undertaking business for three years. From 1897 until 1900 he was not in active business, and in May, 1900, he was appointed to his present office of chief of police of Great Falls, for which he was peculiarly eligible. His administration has been characterized by effective discipline and service, while he is popular with his subordinates and with the public whose interests he serves. Mr. Cook has interests in rich silver mines at Neihart. In politics he gives an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, holding membership at Unity, Maine, while he is also a member of the commandery in Great Falls. He is an Odd Fellow, his lodge membership also being in his native town. At Fort Benton, Mont., in 1878, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Berry, daughter of Stillman Berry, a farmer of Waldo county, Maine. Their only child, Harold, is nineteen years of age.

FRANK COOMBS.—One of the alert and successful business men of Great Falls whose operations have had important influence upon the substantial upbuilding of the city, is Frank Coombs, and he has attained his success entirely through individual effort, without fortuitous aid or influence. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., born on April 26, 1850. His English parents came to the United States where the father engaged in the lumber business in Brooklyn, where both he and his wife died when Frank was but a mere child. He attended the public schools until he was ten years old, when he went to Goshen, Ind., and for about three years lived on the farm of David Radebaugh, doing chores and attending school as occasion permitted. He was not yet fourteen when he gave evidence of his patriotism, in January, 1864, by enlisting as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was in active service until victory crowned the Union arms, receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1865, and standing as one of the most youthful veterans of the great Civil war. He accompanied Gen. Sherman to Atlanta, participating in the siege of that city, and later was with Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Chattanooga, and in other historic battles, participating in eleven different engagements and receiving a flesh wound in the left thigh at the battle of Resaca.

After the war Mr. Coombs returned to Brooklyn for a year, going thence, in 1867, to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he served a three-years apprenticeship at the brickmason's trade, becoming a skilled artisan. In the fall of 1874 he located in San Francisco, Cal., where he found lucrative employment as a foreman brickmason, working on such important buildings as the Palace hotel, the hall of records and others of semi-public order. He finally took charge of the brick work for the San Francisco Real Estate Association, which was then building a house every day. This incumbency he retained for a year, after which he made his way to Montana, arriving at Fort Benton on July 30, 1877, and being there engaged in contracting and building for about a decade, locating in Great Falls in 1887 and here engaging in the same business. In 1891 he established the Sun Brick Company, and began manufacturing brick. In 1897 T. C. King became his partner in this enterprise, which is now conducted as the Electric Brick Works, all the power being supplied by electricity. The capacity of the kilns is 40,000 per day, and the works are running to full capacity all of the year. Mr. Coombs has erected a large number of the most ornate and substantial buildings in Great Falls, notable among them are the Cory building, Security Bank, the Dunn block, Todd building, opera house, the Whitney school building, the Nathan block, the Collins & Lipley block, the Milwaukee beer hall, addition to Grand Hotel, annex to Park Hotel, the Columbus Hospital, the Miller & Boardman block, the Minot building, the Kingsbury block, David Wilson's building, Tribune building, and the Hickory, the Luther and the Murphy-McClay buildings, besides others of important character, including some of the most attractive residences.

In politics Mr. Coombs has taken an active part in promoting the cause of the Republican party. He served as alderman of Fort Benton after the city organization was effected, and has been a candidate for other offices of distinctive trust, suffering the defeat that attended the ticket of the minority party. Fraternally he is identified with the Freemasons, in which he is a member of Sheanden Post Commandery No. 14, while he is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Coombs enjoys an unmistakable popularity and is recognized as one of the city's progressive and influential business men. His record of accomplishment stands greatly to his credit, and establishes the fact that he is a man of marked sagacity and executive force.

In November, 1885, Mr. Coombs was united in marriage to Miss Laura Martin, of Arlington, Pa., and they have one daughter, Pearl, born on October 6, 1886. The family home is an elegant mansion on Third avenue, north, and here a gracious hospitality is dispensed.

OLIVER C. COOPER.—One of the most progressive, enterprising and farseeing business men of Montana, Oliver C. Cooper, now in business at Hamilton in Ravalli county, was born on July 22, 1859, at Mount Vernon, Mo., the son of William H. and Mary M. (Dowline) Cooper, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana. The father was a soldier in the Union army in the Ninth Kansas Volunteers, in which he saw active service during part of the struggle and afterwards worked in the harness department, being in the army three and one-half years. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the five children in the family Oliver C. was the first. He attended the public schools at Bethel, Ore., and the Wasco Academy at The Dalles, subsequently pursuing a course at the Portland Business College, where he was graduated in 1884 and came at once to Montana, locating in the Bitter Root valley at Grantsdale, where he kept books for a lumber firm six months and then was manager of the store of H. H. Grant for a year, when he purchased a half interest in the store and assisted in conducting it for eight years. Selling out to his partner he went to Hamilton and purchased an interest in the store of Adair, McMurray & Co. Later Mr. Adair sold his interest and the firm became McMurray, Cooper & Grill. Mr. Cooper is still connected with the house, which is doing a very extensive business, enlarging its operations, adding to the reputation and improvement of the town and rewarding the zeal and capacity of its proprietors with good returns.

Mr. Cooper is an active and ardent Republican, prominent in the councils of his party, potential in its management and much desired as a standard bearer. He was elected to the state senate in 1894 and filled a term of four years, in which he exhibited legislative qualifications of a high order and served his people with distinction and satisfaction. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which he has been very active and filled high official stations. In Masonry he has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second and has also been the worshipful master of his lodge. In the Odd Fellows he is past noble grand and has passed the chairs in the encampment. Mr. Cooper was married at Grantsdale, on May 29, 1887, to Miss Ella M. Grant, daughter of H. H. and Jane M. Grant, his wife being the daughter of his former partner. They have had five children, of whom four are living, Ollie M., Goldie, Lysle V. and Bessie. His family is one of the most interesting in the town, and like himself and Mrs. Cooper, adds much to the social life and enjoyment of the place.

THOMAS COTTER, one of the progressive, wide-awake, enterprising ranchers of Broadwater county, resides near Canton, Mont., and was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on December 24, 1857, the son of Patrick Cotter, a native of County Cork, Ireland. His father, and the paternal grandfather of Thomas, was Michael Cotter, a farmer of County Cork. Patrick Cotter came to the United States when quite young, and settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Here he married Miss Honora Lantrey, also a native of County Cork, who had come to the United States with her father, Joshua Lantrey, when she was five years of age. They settled in New York state and engaged in farming. Patrick Cotter still resides in New York, and all of his five sons and nine daughters are now living. Thomas Cotter remained on the homestead farm until 1877, when he was twenty years of age, receiving education in the public schools. He then turned his steps westward, arriving at Canton, Mont., on June 18, 1877. He engaged in profitable ranching for three years and then for three years more turned his attention to the livery business. Selling this he purchased the Tierney ranch, returning to the business of stock and grain raising, and usually winters 100 head of cattle and horses

In 1881 Mr. Cotter's brothers, John J. and Charles P., came to Montana. The former is now street commissioner of Butte. In 1898 he was elected to the state legislature. His sister, Helen, is now Mrs. P. W. Murray, also profitably engaged in business in Butte. On May 8, 1884, Mr. Cotter was married to Miss Rose Durnen, daughter of Thomas Durnen, of Winston. They have had seven children, Charles, now attending the excellent training school at Townsend; Rose Lillian, deceased: William, also at the training school; John, Mary, both at public school, and Thomas Francis. During his residence in the young commonwealth of Montana, in which he has made a prosperous home for his interesting family, Mr. Cotter has won a large circle of friends who hold him in the highest esteem, and he is known and acknowledged as a man of sound business judgment and the highest personal character.

THOMAS O'HANLON.—When, on February 15, 1898, the big and sympathetic heart of the pleasing subject of this review ceased to beat, it was said by one who knew him well, that "one of the best and brightest, one of the most patriotic and philanthropic men in Montana was lost to her forever," for he was honored and respected, esteemed and beloved by all classes of men for the nobility, generosity, progressiveness and courtliness of his nature, the usefulness of his life and the force of his high example.

Mr. O'Hanlon was born at Prospect Lodge, Cream Point, County Clare, Ireland, about the year 1845. His parents were John and Ellen (Kendall) O'Hanlon, who lived and died in Ireland, where the father was a prosperous landholder and farmer. They had three sons and one daughter. Thomas and his brother Henry J. became citizens of the United States. The brother is now manager and administrator of our subject's estate. Thomas was educated in the district schools of his native land, and in 1868 immigrated to the United States, stopping first at Sioux City, Iowa, where he was employed in the office of the Sioux City Gazette for some months. In 1869 he came to Montana, being sent to Fort Peck by Durfee & Peck, Indian traders at that point. Several years later he received an appointment as post-trader at Fort Belknap, where he remained until the Great Northern Railroad was built through the territory, when he started the town of Chinook and embarked on a commercial career of magnitude and importance. In addition to his business at this point, he was extensively interested in cattle and ranch property and mines. He was one of the original promoters of the Landusky district mines in the Little Rocky mountains, investing a large amount of money in developing them. He opened the first store in Chinook, and was a large holder of real estate in the town and the Milk river valley, working actively in connection with J. J. Hill in developing and building up this section of the state. During the gold excitement in the Little Rockies he opened a branch store in the neighborhood of the mines, and conducted it successfully for some time.

Thus his active mind was always busy with schemes and enterprises for the advancement of his section and the service and welfare of his fellowmen. At his death he left two sons: Thomas J. and Henry. Thomas J. enlisted August 15, 1899, at Boston, Mass., in Company B, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Philippines, and during his service was in six engagements, among them those at Bambon, Mengaterem and Porae on the island of Luzon. He was mustered out of the service March 16, 1901, with the rank of first sergeant, which he had earned by meritorious conduct and gallantry. His brother Henry is a student at Notre Dame University in Indiana.

CHARLES COTTLE, although by birth an Iowan, has passed the greater portion of his life in the far west, principally in Oregon, California and Montana. He is a native of Burlington, Iowa, born on September 15, 1845, the son of Royal and Sarah (Parker) Cottle, natives of Charles county, Mo., one of a family of seven children. With a party of 100 emigrants the father crossed the plains in 1847, two years prior to the great hegira of the 'forty-niners, and engaged for a time in the saw and gristmill business in Oregon. With the discovery of gold in California he immediately removed there and opened a store in Sacramento, but continued to vibrate between California and Oregon until 1857, when he located with his family at San Jose, Santa Clara county. Subsequently he removed to San Benito county, where for awhile he was interested in stockraising, but later went back to the Willows, near San Jose, which was a very valuable piece of property. In 1853 he was elected to the territorial legislature of Oregon.

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ritory and Idaho driving stock, and during this period he had several narrow escapes from death at the hands of hostile Indians. In one of these encounters he was struck in the cheek by an arrow, causing an extremely painful wound and necessitating the removal of several teeth. At various times he found a number of dead bodies, victims of the savages. Nearly ten years of his life were passed at Canyon City, in eastern Oregon, three years of which period he was employed in driving cattle between that place and Winnemucca, Nev., a very dangerous employment, owing to the malignance of the Bannack, Snake and Piute Indians. During that memorable reign of terror hundreds of cattle and quite a large number of men were killed. In 1880 the United States government rounded up the Piutes and Snakes and transported them to the Yakima reservation, Mr. Cottle being one of the party accompanying them to their destination. When he arrived in Montana in 1881, he entered the employment of Briggs & Ellis, and the year following he had charge of the extensive ranch and cattle interests of W. D. Ellis, which were extensive. Here he remained eight years and then went on to the Boulder river in Sweet Grass county, where he secured 300 acres of land and engaged in the cattle business on his own account. The greater portion of his property is well irrigated and he raises fine crops of timothy hay and alfalfa.

THOMAS COURCHENE.—The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph has had a singularly interesting career, has been conspicuously identified with the wild life of the plains and mountain fastnesses, participated in numerous battles with the Indians of the great northwest, acted as scout and guide in connection with several of the United States government's military posts on the frontier, and met with many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, becoming thoroughly familiar with Indian character and customs, and is an excellent type of the true frontiersman. He is now a successful stockgrower and business man of Valley county. Mr. Courchene comes of French lineage, and the name as here entered is the original Gaelic form of spelling, but many years ago to correspond with the pronunciation given by the English, the orthography was changed to Cushing, and it is as Cushing that he is generally known. Mr. Courchene was born at La Baie du Febore, or St. Antoine de la Baie, in County Yamaska, P. Q., Canada, on March 18, 1851, the son of Joseph and Henriette (Manseau) Courchene, natives of the province of Quebec, where the father passed the greater part of his life in farming, though he was for a time a farmer in Massachusetts. He died in his native province in 1875, his wife having passed away in 1869.

Thomas Courchene was educated in St. David's school, Quebec, and in the public schools of Lowell, Mass., whither he accompanied his parents in 1859. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Courchene went to Rulo, Richardson county, Neb., remained a year, and in the spring of 1870 journeyed to Fort Buford, S. D., and he made that post his headquarters for many years. For a time he was clerk in the post trader's store and later entered the employ of the Durfee & Peck Fur Company. In the fall of 1870 his party was attacked by the Indians at Poplar creek, while attempting to reach Fort Peck, and in the engagement he was severely wounded in the shoulder, and was compelled to pass the winter at Fort Buford. During the summer of 1871 he was engaged in scouting for Col. Gilbert, then in command of the fort, and in the spring of 1872 he went to trade with the Indians at Fort Peck and on Frenchman's creek in Montana, in the employ of the Durfee & Peck Fur Company, and later in the same year he traded on his own account at Fort Peck. In the winter of 1872 he was again on a trading expedition for the fur company, and in one of three Indian fights in which he participated he received another severe wound. In the summer of 1873 he was in the employ of Jack Simmons at Fort Peck, spending the winter at Fort Buford. In the spring he went to Standing Rock, where he remained until 1875, and for a year he was engaged in scouting for Gen. Custer from Fort Lincoln, S. D. He passed the summer of 1876 in the Black Hills, taking part in another fierce fight with the Indians, and in the fall he returned to Fort Buford, where Gen. Miles engaged his services as guide, scout and interpreter, as which he served two years. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Courchene located a ranch at Cusick Springs, near the Missouri river and forty miles southeast of Fort Buford, and in the summer of 1879 was guide for a cattle outfit, taking it into Canada and he gave up his ranch in the fall of that year.

He passed the winter on the ranch of John

Culbertson, near the present town of Culbertson, Valley county, Mont., and in the spring established a toll ferry at Fort Buford, where he remained four years. In the spring of 1885 Mr Courchene took up family (Indian) allotment land one and one-half miles east of Culbertson, and in the summer of 1888 he filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres, which now embraces the growing town just named. He was the founder of Culbertson and is still owner of the townsite, which comprises eighty acres, and was surveyed and platted in the fall of 1899. He still retains his fine ranch property near the town and also owns and operates the stockyards at Culbertson, which is now an important shipping point. He also owns a fine cattle and horse ranch on Wolf creek, twenty-eight miles north of Culbertson, and is recognized as one of the prosperous citizens of Valley county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Republican party, and has taken an active part in public affairs of a local nature. On January 7, 1885, Mr. Courchene was married to an Indian woman of the Sioux tribe, who died at Culbertson in 1891, leaving three children, Thomas Manseau, Alfred and Daniel. On January 17, 1894, he married his present wife, who is likewise of the Sioux tribe, and was born at Yankton, S. D. They have two children, Ruby and Peter.

"While Mr. Courchene was acting as scout for Gen. Miles, at one particular time his services in all probability saved the command of 350 men at Cedar creek, Mont., from the fate of Gen. Custer. Before the troops met the Indians, and when they were about one mile apart, Mr. Courchene was sent out alone to arrange for a council. The arrangements he made were these: The commands were to remain a mile apart and all of the officers were to meet in the center without arms. He returned and informed Gen. Miles what he had done and he approved of it. Mr. Courchene says: 'The Indians I saw meant mischief.' Many of the same Indians were there as were at the Custer fight, a number of them wearing full uniforms of the Seventh United States Cavalry, as well as having in their possession their sabers, guidons, flags, etc. The intention of the Indians, as told Mr. Courchene by John Bourger, a half-breed Sioux, then an outlaw and now dead, at a later period, was to up with the troops and when a good opportunity occurred to hammer the troops on the head. Mr. Courchene saw that they did not maintain the condition of the agreement to keep apart, but commenced to mingle with the troops, begging tobacco, matches, etc., as a pretext to close in with them. This the officers encouraged, not suspecting danger. Mr. Courchene first protested and remonstrated with the Indians, but to no avail, they replying that it was all right, that their intentions were friendly. At last when fully 600 Sioux had mingled with the 350 whites Mr. Courchene rode up to Gen. Miles and informed him of his suspicions of intended massacre, and the General ordered his bugler to sound an alarm. The officers and men then formed into line, the artillery prepared for action, and the men began to throw entrenchments. The Indians were foiled and had to go. There was a so-called council, but it was a farce. The plan was well conceived. To allay suspicion, they had held a farcical council on the previous evening and mingled with the troops in the same manner and thought they had fully prepared the way for a complete destruction of unsuspecting victims. At this time Mr. Courchene was off on a scouting duty. The half-breed's statement to Mr. Courchene was later corroborated. How the Sioux war ended is another story, too long to detail here. A number of the officers personally expressed their gratitude to Mr. Courchene and told him that he had undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole command."

WILLIAM T. CRESAP.—A native of "My Maryland," where he was born August 28, 1843, a descendant of a house long established in that good old commonwealth and with an honorable record in her history in peace and war, William T. Cresap had all the incentives to good citizenship and useful industry that can come from birth and training. His father, Michael Cresap, was a prosperous and influential hotel keeper of the old style, on the national turnpike between Baltimore and Wheeling, when the public house was the rallying point of the neighborhood where all questions of statecraft, local politics, great and small business and social affairs were discussed and for the most part settled, so far as the community was concerned. In this way the son was brought into close contact with all manner of men, and was learning the different phases and developments of human nature even from his childhood. His mother, Sarah (Hoblitzell) Cresap, was also the descendant of an old Maryland family of the middle class; prosperous farmers for generations, with true ideas of the dignity of labor and the sterling manhood which it begets. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, in which faith they died, the father in 1882 and the mother in 1898, at very advanced ages.

Mr. Cresap attended the public schools of his district until he was ten years old, when he was hired to a farmer, working for $8.00 per month for a few years, and then in partnership with his father taking charge of the farm and conducting it for six years with gratifying success. He then concluded to take his chances in the far west, and leaving Kentucky, whither he had gone to see the country, he crossed the plains with an emigrant train and located at Alder gulch, Mont., where he devoted one year's time to work in the mines for wages, and then moved to Helena. There he secured a freighting outfit and conducted it with profit until 1869. He then went to Oregon, purchased a drove of horses and returning with them to Helena sold out and invested the proceeds in placer mines. These he sold out in a short time and again engaged in freighting from all points, continuing in the business until 1880, when he entered into partnership with Charles Turner and began operations in handling sheep on a large scale. They followed this precarious traffic for seven years, sometimes on the mountain tops of prosperity and again in the depths of adversity; but gradually losing ground, owing to the uncertainties of the seasons and the fluctuations of the market. In 1887 they found themselves practically bankrupt and quit the business. Mr. Cresap then conducted a stage house at Cora for nineteen years, and by industry and care won back much of what he had lost, and was able to stand erect once more. He decided to return to the occupation of his fathers, and took up a homestead and a desert claim. To the improvement of these and to the rearing of cattle and horses for market he has since devoted his time and energies, and has prospered abundantly. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an active partisan, preferring the quiet and regularity of his rural life to the turmoil and exactions of political strife. He does not, however, withhold from his party the service he can render as a modest member of its rank and file. And to every public enterprise in his community he gives his share of assistance in counsel and in more substantial aid.

ELMER E. CRAWFORD.—Organizer and manager, directing force and chief inspiration of the Bloomington Land & Livestock Company, at Shawmut, Meagher county, Mont., an enterprise of imposing magnitude that he has built up from almost nothing by his energy and skill, Elmer E. Crawford is an impressive illustration of what is possible to industry intelligently applied in this great northwest. He was born October 17, 1861, at Cumberland, Md., a son of James and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Crawford, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. The father was a farmer in Maryland until 1864, when he removed to Illinois and lived for ten years at Ottawa, then removed to Normal, a suburb of Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in the livestock and butchering business. Mr. Crawford passed his school days in Ottawa and Normal, and after leaving school was associated with his father in business until the fall of 1880, when he came to Montana and located in Helena, where he had an elder brother, Asbury, engaged in floriculture and market gardening. He went into his brother's employ and remained eight months; then went to work at carpentering, spending the summer in Butte. In the fall he returned to Helena and formed a partnership with his brother which continued until 1883, when in company with another brother, George S., he located his present ranch and settled thereon, located about half way between Harlowton and Lavina. They continued to conduct a flourishing business here until 1897, when they formed the outfit into a joint stock company, known as the Bloomington Land & Livestock Company. Owing to ill health George disposed of his interest and retired, now being at Kendall and interested in mining in which he has a particularly bright outlook, his brother Elmer taking the position of general manager and resident representative of the company in conducting the ranch. In 1893-4 the brothers bought $50,000 worth of cattle, but owing to the severity of the winter, for which they were not then prepared as now, and also to the financial panic, they were heavy losers. The Bloomington Land and Livestock Company owns 30,000 acres of land, and it has 10,000 acres under lease. It usually has from 2,000 to 3,000 well bred cattle, Herefords being the favorite, and during the past two years the company has taken the prizes at Chicago in competition with other western feeders. It has 1,500 acres of land under irrigation and cultivation, and raises large crops of hay, alfalfa and grain, having 5,000 bushels of grain in 1901. The property has been selected with a view to water and shelter, and is probably as good for the stock business as can be found in the state. It is improved with excellent buildings and all the appliances usually found in a first class stock outfit. The company also has a band of fine Norman horses.

In June, 1887, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Georgia B. Broderick, a native of Little Falls, N. Y., and daughter of Dwight Broderick, a prominent contractor and builder now located at Wilton Center, Ill. Their children are: Dwight E., Bertha W., Howard B. and Dorothy H. Mr. Crawford is the postmaster at Shawmut and is most highly esteemed throughout the community, and with all with whom he may have business or social relations.

JAMES M. CROFT.—This gentleman, the treasurer of Fergus county, is recognized as one of the able and progressive citizens of this section of the state. He is a native of Waterbury, New Haven county, Conn., where he was born on the 3d of January, 1858, a son of Edward and Martha (Packard) Croft, the former of whom was born in Waterbury, Conn., and the latter in Ashfield, Mass., both of old New England families. Edward Croft was a machinist, was superintendent of large manufactories at different times, and in politics was a stanch Republican. He died on February 6, 1885. His wife was a member of the Congregational church, and was called from earth on the 24th of November, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Croft had five children, all now living except Margaret, who died in 1888. The survivors are James M., Marian, Edward and Martha.

James M. Croft received a public and high school education. Leaving school when seventeen he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in Waterbury, and followed this line of occupation for six years. In the spring of 1881 he came to Montana and was in the employ of the Dearborn Sheep Company, on the Sun river, until the spring of 1882, when he came to the Judith basin, and, in partnership with Ben Maltby and N. E. Metcalf, located lands near Stanford, and here they have since conducted sheep raising upon a quite extensive scale. They control 1,300 acres of land and are numbered among the leading ranchmen of this section.

In 1898 James M. Croft volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, in Company I, First Montana Regiment, which he accompanied to the Philippines. He was in active service at Manila until the regiment was mustered out at San Francisco, on the 17th of October, 1899. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and is also identified with the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

In politics Mr. Croft has ever been an unwavering Republican, and an active worker in its cause. In 1894 he was elected assessor of Fergus county and was chosen his own successor in 1896, while at the election in November, 1900, he was elected treasurer of the county, in which he is giving an efficient and discriminating service. He made his residence in Lewistown upon asuming the duties of this position.

On the 20th of November, 1889, Mr. Croft was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Capewell Shelly, who was born in Staffordshire, England, the daughter of George Shelly. Mr. Shelly was long connected with offices of high rank in the English army, his death occurring in the prime of his life. Mrs. Croft died on the 27th of March, 1894, leaving three children—Margaret, Miriam and James S. She was a member of the First Congregational church of Waterbury, Conn., and a woman whose gentle grace of character endeared her to a large circle ot friends.

W. M. CRISP, whose death occasioned universal regret in this community, was for a long time one of the leading citizens and most prosperous and progressive ranchmen of Montana. He was the scion of two old North Carolina families, but himself a native of Monroe county, Tenn., where he was born January 10, 1822. His parents were Abel and Polly Ann (Porter) Crisp, both born and reared in Burke county, N. C. The father was a farmer by occupation, and had many changes of location in his time. W. M. Crisp remained in the south until he was twelve years of age, attending school as he had opportunity, and working on the farm with his father. In 1834 he accompanied the family to Indiana and later to Illinois, where he remained until 1864. He then made the momentous and dangerous trip to Montana, traveling by way of the

Missouri river and arriving at Virginia City on June 10, 1864. He at once went to Brown's gulch, and after a short experience in mining removed to Red Mountain City. There he struck a very rich lead which subsequently became known as the "Only Chance," from which he took a great quantity of the precious metal, working it profitably for a number of years. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Crisp took up a homestead on the South Boulder, which he largely increased by subsequent purchases, and here he made his home for the rest of his life, farming it skillfully and raising excellent crops of hay, grain, potatoes and other agricultural products, and also raising numbers of fine cattle and horses, usually wintering some 200 head.

On October 9, 1852, Mr. Crisp was united in marriage to Miss India Ann Kelvin, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and daughter of Samuel Kelvin, a prosperous farmer of that county. Mrs. Crisp survives him and enjoys the same exalted degree of respect and esteem in the community that was his in life and added so much to his happiness. For more than thirty years Mr. Crisp was a Master Mason, and was held in the highest esteem by the members of the order. Although deeply interested in public affairs he was never a witness in a court or served on any kind of a jury, such duties being very distasteful to him. This good, useful and upright man is a pleasing theme over which the pen of the biographer fain would linger. His life was a stimulus to generous endeavor in others, and was in every way worthy of close examination and diligent imitation. The influences of such men does not end with their lives. It is a vital force which survives their mortal frames and goes on multiplying in goodness and usefulness.

PROF. W. L. CRONK, principal of the excellent training school of Townsend, and a prominent member of the United Workmen, in which he has held important official positions, was born at Bunker Hill, Ind., on July 5, 1856. He is the only son of Henry and Elizabeth (Long) Cronk, both natives of Indiana. Henry Cronk was killed during the Civil war, but his family have never secured reliable details regarding the time or place of his death. In September, 1867, Mrs. Cronk removed with her young son to Atchison, Kan., where they resided until 1873, when they went to Lawrence and later to Chanute, in Neosha county. Prof. Cronk here received educational advantages of the public schools, but, always of a studious disposition, he aspired to a more advanced course, and matriculated at the University of Kansas at Lawrence, eminent for its scholastic advantages, and from this noted institution he was graduated in 1873. For seven years after his graduation he was a commercial traveler and collector for the wholesale house of H. B. Treat & Co., of Atchison, Kan.

In 1890 he took charge of the office of the Neosha county superintendent of public instruction for two years. Coming then to Montana in 1892, he located at Townsend, becoming the principal of its public schools. This position he held with marked ability for two years, leaving then to accept the same position in the schools of Castle, Meagher county, in which he remained three years. He had previously wedded with Julia May Cole, daughter of J. W. Cole, of Chanute, Kan. Their three children are Opal, Ruth and Clyde.

The desire to complete a law course was still strong within him. Accordingly he returned to Kansas, and, after consultation with his family, it was decided to make the trip by private conveyance, and in this manner the family began the long but highly enjoyable journey of nearly 1,800 miles and of over two months duration. The weather was pleasant and they added much to the excitement of the trip by fishing and shooting.

On September 5, 1897, Prof. Cronk entered the law department of the University of Kansas. As he had previously acquired a general knowledge of law, he having heretofore assiduously continued his reading for three years, he was enabled to take his degree after one year's study in the more advanced and technical branches of the course. The family then returned to Townsend, where he practiced law successfully for one year, then, at the urgent solicitation of the most influential citizens, he opened the Townsend Training School. Up to this time the children of that city, after passing the eighth grade of the schools, were compelled to seek other localities for instruction in the higher branches. Prof. Cronk opened his school on October 23, 1899, with eighteen pupils. On September 19, 1900, the second term of this valuable educational institution opened with a class of fifty-three pupils. The school opened with a much larger enrollment the second year, Mr. H. Record, of Thayer, Kan., a former pupil of Prof. Cronk's, becoming a partner in the work.

Prospects for the coming school year are exceptionally bright. The courses for the coming year are common school, high school, normal, business, select, training and musical. Board and living expenses have been reduced to the minimum. This school is turning out some of the brightest and best young teachers in the state, as well as competent persons from the other departments. The training school has been furnishing about fifty per cent. of the common school graduates of Broadwater county. Prof. Cronk stands high in educational circles and he is considered one of the most prominent educators of the state, while the work to which he has devoted himself wins hearty recognition and support.

HOWARD CROSBY, assistant postmaster of Great Falls, Mont., has for many years been prominent in the business affairs of that city, and throughout the state he is widely known. As county clerk and ex-officio recorder of Cascade county, and in numerous other positions of trust he has rendered most efficient service. He comes from one of the oldest Colonial families in America, and was born in New York city, on July 1, 1853. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Simon and Ann Crosby, who sailed from England on the good ship Susan and Ellen, in April, 1635. Locating at Cambridge, Mass., they soon became large landholders and prominent in the colony. They had three sons: Thomas, born in 1635, Simon in 1637 and Joseph in 1639, and within a year from the birth of Joseph his father closed his earthly career.

Howard Crosby descends from Thomas, the eldest of the three sons, who graduated from Harvard in 1653 and was a Congregational minister, preaching for many years at Eastham, Mass., and dying in Boston, on June 13, 1702. He married a Brackett, and had a son John, born on December 4, 1670, and died on May 25, 1714. The distinguished Thomas Brackett Reed is a descendant through Sarah Brackett. John Crosby's son David, born on April 13, 1709, and married on June 19, 1735, to Rebecca Hopkins. He removed from Eastham, Mass., to Southeast, N. Y., in 1750, and died there on February 25, 1788. His son David, born on September 6, 1737, died on November 16, 1816. His wife, whose maiden name was Bethia Hopkins, died on July 2, 1776, at the age of forty-one. Their son, Peter Crosby, Howard's grandfather, was born in Southeast, N. Y., on September 4, 1763, and married Ruth Waring on January 25, 1783. He was sheriff of Putnam county, N. Y., in 1813, 1814 and 1815, and his death occurred on November 9, 1831, and that of his wife on July 31, 1830. Peter Crosby, the youngest of their eleven children, was born in Southeast, N. Y., on November 26, 1807, and on March 4, 1850, he married Elizabeth Petty, of Southampton, L. I. He served an apprenticeship to the jewelry business in New York from the age of sixteen until he was twenty-one. His wife died on August 10, 1861, when she was thirty-one years old and her husband survived her until November, 1878. Their two children were Howard and George, born on March 20, 1855.

After an academic course at Union Hall Academy at Jamaica on Long Island, and from 1870 to 1881 he was a clerk in a dry goods store. He was then appointed vice consul to Bogota, South America, holding the position about a year, and later the consul, W. W. Randall, and Mr. Crosby were partners in a street railway franchise in Bogota. Mr. Crosby went to New York, placed the franchise on a secure foundation and then made three visits to Europe, placing the stock of the company in London, Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg. While in South America Messrs. Crosby and Randall purchased from an old antiquarian a unique collection of Indian curios, which he had spent twenty years in gathering. It consisted of images wrought in gold, silver and copper, and a large number of copper medallions, coins and other articles, which had long been hidden from the sight of man. They first took this collection for sale to the New York museum, thence to Berlin, Vienna and Paris, but in all of these cities the prospective purchasers desired to make a selection therefrom, and this the owners would not permit. Finally they sold the entire collection in London to Sir John Lubbock, a trustee of the British museum, to which institution he presented the collection, for which he paid $40,000.

Mr. Crosby came to Helena in the spring of 1886 and soon went to Great Falls. At Big or Lower Falls he located a tract of land, which he sold a year and a half later and, returning to Great Falls, he accepted the appointment of deputy county clerk and recorder. He served a year with fidelity and accuracy, and was elected on the Republican ticket to the same office in 1889. Mr.

Crosby served two terms as clerk and recorder, one term of two and one of three years, retiring from office in 1895. Having served during one session as enrolling clerk in the Montana legislature, in 1896 he was made deputy assessor of Cascade county. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, under A. E. Dickerman, in which position he remained one year. In 1897 the county commissioners detailed him to make an abstract of the Neihart and Barker territory, just then added to Cascade county, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant postmaster under H. O. Chowen. Numerous investments have been made by him in city property in Great Falls, and all have proved valuable. At Great Falls, on October 28, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Howard Crosby and Miss Elizabeth E. Trusty, the daughter of Joseph S. M. Trusty, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. They have one child, Howard, born July 22, 1894. Mr. Crosby is a prominent member of several social clubs, is secretary and treasurer of the Electric City Club, and a member of the United Workmen. In business and official affairs he is quick, decided and energetic, but withal pleasant and courteous, with a personal magnetism which has won him hosts of friends.

DUDLEY CROWTHER, who is a popular young business man of the city of Great Falls, where he holds the important position of court stenographer for the district court, has been very successful in his profession, in which he has continuously held positions of responsibility since coming to the United States. He was born in England, at Manor House, East Clandon, Surrey, on February 21, 1869, the son of William and Alice Catherine (Dawson) Crowther, representatives of fine old English families. William Crowther was born near London, in 1839, and received his education in King's College, London, after which he completed a two-years course in the same institution in theoretical farming. His next work was to apply his theories by serving an apprenticeship of five years in practical farming, after which he devoted his attention for several years to the management of the Manor farm at East Clandon. He is now a resident of the parish of Long Ditton, Surrey, England. His father, who also bore the name of William, was a resident of County Surrey. He was the owner of large properties there and in London. His wife was a native of Yorkshire, where she was born in 1838, the daughter of John Dawson, a prominent physician and surgeon.

Dudley Crowther received his education in a boarding school in London and in 1884, when fifteen, he came to the United States, locating at Topeka, Kan., where he was for two years in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, after which he went to St. Paul, Minn., and was there for two years as stenographer for George B. Harris, the local manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For the next two years Mr. Crowther was chief clerk for A. L. Mohler, then assistant general manager, and afterwards general manager, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, which later was absorbed by the Great Northern. From 1890 to 1892 he was identified with the traffic department of the Great Northern, under P. P. Shelby, at St. Paul, in each of these incumbencies acting as stenographer, a profession in which he is a recognized expert, and is entirely self-educated.

In 1892 Mr. Crowther visited his old home in England, returning to the United States in August and locating in Great Falls, where for about two weeks he was in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad, after which he engaged with the Great Falls Townsite Company, with which he remained until 1896, in the meanwhile doing shorthand work and acting as secretary for the Great Falls board of trade. When Judge J. B. Leslie was elected to preside on the bench of the district court in 1896, he appointed Mr. Crowther to the office of court stenographer, in which capacity he has since continued to serve to the satisfaction of all concerned. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the Democratic party, and is vice-president of the Young Men's Democratic club of Great Falls. He is deservedly popular in the social circles of the city and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

CHARLES M. CRUTCHFIELD.—As a member of the bar of Montana who holds distinctive professional prestige and marked honor as a public-spirited citizen, Charles M. Crutchfield is well worthy of mention. He comes of distinguished southern stock, his ancestors on either side having come to America in the early Colonial epoch and taking up their residence in the

"Old Dominion" state, thus gaining place among the "first families," both in a literary way and in patrician lineage. He is himself a son of the beautiful old city of Richmond, Va., having been there born on June 19, 1863, one of the twelve children of George and Virginia (Denoon) Crutchfield, both of whom were likewise Virginians.

Charles M. Crutchfield, the eldest of the children, after early educational discipline in the Richmond schools, attended the famous Washington and Lee University at Lexington, where he first completed an academic course and then entered the law department, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After practicing his profession for a few months in Richmond, Mr. Crutchfield determined to cast his fortunes with the ambitious young territory of Montana. Upon his arrival in the territory in May, 1887, he located in Phillipsburg, then in Deer Lodge, now Granite county, where he was in active practice until 1889, when he removed to Missoula and entered into a professional alliance with Col. T. C. Marshall, this association obtaining until 1892, when Mr. Crutchfield was retained as attorney for the late Marcus Daly and the Anaconda Mining Company, representing some of the most important financial and industrial enterprises in the state. Under the reorganization of the Anaconda Mining Company Mr. Crutchfield has continued to be its attorney, being now retained by this great corporation, and giving much attention to its affairs, while he also retains a representative clientage in a very successful general practice. Mr. Crutchfield took up his residence in the attractive city of Hamilton, Ravalli county, in the fall of 1895, and this is still his home. He is known as a thoroughly well equipped lawyer, strong advocate and safe counsellor.

In politics Mr. Crutchfield has given a strong allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an effective worker in its cause. While he was a resident of Deer Lodge county Mr. Crutchfield was elected to the lower house of the First general assembly of the legislature of the state of Montana and continued as a member during the Second assembly. From Ravalli county he was chosen as a representative in the Sixth general assembly, in which he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house and a member of other important committees. He is a man of individuality and high attainments, and his labors in the legislative halls were intelligent, timely and efficient, and he ever gave his aid and influence to the causes which met his approval as tending to conserve the best interests of the state and its people. Mr. Crutchfield's religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He enjoys unmistakable popularity in both professional and social circles, and is one of the thoroughly representative young members of the bar of the state. He has finely equipped offices and a comprehensive and valuable library. At Warrington, Fauquier county, Va., on January 11, 1893, Mr. Crutchfield was united in marriage to Miss Lena R Payne, daughter of Inman H. and Mary (Massic) Payne, both of old and influential Virginia families. Mr. and Mrs. Crutchfield became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, Inman Payne, Charles Manson and Mary Hardin.

KENNETH McLEAN.—One of the sterling Scotsmen of Montana, who has attained prestige both in industrial activities and public affairs, is Kenneth McLean, the present state senator from Custer county and one of the prominent citizens of Miles City. He was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 25th of December, 1849, and is a scion of a long line of sturdy and virile Scottish forbears. His father, Alexander McLean, still resides in Scotland, where he is engaged in stockraising. His wife, formerly Miss Margaret McKay, also a native of Scotland, died in 1873, leaving four children, of whom Kenneth was the second.

After leaving school, Kenneth assisted his father on the old homestead until 1881, when he came to the United States, locating in Nebraska, where he took charge of the farm of an important stockgrowing company. Remaining in that state until 1883, he came to Montana and located on O'Fallon creek, Custer county, where he now has a fine ranch of 23,000 acres. He also owns a ranch of 680 acres in Yellowstone valley, nine miles east of Miles City, which is well improved and largely under irrigation. He first gave his attention to the raising of sheep, but latterly has gone into the raising of high-grade horses and cattle. He has a large herd of cattle on the range and makes a specialty of breeding Hambletonian horses. He has been very successful in his efforts, which are

Kenneth McLean

the result of a practical experience extending from his youth, when he was identified with the same industry at the parental home.

Politically Mr. McLean has ever been a Republican. He has taken active interest in public affairs and his capability to hold office found definite recognition in the fall of 1900, when he was nominated by the Republicans of Custer county for state senator. He was accorded a gratifying support and was elected by a majority of 280. He was an active working member of the senate during the general assembly following his election, and served on a number of important committees, including that on agriculture and public lands, on highways and bridges and on stockgrowing. Mr. McLean showed himself well-equipped for the office and fully justified the endorsement he received at the polls. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Freemasons of Miles City, and with Miles City lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 28th of April, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McLean to Miss Anna McKenzie, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of John G. and Rose (McFarland) McKenzie, both of whom were born in Scotland, the latter dying when Mrs. McLean was a child. Her father now resides with his daughter in Miles City. Mr. and Mrs. McLean became the parents of four children, one of whom, Kenneth Miles, died at the age of three years. The survivors are Margaret Rose, Ina Mabel and Wallace Bruce. In 1900 Mr. McLean purchased a residence of fine architectural design in Miles City and here the family has their home, doing well their part in the social activities of the city.

DAVALA CULBERSON, one of the most successful coal miners and operators in the state, resides at Sand Coulee, Cascade county. He was born in St. Augustine, Fla., on December 5, 1843, the son of John Culberson. Our subject received his education in the schools of St. Augustine and of Wheeling, Va., before the state of West Virginia was formed. In 1858, when he was but fourteen years of age, he began to learn engineering on a river boat, the Swallow, on which he made four trips from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, changing then to the Jacob Strader, plying between Cincinnati and St. Louis, remaining a year on this craft, and was then employed as an engineer on the City of Louisiana, a steamer running between St. Louis and Keokuk, Iowa, but after three months' service he returned to Georgia.

Here he was quietly and industriously pursuing vocations of peace until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was impressed into the Confederate service early in 1861. He remained with the Confederate army until June 18, 1863, when he was at Winchester, Va., when a large Federal command surrendered to "Stonewall" Jackson. He there left the Confederate service and went to Columbus, Ohio, and thence to Burlington, Iowa. On July 4, 1863, he visited Hyde Park, and went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, there taking passage on a stage for Council Bluffs, then crossed the Missouri in a boat to Omaha, and made a long overland journey to Denver, Colo. From Denver he drifted to Pueblo, N. M., but soon returned to Denver, where he learned of the gold excitement at Alder gulch, Mont. Mr. Culberson started for Alder gulch, but the train he was with was snowbound at Cripple Creek, and also delayed by trouble with the Indians. Their supplies gave out, and the party proceeded on foot to their destination, where he succeeded in making a fair living, but he later went to Last Chance gulch, where he arrived in March, 1865.

After working a short time at placer mining, he examined Diamond City and Confederate gulch. He purchased a claim, joined in the stampede for Cave gulch in 1866, and here he mined for seven years and made some money, and in the spring of 1881 came to Sand Coulee with Samuel Dean. His assets were one horse, a chest of tools and $50 in cash. At Belt he worked for John K. Castner as a wheelwright for one year, and then was in charge of the erection of the bridge across Lower Belt creek. Following this labor he turned his attention to prospecting for coal, in which he has been eminently successful. After twelve months of assiduous prospecting he made some discoveries and in 1882 and 1883 he opened and operated a mine which is valued at $25,000. He is deserving of great credit for his persistence in prospecting for coal when the outlook was far from being encouraging. Following a life of travel and adventure he has lived to realize by his own efforts the full prosperity of which he had dreamed in early youth.

FRANK CYR.—One of the pharmacists of this day who is really in love with his profession is Frank Cyr, and he refuses to subordinate its claims to any other line, not even to those ordinarily allied with it, he being a druggist first and dealer in toilet and other articles afterward. He is a native of Grant Isle, Me., where he was born on August 2, 1873, the third of the nine children of Alexis and Julia (Sirys) Cyr, also natives of the Pine Tree state, where the father was a prosperous farmer. Mr. Cyr attended the public schools until he was fourteen, then passed a year at Van Buren College, and was regularly entered at Maranacook College for a full academic course, and from which he was graduated in 1891. Afterward he worked on his father's farm for a year. At the end of that time he came directly to the great Treasure state in 1892, and, locating at Missoula, began an apprenticeship at the drug business with George Freisheimer, proprietor of the City drug store.

After being five years in his employ and three in that of the Missoula Drug Company, he joined W. A. Simons in a partnership at Stevensville, in March, 1901, where they have a drug store that would be a credit to any city, and is one of the finest in this section. It is beautifully finished, well stocked and thoroughly equipped. But its distinctive features are the excellent quality of its goods and the superior character of its prescription work. None but the purest and freshest drugs are used and they are compounded with the utmost care and skill. In fraternal relations Mr. Cyr is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in Butte, on November 24, 1898, to Miss Maud Martin, daughter of James and Ozita Martin, who are conducting a productive farm near Missoula. They have a little daughter, May.

CHRISTOPHER C. DAVID.—The subject of this review has been identified with the industrial life of Montana for nearly a quarter of a century, is one of the representative citizens of Fergus county and has attained success in connection with the agricultural and stockgrowing interests of the state. His homestead ranch is located nine miles southwest of Utica, and here he has a finely improved and valuable place, while his is the distinction of having erected the first ranch house in the county.

Mr. David is a native of Richland county, Ill., where he was born on the 29th of March, 1842, the son of Isaac F. and Celia David, the former of whom were born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Georgia. They were pioneers of Illinois and in 1846 they removed as pioneers to Wisconsin, then a territory, where they developed a fine farm. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and lived lives of usefulness and honor and died in the fullness of years. Of their eight children three have passed away, Reason R., McClure and Lester, the survivors being: Dr. Joseph, Christopher C., Frank A., Dr. Oscar F. and Mary J.

Christopher C. David had excellent educational advantages in the graded schools of Wisconsin and in the academy at Platteville, that state, where he was a student for two years. He early aided in the operations of the farm, but he had not yet attained his majority when the Civil war occurred, and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant of his company, but feeling that he was too young and too unskilled to properly discharge the duties of the office he did not accept the preferment. He was, however, made head clerk in the mustering office of the department of Kentucky, while he served for three years, a part of the time at Gen. Pope's headquarters. At the close of the war Mr. David received an honorable discharge and returned to Wisconsin, where he conducted farming for two years. He then engaged in quite successful merchandising and mining in that state for ten years, though the closing of the mines caused him financial loss.

In 1878 Mr. David came to Montana, and for one year served as clerk at Fort Belknap, under Maj. Lincoln. In 1879 he joined the Yogo stampede, owing to the discovery of gold in this section Here Mr. David secured mining claims, and also became the owner of a one-eighth interest in the old Barker mines, at Barker. Finally he took up homestead and timber claims at his present home, nine miles southwest of Utica, and to this tract he has added until he owns an estate of 1,280 acres, while he leases an equal amount of land. Here he engaged in raising cattle quite extensively until 1891, when he turned his attention to sheepgrowing, and became one of the leading sheep men of this section. He disposed of this stock in the fall of 1900. He is now devoting his attention to sheep, horses, cattle and general agriculture. He was the first man to plow ground in Fergus county for the purpose of cultivation, and thus he may be properly termed the father of agriculture in this section. The political support of Mr. David is actively given to the Democratic party. He is an Odd Fellow, and with his wife adheres to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 21st of September, 1865, Mr. David was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Ellsworth, who was born in New York, as were also her parents, John and Eliza Ellsworth, who emigrated thence to Wisconsin in 1844 and where they are still residents, the father being a farmer by occupation. They have eight children, namely: Henry, Amanda, John, Reuben, Eliza, Elmer, Mary and Rachel. John and Eliza David became the parents of six children, of whom Ada and Christopher J. are deceased, while those surviving are Edith, Eliza, Isaac F. and Della.

HENRY B. DAVIS.—Now incumbent of the important office of chairman of the board of county commissioners of Powell county, which was created by enactment of the last legislative assembly of the state, Mr. Davis has been in many ways intimately identified with the offcial and industrial functions that have advanced the progress and material prosperity of Montana. He is one of the representative citizens of Deer Lodge the county seat of Powell county, and is known as a man of business acumen and executive talent. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., on August 16, 1855, the son of Thomas and Emaline (Hullaker) Davis, both of whom were Kentuckians by birth. In the agnatic line the genealogy traces to stanch Welsh derivation, the original American ancestors having emigrated to Virginia in the early Colonial epoch, and two brothers of the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Davis did valiant service in the Continental army of the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Davis was of German lineage, and from records extant the genealogy is traced to ancestors who have been for generations established in the quaint old city of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Thomas Davis was a farmer, who in 1857 brought his family from Kentucky to Putnam county, Mo., where he still maintains his home at Unionville, retired from active business. His devoted wife remains with him in the close companionship which has been cemented and glorified by the long years of their wedded life.

Henry B. Davis was about two years of age at the removal to Missouri, and there his early education was received, while he was reared to the sturdy life of the farm. He completed a course in the Unionville high school, after which he attended the Missouri State University at Columbia, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. He had prepared himself for civil engineering by technical study and practical work while at college, and he was soon engaged with a party of engineers in locating railroad lines in Iowa and Missouri. In the spring of 1881 he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific as assistant engineer in the locating and construction of the Rocky Mountain division of that railroad, and was thus engaged until the completion of the division in 1883. He had charge of the construction of the portion of the line between the Mullan tunnel and Helena, including the Iron Ridge tunnel, under the general supervision of Col. Dodge, the chief engineer. This was one of the most difficult sections of the entire road to construct, and the responsible work entrusted to Mr. Davis stands in distinctive evidence of his ability as an engineer and of the confidence reposed in him as an executive. After the completion of his contract with the Northern Pacific Mr. Davis became interested in the sheep business in Deer Lodge county, in which enterprise he associated himself with Charles H. Williams, under the firm name of Davis & Williams, and this relationship has ever since obtained, having been mutually pleasant and profitable. Mr. Davis then took up his residence in the village of Deer Lodge, where he has since made his home. In 1884 he received his first government contract for the surveying of public lands, being then appointed United States deputy surveyor, his work being the surveying of portions of the public domain in the northern part of Montana. He has since been called upon to do more or less work in this line each summer, and has rendered very efficient service. In 1885 he was appointed county surveyor of Deer Lodge county, and was later elected to that office, serving consecutively in that capacity for about thirteen years. In 1891 he was elected mayor of the city of Deer Lodge, serving one term and giving a most careful and discriminating administration.

On the organization of Powell county, by its segregation from Deer Lodge county in 1901, Mr. Davis was appointed county commissioner of the new county, by provision of the legislative enactment which created the county, and his term extends to the next general election, which will be the first held in the county. Upon the assembling of the board Mr. Davis was made chairman of the body, and in this capacity he is devoting much time and labor to the exacting work which naturally devolves upon the board. Mr. Davis is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. He is still extensively engaged in sheepraising, as a member of the firm of Davis & Williams, and at the time of this writing they have about 12,000 sheep, while they hold title to about 10,000 acres of land and lease about 6,000 acres of state lands, all located in Powell county, north of the city of Deer Lodge.

On September 4, 1889, Mr. Davis wedded Miss Lizzie B. Wolfolk, the nuptial ceremony being celebrated in Deer Lodge. Mrs. Davis was born in Lexington, Ky., on September 18, 1866, the daughter of Rev. Lucien B. and Elizabeth O. (Cunningham) Wolfolk, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. The father of Mrs. Davis was a descendant of the celebrated Marshall family, his mother being the daughter of a sister of John Marshall, the renowned chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of four children, Harry B., Alexander W., Julian W. and Charlotte.

JENKIN W. DAVIS, M. D., the leading physician of Whitehall, Jefferson county, Mont., was born in Oshkosh, Wis., on February 16, 1864. He is the son of Rev. J. D. and Mary (Davis) Davis, both of Rymi, Wales. They emigrated to New York in 1845, where they remained for several years, the father engaging in the drygoods business. He also had charge of a Welsh church for some ten years. Here he was married, soon thereafter, in 1855, removing to Oshkosh, Wis. In that neighborhood he purchased a farm which he worked in connection with his church duties. Later he removed to Waukesha, Wis., where he at present resides at the age of eighty years. His wife is seventy-nine years old, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1899. They have two sons. The mother and her father, David Davis, came to America in 1831 and settled in Bradford county, Pa., where her father located on a farm. Here he continued until his death at eighty-seven years of age, and to them were born six sons and six daughters.

Dr. J. W. Davis received his early education in Dodgeville, Wis., and by earnest application acquired such proficiency that he was called to act as a teacher, which he did for two years with ability. In 1887 he began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and devoted himself to the acquistion of the technical knowledge requisite in his profession for two years.

In 1889 Mr. Davis first came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he was engaged as nurse and resident physician for three years, in the Boston and Montana Hospital one year and in the Murray and Gillespie Hospital two years. He then returned to Chicago and completed his studies at the Rush Medical College, being graduated in 1893. He then engaged in medical practice at Monroe, Neb., for six months, when returning to Butte he was employed as resident physician at the Murray & Freund Hospital, with which he was associated one year. He then removed to Whitehall, where he has since been permanently located in the prosecution of a most lucrative practice in both the branches of medicine and surgery, in which he is a skillful operator. For the past five years he has been physician and surgeon for the Northern Pacific at Whitehall, and from the organization of the Mayflower Mining Company he has been their physician and surgeon.

In 1892 Dr. Davis was wedded to Miss Mattie West, daughter of William West, of West Virginia. Miss West had removed to Wyoming from her native state with her mother, Mrs. Catherine West, and there her wedding occurred. They have one child, Earl Llewellyn. Fraternally Dr. Davis is a Freemason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, having passed the chairs, an Odd Fellow, in which he has filled every office in his lodge, and is a member of the Maccabees. Politically the affiliations of Dr. Davis are with the Republican party, in whose various campaigns he takes a lively interest. In the November election of 1900 he was a candidate for the house of representatives of the Montana legislature, but a tidal wave of Democracy swept over the state and he was defeated, having polled, however, the full strength of his party ticket. The career of Dr. Davis in Montana, as elsewhere, has been such as to entitle him to the high esteem with which he is regarded. As a physician and surgeon his skill and ability have been justly recognized, and personally he is a broad-minded and progressive man. In the municipal welfare of his home city he is deeply interested, and he is regarded as one of the liberal, patriotic citizens of Whitehall, while his home is a fine type of what an ideal home may become when dominated by intelligence, culture and hospitality.

WILLIAM DAVIS.—Fifteen miles south of Lewistown, Fergus county, is located the good ranch property of this well and favorably known farmer and stockgrower, who is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state. Mr. Davis was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on November 8, 1859. His parents, William and Jane Davis, born in the south of Wales, emigrated to America in 1852, locating in New Orleans, La., and later removing to Iowa. In 1862 they crossed the plains to Utah, thence removed to Nevada, they having passed five years in these states and another in Idaho, whence they came to Montana in 1868. For the first thirty years of his life William Davis, Sr., was identified with coal mining, and in the United States he was the owner of coal mines in both Iowa and Illinois. While residing in Utah and Nevada he devoted his attention to freighting, and after coming to Montana he engaged in farming and stockraising in Crow creek valley in Jefferson county, in which profitable occupation he continued until his death in 1890. His wife is now living on the home where they first settled. He was a Republican in his politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Josephite church. Of their seven children four are deceased, the others being William, Ann and Thomas.

Though he began to assist his father in his business operations at the early age of eleven years, William Davis was accorded such educational advantages as were to be had in the public schools of the several localities where his parents resided during his youth. He stayed with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when occurred his marriage. After a lapse of one year he resumed charge of his father's business and remained with his parents until 1890, when he removed to his present home and took a pre-emption. Here he engaged in ranching on his own responsibility, said claim being a portion of his present ranch, which now comprises 320 acres, eighty acres is under effective cultivation, and the place has permanent improvements which show the energy and progressive methods of Mr. Davis. He raises cattle of good grade and has been successful in this line of enterprise, while he also secures good crops of hay, oats, etc., from the land under cultivation. He is a public spirited gentleman and gives his political support to the Democratic party, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Judith Lodge No. 30, at Lewistown.

On December 31, 1881, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Ross, who likewise is a native of Iowa, the daughter of George P. and Eliza Ross, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Illinois. They were among the pioneers of Iowa, whence they removed to Missouri, remained a few years and thence came to Montana, where they have since made their home. They located first in Virginia City, where Mr. Ross was engaged in mining, as was he later in Helena, while he eventually located on Crow creek, Jefferson county, where he has since been engaged in ranching and stockgrowing. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were the parents of eight children, all are living except Nellie. They are John S., James W., Mary F., Emma J., Jacob W., Amanda E. and Caroline E. Ross. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are William E., Nellie J., George F., Henry A., Ethel A. and Stella G. Davis. The family are highly esteemed and Mr. Davis is known as one of the upright and enterprising citizens of this section of the state.

JOHN DAVIDSON.—Born at Lochaber, Scotland, March 28, 1865, and bred to the business of tending sheep under direction of his father, who all his life has followed the time-honored occupation of a shepherd, John Davidson, the subject of this review, has pursued in the land of his adoption the calling which he learned so well in that of his nativity.

His parents are George and Elizabeth (Renwick) Davidson, both natives of Scotland, and both are still living in that country. The father, as has been noted, has been a shepherd all his life, and is still engaged in that peaceful and pleasing vocation. John Davidson was educated in the neighborhood schools of his native place, and when he was eighteen years of age came to the United States, locating first in Williamson and later in Coleman county, Tex., where he worked on sheep ranches for two years. In 1885 he came to the Tongue river, Mont., and there worked on the sheep ranch of John Barringer for a period of three years, at the end of which he took up his present homestead on the Rosebud river, located three miles from the Cheyenne reservation and fifty-five from the Northern Pacific Railroad. Later he took up a desert claim of forty acres, secured 200 more on scrip and purchased six sections of railroad land, swelling his ranch to 4,240 acres and making it one of the most extensive in his section of the state. Here he is largely engaged in raising stock and in general farming, his average holdings being some 8,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle and numerous horses, while his annual crops of hay, grain and other farm products are enormous.

In politics Mr. Davidson has adhered steadily to the Republican party; and, although not an active partisan, has been called to public office by the voice of his party associates. He was elected public administrator in 1898, but resigned the office soon after the beginning of his term. He has, however, rendered good service to his school district as trustee. He was married to his present wife at Miles City in 1899. Her maiden name was Elizabeth McRae, a native of Ontario, Canada, where she was born December 23, 1871. They have one child, Bessie Christina, aged two years. Mr. Davidson had been previously married, in 1890, to Miss Olive A. Richards, a native of Ohio. By her he had one child, a daughter named Edna E., who is now nine years old. He is looked upon as one of the most prosperous and progressive men in his county, and a useful and enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM DELL.—In connection with the stockgrowing enterprises of Carbon county the subject of this review has attained a distinctive success, and as one of the energetic and highly honored citizens of the county he is particularly worthy of consideration in a compilation of this nature. Mr. Dell is a native of Iowa, having been born in the old city of Des Moines, Polk county, on April 3, 1864, the son of Joseph and Theresa (Schmidt) Dell, natives of the province of Bavaria, Germany, the date of the former's nativity being March 19, 1832. Joseph Dell came to America in the early 'fifties, and soon after his arrival he made his way westward to the state of Illinois, where he maintained his residence about two years, his marriage having taken place shortly after his arrival in New York city. In 1858 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, becoming one of the pioneers of that beautiful city, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on December 12, 1898. He owned valuable real estate in Des Moines, and was prominently concerned in agricultural pursuits in Polk county. Mrs. Theresa Dell is still living on the old homestead in East Des Moines. They became the parents of eight children. Those living are: Mrs. Levie Shepard, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. E. R. Kindler, of Grand Island, Neb.; Frank J. Dell, Louis V. Dell and John H. Dell, all of Des Moines; Chas. A. Dell and William Dell, of Carbon county, Mont.

In the public schools of his native city William Dell secured his early education and there learned to be a compositor, but never devoted his attention to the business since his apprenticeship. He was for a time employed in a dry goods establishment in Des Moines, but in the spring of 1886 he started for Montana, making Bozeman, Gallatin county, his destination. There he remained for seven years, and was in the employ of Senator C. W. Hoffman and James Henderson, influential citizens of that county. In 1893 Mr. Dell came to Carbon county and located on his present ranch, eighteen miles northwest of the city of Red Lodge, near Red Lodge creek, and at the head of Butcher creek, so that he is enabled to effectively irrigate a considerable portion of his ranch of 160 acres. Mr. Dell is energetic and progressive, and has made excellent improvements on his place, which is devoted to the raising of cattle and horses, and the raising of grain from the irrigated section of his ranch. He breeds more particularly the Hereford type of cattle and Norman horses.

In politics Mr. Dell exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party; at the present time he is a member of the board of trustees of his school district, and maintains a lively interest in all that conserves the progress and prosperity of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in Summit Lodge No. 328, at Red Lodge. On February 11, 1896, Mr. Dell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bunn, daughter of J. F. Bunn, who was born in Germany. He came to Montana in 1895 and is a successful farmer and stockgrower of Carbon county, his ranch being located fifteen miles northwest of Red Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Dell have four children: Mary Josephine, Amy Virginia, Buelah May and Jessie Alice.

LEONARD B. DIVERS.—Among those who have contributed to the development of the great ranching interests of Montana is Mr. Divers, one of the alert and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Fergus county. His fine ranch property is located one and one-half miles east of Utica, his postoffice address. Mr. Divers has been a resident of Montana for more than a score of years and was born at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., on the 6th of March, 1851, being the fourth in order of birth of the nine children of Francis and Ann A. Divers, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. They became residents of Missouri in 1836 and there remained until their life's labors were ended in death, the father passing away in 1874 and the mother in 1876. Francis Divers was a grocer in his earlier manhood, but eventually turned his attention to farming, which engrossed his attention until his death. He was successful in this until the time of the Civil war which worked havoc with all industrial activity in Missouri. He was a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church. Of his nine children six survive, namely: Mary, Nancy, Leonard B., Frank, Vivia and Lelia.

Leonard B. Divers at the early age of fifteen years began to lend his aid in the cultivation of the parental acres, and remained at the home place until he had attained his legal majority, when he set forth to win his own way in the world. His equipment consisted of strong physical health promoted by his active outdoor labors, a definite energy and purpose, and a determination to devote himself to whatever work would aid him in the attaining of that purpose. When twenty-one he went to Nevada, where he received $50 per month in a dairy for one year. He then returned to Missouri, and for the ensuing five years carried on farming, the scourge of grasshoppers, however, preventing success.

In 1879 Mr. Divers cast in his lot with Montana, and he has never regretted his choice. He first conducted freighting business, in which he traversed all sections of the state and visited various settlements and mining camps in British Columbia. In 1880 he went to Helena, purchased a team and came to his present ranch, which now comprises 440 acres, secured through homestead and preemption entries. In addition to the homestead ranch he also uses 1,280 acres of desert entries, enabling him to conduct business upon an extensive scale. Mr. Divers has given special attention to the raising of high-grade horses and mules, while he raises large crops of hay and grain. He has been progressive in his attitude, has adopted advanced methods and won success. His political support is accorded to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

April 6, 1897, stands as the date of Mr. Divers' marriage to Miss Cora L. Ridge, a native of his old home town of Warrensburg, Mo., and the daughter of Jacob and Fannie Ridge, both of whom were born in Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming and where both passed their lives, the former passing away in 1890, and the latter on the 13th of December, 1890, a devoted member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Ridge was a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities. Their four surviving children are Ada, Cora L., Frank and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Divers have two daughters—Cora L. and Fannie A. Mrs. Divers is also a Missionary Baptist in religious faith.

SAMUEL DEAN, a pioneer in the coal development of Montana, resides in Sand Coulee, Cascade county. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., on March 12, 1843, the son of William and Elizabeth (Mountain) Dean, who was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. The father, a successful farmer, died on March 12, 1853. Samuel Dean was called from his attendance at the public schools of his native town when he was seventeen years old to enlist in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which served bravely and with honor in the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out in the summer of 1865, and went to Jackson county, Iowa, to visit his brother James, and in 1866 he handled wheat in an elevator connected with a Pillsbury mill at Blakely, Minn.

Mr. Dean first came to Montana in 1867 and for one season put up hay for the government at Fort Buford, when he returned to Blakely and again worked in the elevator. He drove a team in Montana for the Diamond R Company from 1868 until 1869, when he again resumed work in the Minnesota elevators, continuing there until 1871, when he joined a surveying party on the international line north of the United States. In the fall he returned to Helena and was idle until 1875 and then began mining in the Silver Creek placer mines. In 1876 he removed to the Boulder placer mines, and in 1877 began ranching in Prickly Pear valley, remaining there until 1879. In the fall of 1879 he visited Sand Coulee, but as he had horses at Helena, he returned thither and remained until the spring of 1881, when he returned to Sand Coulee.

Here in 1884 he first began operating in coal mines, and in this valuable industry he has attained success. He now owns 107 acres of coal land and 160 acres of valley land, and his coal property is valued at $24,000. On July 6, 1891, Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Douelan, of Williamston, County Galway, Ireland. They have three children, Ruth May, William and Florence. In early life the opportunities for achieving prosperity were not open to Mr. Dean, but he has lived to win prosperity by his own abilities and labor and the esteem and confidence of the public. In the coal industry he has not only a present source of income, but a wide field for future profit.

HERMAN OTTEN.—This well known citizen of Fergus county has gained a place of prominence in business and industrial life, and is well deserving of that proud American title, a self-made man. He came to America from the German fatherland a poor boy, and the marked prosperity which is now his tells but the story of his success.

Mr. Otten is a native of Germany, born near the ancient city of Bremen, on the Weser river, on February 22, 1838. His parents, Charles and Margaretta (Kut) Otten, passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father was a farmer. Of their five children, Herman and Charles H. are the only ones of the family now living, and Herman is the only one to take up his permanent residence in the United States, Charles having returned to Germany, where he still makes his home.

Herman Otten remained until he had attained the age of eighteen years in his fatherland, then courageously set forth to seek his fortunes in America. On his arrival here he was in truth "a stranger in a strange land," and also entirely unacquainted with the language of his adopted country. His arrival in the United States was in 1856, and for three years he found employment in New York state. In 1859 he made the journey to California by the Isthmus of Panama and locating in San Francisco, where he was identified with various business enterprises until 1863, when he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he gave his attention to mining until 1865. He then came to Virginia City, Mont., was in Alder gulch for a brief period, from thence going to German gulch, where he engaged with fair success for some years in hydraulic mining. His next venture was purchasing cattle in Texas, which he drove through to Madison county, where he located a ranch on the Big Hole river, near the present city of Twin Bridges, and there was in the cattle business until 1877. Thereafter he was identified with the same line in Silver Bow county until 1888, when he came to Fergus county, where he has since maintained his home. He located at Cottonwood, where he still resides on a finely improved ranch of 3,200 acres and continues to raise cattle upon an extensive scale. He also opened a general store at Cottonwood, of which he is still proprietor. Mr. Otten's stock and financial interests are now of wide scope and importance, and he is recognized as one of the leading capitalists of this section of the state. He is president of the Judith Basin Bank, at Lewistown, and one of its principal stockholders. Of this bank a detailed description is entered on other pages of this work. Always a Republican, he has always refused to be considered in connection with any political office. He is ever ready to lend his aid and influence to worthy objects, and is a generous and public spirited citizen.

In the city of New York, on the 17th of June, 1877, Mr. Otten was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Ranges, who was born in Germany, and they are the parents of five children, Annie (now the wife of Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., of Lewistown),

Herman Otten

Herman C., Lizzie, Henry and Ella. Mrs. Otten is a worthy helpmeet to her husband and her strength of character and practical ability have been strong factors in his success.

JEFFERSON D. DOGGETT.—To trace the life of an active business man who was born in Montana is a privilege accorded to few. In the case of this representative citizen of Broadwater county, J. D. Doggett, we have one who was not only born at Virginia City, on October 31, 1863, but is the eldest white male born in this part of the country. As a prosperous ranchman he is well and favorably known and maintains his residence at Canton, near Townsend. He is the son of Moses Doggett, a native of Kentucky, and his wife, Susan (Rose) Doggett, who was born in Illinois. Moses Doggett, at the age of six years, accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he attained manhood and was educated. About that time his father, James S. Doggett, took up a large tract of land in Iowa, later giving to each son a cleared 160 acres. Moses remained on his farm until he went to Pike's Peak. James S. Doggett was a Virginian and from that state removed to Kentucky, as a young man, and was an overseer on plantations. He married in Kentucky and later became a citizen of Indiana and still later of Iowa, from which state he went to Colorado. He was a man of great ability and served in the legislatures of both Indiana and Iowa with great acceptability. His wife died in Colorado and he then went to Nebraska where his death occurred. In the spring of 1859 Moses Doggett left Iowa for Pike's Peak, where he was a miner for three and one-half years, then returning to Iowa.

In the spring of 1863 he removed from Iowa to Montana. The family enjoyed a pleasant trip across the plains, arriving at Horse Prairie in August, 1863, and shortly afterwards removed to Virginia City, Madison county. Here Mr. Doggett engaged in mining and here his son, Jefferson, was born amid the industrious bustle and excitement of a western mining camp, in the spring of 1865. The family passed the summer in Helena, in the fall going to Missouri valley. Moses Doggett here took up a homestead and engaged in ranching until his death in 1895. His family consisted of seven children: Charles B., born in Iowa; Jefferson D.; James S., born near Virginia City; L. R., who has been mining in the Klondike country for three years; Ida M., now Mrs. Lling, living in Hassel, Mont., and B. F. and Lillian, both residents of Townsend.

On November 18, 1896, Jefferson D. Doggett was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Schreiber, a native of Pomeroy, Ohio. Her father dying while she was of tender years she came to Diamond City, where she had a brother engaged in the mercantile business. In 1898 Mr. Doggett purchased the Tinsley ranch, his present home. It is a beautiful place and here he is profitably engaged in sheepraising, and has just completed an elegant residence with modern improvements. All the surroundings of the home have an air of prosperity, and the ranch is well equipped for the business. Mr. Doggett is a member of Broadwater Lodge No. 34, K. of P., of Townsend, and in politics is a strong Republican.

JAMES H. DONLIN.—Prominently identified with a line of industrial activity which ever has important bearing on the development of any community, that of contracting and building, Mr. Donlin is recognized as one of the progressive and influential citizens of Great Falls. He was born on a farm in Susquehanna county, Pa., on July 21, 1861. His father, John Donlin, was likewise born in Susquehanna county, and there passed his entire life as a farmer, his death occurring in 1883. He was a son of John Donlin, who, born at Easton, Pa., became a farmer in Susquehanna county until his death. His father was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to America at an early day, locating in Pennsylvania. His wife was born in Philadelphia, of Irish lineage and her maiden name was Mary Fox. She now makes her home with her children in Scranton, Pa.

James H. Donlin received the advantages of the public schools of Auburn, Pa., and also assisted in the work of the parental homestead. When eighteen he associated himself with his brothers John and Thomas, in contracting and building at Auburn, Pa., where they remained a short time and then transferred their activities to St. Paul, Minn., where they operated until 1891. Then Mr. Donlin came to Great Falls, Mont., where he has since been successfully and prominently engaged in contracting and building. Among the more important buildings he has erected here are the Vaughn block, the McKnight block, the old courthouse, the two Conrad buildings on Central avenue and

Fourth street, and the central high school, while many fine private residences stand in evidence of his skill. He ever maintained a public-spirited attitude and is ready to help every normal project to promote the interests of the city and county. Mr. Donlin has been an active worker in the Democratic cause, and is recognized as one of the wheelhorses of the party in Cascade county. At St. Paul, Minn., on September 5, 1880, Mr. Donlin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Flynn, whose father, William Flynn, is an extensive farmer in Fillmore county, in that state. They have an attractive home in Great Falls, where a gracious welcome is ever extended to their many friends.

ANTHONY DOUGHERTY.—The career of the subject of this review has been a peculiarly eventful one, and his experiences, if recorded in detail, would make an interesting volume. Mr. Dougherty has the typical characteristics of the higher element of the Irish race, both of his parents having been natives of the Emerald Isle, in the northern part of which the Doughertys were originally a ruling race. Our subject is a native of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born on January 6, 1855, the son of Patrick J. and Catherine (O'Donnell) Dougherty, who came to the United States about the year 1835. The father was a tanner by trade, but after his arrival in Brooklyn he was successfully engaged in the boot and shoe business. Anthony attended the public schools until he had reached the age of twelve years, when his alert and self-reliant nature led him to start out in life on his own responsibility, which he did by shipping as a cabin boy on a steamer, making eight trips between New York and Glasgow and Liverpool, serving on the White Star, the Anchor and the Allen lines. At the age of thirteen he was left in Glasgow, Scotland, where he remained five years, working during the day in the wholesale liquor establishment of Archibald Arnold & Sons, and in the evening utilizing his time to good advantage by attending school. Two years later he secured a position as fireman on the Caledonia Railroad, eventually being promoted to the position of ticket collector. This life not satisfying the ambitious youth, he sought new fields, shipping as assistant ship's baker, and thus visited Australia and New Zealand. He next made a few trips on coasting vessels running to Belgium. Returning to Scotland he enlisted in the volunteer army, and after one year's service returned to his home in Brooklyn, where he was variously employed for a number of years. Having always maintained a lively interest in military affairs, in 1876 he enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, was detailed to the medical department and serving three years. His regiment was in South Carolina at the time of his joining its ranks, and was stationed for three months in the state capitol during the Hampton-Chamberlain trouble. The regiment left Columbia in the spring of 1877, proceeding to Pittsburg, Pa., where it was in active service during the railroad riots of that year. After remaining three months in that city the command went to Atlanta, Ga., in the fall of 1877, and was there engaged in the work of apprehending illicit distillers of liquor, or "moonshiners," until 1879. In the spring of that year the full regiment came to Montana for the purpose of building Fort Assinnaboine, where Mr. Dougherty remained until fall, when he went to Helena with Gen. T. H. Ruger, being detailed for duty at headquarters. At the expiration of a year he removed to Fort Assinnaboine and was placed in charge of the quartermaster's department. In the winter of 1880-81 he accompanied his regiment on an expedition in pursuit of the doughty old Indian chief, Sitting Bull, and assisted in capturing the impedimenta of the chief and his warriors, depriving the savages of property of no little value. He then returned to Fort Assinnaboine, where he received his discharge from the service, in September, 1881. Mr. Dougherty then determined to devote his attention to more prosaic pursuits, and, coming to Helena, he engaged in the hotel business on the Bozeman stage route, thus continuing until the fal of 1883, when he became identified with the same line of enterprise in Helena, conducting a hotel until 1890. He then associated himself with John T. Britt in the livery business in Helena, which they have since successfully continued under the title of Britt & Dougherty. Both gentlemen are known as enterprising and reliable business men, enjoying a marked popularity in the community.

In 1881 Mr. Dougherty was elected second lieutenant of the Helena Light Guards, an independent military organization, and held this office until its disbandment. He organized Company C of the Meagher Guard, in 1886, being elected first lieutenant, and in 1888 assisted in organizing the state militia, Captain Ross Degan, of Company C, being elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment while our subject was chosen as captain. He continued to serve in the militia until 1892, when he was mustered out. On April 9, 1882, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Miss Anna McKenna, of Brooklyn, N. Y., she being a native of Flushing, Long Island.

GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY.—A native of Fredericton, in the Canadian province of New Brunswick, where he was born August 21, 1852, subsequently clerk and buyer in a ship-building establishment, then engaging in ship chandlery on his own account, with all his thoughts going seaward, now the postmaster in a little rural town in western Montana, engaged in mining and other pursuits pertaining to the interior, with all his thoughts turned on and into the land, George W. Dougherty has had a wide range of vision in his half century of existence and has acquired from it a wealth of knowledge, spirit of progress and adaptability to circumstances which make him one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of his county.

His parents were Gilbert and Jane (Drinkwater) Dougherty, the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Maine. George was the eldest of their seven children. He attended a good private school until he was fourteen, and then was two years at a high school at Blaine, Me., after which he served two years as clerk for a shipbuilding firm, being then promoted to a position which gave him charge of the yards and made him buyer for the vessels. In this he remained for four years. Then forming a partnership with one Skillen as Skillen & Dougherty, they engaged in the business of supplying ships for two years, following this with three years spent in the manufacture of spools and bobbins. A year later, with his brother-in-law he began merchandising at Woodstock, N. B., in which he continued four or five years. In 1887 he came to Montana, located at Corvallis and for seven years was manager of the branch store of the Missoula Mercantile Company. He then went into a mercantile business of his own and continued for five years in its successful operation.

Mr. Dougherty is easily one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in Corvallis, where his home is an ornament to the town in its architectural beauty and a credit to human nature in its domestic happiness and refined and genuine hospitality. He is interested in mining and has extensive real estate holdings in Missoula and elsewhere. In politics he is an active Republican and has been postmaster for the last five years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding the rank as past master in his lodge. He was married on September 12, 1878, at St. John, New Brunswick, to Miss Jennie M. Ruddick, daughter of Dr. William and Abbie Ruddick, and has two children, Rie and Edna G., to whom his home is indebted for much of its light and life. Mrs. Dougherty is well known throughout the town and surrounding country for her judicious philanthropy, her activity in every good cause and her many social graces.

THOMAS M. DORAN.—Prominent ranchman and merchant, and contributing in a leading way to the creation and direction of public sentiment in behalf of every good cause for the advancement of the community, Thomas M. Doran is one of the most useful and highly esteemed citizens of Ravalli county. He is a native of Washington, Va., born on March 2, 1850, his parents, William C. and Helen (Leedy) Doran, being natives of Tennessee, who removed to Virginia in their early married life, and, in 1854, took up their residence in Missouri, where Thomas received his education in the country schools, until he was eighteen years old. For some years before and for two years after he quit school he worked on the farm with his father, then farmed for himself in the adjoining county of Greene until 1882, when he removed to Montana, locating on a rented farm on the Shalkaho, two miles south of Hamilton, which he conducted for four years. He then purchased 160 acres about one mile south of Hamilton, part of which he has platted and sold in one and two-acre tracts of the Doran addition. He has still ninety acres which he farms and constitutes his beautiful home, being well improved with excellent buildings and the conveniences of life here attainable.

In the 'nineties Mr. Doran engaged in merchandising in Hamilton with his son-in-law, R. L. Perkins, but sold him his interest in 1900, and has since devoted his time exclusively to his farm and real estate operations. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and in religion affiliates with the Christian church. Mr. Doran was married on October 17, 1869, in Greene county, Mo., to Miss Mary Summers, daughter of Logan and Mary O. Summers, of that county, and has four children, all living in close proximity to the parental residence. They are: Mary E., wife of Alexander M. Chaffin; Nora S., wife of Henry L. Myers; Edmund L., who married Mamie Wyley while he and she were schoolmates at Valparaiso, Ind., her home being in Wisconsin, and Katie L., wife of R. L. Perkins, Mr. Doran's former partner. Mr. Doran is truly a representative citizen and an ornament to the community which he has aided so materially in building up to its present state of progress and development, and as such is held in the highest esteem.

JOHN DUFFIELD.—For a period of thirty years John Duffield has lived in Montana, and is one of the worthy pioneers who have labored to goodly ends, contributing in due measure to the material prosperity of the state. He is also one of the early settlers of Fergus county, where he located in 1881 and where he has since been recognized as one of its leading farmers and stockgrowers.

Mr. Duffield is a native son of the state of Missouri, born in Randolph county, on the 26th of March, 1849, the eldest of six children born to Frederick A. and Catherine Duffield, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee and representatives of proud old southern stock. Soon after their marriage the parents became pioneers of Missouri, where the father developed a good farm in Randolph county, where both he and his wife died. He was an ardent Democrat, and she lived her life in accord with the Presbyterian church, of which she became a member in early life. Their children were: John, Josephine, May, Benjamin, Julia and George W. The mother died in 1877, the father surviving until 1889.

John Duffield grew to maturity under the invigorating work of the homestead farm, and at the age of nine he began to hold the plow, and continued to aid in the cultivation of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority. His privileges of education were only a somewhat desultory attendance in the district school of his home. However, in the years of an active and varied business career Mr. Duffield has not failed to gain valuable lessons through experience and personal application, becoming a man of good general information and mature judgment. At the outbreak of the Civil war his sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the seceding states. Accordingly, in 1863, he enlisted as a private in a Missouri regiment of the Confederate army, and was in active service until victory crowned the Union arms. Then Mr. Duffield turned his attention to the attaining of the victories of peace. He worked for wages as a farm hand until 1872, when he started for the long overland journey on the 17th of May, 1872, making the journey to Montana with ox team and arriving at Twin Bridges, Madison county, on the 10th of September. Here he resided for five years, doing freighting, employed by others for the first two years, when he invested his savings in an outfit of his own and conducted a very successful business for three years. Then Indian troubles menaced operations to such an extent that he sold the business. He thereafter engaged in ranch work, taking cattle on shares until 1881, when Mr. Duffield received as his share 310 head of cattle and seventy-five horses. This stock he drove through to his present location in Fergus county. His ranch now comprises 1,400 acres, and is eligibly located three and one-half miles east of Utica. Here he has ever since been engaged in farming and stockgrowing, increasing the scope of operations as rapidly as good judgment dictated. He is now recognized as one of the prominent and influential men of the county. His cattle and horses are of high grade. Mr. Duffield takes active interest in the county and state, and is an influential member of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias.

E. P. DURNEN, proprietor of the Durnen House, of Winston, Broadwater county, first came to Montana in 1873. He was born in Iowa county, Wis., on December 12, 1851, the son of Thomas and Mary (Wall) Durnen. About 1846 the father came to the United States and located in Iowa county, where he was married, and later the family removed to Kansas, where they resided until 1883, when they came to Montana. They had four sons and three daughters. Mr. Durnen's early life was passed in Wisconsin, and he was educated at the public schools of his native town. He celebrated the Fourth of July, 1873, by arriving in Helena, Mont., at that time just emerging from the primitive conditions of Last Chance gulch. He had come up the Missouri to Fort Benton on a steamer, and from there by wagon to Helena. He continued on to Boulder valley, now in Jefferson county, and was employed in ranching for the winter. Later he taught school fifteen miles from Helena. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Durnen went to Missouri valley and taught school, remaining there until 1877. He was then engaged in freighting, which he profitably continued until the Northern Pacific was well under way in the territory, and on it he secured a contract for grading.

He found plenty of employment for his teams until the completion of the railroad, and then turned his attention to cattle raising and ranching, continuing this for several years quite profitably. He then sold the property and engaged in the hotel business, at which he has been successful, being proprietor of the Durnen house at Winston, which is known as an up-to-date hostelry and having a representative patronage. Mr. Durnen married Miss Annie Moran, who had come to Montana at the early age of eight years, on November 30, 1876. Their eight children are Thomas, at Iron Age gulch; Mary, Mrs. Henry Detour, of Winston; Hattie, Mrs. H. E. Johnson; Maggie, attending high school at Helena; Edward, at school; Rosie, William and Cleveland. Politically Mr. Durnen is a Democrat and an active worker during the campaigns, standing high in the councils of the party. In 1898 he was elected county commissioner of his county, and he has been school trustee for a number of years. He is popular as a hotel keeper, and highly esteemed as a man of superior business ability and integrity.

JOHN G. ELLIS, one of the successful and enterprising young business men of Choteau county, is a native son of the city of Fort Worth, Tex., born July 25, 1868. His father, E. S. Ellis, was born in the state of Missouri, and accompanied his brothers, James F. and Menda G., to Texas, where they purchased a large tract of land, upon a portion of which the present city of Fort Worth is located. After about twelve years the father of our subject disposed of his interests at Fort Worth and removed to Menardville, Tex., where he was engaged in the stock business for nearly a decade, while the succeeding two or three years were passed at Fort Concho, Tom Green county, on the Concho river. He then returned to Menardville and there his death occurred on July 23, 1884. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia Howard, was likewise born in Missouri, but maintains her home at Snyder, Tex.

John G. Ellis received his education in the public schools of his native city and in a private school maintained on the Concho, where the family home was maintained for some time. His advantages were limited, however, since he was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, and shortly afterward he went to western Texas and thence to the Canadian river, where he devoted his attention to herding cattle for two years. The following two years he was in the employ of the Rumery, Kellogg & McCoy Cattle Company, at Snyder, Tex., and thereafter, for an equal length of time, engaged in the livery business in that place, after which he made a trip through New Mexico and Arizona, and then re-entered the employ of the company last mentioned for the purpose of driving a bunch of their cattle through to the ranges on the Yellowstone river, Mont., where he arrived in the year 1890. For the following ten months Mr. Ellis was in the employ of the Slaughter & Kyle Cattle Company, and then entered the service of the D. H. S. Cattle Company, at Malta, where he remained from 1892 until 1893. In the spring of the latter year he made an engagement with the John T. Murphy Cattle Company, with which he remained until 1895, when he established a hotel at Rocky Point, on the Missouri river, and conducted the same until 1899. In the meanwhile he had invested in cattle and kept the same on the range in this section of the state. In the year noted he went to Landusky and effected the purchase of the Clark Hotel, which he conducted until June, 1901, when he assumed and is now in charge of the store and postoffice at Phillips, Choteau county, where he is now located, the place being about twenty-five miles from the village of Harlem. Malta is the nearest railroad point.

In politics Mr. Ellis gives his support to the Democratic party, and for four years he was register agent at Rocky Point. On April 19, 1899, at Landusky, this county, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Miss Annie Reeves, who was born at Totney, England, January 29, 1869, who came to

Winnipeg, Canada, in 1882, and to Great Falls, Mont., in 1893, being engaged in hotels there and at other points until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have one son, Edward, who was born January 31, 1900.

JAMES C. EMERSON.—Among the able officials of Cascade county is Mr. Emerson, incumbent of the position of chief deputy under Sheriff Benner. He has been a resident of the state from the early pioneer days and is well known and distinctively popular. He was born on the homestead farm, in Holt county, Mo., on September 30, 1845. His father, Robert G. Emerson, was born in Carolina county, Md., on November 12, 1812, and in 1844 removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, also serving four years as sheriff of Holt county. In 1864 he came to Montana, locating at Virginia City, where he remained until 1867, when he transferred his residence to Helena, where he was engaged in merchant tailoring for seventeen years, while the following eight years he devoted to stockraising in Teton county. He removed to Great Falls in 1892, and there his death occurred on October 22, 1894. He was a man of sterling character and was honored as one of the pioneers of Montana. His wife, whose maiden name was Nannie Evans, was born in Virginia, in 1820, and died in Holt county, Mo., in 1849.

James C. Emerson attended the military school at Oxford, Md., until he was thirteen years of age, after which he studied one year in Pleasant Ridge Academy, in Platt county, Mo. In 1863 he went to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was identified with the stockraising business for a year, and in July, 1864, he came to Virginia City, Mont., and was engaged in mining and freighting for three years. In 1867 he located in Helena, from which point he had conducted freighting operations from 1864, and he did not abandon them until 1882. He freighted from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, and between the latter point and Helena, meeting with the experiences and difficulties characteristic of the pioneers days, while his operations extended to various other points in Montana. A memorable disaster occurred in Helena on August 21, 1881, when one of his freight outfits, loaded with 6,090 pounds of powder, was destroyed by an explosion, the driver, a Mr. Shipley, and the team of fourteen mules being killed, entailing a financial loss of $5,000. From 1882 until 1892 Mr. Emerson engaged in farming and stockraising in Teton county, and in 1892 he removed to Great Falls, where he was connected with the Boston & Montana and the silver smelter until January, 1901, when he received his present appointment as chief deputy under Sheriff Benner, in which office he is discharging his duties with signal ability and discrimination. In politics he gives unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party. In Helena, on January 11, 1883, Mr. Emerson was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca S. Bowen, of St. Louis, Mo., she being a daughter of Peter Ruffner, of that state.

JOHN ELLISON.—Seven miles from Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, on the Boulder river, lies the extensive cattle ranch of Mr. Ellison, who is recognized as one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of the district. He is an Englishman, born in Lancashire, on August 6, 1847, in a family of five sons and seven daughters. His parents, Henry and Ann (Swift) Ellison, were natives of Lancashire, as was his paternal grandfather, Adam Ellison. Henry Ellison was a farmer and with him John passed his childhood and attended school. In 1870 John Ellison accepted a position on the police force of the city of Wiggen, in which service he passed five years, resigning as a sergeant. His father was then growing old, and he returned to the homestead and assumed its charge for three years. Seeing an opportunity for an increased income he entered the service of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, and three years later he was a train operator on the London & Northwestern Railway, serving until 1881.

Mrs. Ellen Taylor, a sister, was then living at Fort Assinnaboine, Mont., and in response to her frequent and urgent letters Mr. Ellison came to the United States, and made his initial location at Bismarck, N. D. Ten months later he came to Glendive, Mont., to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and later he was in charge of a section four miles east of Big Timber until 1885, when he purchased a ranch, located on the Boulder river, and seven miles from Big Timber, from I. G. Cooper, to which he has since added extensively, and where he resides engaged in cattleraising, having a fine herd of Herefords. Selling these in 1894, he engaged extensively in the sheep business and is wintering a large number for W. D. Ellis, and caring for a herd of cattle. He cultivates large quantities of alfalfa, usually cutting 300 tons each season. On May 29, 1869, Mr. Ellison was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Richard Robinson, of Lancashire, England. Two of their ten children, Ann and William Henry, are dead, the others are Alice, Mrs. Charles F. Morris, residing on the Sweet Grass river; Elizabeth Ellen, wife of Mr. Glen M. Parker, a prominent rancher; William Henry, a rancher on the Boulder river; Arthur T., Maggie, Frederick, Florence and Albert. Mr. Ellison has served as road supervisor and is school trustee, and each of these offices he most acceptably fills.

AUGUST ERECKSON.—That Montana offers distinct inducements to men of industry and ambition, affording them a means of winning a worthy success, is shown in the career of Mr. Ereckson, who is now one of the prosperous cattlegrowers of his section of the state, and who has gained some fine real estate interests in Cascade county, where he now makes his home. A native of the far-distant Norseland, he early started out in life for himself, has had many interesting and diversified experiences, and has at last secured the merited reward of his individual efforts—a handsome property and business and the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Ereckson was born in Sweden, on the 9th of August, 1850, being the son of Andrew and Anna Ereckson, both of whom passed their entire lives in Sweden, where the former died in 1851 and the latter in 1859. Both were members of the Lutheran church, and by occupation the father was a merchant. Their son, the subject of this sketch, received only limited educational advantages in his youth, for he was but eleven years of age, when, in 1861, he went to sea as a common sailor, later being advanced to the position of an able seaman, while he eventually became a coal passer on one of the fleet of the Peruvian navy, being promoted fireman after a service of six months. These voyages were made to the various South American ports, and later seafaring trips took our subject to San Francisco, whence he shipped on the coast on a vessel bound for Victoria and Lima, locating on Puget Sound, where coal was plentiful. In 1876 he went to Butte county, Cal., where he was identified with ranch work until 1881, when he came to Montana, locating in Cascade county, where he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and a tree claim of equal area, eventually changing the latter to a homestead claim. In 1892 he purchased 160 acres for $500, and later exchanged this for city property in Great Falls. In 1897 he purchased another 160 acres for $500, and within the present year (1901) has made another investment of a similar amount, securing an equal amount of land, while he also purchased another town lot, for a consideration of $225. Thus Mr. Ereckson has at the present time a total of 640 acres of ranch land and two city lots, on one of which is a two-story brick building. All this is significant when we recall the fact that when he arrived in Montana his proprietary interests were practically summed up in the possession of two blankets. His ranch is located four and one-half miles west of the village of Belt, is well improved, and here he has been successful in farming and stockraising, while his life and industrious efforts have gained him confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Ereckson gives his support to the Democracy.

In the year 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ereckson to Miss Sophie Anderson, who like himself is a native of Sweden, whence she emigrated to the United States in 1882, in company with her mother and step-father, Peter Olson, and brothers and sisters and her own father, Andrew Anderson, having died in Sweden. She resided for a time in Minneapolis, Minn., whence she came to Montana. The stepfather and the mother, Augusta Ereckson, still reside in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Ereckson became the parents of five children, namely: Alice (deceased), Ellen Augusta, Lydia, Helena, Karl Augustus and May Sophia. Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH ELMER, deceased, first came to Montana in 1879. He was born in England on October 15, 1829, the youngest son of William Elmer, an English farmer. Until he left his native country Joseph Elmer worked on the farm of his father. In 1850, accompanied by two brothers and a sister-in-law, he came to the United States and secured employment in New York state as a painter, which occupation he industriously followed until 1858. In that year he removed to McLean county, Ill., where he passed nine years in farming, then in 1867, went to Bates county, Mo., where he continued farming until coming to Butte, Mont., in 1879. Here he engaged in teaming for three years and then secured a homestead in Pleasant Valley, Jefferson county. Later he came into possession of several other quarter sections until he had a large and valuable tract, which was devoted to general farming and the raising of fine cattle and horses.

On October 14, 1855, Mr. Elmer was united in marriage to Miss Catherine A. Englert, of Wayne county, Pa., born on February 21, 1840. The ceremony was performed in Broome county, N. Y. She was the daughter of Adam Englert, of Philadelphia, and Julia Ann (Smith) Englert, of New York state. The paternal grandfather had come from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania many years before. To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer were born eleven children, Wesley J., Uriah W., Lydia E., now Mrs. David McCall, residing in Whitehall; Harriet E., now Mrs. Morrison, living in Madison county; Martha A., now Mrs. M. Tuttle, living in Pleasant Valley, Jefferson county; Julia M., now Mrs. Gist, residing in Medford, Ore.; Edward J., Frank B., Stella V., now Mrs. Wade, and living in Pleasant Valley; Arthur and Charles H. Mr. Elmer died in 1895. For many years he was school trustee and was the principal factor in having the first school established in Pleasant Valley. He was highly esteemed by all with whom he was brought into association, possessing as he did superior intelligence and the highest probity and being harmoniously in sympathy with all progressive and broad-minded views. His was a life of usefulness and whatever the responsibilities he encountered he invariably met them with energy and an appreciation of his duty. He was a life-long member of the Methodist church and for many years served as steward. The cause of vital religion felt his loss as that of a standard-bearer in Zion's field.

SAVIN R. LISA.—The demand of our country for toilers in her fruitful fields of productive enterprise, where work is plentiful and where work will pay, has drawn to our shores willing laborers from every civilized country on the globe. Among the number who have exchanged the vine-clad hills and verdant vales of sunny Italy for the mountains and mines of the great American northwest, is Savin R. Lisa, one of Butte's prominent and substantial merchants. He was born in Turin, Italy, July 7, 1858, a son of Joseph R. and Josephine (Bobba) Lisa. The father, a merchant and baker, died when Savin, the fifth of nine children, was quite young.

Mr. Lisa attended the common schools at intervals until he was fifteen years old, making up for the interruptions by sessions of night school, and in 1873 he emigrated to America and worked in the mines of Michigan until 1879, when he removed to Butte and continued mining there for eighteen months longer. In 1881 he went into merchandising, conducting it at various places until 1887. Then he opened an attractive grocery store at his present location, which he has carried on with gratifying success, augmenting his trade and widening its scope as time passed until it is one of the most extensive and profitable of the city. In 1898, in addition to this enterprise, he started a macaroni factory at Great Falls, and has since organized a company with $40,000 capital to inaugurate a similar factory in Butte. This company recently completed the buildings and plant necessary for the business, and began operations with a product of 2,000 pounds daily.

Mr. Lisa was appointed consular agent for Italy for the states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, on January 3, 1901. He also represents several trans-Atlantic steamship lines and issues tickets and exchange to all parts of Europe. He is still conducting his mercantile business at 63 East Park street, carrying an extensive stock of wines, liquors, groceries and queensware. He also owns and operates valuable mining properties. In every thing he undertakes he is a man of energy and leaves no effort unmade on his part to secure the best results. He is an active Republican, and as such was elected county commissioner in 1894 for a term of three years. He discharged his official duties with credit to himself and with eminent satisfaction to the citizens of the county. He has also represented his party in conventions, both county and state, with distinction. He is a Mason in all branches of the order to and including the thirty-second degree; is also a Knight of Pythias and an Elk, and a member of the Christoforo Colombo Society, of which he was the originator and served as president for ten years. Under his

Savin R. Lisa

management it was the most flourishing and successful branch of the order on the Pacific slope. In this order he also founded the first lodge organized in Michigan, and was its first president, although he was then but eighteen years old.

WILLIAM ETTIEN.—The year which marked the centennial anniversary of our national independence stands as the date of Mr. Ettien's advent into Montana, of which state he is truly a pioneer, while this has been the scene of his well directed efforts during the ensuing period and he now stands as one of the extensive stockgrowers of Fergus county, where he is considered a reliable and progressive citizen and one whose integrity is not to be gainsaid. Mr. Ettien was born in Iowa, near Burlington, in Des Moines county, on July 19, 1852, the son of John and Susan Ettien, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois in an early day and, after passing a few years there, continued their way westward and located in Des Moines county, where they lived eight years and where William was born. In 1857 they moved to Madison county, where the father devoted his attention to agriculture for years and died at Los Angeles, Cal., on November 12, 1901, at the venerable age of nearly four score years, and he was buried in Evergreen cemetery. He was a Republican until after Grant's second administration, from which time he voted with the Democrats. His wife died nearly twenty years before her husband passed away. Of their twelve children nine survive, Mary, Lizzie, David H., Susan, William, Amanda, James, Charles and Etta.

William Ettien began to assist in the work of the old home when a mere child and his services were given to his father until the attaining of his legal majority gave him emancipation in harmony with the wishes of both, and he then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years, becoming a skilled artisan. In the spring of 1875 the gold excitement in the Black Hills drew Mr. Ettien to that section, and there he was for several months engaged in unsuccessful prospecting. He came to Montana in 1876 and for the first two years of his residence engaged in hunting and trapping on the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers, meeting with excellent success and greatly enjoying the exhilarating sport. Finally he went to Fort Custer and secured a contract for supplying hay and wood to the Federal troops, and also engaged in freighting to that point for one year. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Ettien proceeded northward to where Fort Assinnaboine was being constructed, and there secured a contract similar to that which he held at Fort Custer and also worked at his trade. In the fall of 1879 the Yogo river gold discoveries brought him to the vicinity of his present home, now in Fergus, but then in Meagher county. He took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, twelve miles southeast of Utica. He has now 800 acres of land, all but 80 acres being in one body, a part of this is the adjoining ranch of his brother James, which he has recently purchased. Here Mr. Ettien on his valuable estate is raising cattle of high grade, and also secures large yields of hay. Fortune has favored his energetic efforts since he came to Fergus county, and he is held in esteem by the best people. His political allegiance is accorded to the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons, as a member of Lewistown Lodge No. 37 and Hiram Chapter No. 15, both of Lewistown.

JOHN GUS. ERNST, one of the prominent and successful stockraisers of Cascade county, Mont., is a resident of Sand Coulee. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on June 21, 1848. His parents were John G. and Katherine Ernst, natives of Germany. The father was a night watchman of a railroad company until his death in 1860, and his wife survived him, dying in 1870. John G. Ernst at the age of thirteen years began learning the trade of a blacksmith, and when sixteen he came to the United States. Here he secured work in New York city in a tin shop as helper for three months, and then began working for the Brewster Carriage Company as a blacksmith, continuing with that prominent firm for two years, after which he drove an express wagon for two years and next driving a bakery wagon for nine months.

In 1868 Mr. Ernst came to Fort Shaw, Mont., where he was a blacksmith for two years, and in 1870 he went to Fort Pritchard, Wyo., and was still employed by the government as a blacksmith. He returned to Montana in 1871 and, settling at Helena, he cooked at the Magnolia Hotel until 1875. He then formed a partnership with C.

Kinck. Until 1879 Mr. Ernst continued in the hotel business. In that year he purchased 260 head of cattle. During the winter of 1880, with prospering conditions apparently ahead of him, one of the severest ever experienced in Montana, he was met by adversity and he lost 130 head of his stock. In 1881 he located in Sand Coulee, where he has ever since resided in one of the handsomest houses of the section, profitably engaged in raising cattle and feed. Of his 500 acres of land, 100 acres are well cultivated. In 1878 Mr. Ernst married with Miss Elizabeth Pierson, of Kristanstad, a native of Sweden, whose parents were farmers in that country. Her mother, Mrs. Olive Pierson, died in 1864, her father, John Pierson, in 1890. Six children have been born in the Ernst family, two, Mabel and Ollie Katherine, are dead, while Jessie, Augusta Elizabeth, Henry and George are living.

CHARLES FALEN, deceased, was one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, having come to the territory in 1862. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on January 28, 1821, and died in Broadwater county, Mont., on October 29, 1896. For many years Mr. Falen followed the sea, but in 1862 he came to the territory of Montana, and in 1865 located a ranch in Jefferson county, now Broadwater, on which he continued in the occupation of successful raising of cattle until his death. On November 20, 1887, Mr. Falen married Mrs. Amelia (Grandolene) Carlson, widow of E. A. Carlson, a native of Finland. Mrs. Carlson was born in Finland, on May 24, 1844, and immigrated to this country in October, 1887. She has a son, John Carlson, born in Finland, October 12, 1869. He came to the United States in 1880 and for a time made his home on the ranch in Broadwater county, but has recently purchased a ranch in Big Timber county. Mrs. Falen still conducts the ranch and homestead, profitably raises hay and cattle, and is quite successful in general farming.

ELLSWORTH EWART.—Mr. Ewart was born on September 30, 1861, at Akron, Ohio, of which state his parents, Robert L. and Mary (Young) Ewart, were also natives. The father was a soldier for the Union in the Civil war, serving three years in that sanguinary struggle as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. After the war he settled in Missouri and there Ellsworth Ewart, the first born of the four children in the family, lived until he was twenty years old, attending the public schools and assisting in the duties of the home. In 1882, with very little else save health and adaptability to circumstances, he determined to make his own way in the world, and left the paternal roof and came to Montana. He located first in the Missouri valley, passing his first year in the state clerking for Raleigh H. Clark in his branch store at Centreville, and the next year filling the same position in the mercantile establishment of Davis & Shennick at Townsend. He then joined the celebrated Coeur d'Alene stampede and prospected for some months. In 1884 he accepted employment as clerk at the Rodgers House, which lasted up to the death of Mr. Rodgers, after which he clerked a year at the Windsor.

He was then called to Missouri by the serious illness and death of his mother, and remained there three years in charge of the farm and returned to Missoula and entered the employ of Mr. Kennedy, who was conducting the Rodgers House. After eighteen months in this service, he removed to the Bitter Root valley under contract witn the Missoula Mercantile and Montana Grain & Produce companies to bale and deliver hay, which he did until 1892, then removed to Anaconda, where he had a teaming contract with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company that he continued to execute for a year and a half. He then returned to the Bitter Root country, prospected for a year, teamed for a time and finally settled at Stevensville, where he was appointed constable to fill an unexpired term, at the end of which he was elected to the office, serving also as deputy sheriff under B. S. Chaffin. He is now the manager of the Stevensville Hotel for the proprietor, W. H. Mace, and by his close attention to the wants of its patrons, his genial companionship and thorough knowledge of the business, he has made it one of the most popular hostelries in the state. Mr. Ewart was married on July 2, 1896, to Miss Katie M. Huson, a daughter of Elijah and Alice Huson, prosperous farmers near Stevensville. He is an active Republican in politics, and in fraternal relations is identified with the order of Modern Woodmen of the World.

JAMES E. FAULKNER, one of the most enterprising and successful stockmen in Jefferson county, Mont., was born in London, England, on October 1, 1836. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Martin) Faulkner, both natives of London, where the father was a gardener and florist. Of their three sons and three daughters, but three are now living. James E. Faulkner remained in London until his fourteenth year, and became a messenger for J. E. & T. Banning, sugar brokers, at quite remunerative wages. Young Faulkner had a brother who had emigrated to Kentucky, and, having saved some money from his earnings, he concluded to try America and that he did not require assistance from his parents. Accordingly the stout-hearted little fellow came to this country, joining his brother in Kentucky, where very soon he secured employment on a street railway.

In 1851 his brother was sub-contracting on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, and gave James a position with him. Remaining in Kentucky until 1854 he then passed one year in running an express wagon from the iron works in Vermillion county, Ind., to Terre Haute. In the fall of 1855 he engaged in feeding cattle, and in 1856 he went to Missouri, where during the three years of his stay he leased a piece of ground and engaged in raising hemp. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Faulkner decided to go west, and went to Colorado and engaged in teaming. While there he was employed in this business by the late George M. Pullman, of sleeping car fame. In the spring of 1862 he went on to Oregon. Here his initial experience in mining proved very successful, and in fact since Mr. Faulkner's arrival in this country, as well as in England, almost everything he has engaged in has well rewarded him.

In June, 1863, Mr. Faulkner came to Montana, a long distance to come, and in July of that year he arrived at Alder gulch. Those were the "boom" times, and like most he went to prospecting. He had come to the Treasure state to carve out his fortune and he had brought with him will and determination, superior intelligence and sound judgment. Since that period he has continued to be largely and quite successfully interested in mines, and he still has a heavy holding in the "Pipestone" mine. Mr. Faulkner and James Ford were freighting in the fall of 1863 and one day, while driving along the road, they found the body of John Ross, who had been shot by "road agents," probably by some of the notorious Plummer gang. In 1872 Mr. Faulkner acquired by pre-emption a ranch on Big White Tail creek, and after selling this he purchased one of 400 acres, which is now his home. He usually feeds from 200 to 300 head of cattle through the winter. For many years he has served as a delegate to the county conventions of Jefferson county, and has for many terms been a school trustee and a road supervisor. His two brothers, George and Charles, were members of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Union, during the Civil war. Charles served through the war and was twice wounded. In the community in which he resides Mr. Faulkner is highly respected, and regarded as a man of superior business judgment and high integrity.

WILLIAM FERGUS.—One of the best elements of our composite American life is that resulting from the immigration of Scotch agriculturists. They bring with them integrity, honesty, a practical knowledge and a painstaking industry and thrift that not only benefit themselves, but by their example tend to influence for good the people by whom they are surrounded. It is a proven truth that "blood will tell," and when these Scotch immigrants possess traits that come from careful education and nurture the force of character derived from good ancestry, one can confidently expect to find them leaders in this land of their adoption. Intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic, they become the highest grade of American citizens. Of such is William Fergus, of Fergus county, one of the representative stockmen of Montana, a younger half-brother of Hon. James Fergus, a sketch of whom is published elsewhere in this work. He was born April 19, 1833, the only son of Andrew and Christian (Hamilton) Fergus, of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Both Fergus and Hamilton are frequent names in Scottish history. Along in the fourth century, a bloody war was being waged in Scotland between the Caledonians and their bitter enemies, the Picts, who far outnumbered the former. The Caledonians sought aid from Ireland, and one of the chieftains of that country came to their assistance with well-drilled troops and drove the Picts out of the land. In their gratitude the Caledonians elected this prince the first king of Scotland, under the name of Fergus I. From him the numerous people of that name are descended, and with this family has been intermingled that of the royal Stuarts. So the Ferguses of Fergus county, Mont., are of a lineage proud enough to satisfy any aristocrat. Centuries make changes in conditions of families, and Andrew Fergus of Lanarkshire was not an aristocrat, but a plain, unassuming Scotch farmer, of strict probity and a devout and stanch adherent of the Presbyterian church, standing high in the esteem of his neighbors. Many of his immediate paternal ancestors held the office of bailiff. His son, William, was thoroughly and practically instructed in mixed farming and had good educational advantages in the parish schools of Chapelton, Glasford parish. He remained in the neighborhood of his birthplace until 1879, and by his industry and frugality, and the assistance of his father, acquired sufficient means to lease a few acres and commence farming for himself in 1862. On June 16th of that year he entered into wedded life with a young lassie whom he had known from childhood, Miss Helen Hamilton, daughter of William and Agnes (Pate) Hamilton, whose people had been farmers in that locality as far back as tradition could carry them. The young couple began life with courage and hope. For twenty years they wrought earnestly and well. The high rents of farms were hard to meet when crop failures or bad luck came to the tenant, and labor as they might and plan as they would, independence was always out of their reach. Finally, as a means of releasing himself from the coils of a crushing system of rental, Mr. Fergus took the bankruptcy court as the choice of two evils, relinquishing all hope of a longer life in Scotland and accepted the invitation of his brother James to join him in Montana. The years had brought to them nine children, and the family of eleven sailed from Glasgow for America, on the ship Prussia, April 1, 1882, arriving at Boston after a pleasant voyage of seventeen days. They journeyed direct to Bismarck by rail, and then by boat on the Missouri to Claggett, now Judith Landing. It must have been a strange as well as a pleasant sensation to be there welcomed by a brother who had left Scotland a few days after the birth of William, and whom they had never before seen. Accompanying James Fergus to his ranch on Armell's creek, it was not long before the location of the present family residence on Box Elder was secured by purchasing the improvements of Nelse Strever, a squatter, who accepted a nominal consideration for his rights, and a new farm life was commenced. Mr. Fergus and his five sons worked in harmony and were prospered. Today the firm of Wm. Fergus & Sons has control of 10,000 acres of land on Box Elder, Dog and Armell's creeks, which are stocked with 19,000 sheep, 300 horses and 500 cattle, and make up a ranch which ranks as one of the largest and most productive in the county. This exemplifies the reward Montana gives to the work of sturdy manhood and untiring industry conducted on systematic and methodical lines. Mr. Fergus was ably seconded in his plans and labors by his efficient and practical wife, who, after gladdening his home for thirty years, was called away by death on January 11, 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fergus were members of the Presbyterian church from early childhood, and they reared their family in the fear of the Lord. Religious services are now conducted at regular intervals at the residence, which was erected in 1899, and is the finest home in this section of the state as well as one of the largest.

In political fields Mr. Fergus is thoughtful and patriotic, looking for the welfare of the whole country; generally, however, finding his conclusions in harmony with the Republican party. He has kept a diary all of his mature years, and is methodical and exact in all the affairs of life. He has a good command of language, and can always give sound reasons for his opinions and support them by solid argument. He preserves all the traditions of Scotch hospitality, which have not deteriorated by his residence in the west. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fergus are: Andrew, Agnes P., now Mrs. N. L. Landru; Christine H., now Mrs. David Hilger; William H., who married Amelia Weidman; Robert B. and James P., twins; Alexander H., deceased; Ellen H. and Margaret A. E., now Mrs. John B. Rauch. Success such as William Fergus has attained comes not from mere luck; it is due to a combination of trained and skilled mental and physical powers, coupled with natural and climatic opportunities such as Montana has afforded as a fair field for their activity, and is brought about in accordance with natural laws.

ENOCH D. FERGUSON.—Of the pioneers of Montana who made the memorable expedition into the Yellowstone National Park in 1874, there are few survivors; but it is known that one of the number, Enoch Douglass Ferguson, is now one of the honored citizens of Bozeman. He is a native of Spring City, Tenn., born March 1, 1844, a son of Samuel B. and Sarah Butler (Wassom) Ferguson, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Samuel B. Ferguson was a child when his parents removed to Tennessee in 1818. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution, serving under Generals Perry and Newton. Mr. Enoch Ferguson has a Spanish coin on which is stamped the name of George Washington. Such coins were current during the Revolution, and the one referred to has been in the family from that memorable period, his grandfather having presented it to Enoch in his boyhood. Samuel B. Ferguson was an extensive planter in Tennessee, where he died in 1886. He had four sons and two daughters, the four sons still living.

Enoch D. Ferguson passed his youth in his native state, remaining on the old homestead plantation until 1861, when he enlisted in the First Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, under Col. Carter. He was mustered in at Knoxville, and his first active service was at Mill Spring, Ky., where Gen. Zollicoffer was killed; he also took part in the battle at Stone river, Tenn., and in many of the terrible battles of the Civil war. He was taken ill and was captured by the Federals, but was paroled. Returning home he resumed his studies, and two years later removed to Indiana, attended school one year and passed the next in teaching. He left Indiana in April, 1869, for Montana, and at St. Louis took a steamer for Fort Benton, arriving eighty-three days later.

Mr. Ferguson soon took up a tract of land in Gallatin valley, a portion of the extensive ranch property now owned by him, and was the first to settle in this section. To his original claim he has added by purchase until he has an estate of 640 acres, all under irrigation and of great fertility, and acknowledged to be one of the best of this highly favored valley. The ranch lies two miles west of Bozeman, where he makes his home, and on it he raises large crops of hay and oats, while he keeps about seventy-five head of high-grade shorthorn cattle. Mr. Ferguson also owns a beautiful modern residence in Bozeman which has been his home for a number of years. In 1874 he, with three others, located the Rocky Ford coal mine, Mr. Ferguson holding a quarter interest which he disposed of in 1884. He also located the Trail Creek coal mine, in which he still retains an interest. As a sterling Democrat he has been called to offices of responsibility. In 1877-8 he was county assessor; in 1893 he was a member of the city council, and has been a school trustee for a number of terms. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has reached the master's degree.

On June 10, 1880, Mr. Ferguson wedded Miss Betty Ferguson, born in Tennessee, the daughter of Mack Ferguson, a pioneer of Gallatin valley. Mrs. Ferguson died after eight years of happy married life, and on September 17, 1890, Mr. Ferguson consummated a marriage with Miss Brunetta Lewis, a native of Kentucky and daughter of John S. Lewis. Their two children are Veda and Enoch Douglass, Jr.

Reverting to the Yellowstone expedition of 1874, we will say that Mr. Ferguson was one of the party of 150 men which essayed the exploration of that wonderful section of our national domain. The company was organized by J. V. Bogert and Charles Rich, under command of Frank Grounds and Eli Way, the object being to search for gold, rumors being rife of rich deposits known only to the Indians. They went down the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Porcupine river, crossed over to the Little Horn, having daily fights with the Indians. One man, named Yates, was killed about three miles above the place where Gen. Custer with his command were massacred. The party returned by Fort Smith, and Mr. Ferguson then made a prospecting tour, arriving in Alder gulch in July, and coming down the Madison river to Meadow creek. While the men were getting the horses ready to start Mr. Ferguson picked up an old gun to take a shot at some ducks. The gun exploded, resulting in the loss of his left hand.

WM. FERGUS, one of the most enterprising and progressive men of Montana, is a resident of Whitehall, Jefferson county, where he has built up an extensive and constantly increasing business. He was born in Port Huron, Mich., on May 7, 1864, a son of James and Ann (Connolly) Fergus, both natives of Ireland. James Fergus came from Ireland to the United States with his father's family in 1842. They located at Port Huron and engaged in farming until 1882, when they moved west to Jamestown, now in North Dakota, where Mr. Fergus continued farming until his death in 1893.

The boyhood and youth of W. M. Fergus was passed at Port Huron, and here he received an excellent common school education. After participating in the family's movement to Jamestown, he entered into mercantile life by becoming a clerk. In this business he remained five years, gaining a wide experience and fitting himself thoroughly for the duties of merchandising. He arrived in Butte, Mont., on December 17, 1889, and at once secured a position as clerk, remaining in that city until March 9, 1892, when he removed to Whitehall, his present residence. Soon after his arrival in Whitehall he bought the mercantile business of W. W. McCall, and continued in trade until October 25, 1895, when he organized the Jefferson Valley Trading Company, becoming its general manager. In July, 1896, he purchased the stock and good will of the W. B. Gaffney Company, and removed the company's stock to the more pretentious quarters he had thus acquired, reserving the former store as a warehouse.

The company has one of the most complete establishments in Montana, fitted with all modern improvements and every facility for conducting its large, extensive and profitable trade. Mr. Fergus was married on November 12, 1894, to Miss Julia C. Kellogg, of Kalamazoo, Mich. She is the daughter of Albert S. and Jane M. (Balch) Kellogg, of that city. They have had three children, Marion G., Francis, deceased, and Gertrude. As a conscientious Democrat Mr. Fergus takes an active interest in all the campaigns, and is an influential worker in the cause. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner of Jefferson county, and has served as chairman of the board. In 1900 he was re-elected to the same position. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, having passed all the chairs in this order, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

GEORGE P. FINCH.—In all sections of the great west will be found men who have won success through their own efforts. Among this number we must count Mr. Finch, for he started out without influential friends or financial resources, and from boyhood has bravely faced the battle of life. That success should come to such a man is in justice due, for the untrained lad who overcomes obstacles by sheer persistency and indefatigable industry certainly deserves such reward. Mr. Finch has passed practically his entire life in the west, and his experiences on the plains and in the mountains have been exciting and varied.

A native of DeKalb county, Ill., Mr. Finch was born on the 28th of January, 1863, the son of Martin and Phoebe Finch, who were born in the same state, where their respective parents were pioneers, the father being identified with the milling and brick-manufacturing industries, and both he and his wife consistent members of the Methodist church. Of their five children two are deceased, Della and Lizzie, the others being Hugh, Bert and George P. The father of Mr. Finch died in 1872 and his mother in April, 1895. George P. received very limited school advantages, and is self-educated. When only seven years old he began to work for his board on a ranch in Nebraska, where the family then resided, and he was but ten years old at the time of his father's death. Remaining in Nebraska until 1877, he went to New Mexico, where he found employment as a cattle herder with the Prairie Cattle Company until 1879, when he turned his attention to hauling logs with oxen in the Ratoon mountains. In July, 1880, Mr. Finch removed to Fort Dodge, Kan., where he engaged in freighting to Texas, being thus employed until 1882, when he devoted six months of time to the trailing of cattle from Kansas to the Powder river in Montana. Then he went to the Black Hills and drove mule teams for the Northwestern Stage & Transportation Company, receiving $40 a month for his services. In August, 1883, he engaged with George Baldwin in the same line of work, and had the distinction of making the first trip of 200 miles from Deadwood to the Little Missouri. He continued to be a stage driver until the summer of 1885, having gone to Junction City, Mont., from which point he made trips through to Wyoming. Coming again to Montana, he engaged as night herder in the employ of "Arkansas John," who also had the contract for putting up hay for the government post at Fort Custer. Finally the Indians caused so much trouble in their efforts to steal the mules that Mr. Finch gave up herding and became a blacksmith at Fort Custer until the spring of 1886, when he drove logs at Boulder. In July, 1886, he became wagon boss for the large freighting firm of Gurney & Woods, of Big Timber, and held this position until 1887. In the very severe winter of 1886 Mr. Finch was twenty-eight days in making a trip from Fort

Benton to Stanford, being detained by the unusually heavy snow. Thereafter he was variously employed until 1890, but in the meanwhile he had taken up pre-emption and tree claims on Trout creek, Fergus county, and engaged in raising cattle and horses. This enterprise he continued until 1893, and also continued his freighting business on his own responsibility. In 1897 he disposed of his ranch and cattle, and outfitted fourteen pack mules and acted as guide for a party of railroad officials through the Big Horn, Big Elk and the Black canyon. He later engaged in handling grain and hay at the Crow Indian agency. In 1898 he returned to Fergus county and purchased a valuable ranch property, which now includes 800 acres of land. He purchased in the same year 300 head of horses, and has since been successfully engaged in the raising of horses. His ranch is located two miles south of Garneill, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Finch is a stalwart Democrat and fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 22d of February, 1898, Mr. Finch took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Mollie Lewis, who was born in Missouri, the fifth in order of birth of the five children of Henry and Mary (Price) Lewis, who were born in Illinois, and became early settlers in Nebraska, where Mr. Lewis has devoted his attention to agriculture. His first wife died when Mrs. Finch was a year old. He remarried and both himself and wife are residing in Saunders county, Neb., and are parents of five children.

BARTHOLOMEW S. FITZPATRICK, the present justice of the peace and police magistrate of Neihart, Cascade county, is one who has led an eventful and adventurous life in many states and territories, including Montana, of which latter he may be classed as one of the earliest pioneers. It has been his fortune to witness the hostile Indian at his worst, to follow his trail of ruin, murder and devastation, and to participate in one of the most important Indian battles in trans-Mississippi history. He was born in Ireland, December 26, 1842, the son of Bartholomew and Mary Fitzpatrick. The father was a successful farmer and both parents were devout members of the Catholic church. In 1860 the father passed from earth and was followed by the wife and mother in 1896. They are survived by seven children, viz.: Bartholomew, Michael, John, Thomas, Edmund W., Sabina and Katherine.

In the public schools of his neighborhood Bartholomew S. Fitzpatrick obtained the elements of a rather limited education, and he remained with his parents until 1860, when he came to the United States. The initial part of his location in this country was at Kankakee, Ill., where he engaged in general farm work for a wage of $8.00 per month and board. One year from that period he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where for three years he busied himself in the lumber regions, working for $30 per month. Going to St. Louis, Mo., in 1864, our subject joined a United States expedition which was leaving for the Big Horn river, Mont., via the Platte route. The eventful days succeeding each other during this journey would provide material for an interesting chapter in a romance. Encounters with hostile Indians began soon after the party passed Julesburg, and they became of almost daily occurrence. Chief Red Cloud and his fierce band of Sioux warriors continually harassed the expedition, and it reached Fort Phil Kearney shortly after the terrible massacre which took place on that scene. Here they found many dead bodies and other indications of a prolonged and desperate struggle. During the spring of 1867 Mr. Fitzpatrick joined the John Greene expedition which moved to the Big Horn river, and thence to Fort Phil Kearney, being fiercely attacked by savages, but they were repulsed with great loss. Indian camps were located all around them, and the soldiers, who were compelled to carry wood six miles, were placed in continual danger from hostile scouting parties. On their return to the post Mr. Fitzpatrick for the command reported the situation to the post commander, who, with 100 men, armed with needle guns, marched to the protection of the parties who were engaged in getting timber for the government. This little band was attacked in force by the Indians, numbering some 10,000 warriors. But owing to the efficacy of the rapid fire needle guns they were held at bay, or, practically repulsed until the arrival of artillery, when 1,100 Indians were killed. Lieut. Jennes and fifteen United States soldiers lost their lives in this encounter. It was amid similar sanguinary scenes that our subject passed two and a half years. He then moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., and thence to Colorado, where for the succeeding five years he was engaged in gold and silver mining with fair success. On his return to Chicago he was employed two years in the flour and feed business, and then went to Missouri. He afterward prepared to move into the mining regions of Mexico via New Orleans, but learning of the rebellion in that country he remained in Louisiana, and for two years was engaged in building and contracting on the canals and levees. In this line of business our subject was eminently successful, and made considerable money; but owing to the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 he returned to St. Louis, thence to Sioux City, Iowa, and from that point by way of the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Mont. He arrived in the spring of 1879, and the following winter he joined the Yogo gold stampede to the Bearpaw mountains, but the military force prevented them from prospecting to any great extent. During a period of eight months he was in the service of the government, following which he went to Barker, Cascade county, and did some prospecting among the Little Belt mountains. In this he was successful; but shortly afterward he located at the place now called Neihart, and for twenty years he has continued prospecting and mining.

Throughout Cascade county Mr. Fitzpatrick is highly esteemed as one of its most enterprising, public-spirited citizens. Politically his affiliations are with the Democratic party. He was elected justice of the peace at Neihart in the early days, but resigned the office after a year's service. In the fall of 1900 he was placed in nomination for the same office as an independent candidate, and received more votes than were cast for all of his four competitors, a handsome tribute to his worth and ability. He was later appointed city judge of Neihart by the city council, and he has held both offices since January 7, 1901.

ANDREW S. LOHMAN.—In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unpropitious environments, there is an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character that cannot only endure such a test, but also gain new strength through the discipline. The man who gains title to the distinction of having been the architect of his own fortunes is the one who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path, holding no obstacle as insuperable and ever pressing forward to the goal of success. Among the successful business men of Montana is the subject of this review, who has shown an invincible spirit and attained prosperity through honorable and worthy means. He started out in life when a boy of but thirteen years, his chief equipment being a modest education, but relying upon his own powers to dare and to do. He stands today as one of the representative stockgrowers and business men of Choteau county and a valued citizen of Chinook, where he took up his abode when the village contained but three or four buildings. Throughout his business career he has had an able co-adjutor in his wife, who has been to him a true companion and helpmeet. Mrs. Lohman has shown rare judgment and fine business ability, and her counsel has ever been held in the highest regard by her husband, who maintains that she has been an important factor in making his career the successful one which it has proved. Mr. Lohman stands today as the oldest resident merchant of Chinook, and in the progress and substantial prosperity of the town he has shown a deep and abiding interest, contributing in every possible way to the advancement of its interests, and commands the confidence and high regard of the people of the village and vicinity. Mr. Lohman was born in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wis., on December 7, 1857, the son of Andrew and Mary (Conway) Lohman. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, whence he emigrated in 1842, locating in Wisconsin, where he was identified with the lead-mining industry until 1850. That year he joined the throng of gold seekers wending their way to California, and there located in Grass valley, where he built the second cabin and followed placer mining for three years. He then returned to Wisconsin and purchased a farm of 160 acres in the vicinity of Shullsburg, where he maintained his home until 1873, removing thence to Lyons, Iowa, and there purchased a farm. He is now living retired in the village mentioned, his wife having passed away in 1872. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and in religion is a member of the Catholic church.

Andrew S. Lohman, the subject of this review, was one of a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, being the third son. He was reared under the discipline of the home farm, where he remained until the age of thirteen, attending the primitive schools in a desultory way, as his services were early demanded in connection with the work of the farm, but supplementing his

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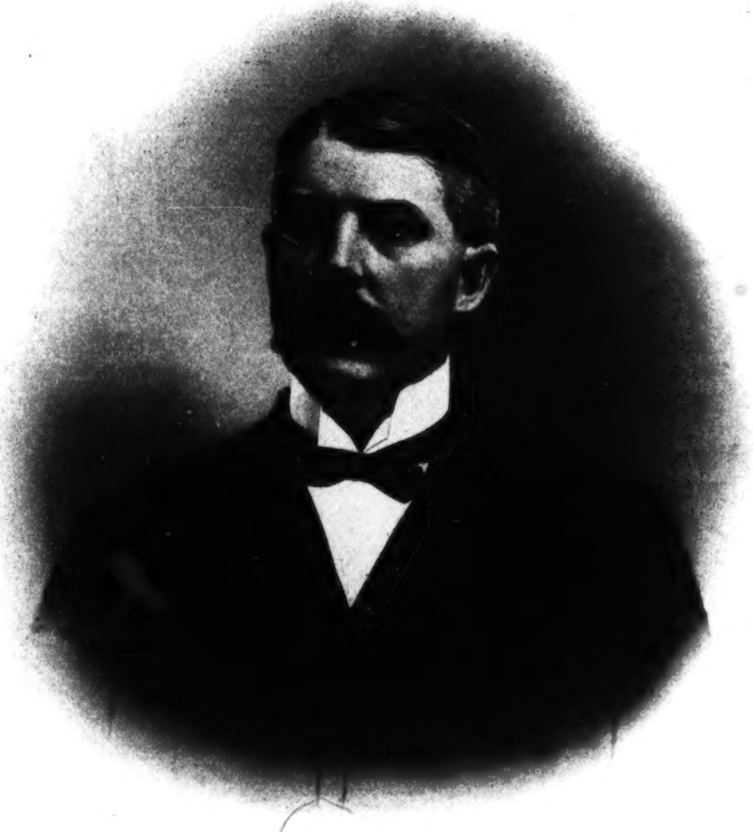

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A. L. Löhman

meagre education in later years by attending night schools, personal study and reading, and knowledge which comes through practical association with men and affairs. In 1870 he left home and went to northern Wisconsin, where he found employment in the lumber camps for two years. He then went to Central City, Colo., worked in the quartz mills and mines until 1879, then removed to Leadville, and worked at mining until the following spring, when he went to Aspen, Colo., and thence to the San Juan country, still following mining as a vocation. In the fall of 1880 he located at Durango, and there erected the first cabin on the site of what is now the flourishing city of 15,000 population. Here he engaged in the manufacture of brick until winter, when he started for Mexico on a prospecting tour, later locating in New Mexico, and engaging in railroad work for a time. He then returned to the San Juan country, where he was employed in operating the hoisting engine at the Palmetto mine. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Lohman came to Butte, Mont., and was employed as hoisting engineer at the Modoc mines. The following spring he made the trip to Alaska, for the purpose of prospecting, and while there assisted in the erection of the first quartz mill established in that territory. In the fall he returned to Butte and engaged in operating the hoisting engine at the Lexington mines. He also opened a notion store and conducted the enterprise for a number of years. In 1890 he became a resident of Chinook, engaging in the mercantile business, conducting a general store for nearly a decade, when he leased his store and warehouses, sold his stock of goods and retired from the business, which he had developed into one of wide scope and importance. In 1900 he erected the Lohman block, a substantial brick structure of modern design and equipment, the lower floor being utilized for stores and the upper for residence and office purposes. Mr. Lohman is extensively engaged in the growing of sheep, owning four well improved ranches in the immediate vicinity of Chinook, having an aggregate area of 1,700 acres.

In politics Mr. Lohman has ever accorded stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and is one of its leading representatives in Choteau county. In 1898 he was the candidate of his party for state senator, but as the county's normal political complexion is overwhelmingly Republican he naturally met defeat, though he ran 160 votes ahead of his ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. On December 25, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lohman to Miss Lily Martin, a daughter of John and Ellen Martin, of Butte, and of this union two daughters have been born, Lillian E. and Mary Loretta. Mr. and Mrs. Lohman occupy a prominent position in the social life of Chinook, and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality. Mr. Lohman was elected the first mayor of Chinook, being elected in May, 1901.

GOWAN FERGUSON, M. D., a young physician and surgeon of Great Falls, stands high in public estimation and was born in County Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, on July 16, 1866, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather was an officer in the English army, bringing his family with him to Canada in 1842, and locating in County Simcoe. This included his son Isaac, Dr. Ferguson's father, who was then a mere boy. Isaac Ferguson was married in Toronto to Miss Emily J. Gowan, a native of Brockville, Ontario. She was a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ogle R. Gowan, of the Queen's Royal Borderers, and a member of parliament. All of their six children are living, the Doctor being their second child. Isaac Ferguson died in 1889 at the age of fifty-eight. The mother, a member of the Episcopalian church, as was the father, is still living.

Dr. Ferguson was early prepared for college and his advanced literary education was obtained at the Upper Canada College, and his medical one in the University of Toronto and the New York Polyclinic School, from which he was graduated in 1888, strongly equipped for excellent results in his subsequent practice. Dr. Ferguson entered upon his professional career in Toronto and here he was in practice for two years. He came to Great Falls, Mont., in May, 1891, since which period he built up a remunerative and an appreciative practice. Both as a gentleman of estimable qualities and as a physician of superior ability he is held in high esteem, holding also a high standing among his professional associates. He is a member of the Northern Montana Medical Association, of which he has been secretary. He also belongs to the Montana State Medical Society and the Medical Society of Toronto. His qualifications for able work were enhanced in 1896-7 by extended and thorough studies in the leading hospitals of England and Paris, including the University College Hospital and the King's College Hospitals of London, and he has a high standing in both realms of his profession, having rare success as a surgeon. In 1898 Dr. Ferguson was married to Miss Willie Maupin, a native of Alabama. She is the daughter of Judge R. L. Maupin, of Mobile. They have one son, Robert G. Fraternally Dr. Ferguson is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Olks and the Foresters. Aside from his medical practice Dr. Ferguson has devoted some attention to real estate, in which he has some capital invested.

LYCURGUS FITZPATRICK.—One of the most respected and esteemed citizens of Meagher county, a thoroughly representative and public-spirited man, whose beautiful home three miles west of Harlowton is a center of refined and soulful hospitality, is Lycurgus Fitzpatrick, whose ranch of more than 10,000 acres lies for four miles along both sides of the Musselshell and extends seven miles south and five miles north from the river. He was born at Columbiana, Ohio, December 19, 1841, the son of John and Margaret (Albert) Fitzpatrick, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Charles Fitzpatrick, was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, where the family continued to live for three generations. The ancestors of the mother, the Alberts, were of Huguenot stock, and, when driven out of France, settled in Holland, from whence some of them later came to America and located in Pennsylvania, crossing the Atlantic in "the good ship Brindle Cow." The Fitzpatricks originally came from the north of Ireland, and were early arrivals in America. John Fitzpatrick conducted an extensive carriage manufactory at Columbiana, Ohio, and was a highly respected and useful citizen and a leading spirit in all movements for the welfare of the community. He was a strong abolitionist and was active in the working of the underground railway. He passed his life in the town of Columbiana, and his family of eight children were all born and reared there.

His son Lycurgus received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving school was associated for two or three years with his father in the carriage business. The father then retired and the business was carried on by himself and his brother, J. B. Fitzpatrick, until 1872, when Lycurgus sold his interest and started a similar enterprise in Findlay, Ohio. This he conducted for five years with success, then sold out and engaged in the drug business for three years, when he sold out and came to Montana, located on his present property and began operations in the sheep industry. His location is particularly well adapted to the industry. It is well sheltered from severe weather, has an extent of 10,000 acres well supplied with water by the Musselshell which runs through it for a distance of four miles, making it highly productive, about 500 acres being under close and skillful cultivation and yielding abundant crops of hay and grain. Mr. Fitzpatrick has a band of about 12,000 Merino sheep, and conducts his business so as to make it profitable. He has a fine residence, good barns and other outbuildings, with every device for the work of his ranch that is known to be of service.

On June 25, 1879, he married Miss Eva Church, of Findlay, Ohio, whose ancestors emigrated from Wales in early Colonial days. Her parents were Chester and Barbara (Crumrine) Church, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to the Fitzpatricks, Harold, who was educated at Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minn., and is now an employe of the Mellville Mercantile Company, of Harlowton; and Lycurgus, Jr., who is at home receiving his education from a governess. Mrs. Fitzpatrick is a highly educated and cultivated lady, and has taken great pains in the education of her family. After her graduation from the college at Findlay, Ohio, she accepted a position as teacher in the schools of that city and was rapidly advanced to higher positions, for some years previous to her marriage being the principal of the Findlay Normal. Mr. Fitzpatrick has mounted the Masonic stairway through lodge, chapter and commandery, holding membership in the various bodies at Findlay, Ohio.

RICHARD J. FITZGERALD, the senior member of the firm of Fitzgerald & Foster, proprietors of the Gem restaurant, one of the largest and most popular establishments of the kind in Great Falls, and one of the progressive young business men of the city, was born on the parental farmstead in Minnesota, February 27, 1861. His father, Richard Fitzgerald, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1823, and emigrated to America about 1851, locating in Scott county, Minn., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about a decade, after which he removed to Minneapolis, where was his home until his death in 1878. Richard Fitzgerald, Sr., was married to Catherine McMahon, in Troy, N. Y., and she likewise was a native of County Limerick, and her death occurred in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1897.

Richard J. Fitzgerald, Jr., attended the public and private schools of Minneapolis, thus receiving excellent educational advantages up to the age of fifteen, when he secured work in the celebrated Wasburn & Crosby flouring mills, three months before this great plant was destroyed by a fearful explosion, supposedly of flour dust. Of all who were in the building not one was left to tell the story of the disaster, which occurred at night, Mr. Fitzgerald owing his life to the fact that he was on the day shift. Mr. Fitzgerald then became a flour packer in the Hinkle Bros. flouring mill, remaining with this firm for eleven years, after which he formed a partnership with his brother, James W., and the two became proprietors of the Gem restaurant and a fruit store in Minneapolis, conducting them for three years, when Richard sold his interest to his brother who still continues the business. Mr. Fitzgerald came to Great Falls, Mont., in the spring of 1891, and here he established the Gem restaurant, being still associated with his brother, James W., who disposed of his interests to L. E. Foster in 1896, whereupon the present firm name was adopted.

The Gem is one of the most attractive resorts of the kind in the city, great care being taken in the cuisine and in catering to a discriminating and representative patronage. The proprietors enjoy a personal popularity in the city, and this incidentally has an effect in advancing the interests of their ably conducted business. In politics Mr. Fitzgerald has been an active worker in the local political field as a Democrat, and in the spring of 1894 was honored with election as alderman from the First ward of Great Falls, and was re-elected in 1896, serving one year of his last term, when he was elected to the chief executive office of the municipality, in 1897. He served as mayor for two years, giving the city a capable and satisfactory administration. In July, 1900, he was a delegate from Montana to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, Mo., and he is recognized as one of the wheel-horses of his party in the state.

Fraternally Mr. Fitzgerald is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having been a charter member of Plymouth lodge of the former order in January, 1895, also becoming a member of the Knights of Pythias about the same time. While his business interests have been so inexorable as to prevent his filling official positions in these fraternities, he maintains a deep interest in them and is a popular member of each. Mr. Fitzgerald has five brothers and one sister: John P., formerly clerk and recorder, and now under sheriff of Cascade county; Henry W., an engineer on the Eastern Minnesota Railway; James W., of Minneapolis; Michael R., clerk for the North American Telephone Company, at Minneapolis, and Katie, also of Minneapolis.

ALFRED E. FLAGER, of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., is a prominent representative business man and citizen, and is president and manager of the Carbon Mercantile Company, whose business is one of wide scope and importance. He has long been prominent in public affairs of this section, having taken up his residence in Red Lodge prior to the completion of the Rocky Fork division of Northern Pacific Railroad to its terminus at this point. Mr. Flager was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on February 5, 1860, a son of Bernhardt and Rose Flager, natives of Baden, Germany. The father of our subject came to the United States when a young man and located in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company D, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and rendered loyal service in support of the cause of the Union. His death occurred in 1866 in St. Louis. His widow now resides in Red Lodge. Alfred E. Flager was reared in his native city, was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school. He gave inception to his long business career by entering the employ of J. &. J. Beaky, dealers in stoves, in St. Louis, with whom he remained six years, and was house salesman for some time prior to severing his connection with the concern. He then removed to Kansas City and became a salesman for the wholesale cigar establishment of J.

A. Bachman. At the expiration of one year he returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of the W. D. Gurnsey Furniture Company as collector, and a year later secured a position with the Greely-Burnham Grocery Company, starting in as private secretary to the secretary of the company, and was successively promoted until he held the office of manager of the city department, which he retained for several years and up to the time of coming to Montana. In January, 1885, Mr. Flager set out for Montana, and upon his arrival located in Miles City, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper for J. H. Conrad & Co. In 1889 the firm closed out the business in Miles City and opened a general store in Red Lodge, placing Mr. Flager in charge as manager. During the great financial panic of 1893 the firm was forced into liquidation, and the subject of this sketch became assignee, devoting one year to settling up the affairs of the concern. He then effected the organization of the Carbon Mercantile Company in April, 1895, and was made its president and general manager, and is still its business head. The Carbon Mercantile Company conducts a general merchandising business, its trade covering a wide area of country tributary to Red Lodge, the enterprise being one of the most important in this section of the state. The company occupies a large building in the business center of the town, and is equipped with a full and select line of general merchandise, catering to a discriminating patronage. The energy and executive ability of the president and manager have been the chief agencies through which the large and successful business has been built up, and no man in the county is held in higher regard in business and social circles.

Mr. Flager has ever maintained a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the advancement and material prosperity of the city and county, and he was a member of the first aldermanic board of Red Lodge, and held the office of city clerk for two years. He was the framer of the greater portion of the city ordinances during the first two years after the incorporation of Red Lodge, and was among the influential and zealous promoters of the fine water system of the city. He gives unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and at the present time is chairman of the county central committee. He was one of those chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Red Lodge & Wyoming Telephone Company, of which he is still a stockholder also a director of the local building society, whose corporate title is the Red Lodge Building & Loan Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. On July 24, 1884, Mr. Flager was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Daniels, who was born in the city of St. Louis, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Daniels, natives of Birmingham, England. Mr. and Mrs. Flager have an interesting family of four children, namely: Howard, Harold, Ruth and Marie.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, JR.—This young business man is a successful farmer and stockgrower of Fergus county, where he has resided for the past decade, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded and winning success through industry and good judgment in the direction of his efforts and affairs.

Mr. Flanagan is a native of County Clare, Ireland, where he was born on the 25th of March, 1872, the son of Patrick and Katherine Flanagan, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle to America in 1891, coming directly to Montana and locating in the Antelope district of Fergus county, where Patrick Flanagan, Sr., the father, is still engaged in ranching, his place being located one and one-half miles southeast of Utica. He is a Democrat in politics and both himself and wife are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. They have ten children: Mary, Margaret, Patrick, Jr., John, William, Benjamin, Ann, Lena, James and Katie.

Patrick Flanagan, Jr., attended the parochial schools of his native land for a brief period only. At the early age of five years he assisted his father on the little farm in Ireland, and had the duty of harnessing the farm horses when he was of so diminutive stature that he had to stand on a chair to do this. He labored with and for his parents until 1891, the year they all came to Montana. Upon reaching Fergus county the young man secured employment as a ranch hand at $40 per month. He closely husbanded his resources, his ambition being to become independent and to secure a ranch of his own. He took up a claim of land and soon sold it for $250. In 1896 he located on his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres and is situated one mile east of his postoffice town of Utica. Mr. Flanagan has not been denied prosperity. He raises hay and oats, but devotes his attention more particularly to the growing of high-grade cattle. He is one of the popular young men of this section of the state. His right of franchise is utilized in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church, under whose discipline they were reared.

On the 3d of January, 1894, Mr. Flanagan was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Reiley, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Matthew J. and Bridget Reiley, who were likewise born in Pennsylvania, of stanch Irish lineage. They, too, came to Montana in the pioneer days and located in Fergus county, where Mr. Reiley was engaged in the cattle business. Selling his interests in Montana in 1897, he is now a resident of Capt Town, South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Reiley were Catholics, in which faith she died on the 12th of September, 1895, leaving three daughters, Nellie, Mary C. and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are the parents of one daughter and two sons, Lillie L., Lear and Victor D.

THOMAS FLANAGAN is one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Montana, and has been a resident of the state for a quarter of a century. His life has been one of activity and usefulness, and at all times has he retained the confidence and good will of his fellowmen, his integrity of purpose being beyond question. A native of Missouri, Thomas Flanagan was born in Washington county, on August 19, 1855, being the son of Thomas and Sarah (Northcott) Flanagan, the former of whom was born in County Galway, Ireland, and the latter in Kentucky. Thomas Flanagan, Sr., immigrated in the early 'thirties to America, locating in Missouri. He there engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, in 1896, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years, his wife passing away at the age of sixty-six years. They became the parents of eleven children, all living at the present time. Thomas Flanagan, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, passed his school days in his native county and early contributed his share of labor on the old homestead farm and grew to manhood under its invigorating discipline. There he remained until 1877, when he started for Montana, making the trip up the Missouri river on one of the light draft steamboats then in use on the upper waters and tributaries of the Big Muddy. He first located at White Sulphur Springs, his headquarters for a period of twelve years, and was engaged in various occupations, working for wages. He worked as a hand on a ranch on the American Fork, in Sweet Grass county, John Flanagan having charge, being in the employ of Dr. Wm. Parberry for a period of four years, and then came to his present location, on the south side of the Yellowstone river, in Sweet Grass county, the district then being a portion of the Crow Indian reservation, but was thrown open to settlement in the fall of 1892, when our subject secured title to his property. Here he engaged in the sheep business, and it is gratifying to note that his success has been excellent, coming as the natural result of discriminating and energetic effort. His ranch comprises 320 acres, eligibly located, upon which he has made permanent improvements of the best order. He has erected fine barns and corrals which afford excellent shelter for stock and accommodations for the products of the ranch, while his residence is a neat two-story structure of modern design and conveniences. In 1878 Mr. Flanagan entered into partnership with his brother John, an association that exists. They conduct an extensive enterprise in the raising of sheep and cattle, running an average of 7,000 sheep of the Delaine type, and giving preference to the Hereford and shorthorn cattle, of which they usually keep about 300 head. The ranch owned by John Flanagan is located across the line in Carbon county, and yields excellent crops of hay each year. His home is in Carbon county, on the Big Rosebud creek.

In politics the brothers give their allegiance to the Democratic party. Thomas was a member of the first board of county commissioners upon the formation of Sweet Grass county, both are men of sterling integrity and are held in the highest esteem in the community. On November 25, 1890, Mr. Thomas Flanagan was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Bardott, who was born in Franklin county, Mo., the daughter of Joseph Bardott, who was born in France, whence he came to America and located in Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are the parents of four children: William Ray, Mary Teresa, Clara May and Mabel

Verna. On October 27, 1899, Mr. John Flanagan married Miss Lizzie Bardott, a sister of his brother's wife, and they have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

REV. THOMAS W. FLOWERS.—As a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, Mr. Flowers labored zealously and indefatigably until the weight of years necessitated the abandonment of the more active labors of the ministry, and he is now engaged in business in the attractive little city of Victor, Ravalli county, where he is well known and highly honored. He was born in Meadville, Franklin county, Miss., on October 24, 1828, the thirteenth of the fourteen children of Ephraim and Annie (Havis) Flowers, who were born respectively in Georgia and South Carolina, representatives of prominent old southern families. His early education was secured in private schools, and these he attended as oportunity afforded until he had attained his legal majority, and thereafter he was employed in the management of various plantations until 1861, being licensed to preach in 1860 by the M. E. church South, of which he was a devoted member, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Seventh Mississippi Regiment. After a year he was promoted to lieutenant and finally became chaplain of his regiment. He participated in the battle of Haines Bluff and other engagements.

When peace returned Mr. Flowers engaged in ministerial work, being first assigned to the Sunflower circuit of Mississippi in the M. E. church South. He held various charges in Mississippi until 1871, when he came to Montana, where has ever since been his home. Here he first had charge of the Diamond City circuit for two years; thereafter was in the city of Deer Lodge for three years, and in 1876 he took the Stevensville charge, which included the entire Bitter Root valley, including the city of Missoula, and after laboring with marked efficiency in this wide field for four years he was placed in a supernumerary relationship, but in 1891 he accepted an assignment to Grantsdale, retaining it until 1893, when he was placed upon the supernumerary list. Since 1894 Mr. Flowers has been engaged in the confectionery and notion business in Victor, where he has secured an excellent patronage. His establishment is located in a building owned by himself, while he is also the owner of real estate in Stevensville. He will bequeath his property to the new training school, recently established by the church of his adoption at Stevensville.

In politics Mr. Flowers has ever supported the Democratic party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. In 1898 he was the Democratic nominee for representative of Ravalli county in the lower house of the legislature, but was not successful at the polls, owing to political exigencies which affected the entire party ticket. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Masonic order. On November 16, 1852, in Franklin county, Miss., Mr. Flowers was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha C. Crabtree, the daughter of Elections Williams, and the widow of Frederick P. Crabtree, by whom she had one son, Fred Crabtree, since deceased. Mrs. Flowers passed over to those activities that know no weariness on March 3, 1901, and was deeply mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends, her life having been ever animated by that faith which makes faithful.

FRANK FOSTER.—The subject of this brief review is a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, where he was born on October 13, 1859, the son of Z. D. and Emily (Young) Foster, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Kentucky. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters. Z. D. Foster removed from Indiana to Iowa, where he married and remained until 1859, profitably engaged in farming and operating a sawmill. In the spring of 1863 he started for Montana, but did not arrive at Alder gulch until May 1, 1864, having wintered at Bitter creek, Wyo. On his arrival in Montana he engaged in teaming for a year, and in 1885 removed to the Jefferson valley, and taking up land there, went to ranching and also engaged in the sawmill business, his chief interests, however, being at this time in Oklahoma.

Frank Foster, our immediate subject, grew up in Jefferson county, attending the public schools there and remaining with the family until 1883; then at the age of twenty-four, he took up and purchased property, where he is now located, and at once entered upon an extensive and profitable ranching and stockraising business, which he is still conducting wth gratifying results. He was married on September 7, 1884, to Miss Sarah M. Dodge, of South Boulder, a native of Madison county, and daughter of B. F. Dodge. She died on March 31, 1898, leaving three children, namely: Ollie M., Carl F. and Althea M. Mr. Foster married again on March 14, 1901, his wife being formerly Miss Clara Gilbert, daughter of H. S. Gilbert, of Virginia City, Mont. Her parents came to Virginia City in 1863, where Mrs. Gilbert was born, educated and attained womanhood. They have a pleasant home on their well improved and highly cultivated ranch, and make it one of pleasing hospitality to their numerous friends. In political relations Mr. Foster is a Republican, but is not an active party worker or an office-seeker. He has, however, served his people in the office of road supervisor, a position which his excellent judgment is very useful and highly appreciated. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Masons, its adjunct, the Eastern Star, and the United Workmen.

JOHN J. FRANK.—The career of this gentleman has been varied and eventful, and even a cursory review of the same will be interesting. He served in the German army during the war between Austria and Prussia, and on coming to America his excellent tactical knowledge led him to a position of prominence in the regular army of the United States, in which he served with honor and distinction. Mr. Frank is today numbered among the representative citizens of Carbon county, where he has a fine ranch property and serves the county as a member of the board of commissioners. A native of Baden, Germany, John J. Frank was born on October 6, 1846, being one of the children of John J. and Emma Mary (Schneider) Frank, natives of Baden. The father of our subject immigrated to America in 1849, at the time of the revolution in his native land, and located in New York city, finally removing to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life devoting his attention principally to mercantile pursuits. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring in Baden, Germany, in the year 1875. John J. Frank, Jr., the immediate subject of this sketch, remained in Germany with his mother and sister, and there secured his educational training in the excellent schools of the empire, after which he learned the trade of cabinet making. His military service had its inception when he was twenty-one years of age, and as a member of the First Grenadiers, under Col. Dagenfelt, he served during the Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, and was an active participant in the memorable battle of Schoffensburg, and a number of other important engagements. After the war he started for America, landing at Castle Garden, N. Y., March 7, 1867, a stranger in a strange land and with a very slight knowledge of the English language. He worked at his trade in New York for a period of six months, and was similarly engaged in the city of Philadelphia for two years. Mr. Frank then enlisted in the United States army, being sent to Camp Supulpa, I. T., and assigned to the Thirteenth United States Infantry, under Col. Delanze Flogt Jones, his company being under command of Capt. R. P. Use, now serving in the Philippines. Mr. Frank remained in the army for a period of five years, within which time he participated in numerous skirmishes with the Indians. He was located at Fort Dodge, Fort Hayes and Fort Wallace, Kan., and at New Orleans, whence he went up the Red river, and received his honorable discharge at Coushetta, La. After his discharge Mr. Frank went to Parsons, Kan., and turned his attention to his trade, being employed for eighteen months, removing thence to Armstrong, where he was employed in the shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He then joined the stampede to Colorado, locating at Breckenridge, Summit county, occasionally working at his trade and engaged in mining operations for two years, meeting with fair success. He then moved to Frisco, where he remained until 1886, and engaged in mining and carpentering. He then started for Montana, arriving in Helena on the Fourth of July in the year mentioned, and soon afterward he began mining at German bar, on Ten Mile creek, passing the remainder of the summer in prospecting, but meeting with little success. He then went to Marysville, where he continued mining and trading for eighteen months, passing the following two years at Castle, where his mining prospects were excellent until the shutting down of the smelter. In 1892 he came to Carbon county and located his present ranch, which now comprices 160 acres located at Fishtail, his postoffice address. He has recently turned his attention to the raising of cattle, and such is his discrimination and business ability that it is practically certain that he will become one of the leading representatives of this great industry in this section of the state. That Mr. Frank commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community is evident from the position which he holds as a member of the board of county commissioners, to which office he was elected in 1901. While residing at Frisco, Colo., he served as city marshal, and also held the office of road supervisor for four years.

His political faith is that maintained by the Republican party. It may be noted that when Mr. Frank entered the United States army his knowledge of English was yet very limited, but within a year he was made corporal, while nine months later he was advanced to first sergeant, this promotion being a recognition of his ability and fidelity. On May 14, 1901, Mr. Frank was united in marriage to Mrs. Ella Jones, who was born in Warren county, Ill., a daughter of William and Deborah Howard, who both lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years and were natives of England.

JOHN LARSON.—Holding preferment as one of the county commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, Mr. Larson represents that sturdy element which gained to Montana her early prestige: conserving her industries and resources through individual interposition and effort and witnessing her development and her progress to a position of importance among the great sisterhood of states. Mr. Larson is a native of Denmark, where he was born on June 14, 1839, being the son of Hans Larson, who passed his entire life in Denmark, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Christison. John Larson grew to maturity in his native land, receiving his education in the public schools, and serving in the national army from 1861 to 1863, being a member of the king's bodyguard. In October, 1863, at the age of twenty-four years, he severed home ties and came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, on the first of November, proceeding at once to Chicago and thence to Racine, Wis., where he found some of his countrymen engaged in the coopering business. He was there employed until April, 1864, when he associated himself with four other Danes in the purchasing of an ox team and supplies and starting on the long overland trip to Idaho. They crossed the state of Iowa to Omaha, thence across the North Platte river and by way of the Bozeman cutoff. There were sixty-three wagons in the train on crossing the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers. The train ahead was attacked by Indians and many of the party were killed, and the company of which Mr. Larson was a member gave burial to three of the unfortunates whose bodies had been left where they fell, their companions having fled before the ruthless savages, unable to perform the last sad rites. Mr. Larson stopped a week where the city of Livingston is now located and thence started on a prospecting trip up the Yellowstone to Emigrant gulch. Thence he continued his way to Virginia City, where he arrived August 9, 1864, and there found employment in the placer mines at $8.00 per day, payment being made in gold dust. On the 3d of November he and his companions started with their team for Silver Bow, erected a cabin near what is now Butte and took up a mining claim, and during the winter Mr. Larson secured contracts for the building of a number of houses in Silver Bow. In March, 1865, he went to Ophir gulch, to which locality there was at that time a typical stampede; but as the results did not justify the rush to the new diggings he reurned to Silver Bow, but soon afterward joined a stampede to German gulch, where better success attended his efforts. He here opened a good mine, which he operated until the spring of 1869, when he made his way to Carpenter bar, near Blackfoot City. Meeting with poor success he continued on to Little Blackfoot, purchased mining grounds and built a ditch, but gold not panning out in paying quantities he took up a ranch, to which he applied the name of Sweetland station, located on the stage road between Helena and Deer Lodge. He continued to reside on this ranch nearly ten years, until April, 1879, and then went to the Penobscot mine, near Marysville, Lewis and Clarke county, where he engaged in teaming. This has since been Mr. Larson's home and base of operations. In 1881 the mine was closed down, and since that time he has been engaged in teaming for the Bald Butte and Drum Lummon mines with good success. On Christmas eve, 1886, Mr. Larson was united in marriage to Miss Kate Constance, who was born in Hastings, Minn., her parents being natives of Alsace, France, whence they emigrated, coming to the United States when young, the father engaging in the baking busi-

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John Larson

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ness. Mrs. Larson had come to Helena to visit an uncle, and here her marriage was solemnized. The children of this union are three in number: John H., born in November, 1887; Annie, in February, 1889; and George, in February, 1891, all students in the public schools at the present time. The family attend the services of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Politically Mr. Larson is recognized as a stalwart Republican, and on the ticket of his party in 1896 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county for a term of four years, serving with signal ability and discrimination, his term expiring in November, 1901. Fraternally Mr. Larson is identified with Silver Creek Lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., of Marysville, having passed all the chairs in the same; with Marysville Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F.; and with Evergreen Lodge No. 16, K. of P.; while in the time-honored order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons his affiliations are with Ottawa Lodge No. 51. He is also a prominent member of the Montana Pioneer Society, in whose organization he was instrumental. He is still interested in quartz mining operations, being president of the Marion Mining Company, at Marysville, a very productive property. Mr. Larson has ever been known as a man of inflexible integrity, being upright in all his relations with his fellowmen and holding uniform confidence and respect in the county and state which have been the scene of his long and earnest endeavors.

WESLEY P. FRANKLIN, of Sweet Grass county, is a native of Owen county, Ind., where he was born March 15, 1837. His parents were John and Mary (Puett) Franklin, both of whom were born in North Carolina. The father was one of the early settlers of Indiana. In 1850 he removed to McLean county, Ill., where he resided until his death in 1857. Wesley received a common school education and assisted his father on the farm. When his father died he began farming and raising stock on his own account. In 1886 he came to Montana by way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and located near Big Timber, where he first took up a squatter's claim on Fish creek, about thirty miles from the town. There he engaged in the sheep business in company with his son, Herschel P., who had come to the state before him and had managed the business since 1881. They remained on Fish creek until the fall of 1886, then moved to their present ranch, which was known at that time as the Puett ranch. In 1889 they purchased the ranch, which comprised 480 acres. To this they have added by purchase, homestead, pre-emption and desert claims until they have 9,330 acres, of which about one-third is under effective irrigation, and all is well fenced. In 1898 they sold all their sheep and since then have dealt only in cattle, wintering on an average of 500 head, the Galloway being their favorite breed. They also do an extensive business in buying and shipping cattle.

On March 23, 1858, Mr. Franklin was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Puett, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of four children, Estella, Herschel P., Lillian and Daisy. In politics Mr. Franklin is a Democrat, but not an active partisan, and has never sought or held an office of any kind. He is a member of the Christian church, and is held in high esteem as a man wherever he is known.

JOHN H. FREESER.—Born of parents who emigrated from Germany to the United States a few days after their marriage, locating in St. Charles county, Mo., where their four daughters and one son were born, John H. Freeser, their youngest child, was born on January 9, 1843. Five years later his father, a prosperous farmer and stonemason, died, but under his mother's care he was educated in the common schools. Remaining at home until he was fourteen, he went to St. Louis, where he was a clerk and a salesman in a hardware store for seven years. In 1864 he made the trip overland to Montana with William H. Logeman, of St. Louis. They had one team of six mules and one of four, and the wagons were loaded with merchandise. They joined a train of thirty-four wagons belonging to Effort, Bush & Hanover, encountered no hostile Indians, and reached Virginia City on July 14, 1864, being nearly four months on the way. Mr. Freeser engaged in merchandising at Central City for a year, but gave too much credit, and, in the spring of 1865, he went to German gulch and spent the next six months in mining. He had an interest in three claims, and after running a drain ditch up to the claims he began stripping ground. But as the work paid him only $2.50 a day for each man and he paid $6.00

to each as wages, he threw it up and went to Salt Lake, where, in the spring of 1866, he bought several bull teams and began freighting to Montana.

Finding the business profitable and not unpleasant, he continued in it until 1870, when he located on the Missouri, thirty miles from Helena, and engaged in stock raising. In 1874 he removed to the Musselshell and took up his present property, one mile east of Two Dot, where he has 4,000 acres of land. On this and the range at the mouth of the Musselshell he keeps about 2,000 head of cattle, mostly shorthorns. Mr. Freeser was married in February, 1878, to Miss Lizzie F. Fink, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of Frederick Fink, who has made Chicago his home for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Freeser have six children, William H., James A. G., Minnie, Marie, Laura and Adelia, and to give his children the best educational advantages they have a residence in Helena. In public affairs Mr. Freeser has taken an active interest. He has been school trustee and school clerk and was the choice of his party for sheriff, but declined the nomination. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a gentleman of excellent standing and an enterprising and progressive business man. He is broad minded and far seeing in public matters and in many and diversified directions his ability and his power of deftly weaving discordant elements into harmonious relations has caused his judgments and opinions in public, private and social relations to be accepted. He is one of the best types of the social and hospitable Montanian and his generosity is as broad as her wide plains.

MATTHEW FURNELL.—One of the worthy pioneers of Montana, and here attaining marked success through his own efforts, and gaining the respect and esteem of all by his life of rectitude and well directed effort, Matthew Furnell was born near Toronto, Canada, on June 20, 1842, and was left an orphan when a mere child. His sister, the only other child of his parents, is now a resident of northern Michigan. Mr. Furnell had nothing but his sturdy courage and self-reliance to rely upon in life after he was twelve years old and he has used them well, overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles and making for himself an honored place.

As a young man Mr. Furnell found employment for some time in New York city, after which he was located in Michigan until 1882, when he came to Montana and engaged in mining at Virginia City and later near Helena. He finally located in Cascade county, in the Sun river valley, securing a tract of valuable land and engaging in the raising of cattle, to which he thereafter devoted his entire attention until death released him from his labors on May 7, 1896. Mr. Furnell had marked ability in the conduct of his business affairs, and success came as a symmetrical result. His was an unassuming life, but one consecrated to goodly ends, so that he held the confidence and esteem of all. Mr. Furnell was twice married, his last union having been solemnized in 1882, when he was united to Miss Della Peak, who was born near Florence, Mich., and who survives her honored husband, as do also their three children, George Ray, Albert M. and Florence M. Mrs. Furnell now maintains her home in the city of Great Falls, in the schools of which city her children are receiving their educational discipline.

LEE FREUDENSTEIN.—Called upon at the early age of fifty-seven, just when he was ready to enjoy the rest and comfort his busy and adventurous life had earned, to surrender his trust at the behest of the Great Disposer, Lee Freudenstein, the subject of this review, cannot be said to have completed his life work; but what he accomplished was greater in volume and better in quality than the results of many lives of more protracted length and wider opportunity.

He was born at Munster, Westphalia, Germany, October 27, 1842, and was educated at the elementary and high schools of that locality. At the age of eighteen he made a vist to America, spending a year in Canada, but returned to Germany and enlisted in the army. After one year's service he was made secretary to the general, and in that capacity served two years longer. At the end of his military term he spent two years in the hardware business in partnership with his brother. In 1866 he again came to America, locating at Clinton, Ill., and engaged in the clothing business with his brother for a time. From there he went to Yankton, S. D., and kept a restaurant for eight years. Returning to Chicago he opened a large grocery business which he conducted successfully until he determined in 1882 to come to Montana.

On his arrival in the state he began operations in mining, having fallen heir to a valuable property, the Germania mine, left him by an uncle who died just previous to his coming to Butte, which he operated from 1886 to 1892, when it was closed on account of the fall in silver. At that time he began working other properties which he owned, and some of which he had leased in addition. In 1893 he took a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, returning to Butte in 1895 and remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1899. Since that sad event his widow has looked after the properties and conducted their interests with skill and vigor.

Mr. Freudenstein was married February 13, 1879, to Miss Christina Reckermann, a native of Germany. They were the parents of eight children, all but one of whom are still living. They are Louis A., Robert P., Rosa M., Joseph, Charles, Henry and Clarence; the one deceased was a son named George. In fraternal relations Mr. Freudenstein was identified with the Kriegerverein and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but was not an active partisan. Mrs. Freudenstein, without any special preparation or previous knowledge of the business, had thrust upon her the care of extensive and valuable mining interests and other business affairs, in addition to the duties of her household and the rearing of her large family. She has met the requirements of her trying situation in a masterly manner, and has not suffered anything to lose value under her management. She is an esteemed member of the United Moderns, and in the community where she lives enjoys the confidence and regard of all who have the pleasure of knowing her.

JOSEPH GALLAGHER.—A native of Modoc county, Cal., where he was born May 12, 1875, and having passed his entire life so far in the far west, Mr. Gallagher is thoroughly identified with this section of our country. His parents were Edward M. and Margaret R. Gallagher, the former born on the ocean voyage to America, and the latter in Pennsylvania. In 1866 they went to California, where the father was a carpenter and wheelwright. He was also a soldier in the Civil war, and in the war against the Modoc Indians. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher removed to New Pine creek, Lake county, Ore., but soon returned to California, where the father died December 4, 1895. He was an ardent Republican and a devout member of the Catholic church, while the mother was a Baptist in religious faith. Of their thirteen children twelve are now alive.

Joseph Gallagher was the fifth of the children of his father's family, received a very limited education, as he was obliged to assist his parents from the age of eight years, and when he was thirteen hired out at a compensation of $1.00 per day. For four years he worked for this high allowance for boys and then received an increase to $2.00 per day. Soon after this he engaged in sheep shearing for six seasons, in the meantime doing something in ranch work. In 1898 he came to Montana, and a year later took up a homestead claim three miles northeast of Philbrook. Here he is ranching and sheepraising. He also raises fine crops of hay and oats. In political relations he is a Republican and fraternally is allied with the Knights of Pythias. On November 21, 1898, Mr. Gallagher married Miss Pearl E. Dickson, a native of Solano county, Cal., and daughter of William S. and Alice Dickson, natives of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher are the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, William J., is living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher are members of the Episcopal church.

FRANK GALLAGHER was one of those who came to Montana in the early pioneer days, when this section was on the very frontier of civilization, and thus he left his native land, where the annals of history extend over many centuries, to not only make for himself a home and an honorable reputation in the new world, but also to identify himself with one of the most undeveloped sections of it. He lived to witness the wonderful transformation of Montana, and took distinctive pride in watching the various transition stages which eventuated in the admission of Montana to statehood, with the facilities and improvements of a high civilization. Mr. Gallagher was one of the alert and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Powell county at the time of his death, and his life had been one of such honor and integrity that his loss was deeply felt in the community.

Frank Gallagher was a native of the Emerald

Isle, and was born in March, 1840. He received a common school education in his native land, and there learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1857 he emigrated to America, where he arrived in March, and located in Scranton, Pa., where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he journeyed to the far west, engaging in mining in Colorado until 1866, when he joined the stampede of miners to Alder gulch, Mont., where the richest of placer mines had been discovered. He remained at Virginia City for a few months, in the fall removing to Blackfoot City, where he was engaged in mining until 1870, when he took up a ranch in the Nevada valley, Powell county, and there established a permanent home. The ranch is located three miles west of the Washington gulch postoffice and comprises 320 acres of very fertile and productive land, much of which is under high cultivation, with the permanent improvements of the best order, making the place a most valuable and attractive one.

Mr. Gallagher here devoted his attention to agriculture and stockraising until his death, which occurred on January 7, 1900, and his widow has since conducted the business with signal discretion and ability, having shown herself capable of meeting all the exigencies incidental to the work of the ranch, and taking a deep interest in carrying on the enterprise inaugurated by her husband and by him brought to that success which insured to his family the retention of a good home and an insured income. In politics Mr. Gallagher belonged to the Democratic party, and at the time of his death he was incumbent of the office of school trustee, ever having taken a deep interest in educational affairs and also in all other agencies which tend to the advancement and prosperity of his community. On January 3, 1886, in Deer Lodge county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gallagher to Miss Ellen Lynch, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and six children were born to them, Margaret, Mary, John, Johanna, Ellen and Francis, all of whom are with their mother on the old homestead.

WILLIAM J. GALAHAN is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana and a representative business man of Madison county. He is a native of New York city, where he was born December 20, 1843. His father, Thomas Galahan, was born in Ireland, and was a surveyor by profession, and immigrated to America about the year 1836 and located in the city of Philadelphia, where he studied civil engineering and became an expert surveyor. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and there died in 1867. He was united to Miss Ellen Stokesbury, who likewise was born in Ireland, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to the United States, the family taking up their residence in New York city, where their marriage was consummated. Of this union seven children were born, the subject of this sketch being the second. The mother of Mr. Galahan passed away in 1894. William J. Gallahan received his educational training in the public schools of New York city and Kansas, and in 1862, upon personally assuming the responsibilities of life he engaged for three years in freighting from the Missouri river to Denver, Colo. In 1865 he moved from Denver to Nevada City, located below Virginia City, in Alder gulch, then one of the most busy placer mining camps known in the history of gold seeking. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business at Nevada City for one and a half years, when the mines at Rochester were opened up and caused an influx of prospectors and miners, and thereupon removed to that point and engaged in the sale of dry goods, clothing and furnishing goods for two years. Mr. Galahan then turned his attention to ranching, locating on a farm on Wisconsin creek, five miles south of Twin Bridges, his postoffice adddress. The ranch now comprises 160 acres, finely improved and devoted to diversified farming and stockgrowing. In addition to his ranching interests Mr. Galahan conducts a large feed, grain, flour and harness store in the village of Twin Bridges, which receives his personal attention, while one of his sons has practical charge of the home ranch.

In politics our subject is a stalwart Republican, and has ever taken a deep interest in all that makes for the progress and material prosperity of the county and state. He served three terms as road supervisor and is thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude. He is a popular and active member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Westgate Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Twin Bridges, in which he has filled all the official chairs. At Salt Lake City, Utah, in October, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Galahan to Miss Isabella Tarbet, who was born at sea, off the coast of Newfoundland, while her parents were en route from Scotland to America, where her father engaged in the meat market business. Her parents both died during her childhood and she was reared in the home of her brother. They removed to Omaha, Neb., and at Council Bluffs she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Galahan, the ultimate result being their marriage. They are the parents of seven children as follows: Thomas married Miss Mary Maloney and they have three children, he being one of the successful young ranchmen of the Ruby valley, Madison county; George is a contractor and is now residing in the state of Idaho; John C. is engaged in freighting; Amos A. has charge of the homestead ranch; Rosella is the wife of Clark Kemph, of Rochester, this county, and Walter and Harrison are in school.

JOHN D. GAINEY.—Identified with the railway mail service of the government, and maintaining his headquarters in the city of Havre, Mr. Gainey is one of the popular and progressive young men of the state. He comes of fine old southern lineage and is a native of the beautiful old Crescent city, New Orleans, La., where he was born on August 29, 1873, the son of William H. and Anna (Hicks) Gainey. The father was born in Tallahassee, Fla., and for the past quarter of a century has been cotton inspector at New Orleans, his duties being to properly grade and classify cotton previous to its shipment. In 1869 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Hicks, who was born in Columbus, Ga.

John D. Gainey received his education in the public schools and the Atlanta (Ga.) University. When eighteen years of age he became a traveling representative for the International Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, with which he was thus identified for thirty months, and for the next six months he was in the life insurance business in his native city, where he became identified with Vera Cruz Lodge No. 24, of the Masonic fraternity, with which he is now affiliated, and where he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, with which he came to Fort Missoula, Mont., and where he was stationed three years, during which time he was a member of the band and edited the regimental newspaper, The Bugler, making a spicy exponent of the technical and social life of the fort. At the opening of the Spanish-American war Mr. Gainey was connected with the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he issued clothing to all of the volunteer soldiers. He left the army in June, 1898, and returned to New Orleans, passed a civil service examination in 1900, and in 1901 came again to Montana, where he has since been employed in the railway mail service, and at present is on duty on the St. Paul & Havre R. P. O. of the Great Northern Railroad.

EDWARD M. GARDNER is a prominent and influential citizen of Bozeman, Gallatin county, engaged in the real estate and insurance business, formerly identified with the stock-growing industry. He has been a resident of Montana for more than two decades, held official position of trust and responsibility, and is known as an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of the Prohibitionists, his zealous efforts having done much to further the cause, and thus place him high in the councils of the party. Mr. Gardner was born in Northville, Wayne county, Mich., February 10, 1842. His father, Abram A. Gardner, was born in Vermont in 1811, moved to Michigan when a young man, later to Kansas and thence to Oregon, Mo., where he died in 1877. He was an able practicing physician and surgeon, and attained eminence in his profession. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennette C. Russell, was born in 1812 at Charlestown, Mass., now a part of Boston, and her death occurred at Oregon, Mo., in 1880. The paternal grandparents were natives of Vermont, while the maternal grandparents were born in Scotland.

Edward M. Gardner received his early education in the public schools of his native village and of Detroit, Mich., and left school at the age of seventeen years. In 1860 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, where they purchased a farm near the town of Highland, where our subject found employment for two years, in cultivating the place. He taught school in Highland for one year, and turned his attention to freighting from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver, Colo., and thus engaged from 1863 to 1866. He then purchased a farm of 500 acres in Nodaway county, Mo., remained there for a period of twelve years, extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and devoting especial attention to the breeding of high-grade shorthorn stock. Disposing of his farm and business in 1879, he started for Montana, and arrived in Bozeman on June 2, where he bought a herd of cattle, together with their brand. He was associated in Gallatin county with his step-son, Charles F. Baker, for seventeen years in the raising of cattle, Mr. Baker having active charge of the business. In 1879 Mr. Gardner located in Bozeman, and in 1881 was appointed deputy clerk of the United States district court for the First judicial district, in which capacity he served for five years. Since 1886 he has been prominently engaged in the real estate and insurance business and concerned in many extensive and important realty transactions. He controls a large insurance business, second to no other agency in this section of the state.

Mr. Gardner has been a Prohibitionist since 1884, and been prominent as chairman or secretary of the state central committee of the same. In 1892 he was the party's candidate for secretary of state, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. The same year he was delegate to the national convention of the party, held in Cincinnati, which nominated John Bidwell for president; and in 1900 he was delegate to the national convention in Chicago which placed John G. Wooley in nomination for the presidency. In 1894 Mr. Gardner was elected to the city council of Bozeman, re-elected in 1896, and was president of that body until the expiration of his term in 1898. Fraternally he is a member of Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., and passed all the chairs; is past master of Bozeman Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., and a member of the grand lodge of this order in the state, having passed the various chairs and served as grand master in 1896; in 1898 he was supreme representative to the grand lodge of the United States, convened that year at Asbury Park, N. J.

At Highland, Kan., on May 4, 1870, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Mrs. Flora Baker, widow of John Baker and daughter of Findley and Rachel (Irvin) McCreary, and of this union have been born one son and three daughter: Arch R.; Mary W., wife of P. C. Waite, of Bozeman; Mattie J. and Carrie P. Mr. Gardner, his wife and daughters are members of the Presbyterian church at Bozeman. He was elected elder and ordained in 1883, has done much for the upbuilding of the church in the city, and was commissioner to the general assembly in Pittsburg in 1896. He and his family occupy a prominent place in social circles of Bozeman.

ALBERT J. GATES, one of the progressive business men of Cascade county, who is largely and successfully engaged in the raising of stock, came to Montana in 1888. He was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on June 10, 1836, the son of Ardil and Orilla (Hall) Gates, natives of Vermont. His father was a cabinetmaker until he enlisted in the war of 1812. He was taken prisoner near Plattsburg, N. Y., and was for three days without food. He died in Meeker county, Minn., in 1883, at the age of eighty-nine years, and his wife died at Le Boeuf, Erie county, Pa., at the age of sixty-three.

In 1844 Mr. Gates left Ellington and went to Dodge county, Wis., where he assisted his father in his farm work and attended the common schools. Here he remained until he was nineteen years of age, when he returned to Ellington, and was employed on the farm of his brother, Joel Gates (father of Mrs. W. H. Betts), for nearly a year. In 1857 he went to Erie county, Pa., with his father's family, where they engaged in farming and fruitraising for seven years. During that time, in 1859, Mr. Gates went to Blue Earth county, Minn., and was associated with his brothers, Seth and David, in freighting, then the only method of transporting goods, as there were no railroads. On February 25, 1861, he went to Wisconsin, only staying until April 13, then returned to his Pennsylvania home and engaged in carpenter work. In 1864 Mr. Gates again went to Blue Earth county, Minn., where he was engaged in farming until 1880, and then removed to Stearns county, where he remained eight years.

In 1888 Mr. Gates came to Great Falls, Mont., and was taken sick on April 10 and confined to his bed for many months, being removed on a bed to his home on his present ranch. The location of this ranch is twelve miles south of Sand Coulee. Here he took up combined homestead and tree claims of 320 acres, and has, in a measure, recovered his health. He cultivates forty acres.

In 1864 Mr. Gates was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Fairchild, daughter of George W. and Ruth (Beebe) Fairchild, of Union City, Pa.

Of their ten children, one, Edward, is deceased. The living are Rowena Electa, Alberta Rosella, Marston Wellington, William Ardil, Dora Ada, Laura Mabel, Claudia Lewis, George Albert and Byron Ira. Mr. Gates has given his son his tree claim consisting of 160 acres of land, the transfer having been made in September, 1896; but he still has 160 acres, sixteen head of cattle and six horses. Since his first arrival in Montana his health has been poor, and he has more and more desired to retire from active business.

FRANK GEHRING.—There is ever marked satisfaction afforded in reviewing the career of one who has attained success as a result of his efforts, and Mr. Gehring, one of the successful ranch men of Cascade county, where he is conducting operations on an extended scale as a cattle grower and farmer, is such a man. Mr. Gehring was born at Wabash, Adams county, Ind., on October 2, 1846, the son of John and Saloma Gehring, both of whom were born in Wittemberg, Germany, where the former followed tilemaking. Coming to the United States in 1845, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were devoted members of the Lutheran church, in whose faith the father passed away in 1849, his widow surviving him until 1872.

In the public schools of Indiana Frank Gehring received his education, but he early assumed personal responsibilities, as he was only three years old when his father died. At fifteen he took active interest in the stockraising and farming of his mother's homestead, being thus employed until 1870, when he came to Helena, Mont., and he may be considered as a pioneer of the state, of which he has been a resident for over thirty years. He was employed at ranch work, and in 1873 he went to North Dakota, and worked there at ranching until the fall of 1874, when he returned to his old home in Indiana. In 1875 he returned to Montana and located at Silver City, where he took up a mining claim of twenty acres. This proving a failure, he abandoned it and engaged in teaming and stockraising in which his success was excellent. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Gehring came to Sand Coulee valley, Cascade county, and entered a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and a homestead claim of equal area.

In 1890 he purchased 160 acres of his sister-in-law, Miss Ellen O'Connor, paying $600 for the property, which adjoins his original claims. Here he has since been engaged in farming, dairying and stockraising extensively and with a due quota of success. His ranch is located eight miles southeast of Great Falls. Mr. Gehring in 1886 moved to Great Falls and built his present residence, No. 422 Fifth avenue, south, which has since been his home. In politics Mr. Gehring renders allegiance to the Populist party, while fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen of America. In 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gehring and Miss Julia M. O'Connor, who was born in Indiana, and the daughter of Michael and Ellen O'Connor, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in Ireland, and both members of the Catholic church. The father died in 1873, and was survived by his widow until 1888. Mr. O'Connor was a successful farmer in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gehring are the parents of ten children: Sarah A., Ellen E., William F., Julius W., Charles E., Jessie M., Francis G., Harry F., George D. and Helen Julia.

LEMONT A. GATES, M. D., is a member of a family which has given several distinguished physicians and scholars to England and America. Dr. Lemont A. Gates, of Bridger, Mont., seems to have a sort of hereditary right to his profession. Nevertheless his skill and learning therein have been secured by arduous and intelligent efforts on his part. He was born at Brookfield, Mo., July 28, 1873, the son of Edward E. and Emma (Thurston) Gates, natives of New York and England, respectively. His grandfather came to America and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., where he was successfully engaged in the manufacture of candles until his death. His father removed to Missouri when he was a young man, and there engaged extensively in the manufacture of boots and shoes, where he is still living, secure in the esteem of the whole community.

The Doctor received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, and after leaving them went to Chicago and attended the Northwestern University (medical department), studying medicine under the tutelage of an uncle, Dr. E. H. Thurston, who had been an army physician. After remaining at the University one year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated with honors in 1898, afterward serving as assistant in the pathological and bacteriological departments, being demonstrator. On leaving this institution he went to Thermopolis, Wyo., and began the practice of his profession. He passed a year and a half there in successful practice and then came to Montana, locating at Bridger, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has also opened a drug store at Bridger, which is conducted under his personal supervision and carries a large stock of standard drugs and other merchandise as properly belongs to this line of trade.

A granduncle of the Doctor, Alfred Mercer, who graduated in medicine in England, came to America and practiced at Syracuse, N. Y., where he still resides. He was the founder of the medical department of the Syracuse University, and is now emeritus professor and lecturer in that department. He also has sons who are professors in the same institution. The Doctor was married December 25, 1899, to Miss Janet Mowry, a native of New York state. He is an Odd Fellow and has passed the chairs. He is regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his section of the state, stands high in social circles in his community, and has an influential voice in all matters of public interest.

H. A. NOTTINGHAM.—Born in Pocahontas county, W. Va., June 7, 1855, on the western slope of the Alleghanies, in the midst of the celebrated Pocahontas coal region, and reared with mountain and mining scenery all around him, it might not have been supposed that life in Montana would present much that was novel or unusual to Hilda Anderson Nottingham, the subject of this sketch, a well known and highly esteemed ranchman and cattleraiser of the Fort Benton neighborhood, Choteau county. And yet, so great is our country, and so various are its climates, pursuits and productions, that the same general physical conditions make necessary and exhibit so many widely different phases of life in different sections.

Mr. Nottingham's father, Henry Nottingham, was a thrifty farmer in Pocahontas county, of the mountain state cut from the bleeding side of the Old Dominion by the relentless sword of Civil war, where he was born and reared, and continued to till the soil until 1869, when he removed to Iowa, locating near Iconium in Monroe county, where he died in 1887. His mother, Martha (Wanless) Nottingham, was born in Bath county, W. Va., and died at their Iowa home in 1889, two years after her husband passed away.

Mr. Nottingham was educated at the Brush and Potts district schools in his native county, and assisted his father on the farm until 1870, when he came to Montana and spent nearly six years in cattleraising and teaming at Boulder, the teaming consisting mostly in hauling logs with a bull team. During this time he took the first cattle into the Musselshell country that were ever driven there, and for two summers trailed cattle to Cheyenne, Wyo. In the winter of 1876 he operated a trading post at the Big Bend of the Marias; and spent the summer of 1877 freighting from Fort Benton and vicinity. In the fall of that year he was at Cow island, where Gen. Miles was fighting the Indians. That fall and the next spring he moved his cattle from Boulder to Teton valley, and later to the Highwood country south of Benton. In the winter of 1878 he established a wood yard at the mouth of Arrow creek on the Missouri river, and for two years furnished wood to the boats on the river. In the meantime he located a ranch at Highwood Gap, which he sold in 1882. In 1880-81 he was on the cattle round-up in Choteau county; and in the summer of 1882 he located the ranch on which he now lives, taking it up as a squatter claim, and since purchasing other claims until he owns a present acreage of 1,500, besides leased lands and free ranges, all of which he devotes to raising cattle, horses and other live stock, and the grain and hay necessary for their maintenance.

Mr. Nottingham is a Democrat in politics, and in his county is prominent and influential in the organization and work of his party. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and finds much enjoyment in its meetings and the associations growing out of them. He was united in marriage in 1882, with Miss Ida Wareham, born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have three children: Ora Wesley, aged seventeen; Hilda Bernard, thirteen, and Mable Viola, eleven. His new home in the far northwest has yielded him an abundance of substantial prosperity, a position of consequence and weight among his fellows, and social environment and enjoyment of wide extent and a high order.

H. A. Nottingham

THOMAS D. GEARING.—One of the representative stock men of Cascade county is Mr. Gearing, who was born at Picton, province of Ontario, Canada, on May 30, 1860, of stanch old English lineage. His father, Collin Gearing, was born in England, from whence he came to Canada when a young man, locating at Picton, where he was engaged in merchandising until his death in May, 1891. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Barker, was born at Picton in 1834, where she was married in 1859, and where she still has her home.

Thomas D. Gearing attended school until he was fourteen and then was a clerk in his father's store for two years. The next five years he was employed on a farm of an uncle, near Picton, and, in 1881, came to Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to farming and lumbering until 1883. In this year he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and became a partner with J. C. McCuaig in herding sheep, which were "taken on shares" from Hon. Paris Gibson. This arrangement profitably continued from 1883 until 1886, when Messrs. Gearing and McCuaig took up both homestead and timber claims at Dry Forks, Choteau county, and engaged in sheepraising on an extensive scale, running from 3,000 to 8,000 head until 1892, when Mr. Gearing sold his interests to his partner. In 1883 also occurred the marriage of Mr. Gearing with Miss Ida S. Strum, who was born in Minnesota. They have two children, Grace and Mabel. That same year he went to Great Falls, where he was located three years, within which time he held the contract for furnishing stone for the central school building. In 1896 he took up a desert claim of 160 acres, on Deep creek, Cascade county, and to this he has since added 320 acres, and here he has since been successfully engaged in the sheep business, having an average run of 4,500 head. His ranch is well located and improved. In politics Mr. Gearing is a Republican.

JAMES GORDON is one of the prosperous ranchmen of Jefferson county, who began Montana life many years ago, in the primitive days of the territory as a miner. He is now located at Silver Star on a large and valuable property. He was born at River John, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, on June 6, 1826, the son of David and Mary (Prin) Gordon. The father was a native of Nova Scotia and the mother of Switzerland. To them were born four sons and seven daughters. James Gordon was educated in the public schools, but early manifested a desire for a sailor's life, and on leaving school he shipped before the mast.

"Going to Liverpool he returned to St. John, New Brunswick, then sailed to Grenock, Scotland, crossed the Atlantic again to Charleston, S. C., thence north to St. John. Joining the ship Clyde for London he there changed vessels for a return voyage. The Clyde had arrived at St. John before him and he sailed in her for Hull, England, went to London, from there took a voyage on the Mediterranean, landing at Trieste, Austria, returning at once to Chatham dock yards in England. From London he shipped for New Orleans, from which city he, then a master, took a packet to New York. Visiting New Brunswick he met a friend and joined him in a voyage in his new ship to Cardiff, Wales, from there taking coals to Liverpool. Then came a five-months voyage to San Francisco, arriving there on April 4, 1851. The crew deserting the vessel for the mines, Mr. Gordon took a run to the Hawaiian islands, returning to again take ship to East India via the Straits of Tamah to Burmah. In his three-months stay there he witnessed many cruelties of the natives in one of their uprisings, and on March 17, 1852, he sailed for England via the Cape of Good Hope, touching at St. Helena for water. Arriving at Falmouth, they had orders to go to London. After two months he went to Shields, Sweden, and to New York. On this voyage the vessel sprung a serious leak, and, sighting land, a vote was taken whether they should go to New York or make the nearest harbor. They took the latter course, putting in to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the ship was condemned. Going home for the winter, in the spring Mr. Gordon shipped for Boston, then to New York, and then on ship Invincible to San Francisco. This voyage lasted 110 days, and here Mr. Gordon quit the sea."

Mr. Gordon arrived at San Francisco in 1853, and remained two years there, most of the time being employed by the Pacific Mail Company. He then, for the first time, engaged in mining, going to Eureka, passing six years in that district with poor success. In 1861 he went to Portland, Ore., from there by steamer to Lewiston, going to Orofino mines, thence to Elk City, Idaho. Then he came to Montana, arriving at Florence on December 27, 1862. Here he passed the winter, and the next fall he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and on the way there suffered much from a lack of provisions. Later he went to Boise City, in 1863, and then engaged in mining in Alder gulch until 1868 with varying success. Mr. Gordon first engaged in general farming, an occupation in which he has found considerable profit, at Silver Star, in Madison county. Here he is largely interested in dairying and stockraising on a valuable ranch of 560 acres, usually wintering from 200 to 400 head of cattle in addition to other stock.

In 1865 Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Hannah Tuttle. Their four children are: Verina, William, James and Lucinda. For many years he has been a school trustee and once was elected county commissioner of Jefferson county, but resigned. Fraternally he is a Freemason. The detailed life of Mr. Gordon would be one of the most interesting among the Montana pioneers. He has followed elusive fortune on land and sea, and it is a strong testimonial to the possibilities of Montana that it was in this state he was destined to achieve a most pronounced success.

JOHN S. GORDON, when but five years old, left his native land in company with his parents and came to the United States. He was born at Kilraven, near Gatehouse, Scotland, October 4, 1874, and spent a small portion of his childhood amid the scenes of that picturesque region. His parents were John and Anna (St. Clair) Gordon, natives of Scotland, where the father was a farmer and iron founder. When he came to this country with his young family in 1879, he early secured employment in the Walter A. Wood mowing machine works, at Hoosac Falls, Mass., later representing the concern as agent in the Dakotas. In 1884 he came to Montana, and in 1885-87 was head farmer at the Blackfoot Indian agency, with headquarters at the old agency on Badger creek. Thereafter he was engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Depuyer for some months, and then went to Helena, where he was employed as head gardener at the Broadwater natatorium until 1889, when he was accidentally killed. His wife, to whom he was married in 1871, is still living, making her home in London, England.

Our subject came with his parents to Massachusetts in 1879, and after two years' residence at Hoosac Falls was sent to Canada for two years, and spent the next three following at his old home in Scotland. Returning to America in 1886 he located at Depuyer, Mont., and lived there four years, removing from there to Choteau in 1890. He secured a limited education in the public schools of Choteau. After leaving school in 1894 he taught school for two terms in Teton county, near Choteau, and for the following four years was bookkeeper for Joseph Hirshberg & Co., of Choteau. In the fall of 1900 he was the Republican candidate for treasurer of Teton county, and was triumphantly elected. Since his term began he has demonstrated excellent qualifications for the office and is discharging its duties with impartiality to the citizens and due regard to the interests of the county. Fraternally Mr. Gordon is allied with the order of Masons, being a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, and to Fidelity Chapter No. 18, of the Eastern Star, as well as being a member of Chevalier Lodge No. 12, K. of P. He is also a member of Cottonwood Camp No. 214, W. of the W. He was married October 4, 1899, at Choteau, to Miss Hattie Edgar, who was born at Schuyler, Neb., November 6, 1879. They have one child, an infant, named John Edgar. Mr. Gordon is a highly esteemed citizen of his neighborhood, and one of the influential public men of his county. He is yet young, and with his business capacity, his adaptability to public affairs, and the standing he has already secured in the regard of his people, has a very creditable and useful career before him.

ARTHUR V. GIBSON, one of the most progressive and broad-minded citizens of Basin, Jefferson county, Mont., was born in Richland county, Ill., on February 26, 1862. His father, Mason Gibson, was a native of West Virginia, who, when a young man, removed to Illinois and settled in Richland county, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Missouri and located in Cedar county, where he engaged in ranching and stockraising until 1885, when he settled in Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., where he remained until his death in 1887. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason Gibson ten children, five boys and five girls, A. V. being the fifth child. The mother of Mr. Gibson, previous to her marriage with Mason Gibson in 1833, was Miss Polly Ann Stanley, a native of Kentucky. Her father's name was Hutchison Stanley, who had removed from Kentucky to Richland county, Ill., where he was a farmer.

Arthur V. Gibson was educated in Missouri and in the public schools of Illinois. Returning to Missouri he assumed charge of the homestead, later removing to Montana where he engaged in freighting and the livery business, interspersing these occupations with mining. In nearly all of his business ventures Mr. Gibson has been generally successful. He was united in marriage with Orphia A. Fuson, daughter of Dr. Fuson, of Richland county, Ill., who practiced medicine in Richland county for thirty-five years and until his death. In this practice he was succeeded by his fourth son. The elder Dr. Fuson was the father of twelve children, four girls and eight boys, of whom Mrs. Arthur Gibson was the fifth child. Mr. Gibson and his wife were married June 15, 1893. Their family circle embraces two daughters, Bernice and Vivian. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. Politically he is a Republican and has ever manifested a lively interest in the various campaigns of his party. He is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Basin and by many others who are acquainted with him throughout the state. He is an excellent business man, exercising unusual sagacity and the best of judgment, and, being a gentleman of the highest character, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he is thrown either socially or in a business way.

THEODORE A. GRAY.—The owner of 1,000 acres of good ranch land and the lessee of 640 more, on which he raises an average crop of 200 tons of hay a year, besides large quantities of grain, and has a fine flock of sheep, Theodore A. Gray, of Philbrook, Fergus county, has the comfort of knowing that his prosperity is the result of his own thrift, industry and skill.

Mr. Gray first saw the light of day April 13, 1857, in Walworth county, Wis. His parents were Alexander and Tirzah Gray, natives of New York state, from which they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1844. There the father spent some years working at bricklaying, and the latter part of his life was a shoemaker. His death occurred January 15, 1870. The family consisted of six children, of whom Theodore was the eldest.

Theodore received little schooling, for he began to work on a farm at the age of thirteen, receiving $5 a month, but pleased his employer so that he was advanced from time to time until his wages were $20 per month. In 1876 he came to Montana, locating at Ten Mile gulch, where he was employed in ranch work by D. T. Goodell, at a salary of $45 per month until the spring of 1880, when he located his present ranch two miles west of Philbrook. When he took possession of it the buffaloes were still grazing on its borders. His claim was one that he pre-empted; he has added to it by purchase until it embraces 1,000 acres, and he has in addition a section of leased land. He utilizes all this in ranching and raising sheep, and is making a gratifying success of the business.

Mr. Gray is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, and takes great interest in the success and welfare of his party. He is much esteemed as a good "all around" man and citizen whom everybody respects.

ALEXANDER C. GREENE.—The great stockgrowing and agricultural industries in Montana have a worthy representative in the person of Mr. Greene, who is one of the leading and extensive factors in these lines in Fergus county, where he controls a large tract of valuable land and where he conducts his operations with marked ability and discrimination. Mr. Greene comes of stanch old Quaker stock, and is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He is prominent in local affairs and honored as one of the distinctively representative men of this section of the state. Such men lend dignity to a publication of this order and by consideration of their careers the work finds its most ample justification.

Alexander C. Greene claims the old Empire state of New York as the place of his nativity, having been born in West Almond, Allegany county, on the 25th of September, 1857, the son of Abram S. and Mary P. Greene, who were likewise born in the same state, where the respective families were established in an early day. Abram S. Greene devoted twenty years of his early manhood to the tanning and shoemaking business in Albany county, N. Y., but eventually engaged as a pioneer in the heavy forests of Allegany county and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, at which he continued until his death, which occurred at Byersville, West Sparta, N. Y., on the 7th of

March, 1901, in the fullness of years and honors. His devoted and cherished wife passed away in 1878 at the Byersville homestead, and they are survived by four children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Emily L., Theodore S., Alexander C. and Egbert R. The father was a prominent and influential member of the Republican party in his locality, where he was at various times incumbent of offices of public trust and responsibility, including those of justice of the peace, county assessor and county commissioner, in which last he served for several terms. He was a colonel in the New York militia, and for a time held a captain's commission in the Civil war. Both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and their lives were ever in harmony with the teachings of this noble organization.

Alexander C. Greene, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received excellent educational advantages, having secured preliminary discipline in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in the academy at Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., and thereafter completed a course in the Dansville Seminary. At the age of seventeen he put his scholastic acquirements to the practical test by engaging in pedagogic work, continuing to teach in his native state for seven years and then identifying himself with agricultural pursuits.

In 1886 Mr. Greene decided to cast in his fortunes with Montana, whose fame was beginning to spread abroad, made his way hither and located in the Judith basin, where he took up a pre-emption claim, to which he eventually added 360 acres adjoining, and he was successfully engaged in the raising of cattle for four years. In 1890 he located a homestead claim twelve miles west of Utica, Fergus county, and later secured desert land to the aggregate area of 200 acres. At the present his landed estate comprises 3,200 acres, of which 1,000 acres is available for cultivation. He controls other lands in this section, bringing his total acreage up to fully 6,000 acres. In 1889 Mr. Greene associated himself with Messrs. Charles H. Perrine and Burton C. White in the raising of sheep upon an extensive scale, first as Perrine, Greene & White, and later as the Buffalo Creek Sheep Company. This company now exists. Mr. Greene, however, sold his stock in the company on the 12th of April, 1900, to Mr. White, but he has since individually continued operations in the same line. He now has extensive sheep interests, raising a high grade of animals in this line, as he does also of cattle and horses. He has a distinctive capacity for affairs of breadth and importance, and his discrimination and excellent management have resulted in success unequivocal in character and which places him among the leading ranchmen of the state.

As a stalwart Republican Mr. Greene takes an active and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, while he is prominent in the local councils of his party and in all that tends to conserve the best interests of his section of the commonwealth. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, of Lewistown, Hiram Chapter No. 30, also of Lewistown, and he has passed the chivalric degrees in Black Eagle Commandery of Knights Templar at Great Falls. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. On October 29, 1900, Mr. Greene was appointed postmaster of the newly-created postoffice of Greene, Fergus county.

At Nunda, N. Y., on the 25th of September, 1876, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Perrine, of West Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., a daughter of James and Elizabeth Perrine. (See sketch of Charles H. Perrine on another page.) Mr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of five children, namely: Mildred, Archie, Ralph (deceased), Hattie (deceased), and James. Mr. and Mrs. Greene and their children have the sincere friendship of the community and merit this tribute in a compilation which gives representation to the honored citizens of Montana.

CHARLES H. GREGORY was born in Broome county, N. Y., May 27, 1861, the son of George L. and Eliza E. (Rikard) Gregory, natives of that state. The Gregory family came from England in Colonial times and settled in New England. The Rikards were of German ancestry. George L. Gregory made New York his home and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when he was but twenty-seven years old. The family, consisting of the widow and three sons, remained on the homestead, and Charles secured his education in the schools of his native county. In

1881 he left home and spent one summer in Minnesota, removing from there to Illinois where he engaged in railroading for a year and then returned to New York. He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Carrie E. Wrigley, a native of Lackawanna county, Pa., and daughter of A. and Mary E. (Chase) Wrigley, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have five children: Floyd E., Harry W., Florence M., Charles A. and Helen M. After his marriage Mr. Gregory remained in New York state in the vicinity of Deposit, holding many positions of trust in his home town and county for a few years, and then removed with his family to Lincoln, Neb., where he was employed for two years in the supply department of the Burlington Railroad Company. He then became timber foreman for J. H. McShane & Co., occupying that position for three years, at the end of which he came to Montana and located in Carbon county, on Clark's Fork, four miles southeast of Gebo. After living there for a time he sold the ranch, took up his residence in Gebo and engaged in mercantile business and was also postmaster for three years, when he sold his interests in the town and located on his present ranch, having purchased the Indians' rights. The land is all under irrigation and is well adapted to the business of farming and stockraising. He has a fine property in a very choice location, and is a progressive, enterprising and intelligent farmer, and is a useful and highly esteemed citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, and has rendered good service to his community in various ways. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and in the fall of 1900 was elected to the legislature as one of the representatives of his county. His course in the legislature was highly commended and redounded greatly to the advantage of his constituents.

HERMAN W. GRUNWALDT, secretary and treasurer of the American Brewing and Malting Company of Great Falls, and a prominent resident of that city, first came to Montana in 1895. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on April 13, 1867, the son of Henry and Emily (Behling) Grunwaldt, both natives of Prussia. The father was born on May 24, 1834, and the mother on February 5, 1828. Henry Grunwaldt came to the United States in 1857 and located on a farm near Milwaukee. He followed this occupation for several years, and finally platted the property, which was adjacent to the city, into city lots, which sold rapidly, and is now retired from business in Milwaukee.

Herman W. Grunwaldt was reared in Milwaukee, received here his elementary education in the public schools, and the high school from which he graduated. At the age of seventeen he became connected with the shoe manufacturing company of Beals, Torry & Co., with whom he remained two years. He then went with Geuder & Paeschlet, leading manufacturers of tinware, and with this prominent firm he remained nearly nine years, principally engaged in office work. In 1895 Mr. Grunwaldt came to Great Falls, and was one of the organizers of the American Brewing and Malting Company, of which a history is given in another portion of this work. He was chosen secretary and treasurer, which position he has held ever since.

At Milwaukee in 1891 Mr. Grunwaldt was married to Miss Helen Lambrecht. They have no children. Mr. Grunwaldt has three brothers, Otto, Gustave and Emil, all farmers on valuable properties in the environments of Milwaukee. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Grunwaldt are with the Republican party, in which he is an influential worker. He is not a member of any fraternal society. He is highly respected by all the numerous friends with whom he has been brought into connection, either in a business or social way.

WILLIAM GRILLS, a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Great Falls, who is recognized as one of its capable and enterprising business men, is a native of Canada, born on a farm near Toronto, on July 23, 1867. His father, William Grills, born in England, emigrated to Canada when a young man, and was engaged in agriculture near Toronto until his death, which occurred in 1871, when William was but four years of age. Although thus deprived of the care of a father, his widowed mother accorded him the most solicitous attention. Her maiden name was Hannah English, and she is of Irish extraction, and now residing in Manitoba, Canada, at a venerable age.

William Grills remained on the home farm until he had reached his legal majority, having received the educational advantages of the public schools of Toronto. In 1888 he came to "the states," locating near Langdon, N. D., where, for three years he conducted a large wheat farm on shares. In the spring of 1891 he came to Great Falls, working in various restaurants for three years, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business, so that he was amply fortified for this enterprise when, in 1894, he opened the Palace restaurant on First avenue, south, which he successfully conducted for four years, when, selling it, he purchased a half interest in the Progress restaurant, which is most eligibly located in Second street, and the operation of this popular resort has been conducted under the firm name of Grills & Gardner. They exercise great care in catering to a discriminating patronage, and their place holds marked prestige for the excellence of its service.

In politics Mr. Grills is a stalwart Democrat, and has always manifested a lively and active interest in local public affairs. In 1897 he was elected to represent the Second ward on the board of aldermen, and was chosen as his own successor in the city council at the election of 1899, and again he was chosen to succeed himself for the third term in April, 1901. Mr. Grills was a charter member of Progress Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and he enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles, and is a recognized factor in the business life of the city of his home. On December 31, 1895, in Great Falls, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grills and Miss Annie King, whose parents are of Irish lineage, with their home at Fountain, Minn.

HENRY GROVER.—It is much to the credit of a man to win from his friends and neighbors a complimentary nickname, which by common acceptance is indicative of his character and standing among them. There is oftentimes more in such a sobriquet sincerely applied and fairly earned, than could be otherwise expressed in paragraphs or pages. It is so in the case of "Honest" Henry Grover, of Hamilton, one of the most enterprising and progressive fruitgrowers and farmers of the Bitter Root valley. Mr. Grover was born on February 5, 1853, at Ogden, Utah, the son of Jared and Eveline (Riddle) Grover, natives of Iowa and Tennessee. He was the first born of eight children and received his early education in the public schools of Nevada, supplementing this with a hard and trying experience as a cowboy for ten years in that state and eastern California, after which he teamed and freighted for five years in the same locality. In 1882 he came to Montana and settled in the Bitter Root valley, three miles northwest of Hamilton, where he has since resided continuously except three years when he was running a stage.

Mr. Grover has a fine farm of 160 acres, a beautiful and comfortable home, and one of the best orchards in this section of the country. It consists of twenty acres planted with choice fruit trees, which are now in good bearing condition and yield annually large crops of the best fruit produced in the state. He ships its products to all sections of the northern belt of the United States and southern belt of Canada, and realizes handsome profits. In political fealty Mr. Grover is a Democrat and in fraternal relations a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he holds the rank of past master workman and been three times the representative to the grand lodge. He was married on December 12, 1874, at Big Pine, Cal., to Miss Mary E. McMurry, daughter of J. W. and Matilda McMurry, her father being a prominent farmer and merchant of that place. They have had seven children, of whom but these four are living, Inez M., Alvie M., Leland V. and Loretta. Mr. Grover has lived among this people one-fifth of a century and has so demeaned himself that now there is not one but does him reverence. His home is everybody's fireside who comes as a guest; his wife is the priestess of the house and the almoner of a generous but judicious charity to those in need and the center of a refined social circle; his children are the light of his home and the delight of his numerous friends. His life is passing profitably in usefulness to his kind, his community, his state and his country.

THOMAS HALL, one of the early pioneers and most successful stockraisers and ranchmen of Boulder valley, Jefferson county, was born in Swanington, Leicestershire, England, on May 21, 1845, the son of Thomas Hall, of the same nativity. Emigrating to the United States in 1866, he came almost directly to Boulder valley, this state. Until he came Mr. Hall had no adequate idea of the vastness of the territory, the possibilities and the manifold advantages of the new country to which he had turned his face. Neither had he a conception of its difficulties and dangers. To say that he has used the former wisely and met the latter courageously and triumphantly is but small praise of the excellent qualities of mind and heart possessed by him. On the boat coming up the Missouri river he had a very distinguished companion, Col. C. A. Broadwater, who was then making his first trip into the country in which he was destined to play so conspicuous a part. On arriving Mr. Hall entered the service of the Diamond R Company, with whom he remained one year. He then moved on to Silver Bow creek where he engaged in placer mining. At the time he paid his initial visit to Butte, the town consisted of but six small cabins and two saloons, and, as the expression was then, they had a "dead man every morning for breakfast." He worked during the winter of 1867-8 at the Cable mine in Deer Lodge county.

In 1868 Mr. Hall returned to England, where in the fall of 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Limm, a native of Hucknell, Nottinghamshire, in that country, and it was not until 1876 that Mr. and Mrs. Hall returned to the United States, and to Boulder valley, where he took up government land, about one mile from Boulder. Here he has since made his home, successfully following ranching. Five children have been born to them, Jane, Willis and Andrew in England, Allie and Laura in Montana. Mr. Hall has had many interesting and some thrilling experiences in Montana, among which may be noted that he dug the first grave made for a white man in the Boulder valley, that of John Carris who met his death by accident; that he ran one of the first tunnels made in Butte for Capt. Wall, and that he was at Fort Benton the day on which Gov. Meagher was supposed to have jumped off the boat and drowned. It will be seen from the foregoing that the story of Mr. Hall's life is a tale of two countries and that he has lived under two flags. Still, there is today no more patriotic American in every sense of the word than Thomas Hall. He has always taken a deep interest in church and temperance work, and is recognized as a man of earnest convictions and the strictest probity. Financially he has been eminently successful, and is regarded by all who know him as a citizen of progressive ideas and broad views.

VAN HENDERLIDER, who was among the earlier settlers of Cascade county, and well known as an enterprising and successful stockgrower, was born in Jackson county, Ind., March 11, 1840. He is the son of Martin and Rachael Henderlider, natives of Kentucky. The father was devoted to agricultural pursuits and removed from Kentucky to Indiana as early as 1828. He lost his wife, the mother of our subject, on March 19, 1866, and was himself called from earth on January 1, 1873. Both parents were earnest and devout members of the Methodist church. Politically his active sympathies were with the Democratic party, he never failing to cast his vote for the candidates of his party.

Van Henderlider received an excellent education in the common schools, supplemented by two terms at the Heartsville University, of Indiana. Until he was twenty-six years of age he remained with his parents, his father having given him when he arrived at the age of eighteen an interest in the homestead. Having passed two years in travel Mr. Henderlider located in Neosha county, Kansas, where he was engaged in general farming until 1876. Owing to the continual annual raids of grasshoppers he suffered a total loss of crops, and in company with Mr. J. C. Bundy he removed to Colorado and, with fair success, followed the business of freighting. He then came to Montana and settled at a place known as Pig's Eye basin, Fergus county, at the headwaters of Judith river, but in July, 1883, he located at the mouth of Government coulee, remaining until 1886, when he removed to "Never-sweat coulee," where he at present resides. Since 1886 he has devoted his entire time to the cattle industry in which he has been eminently successful. In his politics he is a Populist.

J. C. Bundy, the partner of Mr. Henderlider, has been actively engaged in the cattle business since 1881; the two now have a herd of 300 head on a range of 2,320 acres, including leased lands. It is situated eighteen miles southeast of Belt, is largely devoted to the cattle industry and slightly to the cultivation of wheat, oats and hay. Mr. Bundy, unlike his partner, is a Democrat, as he says "until he dies."

LEONARD HERBOLSHEIMER, of Cascade county, residing near Eden, is a young man who has been quite successful in the stock business in that locality, and now owns a fine ranch of 640 acres. He was born at Bavaria, Germany, on April 9, 1865. His parents were Moritz and Elizabeth (Geim) Herbolsheimer, both natives of Bavaria, where the father was a shoemaker. In 1876 his wife, the mother of Leonard, died and in 1877 he remarried with Miss Mary Casinger. Leonard H. Herbolsheimer attended school in Bavaria until he was fifteen years of age. He seriously objected to his father's intention of teaching him shoemaking, and in July, 1881, the family emigrated to the United States. They located at Marysville, Kan., where they engaged in farming until 1887, and Leonard also was engaged in the manufacture of sausage.

At the age of twenty-three years, Mr. Herbolsheimer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Meisenbach in 1888, daughter of Caroline and Edward Meisenbach, of whom a sketch appears on another page. Of their seven children three are dead, John, Elsie and Moritz. The four living are Minnie, Alma, Edna and George. In 1889 Mr. Herbolsheimer removed to Great Falls, where he again engaged in the sausage business, which he continued three years and during this time he took up pre-emption and tree claims of 160 acres each, of which he cultivated five acres of the pre-emption and ten of the tree claim, later he purchased 160 acres, and took up a homestead claim in 1893, and now has ninety acres under cultivation, producing phenomenal crops.

WECKFORD MORGAN.—The beautiful Gallatin valley is peopled by many of the pioneer settlers of Montana, and Mr. Morgan is one of its numerous prosperous representatives. He was born in Vermillion county, Ill., October, 1837, the son of Josiah and Susan (Hoskins) Morgan, natives of the Old Dominion, where the ancestral families flourished for many generations. Uriah Morgan, grandfather of our subject, was an active participant in the war of 1812, and a lineal descendant of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame; also Gen. John Morgan, famous for his raids during the Civil war. As a young man Josiah Morgan removed to Illinois, becoming one of her early pioneers, but in 1849 he removed to Iowa, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1866. He left four sons and three daughters, of whom six are now living.

Weckford, son of Josiah Morgan, received his educational training in Iowa, devoted his attention to farming until 1863, and at the age of twenty-six set forth for Montana, the then western frontier. The long and toilsome overland trip was made memorable by its hardships, but no serious trouble occurred with the Indians, though the red men did succeed in running off a number of horses. Mr. Morgan arrived in Bannack in July, 1863, remaining a few days, and then engaged in putting up hay for William Ennis. One month later he went to the great placer mining camp in Alder gulch, engaged in mining until the fall of the following year, and then started on the overland trip for his old home in Iowa. At that time road agents were plentiful, and a sharp lookout for those desperadoes was necessary. Reaching Iowa in safety he remained until the following summer, when he returned to Montana and engaged in ranching at the conflux of Beaver creek and the Missouri river for two years, and then made the trip down the Missouri river from Fort Benton to Iowa, where his marriage was soon afterward solemnized and where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming until 1881. But the many attractions of Montana again lured him within her borders. Coming to Bozeman, he there purchased of Robert Barnett a tract of land on Flathead creek to which he has added until his present ranch property comprises 720 acres. He conducts farming operations upon an extensive scale, devoting his attention principally to wheat. The ranch has the best of permanent improvements, and the progressive methods which Mr. Morgan has pursued in carrying on his agricultural enterprise in this favored section of the state have been attended with gratifying success and made him one of the substantial men of Gallatin county. His farm is located six miles south of the hamlet of Gallop, his postoffice address. In addition to his attractive farm dwelling Mr. Morgan has a fine residence property in Bozeman, where the family pass the winters, and the children are afforded superior educational advantages. In politics our subject exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and for many years has been a member of the school board, taking a deep interest in educational work and all other worthy and legitimate objects which tend to advance the interests of the community.

In Iowa, on December 12, 1867, Mr. Morgan

Kickford Morgan

was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Morgan, a native of Wheeling, Wood county, born May 8, 1848, the daughter of Oliver and Roann (Springer) Morgan, both natives of Virginia, as were also her paternal grandfather and great-grandfather—David Morgan and Zachariah Morgan. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Bertha, the wife of Perry Knowlton, a successful young ranchman of Gallatin valley; Oliver Perry, a resident of Bozeman; Joseph and Gertrude, who remain at the parental home; Emile, wife of Charles Cameron, and Herbert and Zadock, at home. Joseph, the second son, was a member of Company C, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Kessler, was in active service in the Philippines, and participant in twenty-nine engagements with the insurgents, receiving his honorable discharge at San Francisco, October 17, 1899.

WILLIAM J. JACKSON.—The subject of this review, now one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Fergus county, has passed practically his entire life in America, since his parents emigrated from Ireland to Canada within the year of his birth, the date of his nativity being August 4, 1842. His parents, George and Elizabeth Jackson, were likewise born in Ireland, whence they came with their family to Canada, where they have ever since resided, the former having devoted his attention for many years to carpenter work, in which his efforts were attended with a due measure of success. He is now retired from active business. His political sympathies are in accord with the Liberal party, and he and his wife have long been members of the Presbyterian church. Of their nine children two are deceased, Sarah and Maggie, those surviving are George, William J., Mary, Catherine, Jane, Emerson, Nelson and James.

William J. Jackson was reared and educated in Canada, where he assisted his father until he had attained his twenty-third year, when he engaged in farming until January, 1891, when he came to Montana, with whose industrial life he has since been identified. He at once became a resident of Fergus county, his first place of location having been at Ubet. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Philbrook, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres and devoted his attention to farming and sheepgrowing for two years, during which time he was associated in the sheep industry with Fred R. Warren. In 1893 Mr. Jackson purchased eighty acres, located one and one-half miles west of Utica of B. Gray, and later bought 800 acres on Sage cree while he also controls 1,560 acres of rented land. He raises large crops and high-grade cattle, having now a herd of about 500 head. From 1898 until 1901 Mr. Jackson also conducted a meat business in Utica, which he sold to Isaac F. David. His ranching enterprise is conducted under the title of W. J. Jackson & Sons, and his sons have shown themselves to be able and honorable young business men, valuable co-adjutors of their father. In his political adherency Mr. Jackson is identified with the grand old Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is held in high esteem in each, as he is also in all the relations of life. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church.

On the 25th of January, 1864, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dalyish, who was born in Canada, the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Dalyish, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland. The father is a successful farmer of Canada, a supporter of the Liberal party, a member of the Presbyterian church and identified with the Society of Orangemen. His wife died in 1886, and was survived by seven children: Agnes, Lucy, Grace, John, Robert, Emily and Jane. Mary, Anna, Elizabeth and Sarah are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of nine children, namely: William J., Jr., Peter, Howard, Edward, Clinton, Elizabeth, Grace, Mary and Lucy. The family home is one of attractive order and here a genial hospitality is dispensed.

RICHMOND A. JELLISON.—Born and reared in the lumber woods of Maine, and compelled by the conditions of his family to bear his portion of the labor incident to providing a livelihood therefor as soon as he was able to be of use, which was when he was ten years old, the subject of this review was able to secure but little scholastic training, and was obliged to rely mainly on the lessons of experience in contact with the busy world for what he has learned.

He was born in Hancock county, Me., December 9, 1854, the son of Reuben and Eliza Jellison, also natives of Maine, where the father was engaged in lumbering and farming. He was prominent in his locality, and actively connected with public affairs in a local way, serving his county in the state legislature and taking a leading part in the community. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom only five are living, and of these Richmond is the youngest.

Richmond A. Jellison remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then spent six years learning and working at the carpenter's trade in his native state, and in 1881 came to Montana, locating first at Fort Benton, later at Sand Coulee, and still later at White Sulphur Springs, working at his trade at each place. In the meantime he had secured by homesteading and purchase a ranch of 860 acres and engaged in raising horses. Of his land 250 acres are under cultivation, and yield annually abundant crops. The ranch is located a mile and a half east of Philbrook, and is in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Jellison was united in marriage Christmas day, 1886, to a lady of the same name, Miss Moira Jellison, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary E. Jellison, all natives of Hancock county, Me., and emigrants from that state to Montana, where her father is now a successful rancher. Eight children have blessed their marriage: Aura, Geneva, Irving, Agnes, Dianthia, Lee, Schuyler and Colin, all of whom abide with them in their pleasant home. In political relations Mr. Jellison is a Republican, and among the fraternal orders he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JENIZEN BROTHERS.—This title refers to and includes a family of four brothers, well known to the sheep and cattle trade and the traveling public on account of their business enterprise, progressive methods and their unstinted and gracious hospitality. They are Edward M., Charles V., Albert and William C. They are the sons of Michael and Regina (Schultz) Jenizen, the former a native of Nanci, France, and the latter of Sarbricken, Germany. Their grandfather Jenizen was a captain in the gend'armes on the border in Alsace-Lorraine. He had previously been a member of Napoleon's army and received his appointment to this post through meritorious service. Their grandfather Schultz immigrated to America in 1848, having been engaged in the rebellion in Germany just prior to that time. He located in Pittsburg, having in his possession a piano, which was one of the first seen in that city and was exhibited as such at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. On his farm near the city a portion of the Carnegie works at Homestead are now located. Michael Jenizen, father of the brothers, came to America in 1847. He was employed as heater at the rolling mills at Sligo, a mile south of Pittsburg, for twenty-two years. He was industrious and frugal, and by judicious investments in real estate grew rich. He had property at Homestead which he sold in 1866 for $16,000, and also owned fifteen city lots in Braddock's field, opposite Homestead. After selling his Homestead property he removed to LaSalle, Ill., and there erected a glass factory. But owing to the difficulty of securing coal he changed his base to Peru, where he erected another. These were the first glass works in Illinois except a bottle factory in Chicago. His venture proved unprofitable and he returned to Pittsburg in 1869. He sold his lots in Braddock and opened a dry goods store on the south side in Pittsburg. Four years later the financial panic compelled him to suspend and he returned to his trade for a livelihood. In 1879 he came to Montana, located on the Musselshell twenty miles east of Harlowton and engaged in raising cattle and sheep until his death in 1888 at the age of seventy-four. His family consisted of eight children. The four sons were born at Pittsburg: Edward M., Charles V. and Albert were educated at the LaSalle (Ill.) Academy, Charles V. finishing in Chicago and at Pittsburg. They all remained with their father except Edward M., who came to Montana in 1874 and engaged in ranching and later in mining, and then for two years was with Col. DeLacey and Mr. Kellogg on a surveying expedition. When the rest of the family arrived, in 1879, they all located on the ranch now occupied by Edward and Albert, and conducted it under the firm name of E. M. Jenizen & Bros. After six or seven years of united effort the father and William C. withdrew from the partnership and removed to Careless creek, where they started a sheep ranch, Edward and Albert having purchased their interest in the homestead. This is a fine and well improved ranch of more than 25,000 acres, all fenced in, of which 2,500 acres are irrigated and under cultivation. They have some 12,000 sheep, 1,300 cattle, and 100 Norman horses of superior quality. The ranch is a stopping place for all travelers, and all are welcomed with genuine and courtly hospitality.

Edward M. Jenizen was born at Pittsburg, Pa., March 15, 1857, and began there his education, which was finished at LaSalle, Ill. He was married in June, 1889, to Miss Louise Jenizen, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1892, leaving one child, Nicholas Edward. His second marriage, which occurred in June, 1898, was to Mrs. Catherine McGregor, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and daughter of John Hickey, a prominent dairyman of that city. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Albert Jenizen was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in January, 1855, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He came to Montana in 1877 and joined his brother Edward.

Charles V. Jenizen was born at Pittsburg, Pa., April 14, 1853, and was educated at LaSalle (Ill.) Academy, in Chicago, and at Pittsburg. He was married in July, 1873, to Miss Caroline Bender, of Pittsburg. Their children are: Albert, deceased; Regina, deceased; Edward, Joseph, Robert, Carrie and Alice.

William C. Jenizen, who is in business on his own account, was born in LaSalle, Ill., in 1868, and was educated in Pittsburg, Pa. Having sold his ranch property on the Musselshell and Careless creeks, where he and his father were in business together until the death of the former, he is taking a course in assaying and kindred subjects through the International School of Correspondence, of Scranton, Pa. He has yet, however, a band of 12,000 sheep which he has out on shares. He is a gentleman of superior intelligence, much reading and reflection, and on all subjects relating to sheep and cattle is considered a reliable authority throughout a large territory.

The old cabin in which the Jenizens first found a home in Montana is still standing on their ranch, and is occupied. It was originally a fort, being on a trail crossed by the Crows and Piegans on their way to Fort Benton Indian agency. The portholes are stopped up, and what was once a warlike defense is now a peaceful habitation. It must be said, however, that the Indians never molested the Jenizens, but always acted well toward them. The residence of the brothers is an artistic log building, elegantly furnished and comfortable in every sense. They are themselves a credit to the community, a benefit to the county and state, and a benefaction to mankind.

EDWIN N. JOHNSON.—Located nine miles north of Wolf creek, Mont., is the handsome property of one who has led a life of strange vicissitudes and adventure. It is the home of Edwin N. Johnson, who was born in Rock Island county, Ill., on July 25, 1835, the son of Moses and Katherine A. Johnson. The father was a native of New Jersey, the mother of Switzerland. In early life Moses Johnson followed shoemaking, but later was a successful farmer. Both himself and wife were members of the United Brethren church and politically he was a Republican. The father died in May, 1871, his wife surviving him until 1899. Edwin Johnson received the benefits of education in common schools until he was twelve years of age, when he was hired out at farm work for $7.00 a month and board. Two years later he decided to make a living for himself, and went to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1856. Here he worked one year on a farm for $16 a month, saved money and began peddling among the Sioux, buying brass rings, beads, knives, etc., which he traded for furs at a handsome profit. In this business he continued three months, clearing $800. At one time he traded an old shotgun to an Indian for a musket. It was a hard bargain for the Indian, and he took a shot at Mr. Johnson, who chased him into the river, but the Indian swam through floating ice to the other shore in safety. Once with sixty other men Mr. Johnson killed nineteen hostile Indians. While on their trail they discovered five white children, ranging in age from six weeks to eighteen months, with their brains battered out and nine men and women with their heads split open.

Drawing $900 from the bank Mr. Johnson journeyed down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers from Sioux City to St. Louis and New Orleans. Thence he made the return trip by steamer to Cincinnati, and near there secured employment on a farm. Three months later he went to Chicago, visited friends and relatives, then crossing into Michigan he located at Grand Rapids, but returned to Rock Island, Ill., where he was for five years engaged in farming. He enlisted in 1862 and remained with the Union army two years before being regularly mustered into service. During that time he experienced much hard fighting and endured many privations. Following the "Morgan raid" he served as guard over that dashing Confederate general. He obtained a furlough of six weeks and was taken ill at Rock Island, and on his recovery rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Following a sharp fight at Pine Bluff in which 700 prisoners were captured, his regiment there went into winter quarters. At the close of the war he returned to Bloomington, Ill., where he was mustered out of the service. He engaged in farming in Illinois for fifteen years, and removed to Iowa where he farmed successfully for nine years, and for eight years later he resided in Richardson county, Neb. Mr. Johnson came to Montana overland in 1878 with two teams, the trip lasting two months. Shortly afterwards he located at Craig, where he rented fifty acres of land. Subsequently he removed to his present ranch, a homestead claim of 160 acres, where he is now profitably engaged in stock raising. On October 3, 1861, he was married to Miss Susanna Tennis, born in Valparaiso, Ind. She is the daughter of William and Delia Tennis, the mother a native of Tennessee, and the father of Kentucky. They were members of the United Brethren church, and died, the father in 1861, the mother in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, George T. They are members of the Presbyterian church and are greatly respected.

GEORGE JOHNSON, whose fine stock ranch is located eight miles south of the city of Deer Lodge, in the beautiful valley of the same name, is one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of this section, and through his own efforts has attained a success worthy the name in Montana, where has been his home for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Johnson was born in Denmark on April 5, 1856, the son of Christian and Annie (Jorgenson) Johnson, also natives of Denmark, where the father, who devoted his active life to the vocation of a carpenter, still maintains his home, his wife having passed away in 1858, when her son George was but two years of age. He subsequently married Mary Nelson, and both are living at the old home in Denmark.

George Johnson was reared in his native land to the age of fifteen years with liberal educational advantages. He then left his home and set forth for America. He landed in Quebec, Canada, and thence proceeded directly to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where, and in Omaha, he passed two years. He had devoted one year to carpenter work with his father in Denmark, and engaged in this line after coming to the west. In the summer of 1873 Mr. Johnson came to Montana, and he has never had cause to regret his choice. His location was first in the Scott Hotel at Deer Lodge, and after eighteen months employment here he was engaged at the McBurney House. In the spring of 1875 he became connected with ranching, working for wages until the fall of 1876, when he filed claim on 160 acres of government land, now a portion of his present fine landed estate, and soon afterward purchased forty acres of unimproved railroad land contiguous to his original homestead. Mr. Johnson then purchased a house which stood four miles south of Deer Lodge and moved it to his farm, upon which he at once began to make improvements, showing great discrimination in them and during the years intervening he has accomplished much through his energy and progressive methods.

His ranch now comprises 415 acres, all well improved, while the original primitive dwelling has been replaced by a fine two-story brick residence, of attractive design and equipped with modern conveniences. Mr. Johnson devotes his attention especially to the raising of cattle and sheep, having usually about 100 head of cattle, while at the time of this writing he is associated with his brother in the ownership of a band of 2,500 sheep. Mr. Johnson came to this county with no capital but his ability, and he has become one of the representative stockgrowers of this valley entirely through his own industry and well directed efforts. His postoffice address is Racetrack, the office being located two miles south of his residence. In politics Mr. Johnson is a stalwart Republican, though in local affairs he is independent of strict party lines, voting for suitable men and measures. He has served seven years as justice of the peace. In religious faith Mr. Johnson and his family are members of the Morrisite church. On July 1, 1876, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Josephine V. Oleson, a native of

Wyoming, the daughter of Ole and Anna Oleson, who emigrated from Denmark to America in 1860. Mrs. Olson died in Wyoming in 1862, and then the family lived for a time in Idaho, whence Mr. Oleson finally removed to that part of Montana now Powell county, where he died in June, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have nine children, Mary, William, Lillie, Olga, Ruby, Emma Louise, Vonnie and Inez.

J HUMPHREY JOHNSON, M. D.—The youngest of nine children of Rev. Leonard and Harriet N. (Hatch) Johnson, all of whom have rendered good service to their country in civil or military life, Dr. J. Humphrey Johnson is true to the traditions of his family and the training he received in having lived an upright, useful life and made the most of his opportunities. He was born at Binghamton, N. Y., August 7, 1850, where his father, an eminent Presbyterian preacher and a native of Vermont, died in 1858. His mother, also a native of Vermont, died in 1881. The Hatch family first settled in America in 1635, near where Falmouth, Mass., now stands. One of the descendants was Capt. Zephaniah Hatch, of Connecticut, who in the early part of the eighteenth century was a master mariner and engaged in the West India trade. Timothy, the head of Mrs. Johnson's branch of the family, was born in 1757. He entered the Colonial army at the age of nineteen, and took part in the battle of White Plains, where he was taken prisoner, and was thereafter confined in the Bridewell prison at New York. The Doctor had four brothers in the Union army during the Civil war. The oldest, L. M. Johnson, was a surgeon with the rank of major; G. M. T. was a member of the First New Jersey Cavalry, under Gen. Kirkpatrick; Joseph M. was a captain, and William E. was a member of the Twenty-seventh New York, participated in thirteen engagements and received a medal for personal bravery at the battle of Antietam. Two others were professional men: Charles H., a practicing physician, and Uriel C., an attorney at law.

Dr. Johnson received his scholastic training in the schools of Binghamton, N. Y. He was then appointed deputy clerk of Broome county, holding the position for nine years, after which he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1879. He returned to Binghamton and entered upon the practice of his profession, and was elected coroner, but after serving four years resigned, going to Oregon, and upon his return continued practicing in Binghamton and Lebanon, N. Y., when he came to Montana in 1891, locating at Red Lodge, where he practiced until 1899, and then removed to Bridger to accept the position of physician of the mines. He has been active in politics as a Democrat and in the fall of 1898 was elected as a member of the Sixth legislature of Montana. He is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. On February 17, 1874, he was married to Miss Catherine M. Brown, of Binghamton, a daughter of Charles M. Brown, of that place. They have three children: Mary M., now Mrs. S. H. Gledden, of Minneapolis, Anna A. and Joseph Hatch.

PETER JOHNSON.—Among those who have come from the far northland to cast in their lot with Montana, and who have here attained success through their own well directed efforts, is Mr. Johnson, who is one of the prominent and influential farmers and stockgrowers of Powell county, his postoffice address being Racetrack. Mr. Johnson was born in Denmark on November 5, 1848, the son of Christian and Annie (Jorgenson) Johnson, both of whom were born in the same fair land, where the father still maintains his home, the mother being deceased. Peter Johnson was reared upon the homestead farm in his native land, and there received his early educational discipline. He acquired the trade of carpenter under the effective direction of his father, who had followed this and farming for many years.

In 1866, when in his eighteenth year, Mr. Johnson came to America with a number of other Danes from the same vicinity, and his success in the new world shows that he is the possessor of those sturdy characteristics of the Danish race which make recruits from that land most welcome in the American republic. Landing in New York, Mr. Johnson thence proceeded to Oshkosh, Wis., where he arrived without sufficient money to buy a meal and was entirely among strangers. His sturdy integrity and self-reliance stood him well in this emergency, and, though unable to speak English, he showed himself so ready to undertake any legitimate work that came to hand that he was soon able to find profitable employment at his trade. Within two and one-half years, such had been his industry and economy that he was enabled to return to Denmark for the one who had been waiting and hoping and biding the time when he should come to her and repledge their mutual faith. There he was married, on December 24, 1868, to Miss Hannah Jensen, the daughter of Jens and Bodel (Hansen) Rasmussen, who in later years emigrated to America, where they passed the residue of their lives. Mr. Johnson returned with his bride in the spring of 1869, locating at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he followed his trade until June, 1872, when he located at Warm Springs, Deer Lodge county, Mont.

Here he turned his attention to farming, and he also erected the flouring mill at Warm Springs shortly after his arrival. Within a year Mr. Johnson purchased 160 acres in Deer Lodge county, now in Powell county. He took up his residence on his ranch, which was entirely unimproved, being new bench land, and he has since made there the best of permanent improvements, erecting a fine residence and other requisite buildings and bringing the place under a high state of cultivation. He now has 200 acres of excellent farming land, much of it seeded to clover and alfalfa, and the place is devoted principally to the raising of cattle of excellent grade. He usually has about 100 head of cattle, and is also associated with his brother George in the sheep business, running an average of 2,500 head. He has shown marked enterprise and business sagacity, and is held in high esteem as one of its representative citizens. He gives his support to the Republican party and its principles. To Mr. Johnson and his wife ten children have been born; two of the number, Annie and James, are deceased, the others being: Annie (2d), William, George, Almer, Hiram, Eva, Waldmer and Edward.

REUBEN JOHNSTON, one of the successful and prosperous ranchmen of Broadwater county, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., on March 1, 1845, the son of Richard and Abi (Pearson) Johnston, both natives of Allegany county, where they were married and to them were born three sons and three daughters. All the sons served in the Civil war, two of them losing their lives, John dying while a member of a New York regiment, and Ubert killed while serving in an Iowa regiment of cavalry. The father, a farmer, removed his family in 1855 to Rock county, Wis., where he still continued farming, developing a fine estate from the prairie wilderness. Reuben Johnston enlisted on January 15, 1862, in the regular army under Col. Pitcher, at Janesville, Wis. He first went to Harper's Ferry, and was employed in provost duty. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and those of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and, having served courageously and efficiently through the war, on January 15, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Wilmington, Del. Following this he served one year as under sheriff and jailor of the Rock county, Wis., jail.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Johnson started for Montana, a fellow traveler with John C. Pickering, one of the prominent Montana pioneers, and the overland trip was long, dangerous and eventful. Arriving at Virginia City, Mont., in the last of July, he remained until the spring of 1867, engaged in mining with fair success, but the stampede to Salmon river carried him with it. There, however, he remained only a month, but went on to Diamond City, and stayed there until spring, with unflattering success. Mr. Johnston then made his permanent home in Missouri valley, homesteading a ranch on Clear creek, on which he is now pleasantly located, surrounded by all the comforts possible to a ranchman's life, and extensively and profitably engaged in fruit growing, having some 1,500 bearing apple trees, 200 prune and a large number of cherry, plum and other fruit trees. He also raises large quantities of strawberries and raspberries and grows heavy crops of alfalfa.

Mr. Johnston was united in marriage in Rock county, Wis., to Miss Annie Earl, born on July 31, 1847. She is the daughter of Thomas Earl, a native of near Glasgow, Scotland. Coming to the United States in 1832 he settled in Kentucky, where he followed his trade of wheelwright. Here he married Miss Mary Ann Waters, and in 1846 removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he made his permanent home and engaged in farming. Two of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are living, Herbert Earl and Florence, a teacher. Lella, May, Fred and Viola are dead. Herbert Earl Johnston was educated in the public schools and Northern Indiana Business College, at Valparaiso. Subsequently he taught school for two years, and then engaged in business at Winston, Mont., where he is now in trade and also postmaster. On January 11, 1899, he married with Miss Henrietta Durnen, a native of Montana, and daughter of E. P. Durnen. Politically Reuben Johnston has affiliated with the Republican party. In its various campaigns he takes an active interest and is an influential worker, while for a number of years he was school trustee and clerk. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen and Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Degree of Honor. The Montana life of this early territorial pioneer has been eminently successful. He is a man of broad, progressive views, sound business judgment and upright character.

FRED. JORDAN.—Born in the great metropolis of the country June 9, 1849, and reared and educated in that center of civilization, business and culture until he was twelve years old, Fred. Jordan has seen many phases of life and of human nature, had many thrilling adventures and interesting experiences, and faithfully discharged his duties in many lines of useful activity.

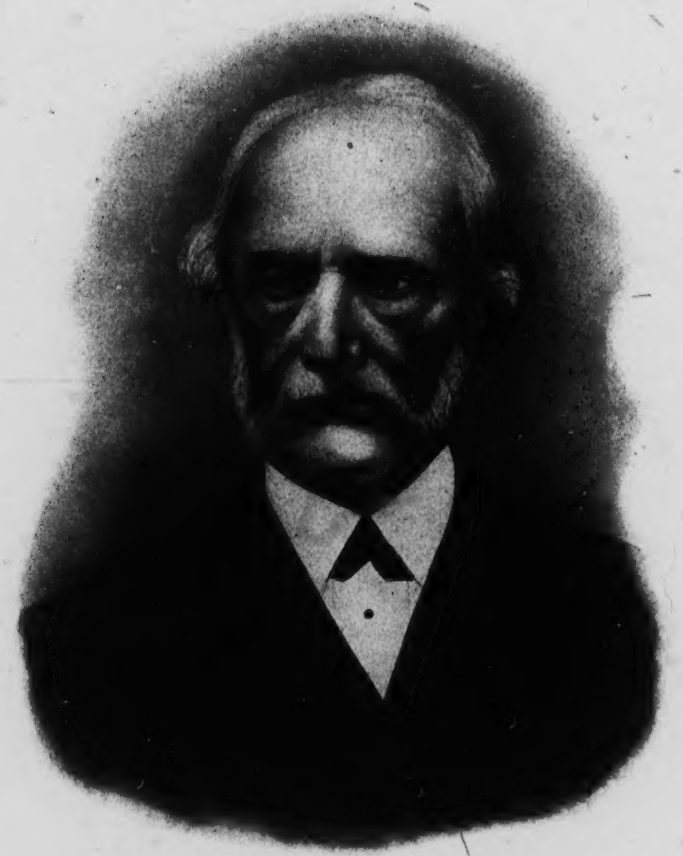
Mr. Jordan's parents, Henry and Sophia Jordan, were natives of Germany, and immigrated to New York city when they were young. The father followed in that city his trade of metal spinner, and after a life of usefulness and credit died there January 1, 1876; the mother preceded him to the grave some fourteen years, having died in 1862. Mr. Jordan attended the public schools of New York until 1861, and was then sent to live with a Dr. Uhl, near LaCrosse, Wis. In 1866, he enlisted in the Fourth United States Infantry, and was stationed for a month at Newport, Ky., and then at Fort Sedgwick, Neb., until 1867. From there he was transferred to Fort Laramie, Wyo., where he remained until 1871, when he was discharged from the service. In 1873 he engaged in freighting from Cheyenne to Laramie, Sidney, and Red Cloud, Neb., and the Spotted Tail agency. In 1875 he sold his outfit and the next year drove a team of cattle for a freighting firm from Red Cloud to Spotted Tail, but before the end of the year went into the employ of Messrs. Yates & Brown who had the contract for supplying hay to the government at Fort Custer. In the winter of 1877 he made a trip to Cheyenne, taking what were supposed to be the remains of Gen. Custer, found on the scene of the massacre, which were shipped to Maine. During the next two years he was prospecting in the Black Hills and hunting in the Gallatin valley. In the spring of 1880 he was on the Musselshell round-up, and the rest of that year was in the employ of the Davis, Hauser, Stewart Cattle Company, until near its close, when he became an employe of the Diamond R Freighting Company, with which he remained continuously for fourteen years. In 1894 he took up a ranch in the Bull Hook basin, near Havre, and was there engaged in raising stock until the spring of 1900, when he sold the entire property to Mr. Frederick Schwartz. Since then he has been living at Havre, giving his attention in various ways to public affairs and the general welfare of the community. He is a Democrat in politics, ardently interested in the success of his party, but not an active partisan in the sense of concerning himself particularly with the control of party work or seeking favors at the hands of the organization. Mr. Jordan is energetic in business, broad of view in matters of general interest, entertaining in social relations, and firmly established in the confidence and esteem of those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HARRISON JORDAN, one of Montana's prosperous ranchers and general farmers, resides in a beautiful modern residence in Pleasant Valley, Jefferson county, Mont. He was born in that portion of southern Illinois called Egypt, on March 17, 1825, and is the son of William F. and Isabelle (Painter) Jordan, both natives of Kentucky. They married in Illinois and there engaged in farming until 1847, when they came to Pleasantville, Iowa, where the father continued agriculture until his death. The maternal grandfather emigrated from Germany, while the Jordans are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Harrison Jordan passed his boyhood days in Illinois, removing in 1847 with his father's family to Pleasantville, Iowa, a town surveyed and platted by his brother Wesley. In 1846 three of the Jordan brothers enlisted in Company A, First Illinois Volunteers, for service in Mexico under Capt. James D. Morgan and Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista. After a few weeks passed at Alton, their place of rendezvous, they went to San Antonio, Tex. Their first engagement with the Mexican troops was at the battle of Buena Vista. After the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and was mustered out at Quincy.

Mr. Jordan then went to Iowa and remained there, teaching school and serving as clerk of the board of county commissioners until the winter of 1851-2, and as town agent he laid out the town of Indianola, in Warren county. In the winter of 1851-2 he went to California by the Isthmus of Panama. He there engaged in dairying until the spring of 1855, then came back to Iowa and for seven years was engaged in merchandising. Disposing of this in 1862 he went to Colorado, crossing the plains with mule teams. He there engaged in the dairy business for a year and again went to California, going by mule team, and remaining for a time at Carson City, Nev. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Jordan came back to Montana, bringing a carefully-selected stock of merchandise for miners. He arrived at Alder gulch on July 17, 1864, and started a store. The venture, however, was not successful, and he removed in 1866 to Fish creek, where he engaged in ranching and dairying. Here was his home for thirty-two years until 1898; for the latter part of the time he engaged in stockraising. In 1898 he disposed of his holdings and removed to his present home in Pleasant Valley.

The political affiliations of Mr. Jordan are with the Democratic party, in whose interests he is a hard worker and influential. In the sessions of the Montana territorial legislature of 1866 and 1872 he served as a member, and in 1874 he was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Jefferson county. For the past thirty years he has been a notary public, and for many years a school trustee. Fraternally he has passed the chairs of his Odd Fellows' lodge, and in 1850 he was made a Mason, in which order he was advanced to the Royal Arch degree in 1855. On November 28, 1850, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Tuttle, of Mansfield, Ohio, born on February 14, 1836. She is the daughter of David Tuttle, of Long Island, N. Y., and Lucinda (Cornwall) Tuttle, a native of Canada. When quite young David Tuttle removed with his father from New York to Ohio, later to Indiana, and still later to Iowa. In the last state they remained for some time and then, with Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, came to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have six children: Celeste Grace, now Mrs. W. W. McCall; Violet Josephine, now Mrs. Reese Wampler, residing in Pony; Perneca Etta, now Mrs. Arthur Phelps; Ida Isabel, now Mrs. F. A. Riggin; Walter Marion, now residing in Helena, as pastor of the First Christian church, and Jasper O. On November 28, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan celebrated their golden wedding, which was attended by four children, a number of grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The general health of each of the excellent couple is good, and Mrs. Jordan is still able to read small type without glasses. At present they afford every indication of living to celebrate their diamond wedding. Probably no people in the state have more or warmer friends. Their home is an old-timer's home, where the latchstring hangs out, and where honesty, integrity and rectitude crown the results of well-spent lives.

MAJ. JAMES B. CAMPBELL.—The history of Montana covers little over a third of a century, yet it is full of high examples of noble manhood and womanhood with deeds that stir the blood and furnish themes of ennobling interest and lofty character. None of these is more suggestive and interesting than the life story of the late Maj. James Blackstone Campbell, of old Gallatin City. He was born and passed his early life in Maury county, Tenn., his birth occurring on October 15, 1799. In 1825 he made his home at Vandalia, Ill., and being well qualified for any business, he was soon appointed clerk in the auditor's office, then held by Col. E. E. Berry. About 1831 he married Miss Sarah A. Kain, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Carlyle, Ill., and, removing to the northeastern part of the state, became one of the enterprising business men of the then little village of Chicago. He was a genial, generous and captivating gentleman, and readily won the friendship of his associates. He was also sagacious and fortunate in his investments, and was soon recognized as a very successful operator in real estate and as one of the rich men of the town. Later through generous endorsements for friends he lost heavily and became financially embarrassed. Not disheartened, however, he sought new fields of enterprise in the farther west, for whose rough and hazardous



Aged 73 Years

Major D B Campbell

Aged 62 Years

S. A. Campbell

life he was well fitted by nature and training. He was fully six feet tall and well built, and was an amateur athlete of note, having the reputation of being able to outrun, outwrestle and outfight anything he came in contact with. He was also an accomplished violinist, and had other graceful and attractive attainments. In 1852 he removed with his wife, two sons and five daughters to Missouri, where he remained ten years and, in 1862, brought part of his family overland to Montana, leaving the two younger children in a Missouri school.

The trip was made with teams of horses, and the Major brought with him some cattle which took prizes at the first Helena fair. The Indians were very troublesome and one night they stole all the horses of the party. The night before a good looking stranger rode up to their camp and spent the night. He left at daybreak, and when their horses were stolen they thought he had something to do with the theft and it became known later that he was the notorious George Ives, afterwards hanged by the Vigilantes. The Major and his party arrived at Bannack on July 20, 1863, and after temporarily stopping in a number of places, he finally located at Gallatin, and took up a ranch across the river, where he resided until his death on January 3, 1873. Mrs. Campbell was a most estimable lady, beautiful in form and features, and is lovingly remembered by the numerous beneficiaries of her bounty, that was never withheld from any person in need who came within her knowledge. She died on March 13, 1875.

Their youngest daughter, Miss Fannie Campbell, now generally considered the first woman in Montana to take up a homestead in her own name, was one of the two children left in Missouri. She and her sister, Anna, joined the Montana portion of the family in 1865, making the trip up the Missouri to Fort Benton, their father meeting them 200 miles below the fort. While on the way the steamer on which they were traveling sank at De Soto, and she was obliged to wait a week for another boat. Later this boat got on a sand bar and while the men were looking for the channel the Indians captured one of them and two others were shot. Miss Campbell, at her father's death, took charge of the homestead and continued to manage that and her own ranch which adjoined it, until a few years ago, when she sold it and bought the Joe Wilson ranch, on which she at present resides, and raises numbers of fine stock. In 1897 she had a serious fire in her outbuildings, including the large historic stable in which the first United States court in Montana was held. She also has a piano which was brought into the valley in 1866, and is yet a remarkable sweet-toned instrument. Miss Campbell has, as a member of her family, Samuel Weir, who came across the plains with her father, and has seen the pleasures, the vicissitudes, the varieties and the strange experiences of pioneer life. Among the events of strange interest which he distinctly remembers was the hanging of Jack Gallagher, Boone Helm, Hayes Lyons, George Parish and Clubfoot George by the Vigilantes. It was a thrilling incident and he remembers all the details with remarkable distinctness.

The life of Maj. Campbell and his family was well epitomized in the following tribute from the pen of Right Reverend Bishop Tuttle:

"In December, 1867, when I was chaplain of the house of representatives of the Montana legislature, I first met James Gallagher, who was a member of that body. He had married Helen, daughter of Maj. Campbell, and she passed part of the winter in Virginia City where the legislature was sitting. On December 8, in the hall on Jackson street in which we were holding religious services, I baptized Cornelia and James, two of the Gallagher children. I remember well Mr. Gallagher's intelligence and philosophical imperturbability. On July 8, 1868, I made my first visit to Gallatin City, and held services in Maj. Campbell's cabin, and there on that date baptized Donnie Shafer, an adult, and Fannie Campbell Dunbar and Susetta Rosaline, a young Indian girl. At this time I first met Mrs. Campbell. Strength of character and sweetness of nature were wonderfully blended in her. A lady in every sense of the word, a Christian of holy and humble devotion, a glad and generous minister of hospitality, with a queenly dignity to her friends and all benighted wayfarers, she was withal a motherly helper of unfailing kindness and wonderful efficiency to all around her, far and near. Gentle of touch, sympathizing in soul, skilled in nursing, almost expert in medicine and surgery, she was an angel of mercy and succor to all. Her active, untiring and loving unselfishness and helpfulness caused her to be warmly and gratefully loved by all who knew or heard of her. For several years I stopped at the Campbell cabin on my journeys. Mrs. Campbell was always good and kind to me and it is a pleasure to me to drop this tear of grateful remembrance to her memory. The Major was kind and generous, but bold and fiery, with a loving admiration for his wife that was really chivalrous devotion and reverence. Gurdon Campbell, the son, who kept the store at "The City," had been injured in infancy, a slight deformity of neck and spine was resultant. But he was a most intelligent man and highly educated. It was a pleasure and a profit to converse with him and evoke the treasures that were stored in his well-disciplined mind and memory. Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Dunbar and Fannie Campbell were the three daughters. They all inherited the strength and sweetness of character of their mother, and the standard of society for the entire Gallatin valley was elevated and purified by their presence. The vigor, impetuosity and forcefulness of Maj. Campbell; the gentleness, grace and sufficient helpfulness of Mrs. Campbell; the superior ability and accomplishments of Gurdon Campbell; the patience and philosophy of Judge Gallagher; the cheery industry of Frank Dunbar; the culture and refinement of the three daughters; and the happy and buoyant lives of the Gallagher and the Dunbar children in the days of their early childhood, how the picture, sweet and strong and gracious, comes over me now, softened in the light and memories of thirty-four years. Ah, how the years do fly, and the loved friends disappear. Daniel S. Tuttle. St. Louis, Mo., November 18, 1901."

JAMES E. KANOUSE, one of the representative business men of Broadwater county, is a pioneer of Montana. Prior to locating in this section of the west he rendered valiant service in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Kanouse is a native of Woodstock, N. J., where he was born on December 18, 1845, the son of Jacob A. Kanouse, a native of New York. The father removed with his family to McLean county, Ill., in 1855, locating in Lexington, where our subject continued his studies in the public schools until the outbreak of the war, when he promptly gave evidence of his patriotism by going to Peoria and there enlisting as a member of Company D, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and forthwith went to the front with his regiment, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Tenn., and all the minor cavalry engagements in which the regiment took part up to his final muster out, December 19, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., as sergeant of Company D. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1865 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nancy Ballard. He and his wife joined his father and with several others started for Montana, organizing a train at Omaha, and thence coming up the north side of the North Platte river. At Big Horn they were joined by another train, and soon afterward had trouble with the Indians, who stampeded and run off the mules of one of the trains. The party then built a fort and awaited the arrival of ox teams from Bozeman. After the teams arrived they continued their journey to Bozeman, where the company disbanded. Mr. Kanouse remained in Bozeman and vicinity until the spring of 1867, devoting his attention to farming, and then removed to Virginia City, where for several months he acted as agent for the A. J. Oliver Overland Express & Stage Line. He then located in New York gulch, where his father had secured some mining properties. They prospected the same with poor success, expending both time and money without any material returns. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Kanouse removed to Deep creek, where he effected the purchase of the ranch of W. Burris, in Missouri valley. Here he has since been extensively engaged in the raising of livestock, his home ranch being well improved and located three miles south of Townsend, his postoffice address. In company with J. R. Marks Mr. Kanouse also engaged in opening mines in the Duck creek and Park districts, and has also devoted considerable attention to the freighting business since 1868. Mr. Kanouse is a man of business ability, and his well-directed and progressive methods have given him prestige as one of the leading business men of his county. He is one of the interested principals in the Townsend Mercantile Company, and is president of the State Bank of Townsend. Mr. Kanouse has always manifested a lively interest in all that concerns the progress and material prosperity of the state. He was a member of the constitutional convention which formulated the present constitution of Montana. Politically his support is given to the Democratic party, and was elected to represent his county in the Eleventh assembly of the territorial legislature. He was admitted to the bar of Montana in 1882, but has never given his attention to the active practice of the law as a vocation. Fraternally he is identified with Knights of Pythias and the Order of Pendo, in the former of which he passed all the official chairs. He has one son and two daughters: Charles, Alice and Clara.

J P. KEARNS, cashier of the State Bank of Townsend, and nephew of Hon. W. E. Tierney, was born at Benton, Wis., on December 29, 1871, the son of James Kearns, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1848, where he engaged in the grocery business for a number of years, dying in 1893. J. P. Kearns was educated in the public schools of Benton and Bayless Business College in Dubuque, Iowa. Returning to his Wisconsin home he passed some years with his father and later himself and brother, Samuel J. Kearns, took their father's business, which they successfully conducted, at the same time engaging in farming.

J. P. Kearns was postmaster of Benton from 1893 to 1897, and remained in business with his brother until the spring of 1899, when he removed to Montana, leaving considerable real estate in Wisconsin, but selling his interest in the grocery to his brother, who still conducts it.

Mr. Kearns came to Townsend in the spring of 1899, purchased a home and in June of that year established the State Bank of Townsend, he being one of the corporators and a stockholder. He has ably filled the position of cashier from the organization of the bank, and through his financial ability has added to the pronounced success of this solid financial institution. On November 7, 1894, Mr. Kearns was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Curley, a native of Galena, Ill., a daughter of A. B. Curley. They have two children, Mary Kathryn and John Claire.

MARTHA A. KEARNS.—It is gratifying to note the conspicuous position which women hold in educational work in Montana, and the precedence which is theirs can not but prove an object lesson to those older commonwealths where such privileges are largely denied them. Determinate executive capacity, indefatigable effort and a deep and unwavering interest have characterized their work here, and the result has been manifest progress of the schools. Mrs. Kearns, who is superintendent of public schools in Cascade county, with her home in Great Falls, is a native of Westernport on the Potomac river, Maryland, where she was born on May 20, 1872. Her father, A. P. McAnelly, is a native of the Emerald Isle, who, coming to the United States in 1840, located on a large plantation near Westernport, which he conducted for many years. In 1877 he removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he leased coal mines from the Fort Dodge Coal Company, successfully operating them until 1885, when he was for five years in the mercantile business at Angus. From Angus Mr. McAnelly removed to Montana in 1889, and he is now living retired, in Belt. Mr. McAnelly married Miss Agnes Coleman, also born in Ireland, though reared and educated in Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of twenty she came to the United States, living first in Pennsylvania and then in Maryland, where her marriage to Mr. McAnelly was solemnized in 1858 at Westernport. She has been the cherished companion of her husband for more than two score years and is now sixty-five years of age, her husband having attained that of seventy-seven years.

Martha A. (McAnelly) Kearns was excellently educated in the public schools of Fort Dodge, the high school at Angus, Iowa, and at the Drake University at Des Moines, and continued her special technical studies in the normal school at Fremont, Neb. She had engaged in pedagogic work while yet a student, and after leaving college she continued it, meeting with exceptional success. She gave one year of educational service in Iowa and five years at Red Lodge, Mont., and during this time she was for two years superintendent of schools of Carbon county. From Red Lodge Mrs. Kearns came to Belt, Cascade county, where she was a valued teacher for one year and she was in the midst of her appreciated labors here when, in 1900, she was elected county superintendent of schools of Cascade county on the Democratic ticket. For this position she is eminently qualified, not only from her high educational standpoint, but also from her possession of those highly desirable elements of success, marked executive ability and definite experience. The important educational work of Cascade county is certain to be greatly advanced in her effective tenure of office. She is popular with the teachers, and has their hearty co-operation in her plans. In a fraternal way Mrs. Kearns is identified at Belt with Methbette Circle of the Women of Woodcraft. On June 17, 1887, Miss Martha A. McAnelly was united in marriage at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to James Kearns, who was associated with her father in the coal business, and four months after their marriage Mr. Kearns was summoned to those activities that have no weariness.

FLAVIUS J. KEENE.—Among the pioneer farmers and stockgrowers of Montana is Mr. Keene, an honored citizen of Broadwater county, where he has resided on one ranch for more than a third of a century. His birth occurred in Loudoun county, Va., in 1838. His father, Newton Keene, and grandfather, John Keene, were extensive planters in the Old Dominion. The mother of F. J. Keene was in girlhood Elizabeth Dulin, and she too was a Virginian, being the daughter of John Dulin, in recognition of whose services in the war of 1812 the government issued a warrant for 160 acres of land in Missouri. Mr. Keene removed to Missouri in 1859, and was engaged in farming in St. Charles county until the Civil war. On September 5, 1861, in response to Jackson's first call, he enlisted in the First Missouri (Confederate) Volunteers for six months at Lexington.

He duly received an honorable discharge, and did not re-enlist, because he was physically unable to pass the examination. He returned to Missouri, took the oath of allegiance in May, 1862, and resumed farming, which he continued about two years, disposing of his interests in March, 1865, and soon afterward starting for Montana. He took the steamer for Atchison, Kans., the day after the assassination of President Lincoln, and from Atchison he came overland with a four-horse team, not being molested by the Indians, though trains ahead of and following his party had great trouble with the Indians. Passing through Virginia City, Mr. Keene went to the Missouri river and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, the nucleus of his present home, and here he has resided engaged in farming and stockgrowing, being successful in his efforts and having made excellent improvements on his property, which is located ten miles from the village of Townsend.

Mr. Keene is a strong supporter of the Democratic, party and before the erection of Broadwater county served three years as a county commissioner of Meagher county. He held the office of school trustee for a number of years and at the present time he is stock commissioner of his county, this being his second term of office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. On October 2, 1862, Mr. Keene married with Miss Harriet B. Davis, born in Virginia, on September 21, 1841, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jett) Davis, likewise Virginians. The father was a miller, and operated a large flouring mill in Loudoun county, Va. His death occurred in 1849, and that of his widow in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Keene have had eight children, Hattie died in Missouri; Thomas J. died in 1887; Mary Laura (wife of E. L. Lee, who has charge of the ranch and stock of Mr. Keene) is the mother of six children, Hattie, Annie Laura, Flavius O., Eugene L., Jr., Gertrude and Jesse W.; Emma May, wife of Joseph H. Lourie, a successful ranchman on Sheep creek; Anna L., wife of Morris L. Duckett, who died, leaving one daughter, Lulu M.; Elizabeth D.; Alpha J., wife of Frank Ball, who has been for two years in charge of the public schools at Globe, Ariz. (they have one son, Howard T.), and Elva Mabel.

BISHOP B. KELLEY, M. D., is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born February 28, 1846, the son of John and Charity (Beeson) Kelley, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Virginia. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was John Kelley, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle and located in Connecticut, whence, after his marriage, he removed to eastern Ohio, becoming one of the pioneers of that state and for many years was engaged in the furniture business at New Lisbon. His son and namesake was reared and educated in Ohio, and made his home in Hancock county, where the Doctor was born, while his early business life was successfully devoted to contracting and building. His death occurred in 1870, and his widow died in 1895. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living.

Bishop Kelley is indebted to the public schools of Nebraska for his education, his parents having removed to that state in 1857, locating in Douglas county and there devoted his attention to farming and stockraising. The Doctor continued his educational work in the high school at Columbus, Neb., and then began the work of preparing himself for the profession upon which he had fixed his choice. He matriculated in the celebrated Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1870, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after his graduation he located in Grand Island, Neb., where he was a successful practitioner for six years. The gold excitement in the Black

Hills, however, proved sufficiently alluring to cause him to join the stampede to that section in 1876, where he engaged for six years in the practice of his profession, but also was interested in several unsuccessful mining enterprises. In 1882 Dr. Kelley came to Billings, Mont., and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1888, when he made another trip to the Black Hills, joined in various stampedes of gold-seekers and remained in that locality for four years, two of which he acted as physician and surgeon for the Cambria Coal Company, near New Castle. He then entered into contract practice for one year with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in connection with the construction of the line from the Black Hills to Sheridan, Wyo., remaining in Sheridan about eighteen months. In 1894 the Doctor returned to Billings, resumed his practice and superintended operations on a farm he had purchased near the city, but in 1897 he came to Red Lodge, where he now controls a representative practice.

In politics Dr. Kelley gives his support to the Republican party. While a resident of Yellowstone county he served for a number of years as coroner; was elected to the same office in Carbon county in 1898 and chosen as his own successor in 1900, being coroner at the present time. In 1899 he was appointed county physician. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. On December 14, 1888, Dr. Kelley was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Burt, who was born in Manchester, England, the daughter of John Davis. One son was born to her first marriage—Charles J. Burt, now engaged in mining at Austin, twelve miles west of Helena. The Doctor and Mrs. Kelley have no children.

C J. KENCK, one of the leading ranchmen and stockdealers of Broadwater county, was born in Baden, Germany, on October 1, 1858, and came with his parents to the United States when he was thirteen. He was the son of George J. and Martelaine (Herd) Kenck, both natives of Baden, which had been the family home for generations. The family immigrated to this country, landing on May 1, 1872, and came immediately to Montana, locating in Beaver Creek valley, and on the ranch now occupied by C. J. Kenck. In the family there were two sons and three daughters. In January, 1893, the father and mother removed to San Diego county, Cal. Mr. Kenck continuing on the ranch, purchased 160 acres of land from Isaac Hall, preempted 160 acres, and under the timber culture law acquired another quarter section. He then bought 160 acres of his father and also the Tony ranch. This increased his landed estate to 800 acres.

Here he has engaged profitably in stockraising and general farming, usually wintering between 150 and 200 head of cattle. On November 20, 1890, Mr. Kenck was married to Miss Tracey Leophold, daughter of George Leophold, of Baden, Germany. The ceremony was performed in the United States. For seventeen years Mr. Kenck has been clerk of the school district in which he resides, a position he has capably and creditably filled. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen and the Odd Fellows, of which he is treasurer of Lodge No. 18, of Winston. Mr. Kenck is highly esteemed in the community in which he resides, and is a man of sound business judgment, safe and conservative in his views. His financial and social success are due to sterling qualities of head and heart, and he is enterprising, broad-minded and progressive.

WILLIAM J. KENNEDY, one of the enterprising business men of Great Falls, was born near Oquawka, Ill., on January 28, 1863. He is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Marble) Kennedy, both natives of Knox county, Ohio. The father was born in 1841 and came to Illinois when he was twenty and settled at Rosetta, where he was engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business until his death in July, 1897. The mother was born in 1844 and is now residing at Belt, Mont. There were three brothers and two sisters. Two of the sons, Walter and Benjamin, are at Belt. The former is manager and one of the proprietors of the Belt Hardware Company. Benjamin Kennedy is associated with the Belt Coal Company. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers were born in Ohio, where the first died. The other came to Rosetta, Ill., in 1864, and is also deceased.

The early days of William J. Kennedy were passed in Oquawka, Ill., and here he was educated in the public schools. At the age of nineteen years, in 1881, he left his native town for the far west. After he arrived at Fort Benton in the same year, he located there and remained four years engaged in the meat business. In the spring of 1885 he came to Great Falls. Here he was engaged with the Murphy-McClay Company, in the hardware business for three years. In 1888 he succeeded Dodd & Kennedy, butchers, which he merged in 1890 with the Great Falls Meat Company, and remained with the company until 1895. In 1896 Mr. Kennedy established the Cascade Soap Company for the manufacture and wholesaling of soap, and this and the one at Helena are the only two in the state. The company is doing a most profitable business and the outlook for the future is prosperous. In 1892, at Anoka, Minn., Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Winnifred Goss, of that place. They have a bright little daughter, Ruth. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat, although he manifests no active part in political manipulations. In local affairs he invariably takes the position of a patriotic citizen who has at heart the municipal welfare of the community in which he resides. He is not connected with any secret society.

WILLIAM F. KESTER, who is prominently identified with one of the leading industrial enterprises in the state, as vice-president of the Montana Implement Company, of Great Falls, is one of the progressive young business men of the city, and he has here attained a notable success. He comes of German stock, although he was born in Preble county, Ohio, on December 8, 1865. His father, Henry Kester, came to America from Germany when a young man, locating at Eaton, Ohio, where he followed the cooper's trade, but from 1872 until 1884 he was manufacturing carriages in that place, where his death occurred in 1889 at the age of sixty years. He married Wilhelmina Kester, who was born in Germany, who came to the United States in early womanhood, their marriage being solemnized soon after her arrrival. She still maintains her home in Eaton, Ohio.

William F. Kester attended the public and the high schools of Eaton until he was sixteen years of age, when he engaged in farm work for two years, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of carriagesmith in his father's shops, becoming a skilled workman. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Kester came to Helena, Mont., and entered the employ of the Weisenhorn Carriage Company, for whom he worked until the winter of 1889, when he returned to Eaton, Ohio, to settle his father's estate, remaining there about eighteen months, after which he resumed his position with the Weisenhorn Company, with whom he continued until 1892. In the fall of that year he came to Great Falls, and was one of the four partners who established the Great Falls Carriage Works. In the spring of 1898 this firm was consolidated with the J. H. McKnight Company, and the enterprise incorporated as the Montana Implement Company.

Mr. Kester is the vice-president and general manager of the company, the president being T. L. Martin, of Helena. Under Mr. Kester's effective and discriminating direction the company has advanced to a foremost position among the industries of like nature in the state, and its affairs have been signally prospered. Mr. Kester exercises his right of franchise in the various elections, but takes no active part in politics. Fraternally he is identified with Queen City Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., at Helena, and the encampment at Great Falls, while he is also connected with Kenbrae Castle No. 201, R. H., at Great Falls. On December 8, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kester and Miss Estella Wantz, of Midcanon, Cascade county, she being a daughter of James Wantz, an extensive and influential stockraiser of that place.

JOSEPH KIRSCHER, one of the leading ranchmen of Broadwater county, in the Missouri valley, near Townsend, is an early pioneer, and, in 1864, while coming on the long westward journey he found it necessary to fight hostile Indians who disputed his advance. He was born in Erie, Erie county, Pa., on May 3, 1840, the son of Peter Kirscher, a scion of an old French family, his ancestors coming from France about 1800. Peter Kirscher with his wife and twelve children settled in Polk county, Iowa, in the spring of 1853. Here they developed a fine estate and the old farm has since been regarded as the family homestead. On May 10, 1864, Joseph Kirscher left Iowa for Montana with his brother Peter and his brother-in-law, William Miehle and wife. Their outfit consisted of three yokes of oxen, wagon, provisions and the customary outfitting for the settlement of a pioneer state. Other parties joined them on the way for company and for protection against the Indians. One of the party, a man of wide experience in a plainsman's work, was chosen as captain of the expedition and when the company had attained a sufficient size the journey was commenced in military fashion.

Although Indians were frequently seen it was some time before they gave material trouble. The party did not travel on Sunday, and on Sunday morning they found that quite a number of their horses had been stampeded. A number of men started in search of them, continuing the search all the morning. Shortly after eating dinner an alarm was raised that Indians were making a raid on their stock. The Indians were driven off but not until they had speared a number of cattle. Retiring to a high hill the Indians watched the men who had gone in search of the stolen horses until they saw that their help was needed by their companions and went to their aid. After a number of shots were exchanged, the Indians retreated. One Indian at least was killed, but none of the whites were injured. Sentinels were thereafter stationed and no more trouble was given.

Mr. Kirscher's first location in Montana was at Virginia City. In the spring of 1865 he went to Last Chance gulch, and from the spring of 1866 he prospected with poor success for some eighteen months. Having a brother on Missouri creek Mr. Kirscher visited him through the winter of 1867 and spring of 1868, and the summer of 1868 he passed in ranching with his brother-in-law on Beaver creek. In 1868 his brother sold out and they engaged in freighting. Relinquishing this enterprise in the fall of 1869, the next spring he and his brothers Peter, Jacob and Anthony, located a ranch and worked it in partnership until the fall of 1873 when Joseph and Peter bought their brothers' interests and conducted the ranch until 1883, Peter then going to the Deep creek ranch, leaving Joseph sole proprietor. Here he remained in prosperous circumstances and in 1888 he added to his estate by purchasing the valuable Daugett ranch, on which he has since resided, and working both ranches with excellent success. In 1883 Mr. Kirscher married Miss Mary Holst, a native of Denmark. She came to America in 1881, making the voyage without escort. They have two sons, Louis Maron and William Guy.

STEPHEN H. KNOWLES, one of the prosperous ranchmen and enterprising business men of Boulder valley, Jefferson county, came to Montana in 1883. He was born at Augusta, Me., on November 3, 1854, and comes of an old Colonial family, his ancestors on both sides serving in the Revolution. He is the son of John and Sarah Ann (Wade) Knowles, the former of whom was born at Redfield, Me., on May 6, 1816. On May 6, 1844, he was married to Sarah Ann Wade, who was born at Augusta, Me., on August 28, 1825. The father died August 12, 1899, while the mother is still living. The paternal grandfather, John Knowles, was born in New Hampshire in 1782. He married Miss Betsey Powell and died in Bath, Me. The great-grandfather, Jonathan Knowles, took an active part in the war of the Revolution. He was a tailor and when not on duty against the British troops he was engaged in making clothes for the officers of the Continental army. He married Miss Mollie Prescott, the daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Sanborn) Prescott, and a scion of a very distinguished family. Her father was also quite prominent in the Revolution. He was the son of Samuel Prescott, the son of James and Mary (Bantler) Prescott, and James was a son of a James Prescott, the English emigrant, who was one of the early British colonists in America. The paternal great-great-grandfather, John Knowles, was a soldier in the Revolution, and was under Gen. Stark at Bennington and elsewhere. He died in the service. The mother of S. H. Knowles, Sarah Ann (Wade) Knowles, was the daughter of James Wade, and born at Augusta, Me., on January 2, 1792. Her father served in the war of 1812, married Keziah Blunt, a daughter of Andrew Blunt, who was also a Revolutionary soldier, and wounded at Castine, Hancock county, Me. His ancestors are traced back to Normandy, France. The father of James Wade was Benjamin Wade, also a heroic soldier of the Revolution. He removed from New Hampshire to Augusta, where he married Rachel Pettingill, a native of England.

The early education of S. H. Knowles was received in the public schools of his native city and later he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Subsequently he studied medicine under Dr. George E. Brickett, at Augusta, Me. He then entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in that state, for the purpose of studying medicine, but owing to failing eyesight he was obliged after a time to relinquish his design. While attending school and reading medicine he taught in the public schools of Kennebec county at intervals. In 1883 he came to Boulder, Mont., and for a number of years followed mining. He then engaged in ranching two miles from the town. In 1896 he settled in Boulder and in connection with his ranching operations engaged in mercantile business, conducting it successfully for four years. At the end of that time he gave up merchandising and has since devoted his attention to raising cattle and horses. He now owns and operates a ranch of 1,000 acres in the Boulder valley and has on it regularly from 300 to 700 head of cattle and horses. Mr. Knowles was married on September 13, 1882, to Miss Viola M. Adell, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Dudley) Adell, both natives of Maine. The great-grandfather on Mrs. Knowles' paternal side was a German who settled in Maine in the early part of the eighteenth century, having then a wife and a few children, the most of his offspring being born in this country. They all lived and died in Maine. On her maternal side all of her forefathers were of Scotch and English ancestry, and took an active part in our Revolutionary war. Mrs. Knowles was a teacher, teaching in the public schools of her native state and for five years after coming to Montana. To her and her husband two children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The other one is Stephen H., Jr., who was born on May 21, 1899. In politics Mr. Knowles is a Republican, and fraternally a member of Boulder Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. He has been eminently successful in all his business undertakings and is highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HON. WILLIAM A. CLARK, United States Senator from Montana, is a resident of Butte. He was born on January 8, 1839, near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. It would be impossible to write the history of the progressive men of Montana without direct allusion to William A. Clark. For of all the brave men who have dared the perils of the plains and fought step by step for mastery and control of the territory against the alert and hostile savages, and then turned from the sanguinary battlefield to the pleasanter paths of peace and commercial industry, gaining rewards in wealth and honors that royalty might envy, none has been more conspicuous in sunlight or shadow, peace or war, panic or prosperity than Senator William A. Clark, the son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was John Clark, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who settled in Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution. He was united in marriage to a Miss Reed, of Chester county, Pa., whose parents were also of the north of Ireland. The maternal grandfather of Senator Clark was William Andrews, who married Sarah Kithcart, of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to the Quaker state in the early days of the nineteenth century. The ancestors name was originally spelled Cithcart, which through an error of a parish clerk was changed to Kithcart. The Cithcart family, an ancient Huguenot one, went from France to Scotland and later moved to the north of Ireland, from whence a later generation came to America and settled in New York and Pennsylvania. The parents of William A. Clark were reared, educated and married in Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1856, when they removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where John Clark, the father, died in 1873, aged seventy-six years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and for forty years was an elder in that denomination.

The boyhood of Senator Clark was passed on his father's farm, where he secured the benefits of three months schooling in winter, and during the summer was at home giving diligent attention to whatever his hands could find to do. He was an energetic, self-reliant boy, and at the age of fourteen he entered Laurel Hill academy, and there laid the foundation of an excellent English education, which was supplemented by a term at the academy at Birmingham, while afterwards he matriculated in the law department of the University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. For two years he prosecuted his legal studies and, although he did not become a disciple of Blackstone, it is certain that the knowledge and mental discipline he gained by the study of law has been of immense benefit to him. That he would have developed into an able and successful attorney is without question; and instead of individually exploiting the vast enterprises with which his name is now associated, he might have been now receiving retainers from similar gigantic corporations. In 1859-60 he taught school in Missouri,

W. A. Clark

and then went to South Park, Colo., driving a team across the plains in 1862. His first mining experience was at Central City, Colo., and the knowledge and practical experience there gained was of great value to him in his future operations in Montana and in the rich ore-producing country bounded by British Columbia and Mexico. Among the first in Colorado to learn the news of the discovery of gold at Bannack, Mont., in 1863, was Mr. Clark. He started for that place at once, arriving at Bannack to find the population stampeding for Horse Prairie. This stampede he joined and there secured a claim which he worked for two seasons, cleaning up $1,500 the first summer. This was the foundation upon which Senator Clark has built up the vast fortune he now controls.

The ensuing five years of his life while not uneventful were prosperous. Each year saw something added to his rising fortune. Bold in his plans and energetic in their execution, he took no backward steps. He early perceived that the advantages offered for trade and business were more lucrative than life in the placer mines. These advantages he seized upon, and within half a decade was at the head of one of the largest wholesale mercantile establishments of the territory. The $1,500 had increased in a manifold ratio. In the winter of 1863-4 he imported a load of provisions from Salt Lake City. Upon these the profit was immense and the experiment was repeated the following winter, his market then being Virginia City. His eye comprehended the demands of every locality and under every possible condition. Tobacco was a scarce article in the mining camps. Mr. Clark started on horseback for Boise City, Idaho, purchased several thousand pounds at a cost of $1.50 a pound which he sold for $5.00 and $6.00 a pound at Last Chance gulch. In 1866 he established a store at Elk creek, which was profitably conducted. Disposing of his interest in this establishment in the fall, he made a horseback trip to the Pacific coast and brought back another stock of goods, carefully selected for the purchasing miners. In October of the same year Mr. Clark went east by the Mackinaw route, visited the principal cities of the east and south, familiarized himself with their local conditions, topography and geography, and returned to Montana the following year. Between Missoula and Walla Walla there was then a star route mail line of 400 miles. Mr. Clark secured the contract for carrying the mail over this route and made such a success of the undertaking as to bring him into local prominence. In 1868 Mr. Clark went to New York and formed a partnership with Mr. R. W. Donnell for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale mercantile and banking business in the territory of Montana. The result was one of the strongest business firms of the northwest. In 1869 they shipped in an immense stock of goods and opened them for sale in Helena. Subsequently the business was transferred to Deer Lodge, and consolidated with that of Mr. Donnell. Mr. S. E. Larabie was then admitted as a partner, forming the firm of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, which conducted a most successful business. When they retired from merchandising the members of the firm directed their attention to banking, first at Deer Lodge and then at Butte. In May, 1884, Messrs. Clark and Larabie purchased the interest of Mr. Donnell in their Montana business, and subsequently Mr. Clark and his brother, James Ross Clark, came into full ownership of the Butte bank, and the banking house of W. A. Clark & Brother at Butte is one of the strongest in the west.

No other individual has played so conspicuous a part in the operation of vast mills and smelters for the profitable treatment of ores, and nothing has contributed more to the development and prosperity of the Treasure state than these large industries. The quartz prospects in the neighborhood of Butte first received the attention of Mr. Clark. In 1872 he purchased the Original, Colusa, Mountain Chief, Gambetta and others. Nearly all of these mines proved to be of immense richness. A marked characteristic in the career of Senator Clark is that he never enters upon a project unsupported by the fullest information. This strong trait in his character he exhibited in his early mining operations, for the winter of 1872-3 he passed at the Columbia College School of Mines, taking a course in practical assaying and analysis, with a general outline of mineralogy. The knowledge here gained has served him well in his mining, milling and smelting operations. By means of the financial aid furnished by Mr. Clark, the first stamp mill of Butte, "Old Dexter," was completed in 1876. He organized the company that erected the first smelter in that city, the Colorado and Montana Smelting Company, still one of the leading enterprises of the Copper city. The Moulton Mining Company followed, organized in

1880; then the erection of the mill and the development of the mine. At a cost of half a million dollars a complete dry-crushing and chloridizing forty-stamp-mill was built; a three-compartment shaft 800 feet was sunk and a modern pumping and hoisting works provided and the property thoroughly exploited. Ever since this mine has been in successful operation, and even through the dark days of panic and depression, the stamps of the old Moulton never ceased to drop until the great drop in the value of silver occurred. Of this historic company William A. Clark is the president, and his brother, Joseph K. Clark, the manager. Senator Clark and his son, Chas. Walker Clark, own the Butte reduction works and the Colusa-Parrott Mining & Smelting Company and several other copper and silver mines in connection with the Butte district. Mr. Clark has large individual holdings in other mines in Butte, many of which are in successful operation, affording employment to a large number of men. Perhaps the most valuable of his present holdings are in Arizona. He is practically the sole owner of the United Verde Copper Company's property in Arizona, one of the wonders of the mining world. This mine is supplemented by immense modern smelting and refining plants, electric and water plants, and the output of copper is only limited by the world's demand. The United Verde & Pacific Railway, connecting this mine with the Santa Fe system, is a marvel of engineering skill, and for its length, twenty-six miles, is one of the most expensive in the west.

Mr. Clark now holds monetary and industrial interests across the entire continent from the Pacific to the Bay of Fundy, and he has large mining interests, in addition to those already mentioned, in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Maine. They comprise gold, copper, silver, lead and coal mines, and a large stone quarry at North Jay, Me. He owns and controls a number of newspapers in Montana and Utah, including the "Butte Miner," one of the largest and best equipped newspapers of the northwest; the Great Falls Tribune, of Great Falls, Mont., and the Salt Lake Herald, of Salt Lake City, and interests in many other journals and periodicals. In California he has an immense sugar plantation and one of the largest factories in the west, conducted under the name of the Los Alamitos Sugar Company. At Elizabethport, N. J., he has an immense plant, the W. A. Clark Wire Works, one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the United States. In New York he owns and operates the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, which is probably the largest bronze house in the United States. He owns large real estate interests in Montana, New York and the District of Columbia. In New York he is building a handsome residence on Fifth Avenue, which will probably be equal to any building in America, and which will contain one of the largest private art galleries in the world. This mansion will be completed and ready for occupancy about 1904. His latest business venture is the construction of a railroad from San Pedro Harbor on the Pacific coast via Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, known as the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, a goodly portion of which is already constructed, and it will be fully operated within the next two years. The length of this road and branches will aggregate about 1,100 miles. He also owns almost numberless amounts of stocks, bonds and securities of many of the large eastern railroads and other financial enterprises. In the municipal improvements of Butte Senator Clark has always manifested the liveliest interest, for he is public-spirited to the highest degree. The first water system and the first electric lighting plant of Butte were established by him. He is the principal owner and president of the electric railways of Butte, and is otherwise largely interested in local and state industrial enterprises.

But the business side of Senator Clark's character, remarkable as it is, does not show the full measure of the man. There is no one in the state with a higher, broader sense of public duty. While one of the busiest men, with his hand always on the helm and in touch with the details of his vast enterprises, he still finds time to respond to every call of public duty, either of his party, his home city, or his state or country. The services he has rendered each may be called invaluable. Throughout his life, by intense application, study and careful observation he has prepared himself to fulfill the highest functions of citizenship and his services are fully appreciated. Gov. Potts appointed Mr. Clark state orator to represent Montana at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and the brilliant oration that he there delivered did much to attract attention to the resources of the territory. In 1877 he was elected grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of Montana. He was among the first to respond to the call of Gov. Potts for troops to repel the Nez Perces invasion of 1877. Receiving the commission of major, he led the Butte battalion to the front against that wiliest of Indian warriors, Chief Joseph. To the first constitutional convention, 1884, he was elected a delegate from Silver Bow county, was made its president and there won laurels as a presiding officer and master of parliamentary law. To the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans President Arthur appointed Mr. Clark as one of the commissioners, and there he passed several months, devoting his time exclusively to furthering the interests of Montana.

Senator Clark is a Democrat. In 1888 he received the nomination of that party for delegate to congress, made a most brilliant canvass, but was defeated by treachery within the party lines. At the time of the second constitutional convention in 1889, when the state was admitted into the Union, Mr. Clark was elected a member of that body, and as its president rendered effective service of an entirely non-partisan character. To Mr. Clark's senatorial aspirations national interest attaches. Upon the first legislative assembly, convened in Helena in January, 1890, devolved the duty of selecting two United States senators. Political misunderstanding resulted in the election of two sets of senators, following the organization of two houses of representatives. The Democrats elected William A. Clark and Martin Macginnis, the Republicans W. F. Sanders and T. C. Power. Mr. Clark received the unanimous vote of his party in caucus and in the joint session. All four presented their claims to the United States senate, but that body recognized Messrs. Sanders and Powers to be elected as the Montana members of their body. But it is a matter of record that Mr. Clark then received from his party in the state the highest honor in its gift, and he is as proud of it to this day as if he had enjoyed the full honors of what he regards as a just and legal election. In 1893 occurred Mr. Clark's second contest for the senatorship. The legislature convened in Helena to elect a successor to Col. Sanders. The three Populist members held the balance of power. Again the caucus nomination was given to Mr. Clark, but a contingent of Democrats refused to either participate in the caucus or abide by it. During the entire session of sixty days the contest was protracted, and at the last joint session the gavel fell with no election. During several ballots Mr. Clark came within two votes of an election, on the last ballot receiving the support of one Populist and several Republicans in addition to the twenty-six Democrats who stood faithful. In 1892 Mr. Clark headed the delegation to the Democratic National convention at Chicago. During the legislative session of 1898 Mr. Clark was again a candidate for the senate and was again elected. On his application for permission to take his seat partisan politics again intervened, and at the request of the Republican majority in the senate the question was held in abeyance. Meanwhile Mr. Clark resigned his senatorship and was thereupon appointed by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs to fill the vacancy, but never presented himself to take the oath of office. This term, however, could continue only until the next meeting of the legislature in 1901, when for the third time he was elected to the position he had so honorably sought. Thus Senator Clark has been highly honored by his party in Montana. But no man has more justly deserved such recognition. Amid the cares and complexities of business his ear has ever been attentive to the calls of duty.

While he has been faithful to his party, he has been no less so to his friends. The city of Helena is indebted to him for the location of the state capital at that city. In 1894 the permanent seat of the state government was to be established. There had been a contest for the location of the capital in 1892 which had resulted in leaving Helena and Anaconda as the sole contestants. Temporarily Helena was the capital city, but the choice of the powerful Anaconda Company was Anaconda, and everything looked favorable to the location of the capital at that city. The Helena people were without leadership and their forces without organization. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the residence of Senator Clark was in sight of the Anaconda mines, and there were large inducements for him to throw his influence in favor of Anaconda. But the situation appealed strongly to his love of justice. He cast aside personal and political ambition and threw the weight of his influence in favor of Helena. Through the columns of the Butte Miner he made his position known, and from that day he was the recognized leader of the Helena forces. He eloquently urged her claims upon the stump. He contributed liberally to the campaign fund, becoming the invincible champion of Helena in the fray. The campaign was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the state and when the victory was won for Helena a spontaneous and wild ovation was tendered to the man whose successful efforts had made the victory possible. By thousands the people gathered at Helena to do him honor. They bore him on their shoulders, then placed him in a carriage, and, detaching the horses, the surging populace drew him in triumph from the railway station to the city on which he had conferred so great a benefit. From that eventful local struggle it may safely be said that William A. Clark has easily ranked as the first citizen of Montana and as one of the commanding figures of the west.

In March, 1869, Senator Clark was united in marriage with Miss Kate L. Stauffer, a highly accomplished lady of Connellsville, Pa. The couple left on their wedding day for their future home in the Rocky mountains. Their first location was at Helena, and there their first child, Mary C., was born in January, 1870. In Deer Lodge, to which place they had removed, their other children were born, with the exception of their youngest child, Francis Paul, who was born in Paris. They had six children, one of whom, Jessie (twin sister of Katherine L., now living), died in Deer Lodge in April, 1888, aged three years. The eldest, Mary C., was happily married in April, 1891, to Dr. E. M. Culver, a successful physician of New York city. In that great metropolis Mrs. Culver is mistress of a beautiful home, where she dispenses a generous hospitality. Their eldest son, Charles Walker, is a graduate of Yale College. To the regular academic course he has supplemented a degree in mineralogy, thus fitting himself for a successful career in the mining world. He married Miss Katherine Roberts, of Helena, Mont., and resides in Butte, where he has erected a magnificent home. Katherine L. was married to Dr. Lewis R. Morris, an able physician of New York city, in May, 1900. William A., Jr., a graduate of the University of Virginia, and now a resident of Butte, is engaged in legal practice. He was married to Miss Mabel Foster, of Butte, in June, 1901. Francis Paul, the youngest of the family, while attending a preparatory school at Andover, Mass., was taken with erysipelas and died after a few days illness. The broadening influence of foreign travel Senator Clark has freely accorded his family. They resided in Paris for three years, acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language, and passed two years in Dresden, Germany, where they acquired a knowledge of German. During these years Senator Clark spent his winters in Europe, and with his family traveled extensively through Europe and portions of Asia and Africa. Aside from their beautiful home in Europe, the family has maintained a residence in New York city, where a portion of each year is passed. But the happiest home canot bar the way to the visitation of death. On October 19, 1893, Mr. Clark met with the greatest loss of his life in the death of his wife, which occurred at the family residence in New York, following a brief illness. A fitting helpmate was she to her active and ambitious husband; of rare intelligence and refinement, her death was sincerely mourned by many Montana friends.

Senator Clark is still making history. Although the rounding out of his high personal character is complete, he is evidently destined to play no unimportant part in national affairs. That he is entitled to a place in the first rank of the brave, determined and energetic men of the great west will be readily admitted. As a good citizen, patriotic and broad-minded, Senator Clark numbers thousands of warm personal friends in all parties and of all creeds. With many of them he has mingled as a pioneer and shared the hardships and the pleasures of early territorial days. To many he has given a helping hand and a cheering word of encouragement, and often liberal assistance. And today Senator Clark is proud of his state, proud of her manly, loyal men, of his home city, and the sturdy Montanians with whom he has for so many years worked hand in hand in the building of the commonwealth. At the opening of the state campaign in 1900 it was at once seen that Mr. Clark was the principal political issue. Certain heavy and well known corporations threw large sums of money into the state ostensibly for the defeat of the Democratic state ticket, but really in antagonism to Mr. Clark's senatorial aspirations. Newspapers were established and others purchased, enlarged and improved. In the equipping of these expensive plants and for their editorial conduction immense sums were expended while an extensive art plant was established and conducted in Butte apparently for the sole purpose of supplying political caricature directed against him. His personality was the target for every possible force of his antagonists, but then the result of the election was a sweeping Democratic victory, a most flattering vindication of Mr. Clark in connection with the action of the United States senate following his election to that body in 1898. The election of Mr. Clark was practically settled on the night of November 6, 1900, when the votes were counted throughout the state. On January 7, 1901, the Montana legislature assembled. Until the 15th, at which time the first formal ballot was taken, each house voting separately, the senatorial question was the absorbing topic. On January 15th, at noon, the first ballot was taken. The result showed a clear majority of two for Senator Clark after the distribution of a number of complimentary ballots to other parties. The legislature then adjourned. On the next ballot, at noon, January 16th, Senator Clark received the solid vote of his party, fifty-seven to thirty-six, in both houses for the long term (being seven more than were necessary for election), to succeed Senator Thomas H. Carter. This was as complete a vindication as was ever accorded anywhere to any man, and a vindication of which Senator Clark is very proud. He entered upon his official duties as a national senator March 4, 1901, and, by his democratic and affable manner and his familiarity with state and national issues, and his ability as an orator, he has added to his already enviable position as one of the national leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Clark is still in the prime of life, enjoys excellent health and has, no doubt, many years of usefulness and happiness in store for him.

PHILIP W. KORELL, a progressive ranchman of Fergus county, owner of the ranch which always produces the largest crop of alfalfa hay in the county, and to the cultivation of which he applies both brain and brawn in good measure, is a native of King's county, on Long Island, in the state of New York, where he was born May 28, 1857. His parents were Jacob and Catharine Korell, the former a native of Berlin, Germany, and the latter of Lorraine, a part of France when she was born, but now belonging to Germany. Her father was a soldier in Napoleon's army, and followed that great commander through many hard campaigns. He saw the eagles of the empire soar in triumph at Austerlitz and Wagram and Borodino, cower in fear on the terrible retreat from Moscow, and go down in shame and everlasting defeat at Leipsic and the crowning disaster at Waterloo.

Mr. Korell's parents emigrated to America in their early life and located in New York, where the father rose to comfortable circumstances as a baker. He died in 1900, leaving four children, of whom Philip is the oldest. He received a good education in the public schools of his native place and at Albany high school, where he was graduated after a thorough course of instruction. He then studied law for two years under the direction of A. B. Pratt, Esq., of Albany. At the age of seventeen he took charge of the books of the firm of Sanford & Pratt, of Albany, and remained in their employ four years. In 1877 he came to Fort Benton on the steamer Rosebud. He was employed as cook on boats on the Missouri river for three years and then in 1880 located at his present home, a mile and a half southwest of Utica. The ranch comprises 1,160 acres, about 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation and produce abundantly whatever is committed to their fruitfulness. All kinds of live stock range freely over its wide expanse, but sheep are the staple product. These are raised in great numbers and of superior quality, both their flesh and fleece having a high rank in the markets.

Mr. Korell was married December 13, 1881, to Miss Anna M. Blair, only child of Gen. and Dollie Blair, of Kentucky. Her father, a general in the Confederate army, was killed in one of the terrible battles of the Civil war. Her mother died in August, 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Korell were born four children—Katharine, Louisa, Carl and Breathitt. All are living, but their mother died November 10, 1896.

In politics Mr. Korell is an ardent Republican; and in fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHRISTOPHER KUKOLIAS, one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of Cascade county, residing near Eden, first came to Montana in 1887. He was born at Kalling Kou, Germany, February 20, 1849, the son of Christopher and Henrietta Kukolias, the father being a native of Kokaman, and the mother of Kalling Kou. The father was a farmer, dying at Bismarck, Germany, at the age of seventy, and the mother died at Rose, aged fifty. Mr. Kukolias was reared in Kalling Kou, and in his childhood attended the public schools, and between the ages of fourteen and fifteen he was set to diligent labor on his father's farm, and at twenty years of age, in 1869, he began learning carpetmaking, which business he followed quite successfully for some years.

Mr. Kukolias came to the United States in 1887, and from New York he came at once to Winnebago, Mont., and his first employment in the territory was building snowsheds for the Northern Pacific Railway. From 1888 to 1890 he manufactured carpets at Great Falls. He also worked in the smelter. In 1890 he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres of land, and began to raise stock, commencing with thirty-five head of cattle. Twenty-five acres of this land he cultivated and in 1895 he supplemented his property by a homestead claim of 160 acres. He now has 320 acres, on which he raises bountiful crops and fine stock, and is in prosperous circumstances. In 1869, before coming to the United States, Mr. Kukolias was married to Miss Anna Haguer, daughter of Gottlieb and Mary (Clay) Haguer, of De Julan, Germany. They were natives of De Julan. The father died at that place at the age of fifty-four, the mother at the age of fifty-six.

WILLIAM LAHERTY.—Among the pioneer citizens of the state there are none who merit representation in this work more assuredly than do Mr. Laherty and his estimable wife. Mr. Laherty is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born on April 11, 1823, the son of William and Alice (Costello) Laherty, natives of Tipperary, who passed their lives in the Emerald Isle, where the father was a farmer. William Laherty received a limited educational training in the national schools of Ireland, and he early learned to depend upon his own resources. At the age of fifteen years he started for America, landing in New York in 1838, after having suffered disastrous shipwreck off the Bermuda Islands. From New York city he made his way to Lawrence, Mass., where he remained six months, then located in Bangor, Maine, and there learned the trade of ship carpenter, and followed this vocation for some time, after which he removed to Wisconsin, and was employed in lumbering for three years, after which he went to Chicago, then scarcely more than a straggling village, and assisted in erecting some of the first grain elevators of the west. He was ever ready to take up any honest occupation and to accommodate himself to circumstances, and his aim was a definite one, that of making a home for himself. Thus his ultimate aim was never obscure, though he was compelled to seek the desired goal by a somewhat circuitous route.

Finally Mr. Laherty became identified with railroading, and as a carpenter aided in the erection of the first railroad station between Chicago and Detroit, on both the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railroads, which were practically the first to enter Chicago. His next business venture was radically different, for he went to St. Louis, Mo., and found occupation on steamboats plying on the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and also running to ports on the lower Mississippi, including New Orleans. In 1862 Mr. Laherty made the long and hazardous trip across the plains with ox teams, his first stopping place being at Fort Bridger, Wyo., where he found employment in the mercantile establishment of Judge Carter. In the spring of 1863 he continued his journey to Montana, attracted hither by the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, where he devoted his attention to mining for two years, then, in 1865, removing to Blackfoot City, at that time in Deer Lodge county and a flourishing mining camp. In the fall of 1866 he took his family to Bitter Root valley, to afford the children the educational facilities there provided, the scholastic institutions on the frontier being few and far between, with facilities of most primitive order. In the following spring he returned to Blackfoot City, and until 1867 was engaged in business at Carpenter bar, in which locality he made his home. In 1867 also he removed across the range to Lincoln gulch, and thence in 1869 to Vestal, near Marysville. He continued to live in that vicinity until 1881, when he took up his location on his present ranch in the Nevada valley, three miles east of Helmville, Powell county, which is his postoffice address. Here he has since devoted his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of livestock, and he has realized his ambition and established an attractive and valuable home, from which an assured income has been derived during all the long intervening years. Mr. Laherty accumulated additional tracts of land from time to time, and after giving much of it to his children, he still retains a fine farm of

260 acres, well improved and under effective cultivation.

No man in the community is held in higher esteem, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, he is hale and hearty, remarkably active and energetic, and counts himself able to compete in the work of the ranch with many of the "young fellows." His wide and varied experiences make Mr. Laherty a most interesting conversationalist and raconteur, and both he and his estimable wife relate many interesting tales of the pioneer epoch. He has never been identified with mining since leaving Alder gulch and wherever he maintained his home prior to locating on his present ranch he raised cattle, conducted meat markets, and was identified with other enterprises. In politics Mr. Laherty gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never sought office. In 1864, at Alder gulch, Mr. Laherty was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Coghlin, nee Maher, the widow of David Coghlin, one of the pioneer miners of Colorado. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1846, practically alone, save the companionship of a few of her old neighbors. She encountered shipwreck on the voyage, as did also Mr. Laherty at the time of his emigration to America. Her parents passed their lives in Ireland, but she had determined to make her own way in the world, and her self-reliance and sterling character gained her uniform respect and confidence in the strange land and among strangers. She first located in Quebec, Canada, and was later a resident of Cincinnati, Chicago, and finally of Sioux City, Iowa, where was celebrated her marriage to David Coghlin, with whom she crossed the plains to Colorado in 1860. His death there occurred soon afterward, and in 1863 she came to Alder gulch, Mont., where she married Mr. Laherty. By her first marriage Mrs. Laherty is the mother of four children, Maurice, Cornelius, Mary A., wife of Thomas McCormick, and David. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Laherty are Kate A., wife of James W. Geary, William C., Edward J. and James P.

GEORGE LAMBERT, postmaster of Winston, Broadwater county, is also one of the most progressive and enterprising merchants of that city. He was born in Bethnel Green, E. C., London, England, on November 20, 1850, the son of George and Betsey (Bennett) Lambert, natives of Suffolk. They were married at Ipswich and made their home in London, where Mr. Lambert engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco trade. He died in London in 1854 and his wife in 1890. Their children were Elizabeth, Rosetta, Alice, Betsey, George and James. Both the paternal grandfather, James Lambert, and the maternal grandfather, George Bennett, were natives of Bramford, County Suffolk, where the families had been residents and farmers for many generations. George Lambert, Sr., the father of the Winston merchant, was one of a family of two sons and four daughters.

George Lambert, now of Winston, after attendance at the parochial schools, enlisted in the Royal Artillery in July, 1867. He served in England until 1872, when he came to Halifax, N. S., with his regiment, continuing with it until 1873, and at the exercises contingent on the arrival of Lord Dufferin Mr. Lambert as a bombadier fired the salute from Georges Island. He left the Royal Artillery in 1873, and received an honorable discharge during the Queen's jubilee. He then engaged in farming in Maine until the spring of 1881. Mr. Lambert removed from Maine in 1881 reaching Beaver creek, Mont., in April. He has resided at Winston from that time, and has been very successful, financially and socially. At first he engaged in the hotel business and merchandising, but of recent years he has confined his attention to commercial pursuits.

Mr. Lambert is in close touch with the Democratic party and is an influential worker in its ranks. In 1886 he was elected county commissioner of Jefferson county and was re-elected in 1888. He was chairman of the board during the important period of the construction of the court house at Boulder. In 1892 he was elected justice of the peace, and was appointed clerk of the district court by the legislative assembly on the organization of Broadwater county. For a number of terms he served as school trustee and holds the commission of postmaster of Winston, and the duties of the office, like all others he has held, are discharged with fidelity and popular satisfaction. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen and has been an Odd Fellow since 1873, joining the order in Halifax, N. S.

On August 29, 1879, Mr. Lambert married Miss Celinda Bennett, of Waldo, Maine, the daughter of George and Mary (Mitchell) Bennett, who had left Ohio and settled in Maine. The maternal grandfather, John Mitchell, had come from England to the United States, and in Ohio married a lady named Sawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had three children, two of them having died in infancy. Minnie Maude is the sole survivor.

JOHN MARTIN SMITH, of Martinsdale, Mont., is a native of Fairfield county, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, having been born in that place October 6, 1833. He is a son of Valentine and Fannie (Phillips) Smith, the former a native of Westmoreland county, and the latter of Pottsville, Pa. The subject of this sketch comes of a long lived race, his paternal grandfather having been born of English parentage, who came to America and settled in territory which is now Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary war.

James Smith, the grandfather, married a daughter of John Heninger, against the wish of his parents, and in consequence was disinherited, therefore when a young man was thrown upon his own resources. . He died in early life leaving a wife and two sons, Valentine and John, the former of whom is the father of our subject. John Heininger, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a period of seven years. He was a man large in stature and of robust make-up, and followed the vocation of farming and blacksmithing until eighty years of age. He died in his ninety-ninth year, while his wife died at the age of 109.

Valentine Smith, the subject's father, was but a child of three years when his father died, and was reared to manhood by Col. Halferty, of Westmoreland county, Pa., with whom he remained until sixteen years of age. At this early age Mr. Smith started in life empty handed, and worked for a time in coal mines, later emigrated to Ohio, where he continued coal mining and for a time worked on packet boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Pittsburg and New Orleans. While living in southeastern Ohio he was married to Miss Fannie Phillips, who proved to be a valuable helpmeet through life. They became the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters grew to man and womanhood, namely, James P., John M., Eva, Armina M., William A., Andrew A. and Fannie. In the year 1840 Mr. Smith removed to Williams county, Ohio, and settled in the woods, and here lived the life of a pioneer, and reared his family. He improved a forty-acre farm from the forest, and was for years a local minister in the United Brethren church. His death occurred in 1864 at the age of sixty-three years. The wife and mother continued to reside on the homestead farm until her death in 1873, aged seventy years. She too had been a lifelong member of the United Brethren church, and was well and most favorably known in that locality.

John M. Smith was the second son and third born of the family of nine children, owing to the limited facilities for schools on the frontier of Ohio, he received a meager education. He remained at home with his parents until the age of twenty-one years and contributed by his labor to the support of the family, and in addition to this by working for meager wages for the neighbors and cutting cord wood for twenty-five cents per cord, he paid for twenty acres of land adjoining that of his father, which was heavily timbered and with his own hands at odd times, chopped and cleared the entire tract, and presented it to his father.

In the year 1854 desiring to seek his fortune in the west, Mr. Smith took passage by steamer to Panama, thence to California. Here he engaged in mining until 1860 with varying success, when he went with the rush to Virginia City, Colo., and here prospected during that year in the vicinity of Gold Hill, or the famous Comstock mine. While in this vicinity the Ute Indian war took place which made frontier life very dangerous. Returning to California, he remained until 1863, when he went to Portland, Ore., thence to the Dalles, and from there he with several associates with pack animals went to the territory of Idaho, locating at Placerville, where he continued to follow the occupation of mining. The following morning after his arrival, he witnessed a gambler, known as Snap and Ante, kill a man with a pick handle, and about one hour and a half later Mr. Duncan, an auctioneer, had the murdered man's goods up and sold at auction to pay funeral expenses. In the year 1864 he joined the stampede up Snake river and across the lava bed into Camas creek country, and here for the first time saw a mirage. At the latter place, he and his party met the outlaws, Fred Patterson, Joe Peters and others of the same class, several of whom afterwards met tragic deaths. In the spring of 1866 he came to the territory of Montana, locating in Last Chance gulch, where he engaged in mining until fall, when he went into the Gallatin valley and run a threshing machine, which was engaged in the business of custom threshing. They were paid at the rate of

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Valentine Smith, the subject's father, was but a child of three years when his father died, and was reared to manhood by Col. Halferty, of Westmoreland county, Pa., with whom he remained until sixteen years of age. At this early age Mr. Smith started in life empty handed, and worked for a time in coal mines, later emigrated to Ohio, where he continued coal mining and for a time worked on packet boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Pittsburg and New Orleans. While living in southeastern Ohio he was married to Miss Fannie Phillips, who proved to be a valuable helpmeet through life. They became the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters grew to man and womanhood, namely, James P., John M., Eva, Armina M., William A., Andrew A. and Fannie. In the year 1840 Mr. Smith removed to Williams county, Ohio, and settled in the woods, and here lived the life of a pioneer, and reared his family. He improved a forty-acre farm from the forest, and was for years a local minister in the United Brethren church. His death occurred in [illegible] at the age of sixty-three years. The wife and mother continued to reside on the homestead farm until her death in 1873, aged seventy years. She too had been a lifelong member of the United Brethren church, and was well and most favorably known in that locality.

John M. Smith was the second son and third born of the family of nine children, owing to the limited facilities for schools on the frontier of Ohio he received a meager education. He remained at home with his parents until the age of twenty-one years and contributed by his labor to the support of the family, and in addition to this by working for meager wages for the neighbors and cutting cord wood for twenty-five cents per cord, he paid for twenty acres of land adjoining that of his father, which was heavily timbered and with his own hands at odd times, chopped and cleared the entire tract, and presented it to his father.

In the year 1854 desiring to seek his fortune in the west, Mr. Smith took passage by steamer to Panama, thence to California. Here he engaged in mining until 1860 with varying success, when he went with the rush to Virginia City, Colo., and here prospected during that year in the vicinity of Gold Hill, or the famous Comstock mine. While in this vicinity the Ute Indian war took place which made frontier life very dangerous. Returning to California, he remained until 1863, when he went to Portland, Ore., thence to the Dalles, and from there he with several associates with pack animals went to the territory of Idaho, locating at Placerville, where he continued to follow the occupation of mining. The following morning after his arrival, he witnessed a gambler, known as Snap and Ante, kill a man with a pick handle and about one hour and a half later Mr. Duncan an auctioneer, had the murdered man's goods up and sold at auction to pay funeral expenses. In the year 1864 he joined the stampede up Snake river and across the lava bed into Camas creek country, and here for the first time saw a mirage. At the latter place, he and his party met the outlaws, Fred Patterson, Joe Peters and others of the same class, several of whom afterwards met tragic deaths. In the spring of 1866 he came to the territory of Montana, locating in Last Chance gulch where he engaged in mining until fall, when he went into the Gallatin valley and run a threshing machine, which was engaged in the business of custom threshing. They were paid at the rate of

J M Smith

twenty-five cents per bushel for wheat and twenty cents for oats. During that fall he threshed the crop of Hon. David E. Folsom, who lived on Willow creek, and now a prominent citizen of White Sulphur Springs. The year following Mr. Smith farmed a ranch in Gallatin valley, but the grasshoppers harvested the crop, and for nearly twenty-five years, at intervals, he carried on placer mining in Thompson's gulch. During the winter of 1871-72 he helped to build the first cabin on the Musselshell river near where the town of Martinsdale now stands. In 1873 he located a ranch and built a residence on the Musselshell, about four miles southwest from Martinsdale, which has been his home ever since. At that time in partnership with his brother William A. Smith, purchased 100 head of stock cattle in Idaho and drove them into the Musselshell valley with a view of engaging in the cattle business. Two years later the Smith brothers in company with Mr. McDonald, under the firm name of Smith Bros. & McDonald, purchased 900 ewes of John Haley, of Boise City, Idaho, which they trailed across the country into the Musselshell valley. The partners did their own herding and managed their business in a careful and economical manner, which proved quite a success. In 1877 the firm of Smith Bros. sold their cattle at $12.50 per head and in company with Mr. Grande, firm name Smith Bros. & Grande, purchased 2,000 stock sheep of John Haley, which were driven across the country by William A. Smith and this copartnership continued one year, when the firm dissolved and divided their stock and near the same time the firm of Smith Bros. & McDonald also dissolved and divided their stock, after which the firm of Smith Brothers continued in business.

On February 12, 1897, William A. Smith passed away, of pneumonia, at White Sulphur Springs. Since the year 1864, the two brothers had been associated together in all business enterprises, and were much devoted to one another. The death of the younger of the two was a severe blow to the surviving brother. William A. was born in Williams county, Ohio, in 1843, his wife being Nannie (Hodges) Smith, since deceased. Three children survive them, and are attending school. At the time of the death of William A. Smith, his interest in the firm business of Smith Brothers was appraised at the sum of $62,000, and two years later the subject of this sketch purchased the same, paying therefor the sum of $85,000.

Since that time, the business, through the careful and able management of Mr. Smith, has grown very largely, and he is now one of the heaviest and most prosperous stockowners in the state. In 1902 he sheared 43,000 sheep, and raised 20,000 lambs. He is now the owner of 25,000 acres of patented land, and holds 35,000 acres in addition under contract, besides 20,000 acres which he holds under lease from the state in Park and Meagher counties. An older brother of Mr. Smith, Dr. James P. Smith, who was a distinguished physician of Moulton, Iowa, passed away March 9, 1897, aged sixty-nine years.

On October 6, 1887, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hoffman, a native of Germantown, Ohio. To them one child was born, John Stanley Smith, who is a very promising young man.

Politically, Mr. Smith is identified with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order and is a Knight Templar. In the year 1900, Mr. Smith erected a beautiful home in the city of Pasadena, Cal., at the cost of over $20,000, and he resides there with his family during the winter season, spending his summers in Montana, looking after the management of his varied business interests.

Mr. Smith is one of the worthy pioneers of Montana and has well earned the title of a self-made man. He is recognized as one of the most substantial and successful business men of the state of Montana. By his integrity, attention to business and keen ability, he has built up one of the largest stock properties of the state. His home ranch, situated near Martinsdale, in Meagher county, has the proportions of a small village. His interests are enormous, and extend throughout the state.

JOSEPH LAVOIE, one of the pioneer cattle-raisers and general ranchers residing near Kibbey, Cascade county, was born in Montreal, Canada, July 3, 1852. His parents were Joseph and Esther Lavoie, residents of Montreal, where the father was engaged in the grain threshing business, meeting with good success. He passed away in 1886, a devout member of the Catholic church, as is his wife who survives him.

Until the age of twelve years Joseph Lavoie was an industrious student in the public schools of Montreal; he then began to assist his father in the threshing machine industry, and with him remained until he attained his majority. Two years subsequently, in 1874, he went to Nevada and there secured a contract to cut wood, and in this employment he continued seven years, meeting with fairly remunerative success. In 1881 he removed to Butte, Mont., purchased an interest in a saw mill and conducted the business for three successive years. Disposing of his mill interest he settled on his present home ranch near Kibbey, comprising three quarter sections of land, for one of which he paid $2,600. Three hundred acres of this land are fit for cultivation. Mr. Lavoie is considered a successful cattle and grain grower. The first twelve years of his residence on this property he was engaged in the threshing machine and saw mill business, both of which enterprises proved remunerative, and he has taken them up again for the last few years and continues to operate them both.

Mr. Lavoie was married November 7, 1886, to Miss Mary Gehan, of Wisconsin, daughter of Patrick and Elva Gehan. Her mother was born in New York and her father in Pennsylvania, the latter being by occupation a farmer. They are both members of the Catholic church; politically the father is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Lavoie are the parents of seven children: Joseph, Wilfred, Clara, Mary, Florence, Blanche and George.

PETER LE BEAU.—This gentleman has seen a great deal of life in the west and has lived to enjoy a "good bit" of financial prosperity. This is fully attested by the handsome residence he has built on his ranch near Salesville, Gallatin county, where he is living in the enjoyment of a high place in the estimation of the public. He is a native of Three Rivers, Quebec, born July 16, 1829, the son of Augustus and Dorata (Sicard De Carufel) Le Beau. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were for many generations prominent in France, and the De Carufels, a noble family, emigrated from France to Canada during one of the early French revolutions, and his maternal grandfather was a Sicard De Carufel. His paternal grandfather was named Augustus Le Beau.

Peter Le Beau passed his early years at private schools in Quebec until he was fourteen. He then was employed as clerk in a general store for nine years. In 1852 he went to California by the Panama route, arriving at San Francisco in May, where he found his uncle, one of the Argonauts of 'forty-nine, who had desired his nephew should join him. For four years Peter Le Beau remained with his uncle, employed in successful mining enterprises, and on June 1, 1856, he returned to Quebec for a visit of six months, going thence to St. Paul, Minn., where he passed eight years in active business and farming. June 7, 1864, Mr. Le Beau started overland for Montana, accompanying one of the historical trains of Capt. Fisk. Fifteen miles from the Little Missouri they were surrounded by a war party of 1,000 Sioux, and for three days a hotly contested engagement continued, in which Capt. Fisk's party lost thirteen men. Scouts were sent by night to Fort Rice for reinforcements, but before they arrived the Indians sent a letter to Capt. Fisk, written by a Mrs. Kelly, who had been captured by the Sioux in July, 1864, near Fort Laramie. In this letter she stated that the Indian loss in the three days' fighting was about 300, and that they also were trying to secure aid. They desired peace and certain provisions of Capt. Fisk, which he agreed to give if the captive woman was liberated the next morning and delivered to his party. An Indian chief came the next morning and said that the woman did not want to join the Fisk company, preferring to go with the Indians to Fort Rice. The Indians received the desired provisions and no more trouble occurred. Seventeen days later, when the soldiers from the fort arrived, the commanding officer removed Capt. Fisk from charge of the expedition, and ordered all to go to Fort Rice. There Gen. Sully told them that if they desired to go down the river he would send a company of soldiers with them. A number of the party accepted this proposition, among them Mr. Le Beau, who went to Omaha, where he remained four months. He then accompanied United States Marshal Hunt to Denver, where they arrived on April 1, 1865. Here, with three others, he purchased a mule team, started for Montana, and after a pleasant trip arrived in Virginia City on June 1, 1865. Three days later he went to Butte, where the sole signs of civilization were twelve men washing dirt in the creek and two cabins. That season he passed in mining there with fair success, and then went to French gulch, Deer Lodge county, worked until September, 1866, and "went broke." He then, with a partner, worked the placers at Highland gulch successfully until 1870, when he removed to Cedar creek, made some money and remained until September, 1871, when he located in Gallatin valley and secured the homestead where he is now living, near West Gallatin river, one mile from Salesville, where he is developing one of the finest estates to be seen in many a mile of distance. Here he has 310 acres of well irrigated land, upon which he raises bounteous crops of wheat, barley, oats and hay. He enjoys the hearty friendship and respect of the best people of the valley. On March 7, 1859, Mr. Le Beau married Miss Mary Ploudre, daughter of Edward Ploudre, of Three Rivers, Quebec. Their only child, Peter Arthur, is dead, while his mother also passed from earth on February 1, 1862. Near Mr. Le Beau's residence is a large pond which he has stocked with 30,000 trout that are amply provided with food by the crawfish which swarm in the pond. It is his intention to ship from this pond to the city markets in the near future 50,000 trout annually.

JOSEPH S. LEITEL is numbered among the enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, his ranch being located in the Prickly Pear valley, nine miles north of Helena. Mr. Leitel is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born on March 9, 1863, the son of Michael and Monacka Leitel, who emigrated from the Fatherland in 1873, located in Carroll county, Iowa, and there continued to reside until 1881, when they removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been their home, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Both are devout members of the Catholic church. Joseph S. Leitel received his education in the common schools of his native land and assisted his father in his farming operations until attaining the age of twenty-two years. In 1887 he located in the state of Washington, and was employed in a logging camp for eight months, removing thence to Helena, Mont., where he pre-empted a claim of eighty acres nine miles north of the city, and devoted his attention to farming and stockraising, making excellent improvements on his ranch.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party; in religion he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. On September 30, 1890, Mr. Leitel was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Yunz, who was born in Switzerland, the daughter of Urs and Louisa Yunz. The father emigrated from Switzerland in 1882, his wife having died in 1880. He is a carpenter by trade, and has devoted his attention to work in this line. To Mr. and Mrs. Leitel four children have been born, two being deceased—Clara and an infant son; the two surviving are Eugene C. and Georgiana.

JAMES T. LEE, who is recognized as one of the leaders in the Montana sheep industry, now resides at Great Falls. He was born on September 18, 1855, at Kansas City, Mo. His father was born on March 8, 1808, in Yorkshire, England, where for fourteen years he was engaged in ministerial labors and coming to the United States and locating at St. Louis, Mo., in 1850. He joined the Missouri conference, and was first stationed at Kansas City. In 1854 he married Mrs. Mary Ann Perkins, nee Cook, born on June 21, 1818, in Salem county, Mo. She was the niece of Capt. John Cook, the eminent English navigator. Rev. Mr. Lee died on March 12, 1872, his wife surviving him until November 10, 1888.

James T. Lee received his early education in Kansas City, and supplemented this after the death of his father by one year's attendance at Lewis College at Glasgow, Mo. In 1873 he and his mother went fifteen miles south of Kansas City to a farm, where for two years he worked for wages and later he conducted farming on his own account with fair success. In 1878 he embarked on the steamer Red Cloud for Fort Benton, Mont. He was forty-three days on the journey, and upon reaching his temporary destination he hired a wagon to haul his trunks to Sun River Crossing. With the other men of the party he walked the entire distance. On May 20 of that year he went to Chestnut valley to visit his half-brother, a wealthy cattleraiser, and finally entered his employment and in June, 1878, he took charge of his ranch and business until 1881.

Mr. Lee then went to Sand coulee, and took up a pre-emption claim, which he began to improve into a productive ranch. As illustrative of what labor this involved it may be mentioned that he hauled the lumber necessary to build four miles of fence, a house and stock buildings twenty-five miles. In 1882 Mr. Lee made a visit to Kansas City, where he purchased quite an amount of furniture and farm implements, and, on his return to Montana, built a six-room frame house on his ranch. In 1883 he made an application to have township No. 20, range 4 east, surveyed, which was done in the spring of 1884. That fall he purchased 1,000 sheep at Pendleton, Ore., and shipped them to Montana. Upon unloading them at Horse Plains, for feeding purposes, 400 were poisoned and died, the remaining 600 were brought to Sand Coulee and in 1887 had increased 3,000 head. In October, 1890, he sold his sheep, then numbering 6,400 head, for $18,240. He then engaged in real estate, buying considerable city property and also more land, turning the latter into a hay ranch. In 1892 he bought the Great Falls livery barn, which property he retained until 1897. Since then he has confined himself to the superintendence of his ranches.

The Montana life of Mr. Lee has been eminently successful. He is a selfmade man, who while he has encountered obstacles, has by force of character and superior business ability, overcome them all and gained a considerable share of prosperity.

On January 13, 1884, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Ella Belle, of Utica, Ohio, daughter of James and Nancy Belle. Her father died in 1858 and her mother now lives in Great Falls. Mr. Lee's home is graced with the presence of his two daughters, Anna Bell, born on March 12, 1885, and Bessie, born January 13, 1889.

PATRICK H. LUDDY, of Jefferson City, Mont., one of the successful mining operators of the state, is essentially and pre-eminently a self-made man. His pathway through life, for a considerable portion of it at least, has been strewn with obstacles and difficulties, but with manly self-reliance, continuous perseverance and commendable energy, he has overcome them and won in his fight with adverse circumstances a substantial and highly gratifying triumph. His parents were William and Bridget (Pendergrast) Luddy, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in Troy, N. Y., where their son, Patrick H. Luddy, was born on January 1, 1847, one of nine children. He was an early arrival in Montana, and from that time he has been actively engaged in mining and other business ventures. At present one of his leading properties is the Benecia Shea mine, a very valuable possession located two miles west of Jefferson City. In this city in which he makes his home, Mr. Luddy has one of the most attractive and admired residences in the county.

Mr. Luddy has been deeply interested in the welfare of the county and state in which he has taken up his residence, and has given much of his time and energy to local public affairs. He has been for a number of years a prominent member of the Jefferson City school board, and in 1898 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. In the ensuing session he took an intelligent part in the proceedings and gave his constituents good service. He was united in marriage with Miss Rose Daley, a native of Maryland, the marriage having occurred in Schuylerville, N. Y., on October 13, 1876. They are the parents of five children, William, Frederick, Josie, Rose and John. In fraternal relations Mr. Luddy is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is an ardent and zealous Democrat, and to that party has given loyal and faithful service, both in the ranks of its workers and as a candidate and chosen representative.

MORTIMER N. LEASE, one of the leading contractors and builders of Great Falls, and thus identified with an enterprise which has important bearing upon the industrial progress and substantial upbuilding of any community, is distinctly one of the progressive young business men of the city. Mr. Lease is a native of Forest City, Mo., born on May 10, 1869, the son of Tobias and Mary (Powe) Lease. His father, a native of Virginia, accompanied his parents to Ohio when he was a small boy. After his school days he learned the carpenter's trade, and upon attaining maturity removed to Missouri, where he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, in Company F, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry. On December 16, 1864, he was wounded at Nashville, Tenn., and was then discharged by reason of disability. Returning to his home in Missouri, he there engaged in agriculture and merchandising until his death, on December 28, 1898. His wife still maintains her home in Forest City.

Mortimer N. Lease attended the public schools of his native town, and upon attaining the age of nineteen entered upon a three-years apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, under the effective direction of his brother, Newton T. Lease. In 1888 he came to Cascade, Mont., where he worked at his trade until 1890, when he came to Great Falls and entered the employ of his brother Newton, with whom he remained until 1896, when he himself began contracting and building. Mr. Lease has met with excellent success, and is known to be ever faithful to the terms of a contract and to utilize only the most straightforward business methods. He erected the Boston Heights school building, the North Side fire station, the Minot block, the Thompson block, the Taylor hotel, and a large number of private dwellings in Great Falls, and his business is constantly expanding through his energetic and well directed efforts. In political matters Mr. Lease maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures which his judgment best endorses. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, retaining membership at Cascade.

On July 20, 1892, Mr. Lease was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Munro, a daughter of Hugh Munro. She was born in Elgin county, Ont. Of this union have come two children, Belle May and Clista Lizzie.

THOMAS LEWIS, now practically retired from active business life, maintains his residence in the attractive city of Bozeman. He is a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born in 1842, the son of John and Nancy Lewis, who emigrated from Wales about the year 1838, settling first in Ohio, whence they removed to Missouri when our subject was a mere child. There the mother died, and within a short time afterward the boy was doubly bereaved, his father dying at Emporia, Kan. Thus at a very early age Mr. Lewis was left dependent upon his own resources. His scholastic advantages were meagre in the extreme, attending the district school in a desultory way until he was nine years of age, since which time it has never been his privilege to enter a school-house as a student. He began work at the early age of ten, and at thirteen figured as a full-fledged "hired man," working by the day or month at any kind of farm labor he was fortunate enough to secure, and the courageous qualities thus early developed have been the dominating characteristics of the man. In 1859 Mr. Lewis determined to try his fortune in the west, and as the Pike's Peak country was attracting much attention he made his way thither. That he had to endure periods of ill-luck is true, but, like the true philosopher, well knew that the pathway to success is not strewn with flowers, hence his experience at Pike's Peak was not an unsatisfactory one. In reference thereto he says: "After I 'got broke' I was glad to return to old Missouri." There he remained until the spring of 1863, working industriously and saving his wages, being still convinced that he could win success in the west, to which he decided to return. Securing his outfit at St. Joseph, Mo., he set forth on the weary journey across the plains to Montana, driving four mules. The trip consumed ninety-three days, and in the spring of 1866 he arrived in Gallatin valley, which has since practically been his home, although in 1864-5 he was engaged in mining in Alder gulch, near Virginia City, and also about two miles below the site of the present city of Butte, then marked only by a few log cabins. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Lewis came to Bozeman, where he was employed in a saw mill and at other work until the fall of 1868, when he rented and operated a threshing machine during the season. In the following spring he traded his outfit for a farm, with crops all in, disposing of this property after harvest. In 1870 he resumed mining operations, but in the spring following he assumed the management of a ranch in Gallatin county. In 1872 he took charge of a wagon train for the firm of Willson & Rich, with whom he remained until the fall of 1877, when he purchased the mules and wagons and continued operations in freighting during one season. He seems to have had the Yankee facility of driving a good bargain, being always ready to sell out or buy, usually profiting by the transaction. Thus, in 1878, he sold his wagon train and purchased an interest in the mercantile business of Gen. Willson in Bozeman, this association continuing about a year, when he gave another evidence of his business versatility. In 1880 he was associated with Maj. Pease in a trading post at the mouth of the Stillwater river. In 1881 he took over 600 head of cattle to the Chicago market, being associated in this enterprise with J. H. Wells. In the spring of 1882 he entered into partnership with L. H. Carey, and began the manufacturing of brick at Bozeman. After his marriage Mr. Lewis felt that for the first time he was in a position to assume a fixed habitation, and in the fall of 1883 he purchased the interest of the junior partner of the firm of Willson & Rich, conducting a grocery business until the succeeding fall, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. On the organization of the Bozeman National Bank he became a member of its directorate, and upon retiring from the grocery business he was chosen vice-president of the bank, resigning this office and disposing of his stock in the fall of 1888. Since that time he has been practically retired, though his extensive real estate and financial interests still engross much of his time and attention. A life of so marked activity could scarcely merge into one of absolute quietude, and Mr. Lewis is, in the truest sense, still to be considered as one of the world's workers, as he will doubtless be until the close of his long and useful life. In 1890 he purchased his present beautiful home in Bozeman, and here enjoys that reward which is not denied to those who have a true regard for the dignity of honest toil and integrity of purpose.

In politics Mr. Lewis has always given his support to the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast in favor of Grover Cleveland; and while he has always manifested reluctance to accept public office of any description, he has not been entirely able to avoid public responsibilities. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners of Gallatin county to fill a vacancy, and such was that body's appreciation of the value of his counsel and practical business methods, that he was elected chairman of the board. In the spring of 1896 he was elected a member of the municipal council of Bozeman. Mr. Lewis is a valued member of the State Pioneers' Society, and in 1894 he was chosen first vice-president of the local county organization. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his family are regular attendants of the Protestant Episcopal church. It has been well said that "His record as a man of honor is untarnished, and wherever he is known his word is as good as a gold bond." On July 16, 1882, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Kate N. Martin, a daughter of Judge Josephus P. Martin, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. They are the parents of one daughter, Edna, who is now a student in the State University at Bozeman. Mrs. Lewis is a graduate of the California State Normal School at San Jose, in the public schools of which she was a teacher for five years, also teaching in the Bozeman schools two terms prior to her marriage.

HUGH S. LEWIS.—The ancestry of the subject of this narrative was of good Welsh stock long serviceable in the civil and military history of that country. His father, John Lewis, emigrated from there to the United States when a young man, settling at Rome, New York, where his widow, Elizabeth (Morris) Lewis, also a native of Wales, still lives, and where their son Hugh was born January 25, 1863. The father was an industrious farmer, pursuing that occupation with success until his death in 1876.

Hugh S. Lewis began his education in the public schools at Floyd, N. Y., and finished it at the Holland Patent Academy in that state. In 1881 he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he worked on a farm one summer, going from there to Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1882, and there spending fifteen months as a purchasing messenger for the quartermaster's department. In July he located near Hathaway, Mont., taking up a squatter's claim, and owing to his improvements harvested a quantity of hay. In September he went to Bozeman, where he bought his first sheep and trailed them back to his ranch the same fall. In 1886 he sold his claim and moved his sheep to Howard, Mont. His first winter at this place was the mild one of 1886-7 and although he had neither hay nor sheds he came through the winter with the nominal loss of ten per cent. In 1888 he preempted a claim on Reservation creek, where he now has a fine ranch of 12,000 acres devoted to sheep. His specialty is a superior grade of Delaine Merino sheep, and for the past twelve years he has devoted himself to the production of rams for the use of woolgrowers in this and adjoining states, having on the ranch regularly from 3,000 to 5,000 sheep. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican, but not an active worker. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Jones at Rome, N. Y., in 1888. She was born in that state and died at their Montana ranch in May, 1899, leaving four interesting daughters, Gladine, Gladys, Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. Lewis was married again in 1901, at Minneapolis, Minn., to Miss Anna B. Anderson, who was born in that city in 1871.

BRUCE LEVERICH.—Of thrifty, sturdy and enterprising Holland ancestry, whose good qualities have been perpetuated in him, the subject of this review is one of the progressive and representative citizens of Carbon county, Mont., where his home is a model of beauty and good taste, with complete equipment and every consideration for the comfort of its inmates. In fact he has one of the best improved places in the county. Mr. Leverich was born in Cedar county, Iowa., March 4, 1848, a son of Ira and Jane (Morgan) Leverich, the former a native of New York and the latter of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather, James Leverich, emigrated from Holland in Colonial times and settled in New York state, from which the father of Bruce Leverich removed with his family to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, finally making a permanent home in Iowa, where he engaged in farming. On the outbreak of hostilities he entered the service of his country as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He also took an active interest in public affairs, and was the choice of his party for various political offices.

Bruce Leverich spent his school days in Iowa, remaining on the homestead until 1868, when he went to Cass county, Mo., and engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Montana and spent two years in Gallatin county. At the end of that time he returned to Missouri, and remained until 1882. Upon his return to Montana, he located about five miles south of Bozeman, and there remained until 1893, carrying on a profitable business in farming, dairying, etc. In 1893 he sold out and located below Red Lodge, but after a year removed to the ranch which is now his home, two miles above Joliet, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising with excellent results. All his land is under irrigation and it yields fine crops of grain and hay. He has planted a large orchard, and some of the trees are in good bearing order. The small fruits are also yielding excellent returns.

Mr. Leverich was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Hinote, a native of Indiana, on January 30, 1877. She was the daughter of Asa and Linda (Abel) Hinote, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Leverich's grandfather, Philip Hinote, was born and reared in Scotland, but came to America as a young man and settled in Tennessee. The grandfather, Philip Hinote, was a gallant soldier in the Revolution, serving seven years, and Mrs. Leverich has a number of buckles and other relics of his service. She and Mr. Leverich have four children: Frank E., Raymond, Bertha and William Edgar. Fraternally our subject is a member of the Fraternal Union of America.

MARTIN H. LUTHER.— No name is perhaps more prominently associated with the progress and substantial upbuilding of the city of Great Falls than that of Mr. Luther. He is a worthy representative of the sons of the German fatherland, which has contributed in so large a measure to the worthy and progressive citizenship of our national commonwealth, and was born in Selchow, Posen, Germany, on October 23, 1857. His father, Gottfried Luther, was born in the same town in 1807, where his death occurred in 1883. He was a farmer and descended from old German stock. His wife bore the maiden name of Albertine Karkuschki, and was born at Minettensruh, in Brandenburg, Germany, in 1837, and died in Selchow in 1875. Her marriage to Mr. Luther was solemnized at that place in 1856.

Martin H. Luther, at the early age of fourteen years, laid aside his text books to learn the trade of brick mason, at which he worked in his home town for about two years and in 1875 he emigrated to America. He located in Wisconsin, spending one year in Baraboo and three years at Wausau, whence he came to Fargo, N. D., in 1879, where until 1888 he was engaged in farming and working at his trade. He, however, made a prospecting tour through the mining districts of Washington and Idaho, and in 1888 located in Great Falls, where he erected the row of brick buildings on the west side of Second street, extending from First avenue north one-half block to the alley. This property still remains in his possession. In 1891 Mr. Luther erected the first brick building in Neihart, a fine block 50x60 feet in dimensions, which he sold to L. S. McClure in the fall of 1900.

From August 16, 1900, to February 12, 1901, Mr. Luther was engaged in the erection of an elegant brick block on First avenue and Fourth street in Great Falls. This building is known as Luther's Hall, and is modern in every respect, being 50x150 feet in dimensions and with two stories and basement. It is one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the business section of the city and a credit alike to Great Falls and to its builder. The ground floor is utilized for commercial purposes, while the entire upper story is a magnificent hall or auditorium, supplying a long recognized want in the city. During his residence in Great Falls Mr. Luther has been engaged in merchandising, and has had extensive operations in real estate and in mining property. He is far-sighted and discriminating in his methods, and his success has been attained by worthy means, his absolute integrity of purpose being recognized by all.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but the demands placed upon his time by his business interests have prevented his active participation in politics. On April 7, 1892, in Bozeman, Mr. Luther was united in matrimony to Miss Amelia Welke, daughter of August Welke, a farmer and blacksmith of Selchow, Germany. Their children are, with dates of birth, Louisa Hettie, January 12, 1893, Erna Emilia, January 28, 1895, Gretchen Henrietta, October 27, 1896, Ella Marie, August 21, 1898, and Herman Martin, October 19, 1900.

HON. THOMAS H. CARTER.—The subject of this sketch was the last delegate from the territory, the first representative in congress from the state and the first person elected to serve a full term in the senate of the United States from Montana. In reviewing the life of this remarkable man from his early youth, one cannot be otherwise than profoundly impressed with the power and strength of his mind amid those innumerable obstacles and early environments which to many would have proved an unsurmountable barrier. Emerging by degrees from obscurity, each step in his upward career brought him more and more into notice, until he at last reached an exalted stand in the estimation of his fellow citizens. A man of action, a forceful and effective director of opinion, a statesman of proved ability and a lawyer of high prestige, it can properly be said that much of his grand achievements sprang from his untiring application and indomitable courage. This is true of all successful men, as by no other means can great results be obtained in any sphere of endeavor.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, ex-United States senator for the state of Montana, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 30, 1854. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois in 1865, in which state he received his early educational training in the public schools. He grew up under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his initial individual efforts were made in connection with the great basic art of agriculture. After working on the farm for a time he engaged in railroad work and later taught school. But a man of so marked individuality was not dilatory in formulating definite plans for his future life work, and thus it was that Mr. Carter determined to prepare himself for that profession which, more than any other, has touched the public life and welfare of the nation. At Burlington, Iowa, he began the study of law and so persistently applied himself that he soon became eligible for admission to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Burlington, and his distinctive abilities soon gained him recognition.

The year 1882 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Carter in the city of Helena, which has since continued to be his home. Upon arriving in Helena Senator Carter at once entered upon the practice of law, soon securing a representative clientage and making for himself a place among the leaders of the bar which has ever lent dignity and honor to Montana. Eventually he associated himself with John B. Clayberg, and the firm of Carter & Clayberg obtained and for many years held prestige as one of the foremost legal alliances in the state, controlling a business of wide scope and importance. When Mr. Carter was elected to congress, Judge N. W. McConnnell became associated with the firm. Deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of the state, Mr. Carter was soon drawn into the field of politics, wherein he has won distinguished honors and has, in turn, honored the state which called upon him to serve in positions of trust and responsibility. He was promptly accorded and has steadily maintained the leadership of the Republican party in Montana. In 1888 he was nominated by his party as candidate for delegate in congress, this being the year prior to the admission of the territory to the sisterhood of states. The campaign was one of the most notable in the annals of Montana's political history. Theretofore the territory had elected only one Republican delegate to congress, and the victory achieved by the subject of this review was consequently all the more distinctive. His opponent was Hon. W. A. Clark, of Butte, whom he defeated by a majority of 5,126 votes after a vigorous and exciting campaign. Montana was admitted to statehood the following year and this extinguished the office of territorial delegate; but in the first state Republican convention Mr. Carter was unanimously made the standard bearer of his party, on this occasion as the candidate for full congressional honors. At the ensuing election he defeated the Democratic candidate, Hon. Martin Macginnis, by a majority of 1,648, thus winning the distinction of having been the last territorial delegate and the first to represent the new state in the national house of representatives. Of his work in this connection another publication has spoken as follows: "Mr. Carter gained a national reputation in the Fifty-first congress by his indefatigable work upon the floor of the house, and by those qualities of leadership which became manifest from the moment he entered the sphere of political action. His tireless efforts and his able appeals to the committees of the house in behalf of the various interests of his state soon gave him a foremost place among the men who command the respect and confidence of that body." His executive ability was so clearly recognized that he was chosen secretary of the Republican congressional committee during the campaign of 1890, and, while engaged in the duties of this office, the Republican party of Montana assembled in convention at Butte and for the third time nominated Mr. Carter as their candidate for congress. This was done against his advice and contrary to his wishes. His work on the congressional committee detained him in Washington until near election time, when he returned to his district to assume, for the third time in two years, the brunt of political conflict. The Democratic party had in the meantime nominated Hon. W. W. Dixon, of Butte, as Mr. Carter's opponent. The absence of the Republican candidate left the field to Mr. Dixon and his aggressive supporter, Hon. Marcus Daly, with the result that Mr. Carter was defeated by something less than 300 votes.

Upon the expiration of his term in congress, in the spring of 1891, President Harrison appointed Mr. Carter commissioner of the general land office in Washington, and he ably discharged the duties of this important trust until July 1, 1892, when he resigned to assume the arduous work of another office to which he had been chosen, that of chairman of the Republican national committee, holding that important position for a period of four years, and being succeeded by Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio. His efforts in that exacting position are now a matter of history, and it is acknowledged that he held the various political forces well in hand, marshaling the same with precision and directing every movement and maneuver with consummate skill, thereby adding fresh laurels to his fame as a public man. At the close of the campaign of 1892 Mr. Carter returned to Helena and resumed the active practice of his profession; but the people of the state had too profound a recognition of his signal eligibility and talents to permit him to remain long in private life, and in 1895 he was urged by his admirers as candidate for the senate of the United States. The ensuing campaign was a spirited one and political enthusiasm ran high in Montana, but the result was favorable to Mr. Carter, the honor accorded him being a fitting crown to his brilliant career as representative of the interests of his state. In the senate Mr. Carter assumed a position of no less relative importance than he had in the house. He was an active working member, as a matter of course, for Senator Carter is a man of action. During his senatorial term he served on a number of the most important committees, among which may be noted, the committees on census (of which he was chairman), military affairs, postoffices and post roads, public lands, territories, forest reservations and protection of game, and appropriations. Aside from these there were others of scarcely less importance. His brilliant and long sustained efforts in opposition to the passage of the river and harbor bill at the close of the Fifty-sixth congress will ever be remembered in the annals of our political history. It is an undoubted fact that the defeat of this extravagant measure was due to him. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the forceful and cogent arguments which he brought to bear, for the same are a matter of record and are duly exploited in the public press of the nation, gaining to him the endorsement of a great majority of the people of the country, irrespective of political affiliations, and stamping him as one of the zealous advocates of a true economy in the administration of public affairs. The contest was a notable one and Senator Carter scored, without fear or favor, a measure that was fostered by corporate greed and represented an unwise expenditure of public funds. His term in the senate expired on March 4, 1901, but not yet was he permitted to return to the quiet duties of private life, for in that year President McKinley on his own motion appointed him commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition, and upon the assembling of the board of commissioners he was chosen president and is now giving his attention to the duties involved.

A summing up of the career of Senator Carter has concisely been given in the following words: "His rise as a lawyer and as a public character has been phenomenal. He was achieving marked success in his profession when called to the field of politics in 1888, and from that time onward his participation in state and national affairs has developed in him a high order of statecraft and gained for him a reputation as a writer, orator and leader of party organization and sentiment such as is rarely given to men in so brief an experience in public affairs. He is fertile in expedient and meets every contingency with a full measure of equality. His originality, condensation and force of expression; his active, aggressive and sanguine temperament; his powers of physical endurance; his tact, sagacity and judgment and his cordial and unaffected intercourse with men are the instrumental factors of his success in public life; while as a lawyer he is in the forefront of his profession."

In 1886 Mr. Carter was married to Miss Ellen L. Galen, daughter of Hugh and Matilda Galen. Mrs. Carter is possessed of musical and literary talent and is a social favorite. Of this union two sons have been born, John G., born in January, 1891, and Hugh, born in August, 1892.

JOHN C. LEHSOU is one of the enterprising and successful farmers and fruit growers of the beautiful Missoula valley, and also merits consideration as one of the pioneers of the state, with whose industrial activities he has been identified for a long term of years. He is a native of Holstein, Germany, born on April 3, 1840, the son of Henry and Magdalena (Ehlers) Lehsou, who were born and passed their entire lives in Holstein, the father devoting his attention to farming. Of their three sons and three daughters, John C. is the only child in the United States. He was reared on the parental homestead, receiving his education in the excellent public schools of his native land, where he was an agriculturist until his twenty-fifth year, when he started for the United States, where he arrived in May, 1865. He located at Davenport, Iowa, for nine months, then passed three months in Omaha, after which he went to Nebraska City, and entered the employ of Messrs. Owens & Fry as a driver of freighting outfits, and for them drove an ox team to the Bitter Root valley of Montana. The party came by the Bozeman cutoff, and they had trouble with Sioux Indians in Dakota, losing three men and all of their thirteen horses. They finally arrived at Fort Owens, bringing their loads of groceries and mining tools. Upon arriving in this state Mr. Lehsou took up a ranch at the mouth of Bear Mouth canyon and opened a stage station which he conducted for eighteen months, after which he turned his attention to mining, but was unsuccessful. He then continued mining at Burton until 1892, here meeting success.

Mr. Lehsou came to Missoula county in 1892, and established himself on his present ranch, purchasing 320 acres of fine farming land, which he has improved and developed into a model ranch, the land being fertile and all available for cultivation. He has also devoted special attention to the raising of fruits of excellent varieties, having set out fine orchards, fully realizing the great values to be ultimately derived from this branch of ranch industry. While a resident of Beartown, Granite county, Mr. Lehsou was for four years postmaster at that office. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1875. Mr. Lehsou still retains an interest in placer mines in Bear gulch, and is one of the principal stockholders in the Western Montana National Bank, of Missoula, of which institution he has been vice-president since the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1900. He is a man of business and executive ability and his connection with this monetary institution can not fail to advance its interests and its prestige. On January 18, 1873, Mr. Lehsou was united in marriage to Miss Dora Rusch, who like himself was born in Holstein, Germany, and is the daughter of Drees and Catherine M. (Vohr) Rusch, who passed their lives in Germany, three of their daughters and one son becoming residents of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Lehsou have two sons, Henry W. and Emil C. The latter resides in the city of Missoula, and Henry W. is foreman in a quartzmill at Garnet.

FERDINAND LEIMBACH.—A product of the sturdy yeomanry of Germany, the subject of this sketch has exhibited in his career and business success all the reliable and productive qualities for which his race is distinguished. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 19, 1873, the son of Frederick and Elisa (Merker) Leimbach, both natives of Germany, who were married, however, in Philadelphia, where the father was in business. About 1877 the father removed to Colorado, locat-

Frank Lewis

ing in Denver, where he remained for a year, when he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. In that city he spent two years in business, but being burned out with heavy loss, he afterwards came to Montana, and locating at Butte, engaged in the hotel business, in which he is still engaged. His family consists of four children now living, another which blessed the union having died some years ago.

Ferdinand, our immediate subject, spent his school days in Butte, and remained with his father for some years after leaving school. He became a cigar maker and also learned house painting, but worked at neither craft as he preferred freighting, and mining, spending two years in the Butte copper mines. Feeling an intense longing for an outdoor life, he removed to Carbon county and located on his present ranch on Rocky Fork, near Carbonado, and began a profitable business in stockraising. Later he conducted a sawmill in addition to his ranching, being joined in both enterprises by his brother Ernest, in 1896. In 1899 he was married to Miss Mabel Chapman, a native of Wyoming, and two years later he and his brother dissolved partnership, dividing the stock they had on hand, Mr. Leimbach retaining his former ranch and his brother locating on one he had taken up. In his cattle operations our subject makes a specialty of Herefords and shorthorns, and has been successful in the rearing of both breeds. His tendency is to cut out of his herds everything but absolute thoroughbreds, and he is making good progress toward this consummation. His ranch is well irrigated, and improved with excellent buildings, fences and other appliances. He has on it a fine residence and a large stone barn. He is progressive and up to the times in business, public-spirited and liberal in his views touching matters of interest to the community, and genial and companionable socially—one of the representative men of this section, and held in the highest esteem wherever he is known.

FRANK LIPPERT is one of the most enterprising and wide awake stockmen in Broadwater county, Mont. He was born in Cuyahoga county. Ohio, on March 4, 1853. His parents were John and Mary (Wilkes) Lippert, natives of Germany, who first settled in this country near Buffalo, N. Y., and later removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, within nine miles of Cleveland, where the father engaged in farming. Young Lippert received his education in the excellent schools in the vicinity of Cleveland and, in June, 1871, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Norton, now living near Townsend, started for Montana by the Union Pacific Railway to Ogden, Utah, and thence 400 miles across country by wagon train. The trip was pleasant and was accomplished in safety, as the Indians were then peaceable. The party came direct to Missouri valley, and at once engaged in the profitable business of ranching. In 1879 and 1880 Mr. Lippert carried on freighting from Dillon to Helena and Fort Benton.

On November 23, 1882, Mr. Lippert was married to Miss Rose Young, of York, Dane county, Wis., who was born on April 16, 1861. She was the daughter of Abel Young, of Oxford, England, who, after making several trips across the Atlantic, and one cruise in the Pacific on which he visited Australia, located in Wisconsin and engaged in farming and eventually removed to Missouri valley. John Lippert having died in 1870, his son Frank came to Missouri valley and there made his home. He took up his present homestead in 1881, and has since made it his residence. It is well equipped with all conveniences for the business of cattle raising, and is in a most eligible location. Fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen. To Mr. and Mrs. Lippert have been born three children, Etta Marie, Mabel, Dean and William Pierce.

FRANK LEWIS is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Belt, Cascade county, where he operates extensive coal mines. He is a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was born on St. Valentine's day, 1853. His father, Joseph P. Lewis, was born in the same city, where he is now living retired, being well advanced in age. During his active life he was a stone contractor. The maiden name of Frank Lewis' mother was Abbie Church, who was born at Montville on the Thames river, Conn. Her marriage to Mr. Lewis was solemnized in Norwich, where she died in 1854. The family comes of good old Revolutionary stock, and both grandfathers were both active participants in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was a freighter and contractor in Connecticut, and the maternal grandfather was a captain of a whaling vessel for years.

Frank Lewis began his education in the public schools of Scotland, Windham county, Conn., but at the early age of twelve years he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was for three years employed in a store, in the meanwhile attending night schools. In 1868 he located in Willimantic, Conn., where he was in the employ of Amos Bill until 1876, when he made his way to Bakersfield, Cal., where he was engaged in herding sheep until the fall of 1879, when he brought 13,000 head of sheep for Hedge & Bryant from California to Helena, Mont., where he disposed of them for $3.00 per head. The same year he located at Box Elder, in Choteau county, where he bought 5,500 head of sheep, locating on a squatter's claim and there remaining for two winters, during the last being associated with Samuel Dickey, to whom he sold his interest in 1881. He then went to Cora creek, Cascade county, and established a stage line between that place and Barker and Billings. He gave his attention to this line for two years, and in 1883 made a trip to Alaska, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for one year. Upon his return he located at Kibbey for a year, and the two years he was employed by J. T. Armington at Armington, and for him he drove large bands of sheep through to St. Paul, returning with cattle. The next two years he engaged in stockraising on shares, being still associated with Mr. Armington. In 1892 Mr. Lewis located the Lewis coal mine at Belt, and he has developed and continuously operated the same, from which he has shipped an average of 100 tons per day to the B. & M. smelter, in Great Falls. He was also the proprietor of the Bateman Hotel, in Belt, from 1892 until 1901. He is a Democrat in politics and in 1893 was registering agent at Belt. He is a man of marked business capacity and sterling character, enjoying uniform respect in the community. In Belt, on April 13, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lewis to Miss Susie Dockery, a lady of great executive ability, who was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa. They are the parents of four children, Joseph (deceased), Frank Thomas, Fred Church and William Russell Lewis.

BENJAMIN MACDONALD.—One of the most tragic and inexcusable events in Scottish history is the bloody massacre of Glencoe in 1692, in which the MacDonalds of that wild region were brutally murdered by the order of an English king for their loyalty to the unhappy Stuart dynasty, to which they believed they owed allegiance. It is the ofttold tale of persecution for opinion's sake. A few of the unfortunate clan escaped, and among them were the ancestors of Benjamin MacDonald, of Bridger, manager of the mercantile department of the Bridger Coal Company. They owned a large tract of land there, and after the troublous times passed returned to occupy it. It was in the possession of the family until the death of Mr. MacDonald's grandfather, when it passed into the ownership of Lord Strathcona, of Canada. Mr. MacDonald was born at Walla Walla, Wash., November 23, 1844, the son of Archibald and Jane (Klyne) MacDonald, the former of whom was born at Glencoe, Scotland, in 1790, and the latter in Canada in 1810. The father came to America in 1814, having been educated as a civil engineer at one of the best colleges in his native land, from which he was graduated with honors, being at the time in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. Lord Selkirk, who was governor of that company at the time, being well pleased with Mr. MacDonald's capacity and agreeable manners, attached him to his personal service as private secretary and employed him also in writing up a description of the altitudes, general topography and climate of the country. The sketches thus prepared were extensively used by engineers in locating the Canadian Pacific route. After a few years service in the capacities named Mr. MacDonald was promoted to the position of chief trader and stationed at Fort Langley, near the mouth of the Rogers river, and later was promoted to the position of chief factor and stationed at Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia river. Sometime after he was removed to Fort Colville, where he occupied the same position, and cultivated about 4,000 acres of land in the interest of the company. He also built and conducted a gristmill and raised stock, having 400 to 500 milk cows and a large number of hogs. He made his post the supply station of the company for many years, portions of the supplies being furnished for the Hudson Bay posts in Idaho, Montana and Washington. In 1844 he retired from active business, built an elegant residence on the banks of the Ottawa, named it Glencoe and made it his home until his death, in 1851, at the age of sixty.

His family consisted of thirteen sons and one daughter. Benjamin was the twelfth son. He received his early education at Carillon Academy, on the Ottawa, which he followed with a course at McGill University, and after completing this he went to Fraser river, B. C., and engaged in mining. In company with R. D. Cameron and his brother he located the celebrated Cameron claims on William creek in Caribou, but sold them too soon, being deceived by one of the partners, who concealed the true character of the diggings. He then bought a mule train and engaged in freighting. In 1864 he joined the stampede to Boise, Idaho, but not meeting with success went in the fall to the Kootenai country and wintered at Fort Colville, where his cousin, Angus MacDonald, was chief factor, having succeeded Mr. MacDonald's father twenty years previously. In 1866 he went up the Columbia river as far as the big bend, mining and prospecting, and returned to the fort to winter, but went back in the spring and was moderately successful. He invested in a steamboat named the Forty-nine, and in the fall she sank. His next venture was in the stock business on Big Lake at the Okanagan river, which he conducted for a year and then sold out and joined the stampede to Cedar creek, near Missoula, in which he was one of the successful seekers. He wintered at the Flathead Hudson Bay post.

The next year he sold his interests in Montana and returned to Canada, engaging in general merchandising at St. Andrews, Quebec, where, on August 14, 1872, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Pyke, of Hudson-on-Ottawa, a daughter of Rev. James Pyke, of Warwickshire, England, and Elizabeth (McTavish) Pyke, of Scotland. Mrs. MacDonald's grandfather, George Pyke, came to Canada from England and became chief justice of the province. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have three children living: Elizabeth Klyne, now the wife of F. C. Salter, eastern general freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad in New York; John Angus, living at home, is in the employ of the Bridger Coal Company; Arthur T. is a student at Ann Arbor University, Michigan; another son, James A., is deceased. Mr. McDonald remained in Canada until 1879, when he removed on account of ill health to Denver, Colo., and there was engaged in merchandising and coal mining for seventeen years. He was very successful until the panic of 1893, when he met with serious reverses. In 1896 he took a position in the employ of W. A. Clark and for the next four years was located in Butte, having charge of the John Caplis Company. In 1900 he took charge of the mercantile department of the Bridger Coal Company, a position which he still holds. In fraternal relations he is connected with the order of Freemasons. An incident in his life worthy of note is that on the occasion of his brother's death, Alexander McDonald, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1874, he made the quickest trip ever made in the northwest, traveling 1,600 miles in twenty-four days by canoe and portaging, from Lake Superior to Hudson Bay and return, having reached Moose Factory on Hudson Bay a few days after his brother's death.

ALEXANDER J. McKAY, one of the leading merchants and a territorial pioneer of Montana, resides at Whitehall, Jefferson county. He was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on April 10, 1857. His parents were Alexander and Annie (McLeod) McKay, the former of County Pictou and the latter of Cape Breton, N. S. The father is still living at the age of seventy-three, engaged in farming. The paternal grandfather, Donald McKay, came from Scotland as a representative and colporteur of the Presbyterian church in 1809. Alexander J. McKay received his education in the public schools at Cape Breton, but he had to make his own way in the world and the west appeared to offer superior advantages to him, and in 1878, as soon as he had attained his majority, he removed to Eureka, Nev., where he passed one year in mining, and then re-located at Frisco, Utah. Here he was industriously employed in the smelter for two years, locating at Wood river, Idaho, where for six months he actively engaged in business, and then returned to Frisco, Utah.

Three months later he was in Butte, Mont., and for a year and a half he was in the saw mill business there. He then removed to Missoula, where he passed an active and profitable year and went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, for a few months. This was a money-making era, and Mr. McKay with rare good judgment improved every opportunity and was substantially benefited. Going to Granville Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, he engaged in contracting for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and here also he was financially successful. After eighteen months he returned to his old home in Nova Scotia, where he bought a farm, with the intention of there establishing his permanent home. But four months later he was farther west than ever before and in the heart of the Cascade mountains. Here he secured a contract on the Northern Pacific which resulted disastrously to him. Returning to Butte, Mont., he worked in the smelter for two years and then he was in business for himself until 1895, selling out and removing to Whitehall, Jefferson county, where he now resides, and where he has met with most flattering success as the senior member of the extensive mercantile house of the McKay-Carmichael Company, the ramifications of whose business extend over a considerable extent of country. Mr. McKay has made a number of important investments in mining properties and has two mines which he is developing with good promise of large returns. On August 3, 1893, Mr. McKay was united in marriage to Miss Maggie McCarthy, a native of New Brunswick. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party in whose interest he is an energetic and influential worker. Fraternally he is a master Mason and an Odd Fellow. The prosperity that time has brought to Mr. McKay is the result of superior business sagacity, rare commercial instinct and the legitimate outcome of honest endeavor and high moral character. He has won the confidence of the people of the community in which he resides and stands in high esteem.

SAMUEL LUTZ.—Among those who have attained a due measure of prosperity through taking advantage of the natural resources of Montana is the subject of this review. Mr. Lutz is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Butler county, Pa., on the 15th of March, 1846, a son of Daniel and Tena Lutz, who were likewise born in Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, while in politics he was a Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed church and folk of sterling character. All of their eleven children are living except Tena, Kate and William. The mother passed away in 1862 and the father in 1870. Their surviving children are Mary, Isaac, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Solomon, Henry and Daniel. Of the number four reside in Montana.

Samuel Lutz, our immediate subject, received little schooling, as he was compelled to depend upon his own resources at an early age. He found employment at farm work, and his first wages were fixed at $2.50 per month. As he waxed strong in stature and in capacity for labor he secured increase in wages, and at seventeen years he became identified with stable work. After devoting his attention to this and other lines of employment in Pennsylvania for about three years, he removed to Illinois, and rented a farm of 160 acres for a year, but securing so unsatisfactory returns that he discontinued his lease, and, in 1868, removed to McDonough county, where he was employed in stable work for two years. He next located in Leavenworth, Kan., for one year, and then went to Salt Lake City, where he soon turned his attention to mining, in which enterprise good success attended his efforts, continued in Utah for four years. He then went to Tulare county, Cal., and drove a band of sheep east to Utah, the trip occupying eighteen months. He passed the winter in Utah and in the spring came to Montana with sheep, locating in the Smith River valley in 1877, as foreman of a sheep ranch. A year later Mr. Lutz engaged in freighting, receiving $50 per month for eighteen months, and then conducted the same enterprise on his own responsibility until 1882. Two years previously (in 1880) he had located a homestead on Trout creek, in Fergus county, the same comprising 160 acres. Selling his interests here, in 1881, he located a homestead one mile west of Garneill, and has since added desert and pre-emption claims, and has now a total area of 400 acres. Somewhat more than half of the property is now available for cultivation, but Mr. Lutz gives his principal attention to the raising of good cattle and horses. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 7, 1887, Mr. Lutz was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Schaffer, who was born in Butler county, Pa., the daughter of George and Sarah Schaffer, who passed their lives in Pennsylvania, where the father was in the sawmill and lumber business. He died in 1894, his wife having passed away in 1889. Both were members of the German Reformed church. Of their twelve children all are living except three. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the Methodist church and highly esteemed in the community.

PETER MACDONALD, the efficient city jailor of Great Falls, comes of good old Scottish stock and has many of its characteristics. He was born in Franklin county, N. Y., on October 6, 1853, the son of Allen MacDonald, a native of

Inverness, Scotland, where he was born in 1816, and, coming to the United States in 1828, he located in New York, where he was engaged in merchandising at various points until 1854, when he removed to County Glengarry, Canada, where he was a merchant until his death, in October, 1865. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah MacDonald. She was born in Inverness in 1826, and her marriage to Mr. McDonald was solemnized in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1849, and her death occurred in County Glengarry, Canada, in 1885.

Peter MacDonald was educated in the public schools of Glengarry, and the academy at Alexandria, Ontario, until he was fifteen years old, when he was employed about six years as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Lancaster, Ontario, and in 1874 enlisted in the mounted police of Montreal, serving for six years in the Northwest Territory. In 1879 he came over into Montana, entering the service of I. G. Baker & Co. in their general store, and being with this firm during the building of Fort Assinniboine. From there he removed to Butte, was employed in a grocery for two years, and in March, 1887, he came to Great Falls.

Here he engaged in the express transfer business, his outfit being known as express wagon No. 1, and in this connection he handled the transfer business for the Wells-Fargo and American Express Companies for two years. The succeeding two years Mr. MacDonald was with Wetzel & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and in 1891 he was appointed a member of the city police force, serving one year, while in 1892 he was elected constable, serving in this capacity until the close of 1894. From 1895 to 1897 he was deputy sheriff of Cascade county, was thereafter clerk in the Milwaukee house, and since the spring of 1900 has been incumbent of the office of city jailor, giving careful and efficient service in this position. In politics Mr. MacDonald is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with Cataract Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was married on October 6, 1879, and has one daughter, Frances Amelia.

PROF. THOMAS S. McALONEY, superintendent of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, located at Boulder, in Jefferson county, though young in years, has accomplished incalculable good and has before him a most promising future. It is his mission to assist that class of the afflicted and unfortunate who are deaf, dumb and blind and to brighten their pathway through life. In this work he has been eminently successful, his abilities receiving the heartiest recognition in two countries. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on June 26, 1869, the son of James McAloney, who was born in the same county in 1839 and died there in 1880. His mother was Eliza Jane (Simpson) McAloney, also a native of County Antrim where she still resides. In the family were four boys and four daughters, all of whom are educators of ability. James McAloney was principal of the Derry (Ireland) Model School for many years, while previously he was national school superintendent for his native county.

Prof. T. S. McAloney, the young and progressive educator, was instructed at the model school taught by his father, and subsequently took a course at the Royal University of Ireland. He was then appointed a teacher in the Belfast Institute for the Deaf and Blind, where he remained seven and a half years. An offer of instruction then came to him from the directors of the National Deaf-Mute College, of Washington, D. C., where he received a fellowship. He arrived in the United States in September, 1892, representing Great Britain, having been chosen from amongst all the members of the profession in that country. Here he remained a year and was graduated in June, 1893. Being offered a position in Bellville, Ontario, in the School for the Deaf, he taught there for one year, when he received a flattering offer from the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Talladega, Ala. This position he accepted, and here he first introduced the oral method of teaching the deaf. With this institute he remained five years as teacher and editor of the school paper. In 1899 he became head teacher and assistant superintendent in the School for the Deaf, located at Danville, Ky., with twenty-six teachers under him. In May, 1900, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind.

Prof. McAloney was the first to introduce into Montana the oral method of teaching, whereby the deaf are taught to read the lips and speak. He also introduced industrial training for the blind, consisting of piano tuning and repairing, hammock and carpet-weaving, typewriting, etc. He has also organized an orchestra for the blind. The attendance at the Montana School for the

Deaf and Blind has doubled under his able and judicious superintendency, and its future is most promising. Into his work the Professor has thrown his rare gifts of energy and enthusiasm. To this country he has brought valuable attainments, and the people of Montana are to be highly congratulated on having secured his services. He is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, having passed the chairs in each order. He is also a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He was state treasurer of the Alabama Christian Endeavor Union for three terms, and was tendered the presidency of the union, but declined. He is a frequent contributor to educational journals and is now engaged in a special course of study under the direction of the Indiana Central University. He was united in marriage on November 2, 1898, to Miss Mary B. Holt, daughter of Samuel D. Holt, senior partner in the firm of Holt, Agee & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton brokers, of Selma, Ala.

HON. FRANK H. WOODY.—One of the distinguished citizens of Montana, a gentleman who has exemplified her highest type of citizenship at home and given her prominence and renown abroad, is Hon. Frank H. Woody, of Missoula, who has the distinction of being one of her earliest pioneers and most capable jurists; and who, after a long useful and honorable career in her service is now enjoying, for what must necessarily be the brief remainder of his days, the sweet content that comes only to private life.

Judge Woody is a native of Chatham county, N. C., where he was born December 10, 1833. His father was of Quaker ancestry and his mother of Revolutionary stock. They were people of high character, but of moderate means, and were unable to give their offspring many educational advantages. The Judge was reared on the farm, and at the age of eighteen, after a rather fragmentary and irregular preparation in the elementary schools of the vicinity he entered New Garden Boarding School, now Guilford College, a Quaker institution located near Greensboro. Compelled by circumstances to leave the college at the end of a year he removed to the eastern part of the state and spent six months teaching one of the public schools in that section. From there, in 1853, he went to Indiana, attended another Quaker school during a part of the year and taught public school again until the spring of 1855. Convinced by this time that the great west offered superior opportunities to young men of capacity and energy, he made his way to Kansas and subsequently joined an overland merchant train bound to Great Salt Lake, and traveled with it to a point some distance west of old Fort Laramie. From there he journeyed with an emigrant train en route for Shoalwater bay, Washington territory. At Independence Rock on the Sweetwater river he was taken ill and forced to remain there for several days. Eventually he fell in with a party of Mormons on their way to Salt Lake, and he accompanied them to that place, which they reached August 15, 1855. It was a harbor of refuge for his storm-tossed barque, and gave him a chance to rest and refit, for he was sore distressed—feeble in health, destitute of means and seemingly alone in the world, but sustained by his own lofty courage and unyielding resolution. He remained in Utah until the fall of 1856, and then joined a party of men who were coming to the Flathead country to trade with the Indians. Near the middle of October he arrived at Hellgate river, near where the city of Missoula now stands. Since that time, for nearly half a century, he has been a resident of what is the present state of Montana, contributing in large measure to make her history, aiding in her struggles and helping to win her triumphs. During the first ten years of his residence within her borders he occupied himself with whatever business came his way, and in the main prospered at all. He freighted, mined, sold merchandise and engaged in politics. In 1866 a vacancy occurring in the office of county clerk and recorder of Missoula county, the board of county commissioners appointed him to fill such vacancy, and at the succeeding general election he was chosen to the office by an almost unanimous vote. He held the position continuously until the fall of 1880, when he resisted the importunities of the people and declined a further tenure. During his tenure of the office it was consolidated with that of probate judge, and Mr. Woody discharged the duties of that position; and in addition, was for eight years deputy clerk of the Second judicial court of the county. While occupying these offices and dealing necessarily with questions of law, he was naturally attracted toward the profession and began an assiduous and exhaustive preparation for its practice. He was admitted to the bar

Frank H. Moody

in January, 1877, by the supreme court of the territory, and within a remarkably short time secured a large and profitable clientage; and so well was he equipped in both the theory and the practice of the law, that he at once took rank as one of the ablest and most successful attorneys and counsellors in the whole northwest. In 1869 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature for the counties of Missoula and Deer Lodge; but there being some doubt of the legality of the session which followed he did not attend. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic party of his county for the office of judge of the Fourth judicial district of the state, and was elected over two competitors by a handsome plurality. In 1896 he was again nominated and elected by a handsome majority to the same office for another term of four years. His record on the bench was but a logical sequence of his long and distinguished public service. It is a veritable thread of gold in the jurisprudence of the state, and a pleasure to the sight of all who know him.

In 1871 Judge Woody was married to Miss Lizzie Countryman, a native of California, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth Countryman, but at the time a resident of Missoula, where the nuptials were celebrated. They have one son and two daughters, namely: Frank, Alice M. and Flora P. Woody, all of whom are still living at Missoula.

Nearly fifty years of toil and triumph for the state tell the story of his life. It is a record worthy the pride of any mortal man, and it involves a duty well performed in every line of work. The Judge has met all the due demands in every sphere, and by his merit dignified his guild. Every public office he has filled brought credit to himself and profit to his kind; in legal forums he has won just honors and high rank; commercial life has felt his potent hand in fostering and developing affairs; and in social circles he has ever been an ornament, a tonic and a guide. The people he has served know not among them all a truer, nobler, manlier man.

DAVID BLAIR McCRACKEN.—A fine specimen of the sturdy Scotch race, with the characteristic energy and push of that people, David Blair McCracken, of Laurel, Mont., by perseverance, intelligence, skill and diligence, is working out his own fortune and destiny in the new world when, if he chose, he could enjoy the luxuries of life in the old. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, December 20, 1863, the son of Prof. John and Esther (Blair) McCracken, and grandson of Rev. Andrew McCracken and Sir Edward Blair, of the same town. His ancestors on his father's side were of noble ancestry and went from Norway to Scotland in 1218. The Blairs are among the oldest, best known and most famous families in Scotland. Their estate, known as Blarquhan, is entailed and has been in the family for many centuries, and their lineage is recorded in Burke's Peerage. The grandfather McCracken was a preacher in the old established church until the disruption in 1843, in which he was a leader, and after that he became a leader in the Free Church of Scotland, and remained one until his death in 1872. He and his wife, nee Wilson, were both born in 1801. She died in the early 'sixties. Mr. McCracken's father was a practicing physician until 1875, when he accepted the professorship of physics in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until his death in 1890, and in which he was associated with Prof. Mackie, LL.D., of Dublin University. He was one of Scotland's leading men of letters, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. At his death he left a family of two sons and one daughter. One of these sons was the Rev. Thomas McCracken, a distinguished divine of Stobhill, Edinburgh, who died in 1883. The daughter was married to Arthur Balfour, a barrister of Glasgow. She died in 1882 by accident, having been thrown from her horse while hunting with a party of members of the Ayr Hunt Club.

David Blair McCracken received his elementary education in the public schools of Ayr, and later entered the University of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degrees of A. M., A. F., and P. F. G. K. The last is a degree in an agricultural course conducted in the Royal Agricultural Hall. At the time of his graduation he was the youngest man who had ever been graduated from the institution with such honors. After leaving the university he became land steward for the Marquis of Aislè, a position which placed him second in authority over the immense landed estates of the Marquis, which yield an income of $485,000 a year. Mr. McCracken held this position for seven years and a half. He then visited Canada as a commissioner and emigrant agent for the Dominion government, and in the discharge of his duties made a trip through the Canadian northwest which lasted three months. At the end of this he returned to his former position and remained in it until 1889, when, in company with Walter Clifford, the second son of Lord Clifford, he returned to Canada. They had large capital and practically unlimited backing, and locating at Star Buck, Manitoba, they took up a large tract of land and engaged extensively in raising cattle and wheat. Later they formed the Roblin Milling Co., of Winnipeg, with mills and elevators at Winnipeg, Brandon, Austin and Mooseman. The financial depression coming on soon after, this enterprise proved unsuccessful and Mr. Clifford returned to Scotland. Mr. McCracken, however, concluded to remain in America, and came to Montana. He passed two years at Glendive in the cattle business, then sold out and removed to a ranch of 320 acres in Yellowstone county, near Park City, where he has since been extensively engaged in raising cattle and also conducting a large freighting outfit. He is now (1902) making a survey for a ditch from the Yellowstone, which will be fifteen miles in length and carry a large volume of water. Mr. McCracken has frequently been solicited to return to his native land and associate himself in business with his former friends, but he prefers to remain in America and make his own way in the world. He is a man of resolute perseverance and great energy, and is winning a gratifying success in his operations.

HON. JOHN MACGINNISS.—Nature is no laggard in her work and seldom does things by halves. When she has a special work to do she provides a man for the purpose, and when the man is ready for the work, if need be, she has at his hand the lieutenants he may require for its execution. To Caesar she gave Mark Antony and Labienus; to Napoleon, Lefebvre and Ney; to Washington, Knox and Hamilton. And in our day, in a less ambitious sphere, she has given John MacGinniss, of Butte, to Mr. Heinze, whom we have called elsewhere in this work one of the great captains of industry. Mr. MacGinniss was born at Homer, Iowa, October 10, 1867, and in early life removed to Chicago. After his graduation from a Chicago high school he was employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper in a wholesale hardware and mining supply house, and later became its western traveling representative, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1890, when he resigned his position, came to Montana, and was made manager of the Tuttle Manufacturing & Supply Company, of Anaconda. He remained with this company three years, and then removed to Butte to take the management of the Thompson Falls Land & Lumber Company. When that company sold out to the Bitter Root Development Company in 1894, he entered the employ of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company as purchasing agent and ore buyer, and in 1895 was made its vice-president and manager. In that capacity he has aided materially in enlarging its powers, multiplying its resources, systematizing its work, and generally promoting its interests. For he does not confine himself to office duties or matters of general adminstration, but, having a genius for details in large measure, gives to every phase and feature of the business his personal attention. He is familiar with all branches of mine and smelter work, and capable of performing and directing others in performing any part of either. In 1896 he co-operated with Mr. Heinze and others in the development of the Rossland mining district in British Columbia, and thereby became vice-president and assistant manager of the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Company. This company made possible and helped bring about the great development of the mines of that country. Before the erection of its smelter in that section, only such ores as would stand transportation to Montana or Tacoma could be mined with profit. While connected with the affairs of this company he was also purchasing agent for the Columbia & Western Railroad, and was actively engaged in its construction and operation until the Heinze interests were sold to the Canadian Pacific. During his career in the Canadian province he had much to do with the government forces in the provincial legislature, in securing rights and franchises for the railroad, and also with the banking interests of eastern Canada. The broadening and actuating effects of these various duties to him in new and untried fields of intellectual effort, have been demonstrated in his subsequent career in Montana politics and legislation. Given the faculties in any line and responsibility therein educates rapidly. Mr. MacGinniss had the needed faculties, and his Canadian experiences and responsibilities soon made them subservient to his will and fruitful of good results for the interests he had in charge. He has also been engaged in litigation on a scale of magnitude.

In the suit of MacGinniss & Forrester against the Boston & Montana Copper Company, beginning in 1898, the plaintiffs secured a judgment, a fee of $50,000 was awarded to their lawyers, and the receiver appointed in the case was allowed fees amounting to $200,000 with $34,000 for expenses. This case has been to the supreme court oftener than any other in the history of Montana litigation. In 1901 a new suit, on much the same grounds as the former, was brought by Mr. MacGinnis alone. It is entitled MacGinniss vs. the Boston & Montana Copper Company, and is being vigorously prosecuted. In addition to the interests already enumerated with which he is connected, Mr. MacGinniss is vice-president of the Nipper Copper Mining Company, which operates the Nipper, the L. E. R., the Parnell and the Cora mines; and he and ex-Gov. Rickards are operating the Polaris mine in Beaverhead county. He is a member of the Montana Society of Engineers, and takes great interest in everything practical or technical connected with mines and mining. He has been for years in close and direct contact with labor from day to day and under almost every variety of circumstances. He has learned its needs and is in deep and earnest sympathy with it and in every forum where he has had opportunity he has championed the cause of the toilers in mine and smelter, and so vigorously and wisely that he has secured for them substantial benefits in legislation and otherwise. He was the originator of the eight-hour movement in their behalf, and as a member of the Miners' Union committee did such effective work that both Mr. Heinze and Senator Clark agreed to an eight-hour day for the workmen, as announced at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Butte Miners' Union at the Butte opera house on June 13, 1900. This movement resulted in the success, at the election of 1900, of the Democratic-Labor legislative ticket, on which Mr. MacGinniss was a candidate, and the enactment of a suitable law on the subject at the ensuing session of the legislature. A resolution was enthusiastically passed by the Butte Miners' Union thanking him for his services in this behalf.

In politics Mr. MacGinnis is an ardent Democrat, and has served his party well in the ranks and in conspicuous and responsible positions. In the Democratic national convention of 1900 he was Montana's national committeeman, and was largely instrumental in securing the seating of the regular Democratic delegates from Montana. His majority that fall as a candidate for the lower house of the Montana legislature was more than 8,000 votes, and in the session that followed he surprised and delighted his friends and discomfited his enemies by his readiness, directness and force in debate, his shrewdness, resourcefulness and skill as a tactician, his aggressive yet courtly character as a fighter, and his diplomatic manipulation of all elements to the ends he had in view. His fight for the United States senatorship, in which he held up the election until the last night of the session, is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of parliamentary adroitness known to our history. In business relations and in private life he is one of the most accessible and obliging of men, although one of the busiest. However oppressed, or one might say, overwhelmed, with the multitude of matters which claim his attention, he can always find time to listen to a miner or laborer who may have a grievance or need assistance; to confer with a man on business, or to exchange a pleasant word with a friend or acquaintance; and to all alike he is affable, genial, considerate and attentive. He well deserves the popularity he enjoys with all classes and conditions of men; for the engaging social qualities he exhibits toward all are the spontaneous offspring of his generous nature and not the studied efforts of self-seeking policy or time-serving sycophancy. He is young, able, upright and sympathetic—such a man as the great Treasure state needs for her proper development, and for such she has in store ample rewards and worthy honors.

WILLIAM WESLEY McCALL, one of the most enterprising and wide-awake business men in Whitehall, Jefferson county, was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on November 15, 1845, the son of Thomas and Mary (Otis) McCall. The father was born on the shores of Chesapeake bay, Maryland, in 1792. The mother was a native of Ireland and the paternal grandfather was John McCall, a native of Scotland, who had emigrated early to Maryland. Thomas McCall, the father of W. W. McCall, removed from Maryland to Ohio, and engaged in farming in Holmes county. In 1846 he went to Iowa, where he was a prosperous farmer, dying in 1864.

W. W. McCall was reared and educated in Iowa, and here he engaged in farming until 1866. Then he was twenty-one years old and turned his face toward Montana. He came to Ireton by train and thence by coach to Council Bluffs. At that time the Indians were threatening and troublesome, and he was detained at Fort Kearney until enough people had gathered to form a self-protecting train. When 130 men had arrived at the fort the train was made up and started across the plains for Montana. On reaching Big Horn they had three cattle stolen and not by Indians. They were found in the possesion of a Frenchman. No questions were asked, but the Frenchman was quietly and expeditiously hanged. The train then continued on its way and was not molested by the Indians nor had any more cattle stolen. It reached Alder gulch on August 9, 1866, and here Mr. McCall engaged in ranching for two years at the mouth of the gulch. In 1868 he purchased a ranch three miles below Silver Star, where he was prospered and remained until 1875. This ranch he bought from Israel Davis, and one day R. O. Hickman, who had worked for Davis, came in bare-headed, and told McCall that a road agent had attempted to hold him up, and he had shot at him and missed him. He then demanded possession of the ranch, saying it was his claim and that he had built a cabin on it, but Mr. McCall declined to give it up, and after explaining the details of his purchase, Hickman renounced his claim.

In 1875 Mr. McCall removed to Butte, engaged in teaming and was also the proprietor of the Centennial boarding house. Here for three consecutive weeks he daily drove nine miles, chopped two cords of wood, returned and delivered the wood. This broke all previous records of the millmen and was considered a performance not likely to be eclipsed. In 1878 he removed to Fish creek, where he profitably engaged in farming and stockraising until 1880, when he purchased the Half-way house, on the Little Pipestone, of which he continued proprietor until 1885, when he removed to Silver Star. Here he engaged extensively in the meat business, having shops at Silver Star, Twin Bridges and Sheridan and also bought a hay ranch. In 1889 he sold all these enterprises and removed to Whitehall, his present home. Here he soon opened the first hotel of the place. He also went into merchandising, starting a general store which, in 1892, he sold to W. M. Fergus and the hotel to Henry Schmidt. Then engaging in the livery business for eighteen months, he sold this also and entered into partnership with Noble & Noble in butchering. This was continued one year and then for two years he was engaged in a brick-making enterprise. In March, 1898, he again became a hotel proprietor, and later removed to the Jefferson hotel and restaurant, where he has a most lucrative and successful trade. A new building was recently completed, giving fifteen additional rooms.

On March 16, 1873, Mr. McCall was united in marriage to Miss Celeste Grace Jordan, born on January 21, 1854, at Joaquin, Cal. She is the daughter of Harrison Jordan, of Pleasant Valley, Mont., especial mention of whom is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. McCall have seven children, Ernest R., married Miss Annie R. Houghton, and living at Whitehall; Ida Maude, now Mrs. F. E. Houghton, living in Whitehall; Fay E., now in business in Whitehall; Chester G., Floyd H., Pearl Blanche and Ethel Lucile. For three years Mr. McCall has been a school trustee, while fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen, Freemasons and Odd Fellows, in which body he has passed the chairs. Mrs. McCall is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. McCall came to Montana when it was necessary for a man to take his life in his hands on the long and perilous trip, and has devoted himself diligently to the improvement of the advantages offered here so lavishly, and he has achieved success. He has gained many friends and, with the characteristics of the old-timers, he is highly esteemed, and also numbers many new friends in a wide and pleasant range of acquaintance.

JAMES D. McCAMMAN.—The old Keystone state figures as the birthplace of the venerable and highly honored Montana pioneer whose name initiates this paragraph; and in his attractive home in Bozeman he is enjoying a measure of rest from active cares after a long life of useful endeavor that has brought a success worthy the name, since it has been achieved by indefatigable effort and fostered by an inflexible integrity of purpose. In the agnatic line Mr. McCamman traces his ancestry to Scottish origin; in the maternal line the stock is of pure German extraction, the original American ancestors having emigrated in the early pioneer epoch. Mr. McCamman was born in Mercer county, Pa., on January 30, 1822, the son of John and Sarah (Wagner) McCamman, natives of Pennsylvania. The father with his family removed to

Ohio, where he and his wife passed the residue of their days, the father attaining the age of more than four score, and the revered mother passing away at the age of eighty-three.

James D. McCamman was reared under the wholesome influences of the old homestead, attending the public schools until he reached the age of eighteen, when he began to learn the tailor's trade. He became skilled in all its details, and in 1845 removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he was employed at his trade until the fall of the following year, when he was elected clerk of Eaton county, and served with signal efficiency. In 1850 he returned to Ohio, and from there started on the long and weary overland trip to California at the time when the memorable gold excitement was at its height. The journey was a difficult and tedious one, but he finally arrived at his destination. After three years spent in mining and working on a stock farm he returned to Ohio and thence to Michigan, locating at Battle Creek, where was solemnized on February 15, 1853, his marriage to Miss Melvina Rice, who became the mother of three children, all of whom are now married and established in homes of their own. Mr. McCamman has ten grandchildren. His second marriage was consummated December 31, 1891, to Nannie J. Steele. He remained in Battle Creek until 1860, and then removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he was engaged in the tailoring business until 1864, when he came to Montana, locating in Virginia City. He there engaged in mining for several months, but in 1865 he settled on land in Gallatin county, taking up government claims on what is now known as McCamman creek, so named in his honor, he being the first settler on the creek. Here he engaged in active farming and stockraising, as one of the pioneers in this line in Montana, and still retains possession of the old homestead.

In 1875 Mr. McCamman was appointed county treasurer of Gallatin county, and removed to Bozeman, which has since been his home, and which he has seen advance from a mere hamlet to a populous and thriving little city of most attractive order. At the election of 1876 he was chosen as his own successor in office, serving three years, and was then tendered the nomination for representative of his county in the territorial legislature, an honor which he declined. He was re-elected on an independent ticket as county treasurer, and his entire term of service in this responsible office aggregated five years and nine months. His administration of the finances of the county was signally able and conservative, and gained the endorsement of all classes, regardless of political affiliations. Mr. McCamman's first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, and he is now as ever a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. His first home in Montana was a diminutive log house, 14x16 feet in dimensions, with dirt floor—a dwelling radically dissimilar to his present beautiful cottage home in Bozeman, erected in 1879, and Mr. McCamman was the first secretary and the treasurer of the new Gallatin County Pioneer Society on its re-organization in 1894, and he is one of its valued members and when the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was first organized many years ago, he was the first master. He stands as one of the most honored pioneers of Gallatin county, has ever been ready to aid in forwarding all worthy enterprises and projects for the public good, and no man in Bozeman is held in higher veneration and esteem.

D. J. McCARTHY, of Canton, Broadwater county, one of the prominent and successful merchants of this locality, first came to Montana in 1882. His business career has been prosperous from the first, and he is now very largely interested in a valuable ranch as well as in the general store he so judiciously conducts. Mr. McCarthy was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on April 15, 1858. He is a son of Jeremiah McCarthy, a native of Ireland, who emigrated in 1847 and located at Brasher Falls, where he resided until his death at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

D. J. McCarthy was educated at Brasher Falls, and in 1882 came to Montana and located in Broadwater county. He immediately commenced working at ranching for wages, and within a short time after his arrival he purchased a ranch in partnership with one Jerry Mahoney, the partnership continuing pleasurably and profitably until March, 1898, when Mr. McCarthy sold his interest and opened the general store, and in connection with this he conducts another ranch, and is prominently engaged in raising hay. On September 19, 1889, Mr. McCarthy was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Murray, a daughter of Thomas Murray, and a native of Macomb, McDonough county, Ill. They have five children, Lynn Joseph, Louise Jane, Vincent, Anna Marie and Irene Cecelia. Politically Mr. McCarthy is a Democrat, and in 1884 he was elected constable and served four years, while he has been clerk of the school board for the past six years, postmaster since 1888 and also member of the Democratic county central committee, and socially he is a member of the United Workmen. His career in Montana has been eminently successful. He has won his way by great industry and sagacity in business affairs and most certainly deserves the high position which he has attained socially and in business.

JOHN McCOURT.—This gentleman was one of the honored pioneers of Montana, who rendered to the nation the valiant services of a loyal son when the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed resistance, whose life was one of unbending honor and integrity, and who has left the priceless heritage of a good name. He was prominently identified with Fergus county, where the family home is still maintained. Mr. McCourt was a native of the state of New York, having been born at Mooer's, Clinton county, on the 21st of January, 1840. His parents were James and Margaret (Young) McCourt, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland, June 24, 1814. He came to America when a lad and settled in Clinton county, N. Y., where in 1839 he was married to Margaret Young. With his family of ten children he located in Polk county, Wis., in the spring of 1860. He was a member of the Presbyterian church from early manhood. In politics he was first a Whig, and, after the death of that party, a stanch Republican, having voted for William Henry Harrison for President and twice for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison. He died at his home at Sand Lake, Wis., July 20, 1893, aged seventy-nine years. Margaret McCourt, his wife was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 14, 1819, and came to America when a child, residing with her parents in Canada until her marriage. She was always a Presbyterian and died in that faith May 20, 1888, in her seventieth year. Their children were John (deceased), Mary, Thomas, Matthew L., James H., William H., Charles (deceased), Anna A., Frederick and David A.

John McCourt received a common school education and assisted his parents until he had attained his legal majority. Just at this time the dark cloud of the Civil war obscured the national horizon, and Mr. McCourt manifested his loyalty by enlisting as a private soldier in a Wisconsin regiment in November, 1861, and continued in service until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He then returned to his home, and in 1866 made the long trip across the plains to Montana in Capt. James L. Fisk's train. He located near the present site of Helena, and devoted several years to successful placer mining. Thereafter he engaged in stockraising in the Missouri valley until 1883, when he came to Fergus county and took up his abode on the ranch which is still the family home. The ranch is located one mile northeast of Garneill, and comprises 360 acres. Here Mr. McCourt was for a number of years engaged in raising horses and cattle. In politics he was a Republican, and in all the relations of life commanded confidence and high regard. When Fergus county was created he was appointed one of its first commissioners, holding this office by appointment for one year until the first election, when he was chosen to serve three more years. His official duties were faithfully discharged. His death occurred on February 21, 1901, and the community then sustained the loss of one of its most honored citizens.

The 30th day of November, 1884, witnessed the marriage of Mr. McCourt with Mrs. Elizabeth Currier, a native of New Brunswick, and the daughter of William and Mary Steeves. They continued their abode in New Brunswick where Mr. Steeves was a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1891. His widow is now residing on the old homestead in New Brunswick. Of their seven children all are living save one, who died in infancy. Their names are: William, Elizabeth, Mary J., Roderick, Peter W. and Sarah L. Mr. McCourt is survived by his widow and their three children—Edna Z., Clarence W. and Edward V. Mrs. McCourt's first marriage was to George E. Currier. They resided at Belfast, Me., and had three children, of whom two are dead, and the other, Garnette, is now the wife of W. T. Neill, of Garneill. (See his sketch elsewhere in this volume.)

ELIAS J. McCALLUM.—This gentleman also is one of the prosperous ranchers and stock growers of Fergus county, where he has maintained his home for nearly a score of years and attained success.

Elias James McCallum was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, on the 29th of November, 1858, being a son of Andrew J. and Mary J. (Bradley) McCallum, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Missouri. The father early emigrated to Missouri and there married. He located in Caldwell county and was there a farmer until 1882, when he removed with his family to Montana, and located on Cottonwood creek in Fergus county, two and one-half miles east of the village of Cottonwood. He has ever since been engaged in farming and stockgrowing on his homestead of 160 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Of their seven children, two have passed away, Nathaniel and one who died in infancy. Those living are Elias J., William F., Lucia F., Samuel D. and Mollie J.

Elias J. McCallum began to work on the homestead farm at an early age, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools of his native state. He remained at the parental home until he was twenty-one, when he engaged in farming for himself in Caldwell county, Mo., until 1882, when he accompanied his parents to Montana. Three miles south of the town of Cottonwood, Fergus county, he located a homestead ranch of 160 acres, and from this as a nucleus he has extended his holdings until he now has a valuable ranch property of 1,100 acres, of which 600 acres are available for cultivation. Mr. McCallum, however, gives special attention to the raising of cattle, handling a high grade of stock. His success has come as the result of good management and industry. In his political allegiance he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

On the 25th of February, 1885, Mr. McCallum was united in marriage to Miss Frances R. Gildersleve, who was born on Long Island, N. Y., the daughter of Platt L. and Sarah (Darling) Gildersleve, who were likewise born in New York and who emigrated to Missouri in an early day; the father, in early life a ship-builder, became a farmer in Missouri. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political support was given to the Republican party. He resides in Stone county, Mo., surviving his wife, who died on the 27th of August, 1891. Their nine children are still living, their names being: Isabella, Alice, Bradford L., Truman P., Nellie, Sarah J., Frances R., Amanda E. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum were the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: Ernest, John L., Elias J., Frances R., Grace D., Jennie M. and Morris H. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

R LEE McCULLOCH.—As a representative member of the bar of Montana, actively engaged in the practice of law in Ravalli county, with residence and headquarters at Hamilton, Mr. McCulloch well deserves attention. He is a scion of fine old southern stock, and in all the relations of life has proved himself worthy of his race. Robert Lee McCulloch was born in Tipton, Moniteau county, Mo., on January 29, 1869. His father, Gen. Robert McCulloch, was born in the Old Dominion, the original American ancestors having located there in early Colonial days. Gen. McCulloch rendered distinguished service in the Confederate army in the Civil war, commanding the Second Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest. He took up his residence in Missouri as a pioneer where he has been an agriculturalist and very prominent in local politics. He served as county collector and later as sheriff of Cooper county, and thereafter held the office of state register of land for three consecutive terms. He is now living retired, at Booneville, Mo., at the venerable age of eighty-one. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Waite, was born in Missouri, and attained the age of seventy-six. They were parents of two daughters and one son, the daughters being Bettie McCulloch and Mrs. George M. Williams, now residing at Dallas, Tex.

In his early educational privileges R. Lee McCulloch was signally favored. He attended private schools in Booneville, Mo., continued his studies at McCune College, at Louisiana, and at an academy at Pilot Grove, while at the age of seventeen he matriculated in the Missouri State University at Columbia, pursuing his literary studies here until he was twenty, when he entered the law department and completed the prescribed course, graduating as a member of the class of 1891, being simultaneously admitted to the Missouri bar. In October, 1891, Mr. McCulloch came to Montana, locating in Missoula, where he entered into legal practice and soon secured his due quota of legal business. After four years he entered into an alliance with John M. Evans, which continued only six months, for then, in the early part of 1896, Mr.

McCulloch came to Hamilton, Ravalli county, and entered into partnership with Charles M. Crutchfield, with whom he was associated in practice until January 1, 1899, since which time he has conducted an individual practice, retaining a clientage of distinction and being known as a thorough legist and an able advocate.

Mr. McCulloch has been an active and efficient worker in the cause of the Democratic party, one of its wheelhorses in his county. In the fall of 1894 he was a candidate from Missoula county for representative in the lower house of the legislature and in 1898 he was the Democratic candidate for county attorney of Ravalli county, meeting defeat at the polls in each instance from natural political exigencies. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order, the Improved Order of Red Men, and his college Greek-letter fraternity, the Sigma Nu. In March, 1901, Gov. Toole conferred distinguished preferment upon Mr. McCulloch, making him adjutant-general of the state militia and thus a member of the gubernatorial staff. He has organized five companies of the National Guard since his induction in office, and is rapidly increasing the prestige of the organization of citizen soldiers in the state. On April 19, 1899, at St. Louis, Mo., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCulloch to Miss Lenore Barnard Miles, a daughter of Dr. D. D. Miles and Mary (Jones) Miles, the former of whom is a distinguished member of the medical profession in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch have one child, Robert Miles, born on May 18, 1900.

HON. JOHN KINNA.—Among the leaders of thought and commercial enterprise, the founders of cities and builders of commonwealths, none were more respected in their lives or more honored after they had passed away than the Hon. John Kinna, the first mayor of the city of Helena. He was a strong man, of positive character, a leader in business and in public life, who impressed himself upon the community in which he lived and did much to influence and direct the affairs of his fellowmen. John Kinna was one of those rare men whom everybody liked and respected. He was a man of decided opinions, of strong likes and dislikes, but with all so sincere and honest, so manly and outspoken, that he compelled the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was always and everywhere a manly man. His faults were manly, and his life was an open book to his family, his neighbors and his friends. He meant what he said, and he said what he meant. No one knew him but to like him, no one ever justly breathed one word derogatory to his sturdy character as a man and a citizen.

Mr. Kinna was a native of Ireland, having been born in Dublin in February, 1838, and he inherited the light heart and sanguine disposition of the Irish race. His parents were Michael and Mary Kinna, both natives of Ireland. In 1852 they came to America, like so many others, to better their condition in the new world, and with their little family located in the city of Carthage, state of New York. The parents, who were devout members of the Catholic church, had a family of four sons and two daughters, Mr. Kinna being the youngest. He received a common school education, and learned the tinner's trade at Rome, N. Y. He remained in Rome, following his occupation of journeyman tinner until 1859, when the discovery of new gold fields in Colorado induced him to seek his fortune in the west. In Denver he engaged in the hardware business with John A. Nye and D. T. Smith under the firm name of John A. Nye & Co., and remained with them until 1864. During his residence in Denver he was united in marriage to Miss Janet McGavran, the daughter of Judge Thomas McGavran, one of the leading old time citizens of that city.

In 1864 Mr. Kinna sold his business interests in Denver and soon purchased a large stock of hardware merchandise and started overland to the new placer mines of Alder gulch, at Virginia City. Arriving there with his little family and wagon-train loaded with hardware, in the summer of 1864, he opened the first hardware store in what is now the state of Montana. In the year 1866 the discovery of rich placer mines in Last Chance and Grizzly gulches having created a stampede to that section, Mr. Kinna removed his stock of goods to Helena, and there also he established the first hardware store in the present capital of Montana. Mr. Kinna remained in business here the remainder of his life, being associated during nearly all the time with Hon. William Jack, now a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., under the firm name of Kinna & Jack. Their business was very extensive, and they maintained a large branch store in Butte City, where Mr. Jack was in charge.

Mr. Kinna had, like other enterprising men, his

John Kinna

ups and downs in business, although he fortunately never sustained any serious reverses. The caprice of fortune, changeful as the lights and shadows of a summer's day, has made and wrecked the lives of thousands. But the pioneers of Montana were a hardy and determined set of men, and no reverses of fortune could break their spirit. They were filled with hope and enthusiasm and borne up by an unconquerable pluck and resolution which never gave up to anything but death. John Kinna never bowed his head in defeat before any man or before any circumstances of fortune until the "old man with the sickle" came his way. It was this spirit which leveled mountains and bridged rivers, which vanquished the savage and brought a new and vigorous civilization into the waste places.

During the early history of Lewis and Clarke county, Mr. Kinna served two years as county treasurer, and declined a renomination. In the year 1881, upon the organization of Helena as a city, he was elected its first mayor. He assisted materially in establishing economical and conservative municipal government in every department of the city's affairs, and the people of Helena owe much to the able and careful conduct of public business at the beginning of the city's history under the guiding hand of its first mayor. In politics Mr. Kinna was always a Republican, giving loyal and unfailing support to the principles and candidates of that party. He served for several years as chairman of the Republican territorial committee, and also took a leading part in the councils of his party in the city, county and territory. In the early days both in Virginia City and Helena, he was a member and one of the leaders of the Vigilance Committee, which did so much to drive out crime and criminals and make Montana a safe and lawful place of residence for law-abiding citizens. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Kinna, like many of the prominent and enterprising men of Montana, was largely interested in mining. Among the large properties in which he was a part owner was the celebrated Elkhorn mine, which for many years was operated by Mr. Kinna and his associates at a handsome profit, and was then sold to the London Exploration Society of England. While yet a comparatively young man, Mr. Kinna died on October 4, 1888, but he had crowded into the period of his short life activities and achievements far beyond what fall to the lot of most men. He left a considerable fortune to his surviving widow and children, of whom there are six. Of these, Clarence J. is now a successful merchant at Lowry, Mont.; Norma is the wife of Hon. William Flowerree, of Teton county, one of the leading stockmen of Montana; John is in mining business in the state of Colorado; Janet is the wife of Prof. Mr. Payden, of Chicago; Thomas is deceased; and Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, is residing with her mother at the family home in the city of Great Falls. Mrs. Kinna is a member of the Episcopal church.

In every station, whether in public position or public life, Hon. John Kinna was respected and honored by all who knew him. He lived a successful, useful and generous life. He was devoted to his family and his home. He was very charitable, and many successful men now residing in Montana owe their start in life to the kindly helpfulness of John Kinna. His name will live in the grateful recollection of those men, as well as in the memory of all. Of him it may be said with truth that at the close of life he could "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams." Men such as he have been in every age the pride and glory of the state.

CLARENCE J. KINNA, of Lowry, Teton county, is a Montanian by birth and one of the successful, enterprising business men of the state. He was born at Alder gulch, now Virginia City, March 4, 1865, the son of John and Janet (McGavern) Kinna. The father, who came from Ireland in 1852, played quite a prominent part in the development of the new territory during his lifetime. It was in 1864 that he made his initial visit, locating at Alder gulch, then famous for its productive placer mines, and here engaged in the hardware business. (See preceding sketch.)

The foundation of an excellent education was obtained by our subject in the public schools of Helena, and this was greatly amplified by a two-years business course at Ann Arbor, Mich. On his graduation he devoted his time to bookkeeping in his father's store until the death of the latter, when he became manager of the establishment and retained that position until 1891. He then disposed of his interest to Thomas Goff, and removed to Denver, Colo., where, until 1896, he was actively engaged in the real estate business. On his return to Montana he located at Sun river, and for one year he was in the employment of the Sun River Mercantile Company. Since 1897 he has been connected with a general store for W. K. Flowerree near Lowry, Mont., the enterprise being eminently successful. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of his lodge. Politically he is an influential Republican and has represented the party in numerous important conventions in Lewis and Clarke county. He is a young man of superior ability and wide experience in business affairs, and one who has won and holds the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.

STERLING McDONALD.—The subject of this review is one of the honored citizens and able officials of Choteau, Teton county, where he has served as clerk of the district court since the time of the organization of the county. Mr. McDonald is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Columbus, Ohio, October 22, 1836. His father, John McDonald, was born in Tennessee, whence he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, they being members of a Scotch colony which was then established in Madison county. He passed his boyhood days on the parental farmstead and later learned the blacksmith trade in Columbus, and followed this vocation until his death on August 13, 1851. In the city of Columbus, in 1834, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Mary O'Conner, who was born and reared in Ireland, whence she came to the United States in 1825. Her death occurred in Clark county, Mo., in September, 1881.

Sterling McDonald received his early education in the public schools of his home, near Columbus, attending the same during the winter months and assisting in the work of the homestead during the summer seasons, his father having been engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with work at his trade. In 1857 our subject removed to Scotland county, Mo., where he devoted his attention to farming until June, 1861, when he responded to the call to arms and enlisted in the Union ranks as a member of Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until February 27, 1865, doing duty in Arkansas and Missouri. In May, 1865, Mr. McDonald was appointed clerk of Scotland county, Mo., and was in tenure of office until January 1, 1879. He then moved to Breckinridge, Colo., near Leadville, and was there engaged in prospecting and mining for a period of four years, when he returned to Missouri and was employed in a grocery for a period of three years. In November, 1888, Mr. McDonald went to Santa Barbara, Cal., remaining until the following spring, when he took up his residence in Choteau county, Mont., and in this vicinity was employed on a sheep ranch for four years.

Teton county was organized by segregation from Choteau county, in 1893, and in the enabling act Mr. McDonald was named as clerk of the district court, and has been chosen to the office at each election as the candidate of the Republican party. He has shown fidelity and ability in conducting the affairs of the court, and has gained the endorsement of all classes, regardless of political affiliations. Fraternally he is identified with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., while he keeps alive his interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in Sheridan Post No. 18, G. A. R., of Great Falls.

In 1859, near Memphis, Mo., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McDonald to Miss Electa Summerlin, who was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, on August 22, 1837. Of this union five children have been born, namely: Lola B., the widow of Frank V. Sleeth (deceased), of New York city; Charles S., a successful sheepgrower of Teton county; Mary A., the wife of John B. Oliver, of Paradise, Cal.; Jennie M., who is the wife of Philip G. Rimell, of Teton county, and Catherine I., the wife of Kenneth G. McLean, of Augusta, Mont.

E THEODORE LUTZ, M. D.—In the subject of this review the blood of the sturdy German and the versatile and adaptable Irishman are commingled. His father was R. Lutz, a native of Baden in the Fatherland, and his mother was Mary Hungerford, a native of Dublin, Ireland. The father came to America in the 'fifties, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained a number of years, removing from there to Illinois and later to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was profitably engaged in contracting and building until a few years ago when he retired on account of increasing age. He is still living in that city and is now eighty-three years old, but still vigorous, healthy and active. Dr. Lutz was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, May 29, 1870, and received his elementary educational training in that town. Later he attended a preparatory school at Beloit, Kan., and was graduated in 1891, after which he spent a year at Campbell University, located at Holton, Kan., and then entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, where he was graduated very high in his class at the end of a three-years course. He finished his professional training with a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic Institute connected with Bellevue Hospital in New York city, but before doing so spent some time at Bannack, Mont. On his return to the state he located at Red Lodge, where he has since been actively engaged in general practice which has been steadily increasing in volume and value, and raising him professionally in the estimation of the people of his county.

In addition to his general practice the Doctor is the medical examiner for a number of fraternal organizations, among them the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Select Knights and Ladies, the Scottish Highlanders, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company and a number of others. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the United Workmen and the Order of Elks. Professionally he has diplomas from the states of Missouri, Idaho and Montana. He has built up a large and profitable practice in Carbon county, where he is highly respected for his worth as a man by a host of warm friends drawn to him by his engaging social qualities. His future is full of promise professionally and otherwise, and he is contributing essentially and substantially to the progress and development of his county.

JAMES McGRAW. — From County Down, Ireland, where he was born August 28, 1844, to Rosebud county, Mont., where he now lives, is a wide sweep of longitude, but it was bravely compassed; and the steady advance from poverty to affluence, with its variety of incidents of adventure and experience, has well shown the wisdom of our subject. Mr. McGraw is the son of Richard and Grace (Wilson) McGraw, natives of Ireland, where the latter died in 1853. Two years later the father brought his family to the United States, located near Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1883. His son, our immediate subject, remained at home assisting on the farm and attending the neighboring district schools as he had opportunity until he was nearly nineteen years of age. In 1862 he took service with a government outfit from Leavenworth to Fort Union, N. M., driving a mule team, returning home in October of the same year. He then bought a freighting outfit and followed the business from Leavenworth until the fall of 1864, having Forts Riley, Harney, Dodge, Larned and Kearney, and the cities of Julesburg, Denver and others on his route. In 1864 he joined the Union army at Kansas City as a member of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Gen. Blunt, and was discharged from the service November 26th of the same year at the same place. He then resumed freighting for a few months, and in 1866 rented a farm near Leavenworth, but in 1867 went to freighting again. Soon after starting out he and his companions had one day's fight with the Indians at Little Blue river, Neb., the Indians capturing his outfit. On July 4 he was again attacked by the Sioux near Julesburg, Colo., and had a stubborn fight with them. After this he went to North Platte and furnished ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. He had another encounter with the Sioux that fall, in which six of his party of ten were killed. In 1868 he hauled supplies for the Union Pacific from Green river to Fort Bridger, Utah, and the next year went to Fort McPherson, Neb., where he participated in a severe battle between a big war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, in which eighty volunteer citizens under "Buffalo Bill" (William Cody), the scout, and several companies of United States troops, all under Col. Carrington, were engaged. From 1870 to 1873 he was engaged in freighting in the Indian Territory and Texas; in the summer of 1873 he was employed on construction work on the Texas Pacific Railroad from Longview to Dallas; later he took a contract on the Arkansas Central, at Pine Bluffs, Ark.; and again, while engaged on a contract on the Texas Central, his mule teams were stolen, and he abandoned railroad work and engaged in the sawmill and lumbering business in eastern Texas for the next three years. In 1877 he went to the Big Horn mountains, Custer county, Mont., and located a ranch on Sand creek, where he engaged in prospecting for gold and hunting buffalo from 1878 to 1881. The following spring he removed to Big Porcupine creek, six miles from Forsyth, Rosebud county, where he has since made his home. In addition to his home ranch of 200 acres, Mr. McGraw has 320 acres in Froze-to-Death bottom, 160 acres on the Yellowstone river and 2,000 acres on Little Porcupine, forty miles north of Forsyth. He devotes his attention entirely to raising cattle and hay, being one of the most extensive producers in this part of Montana.

Politically he is a Republican, but is not active in party affairs. He was married at Fort Keogh, July 26, 1881, to Miss Rose McKay, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where she was born in 1847. They have six children, namely: John, aged nineteen; Henry, seventeen; Mary, James, Thomas and Anna. Through his sterling qualities he has steadily grown in the esteem and regard of his fellowmen. While he devotes his time and energies to his ranches and other business interests he has not neglected those duties which belong to the household, as is evidenced by his handsome residence in Forsyth, occupied by the family in order that his children may have better school facilities than are attainable in the country. This is a center of pleasing and genial hospitality, and a popular resort for the hosts of friends he and Mrs. McGraw have attached to themselves.

KENNETH B. McIVER, one of the enterprising and successful ranchmen and stockraisers of Montana, is a resident of Great Falls. When he came into the country in 1878 there was not a building on the site of this now flourishing city, and practically he is its earliest pioneer. He was born in Winslow, Canada, on November 20, 1859. His father, Angus McIver, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Effie (Campbell) McIver, was also born in that country. They are dead, and on April 17, 1898, his brother Hector died in Great Falls. The other members of the family, seven brothers and sisters, still reside in Canada.

Kenneth B. McIver was raised as a farmer boy and received his education in the public schools of Winslow. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1877, he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he remained a year. In 1878 he came to Montana, worked for Robert Vaughn, of Sun River, for five years. However, in 1882, Mr. McIver went into business on his own account in stockraising and farming in the Sun river valley. To this he added in 1894 a profitable dairy business on Sun river, six miles west of Great Falls, and this successful industry he has since continued. He feeds an average of 100 cows and finds a ready market for the product of his dairy in Great Falls. At present he employs nine men on the ranch. In 1890 Mr. McIver was married to Miss Viola Vaughn, at this time a resident of Chenoa, Ill., a niece of Robert Vaughn, one of the most prominent citizens of Great Falls, an individual sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have two children, Angus, aged eight, and Grace, aged six years. Fraternally Mr. McIver is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In the community in which he resides and throughout Cascade county Mr. McIver has built up a substantial reputation for integrity and fair dealing, as well as for business tact and good judgment.

CHARLES McDONNELL is one of the sturdy sons of the Emerald Isle who, in Montana, by his progressive and well directed efforts, has gained a place among the successful stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county. Mr. McDonnell is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born on April 16, 1850, the son of John and Mary (Hefferon) McDonnell, who were the parents of two sons and two daughters, and both representing stanch old Irish stock. The father was a farmer and merchant, so continuing until his death.

Charles McDonnell was educated in the national schools and a private academy, and devoted his attention to agriculture in Ireland until 1870, when he came to the United States, and was engaged in sheep growing in California until May, 1880, when he drove a band of sheep to Montana, going directly to Big Timber creek and being the first to drive sheep over the Bozeman pass to the Yellowstone river, this feat causing quite a sensation. In 1881 he removed to American Fork, and took up a pre-emption claim, to which he has since added until his ranch has now 26,000 acres. From the time of leaving California Mr. McDonnell has maintained a partnership with Edward Veasey, and they have had as many as 20,000 sheep at one time, and have raised hay extensively, the land being under most effective irrigation. The water is secured from two ditches, one five and the other two miles in length, and carrying respectively 1,000 and 1,500 inches of water, sufficient to properly irrigate three sections of land. The partners have on the ranch large bands of sheep, and give special attention to a cross between the Cotswold and Merino.

Mr. McDonnell is one of the progressive and successful sheep growers of the state, and has conducted operations upon an extensive scale. He is a man of marked executive ability, and his genial nature and sterling character have won him the respect and friendship of all. He is enterprising and public-spirited, ever ready to lend his aid to the best interests of the county and state. In politics he supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

On December 22, 1891, Mr. McDonnell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Feeley, born in County Roscommon, Ireland, the daughter of Patrick Feeley, who still resides in Ireland. Mr. McDonnell and wife have four daughters and one son: Bella, Anna, Edith, Evaline and Alexander Ranald. The family home is a fine dwelling of modern architecture, where a gracious hospitality is dispensed.

P. J. McINTYRE.—Occupying positions of public trust and responsibility and identified with an important line of business enterprise, the subject of this review is known as one of the representative and progressive citizens of the attractive village of Havre, Choteau county, Mont., while his prestige is due to his ability and unswerving integrity of character. Mr. McIntyre is a native of Arnprior, Ontario, Canada, where he was born May 28, 1861, the son of Philip and Ellen (Cavanagh) McIntyre, both of whom were natives of the Dominion of Canada, where they passed their entire lives, the death of each occurring in 1863, when the subject of this review was a child of but two years. The father was a wheelwright by trade, but devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits. P. J. McIntyre, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native town, completing a course of study in the local high school, where he was graduated at the age of fifteen years. Upon leaving school he entered a drug store in Arnprior and there served an apprenticeship of three years' duration and then remained two years as assistant, thus completing the practical course in pharmacy and gaining title to registration as a fully qualified pharmacist. In 1883 Mr. McIntyre removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he secured a position as bookkeeper for Langdon, Shepherd & Co., railroad contractors, and remained with the firm for a period of two years. From 1885 until 1891 he was individually engaged in contracting in connection with the construction of the Great Northern Railroad in Dakota and Montana, and after the completion of his contracts, in 1891, he took up his permanent residence at Havre. Within the first year of his residence here Mr. McIntyre was appointed to the office of justice of the peace by the county commissioners, and as a candidate of the Democratic party he has been consecutively chosen as his own successor at each election since that time. He has been a notary public since 1894 and United States land commissioner since 1896, and in each of these positions he has shown himself to be a capable and conscientious executive, gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of all with whom he is thrown in contact. In 1895 Mr. McIntyre engaged in the insurance business in Havre, and he has secured a large and representative clientage, being one of the most successful underwriters in this section of the state.

Politically he has taken an active interest in the cause of the Democratic party, being prominent in its local affairs and a stanch advocate of its principles and policies. Fraternally he is identified with Allendale Lodge No. 35, Knights of Pythias, and Assinniboine Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F., at Havre. At Arnprior, Canada, in December, 1880, Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Marten, who was born at Pembrook, Canada, in 1863, and of this union have been born two children: Emma Jane and Lauretta.

FORESTER McGREGOR, one of the prominent and enterprising ranchmen of Flathead county, with a beautiful and highly productive ranch on Lake McGregor, which was named in his honor, was born at Sterlingshire, Scotland, June 21, 1836. He attended school in his native place until he was sixteen years old, and then, in 1852, came to the United States. He passed the first five years of his life in America working in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania. In 1858 he came west to California, and for four years was engaged in prospecting and mining in that state. In 1862 he removed to the mining districts of Nevada, and remained there four years. In the summer of 1866 he visited various mining sections of Montana, but returned to Nevada in 1867, and from that time until 1881 was engaged in mining at Virginia City and Gold Hill in that state. During his mining experience in California and Nevada, he was at different times the owner of valuable claims, which, however, were always disposed of at nominal prices without bringing him such fortunes as fell to the lot of James G. Fair, John Mackay, Marcus Daly, and others who were his associates and intimate acquaintances in the early mining days. In 1881 he came to Montana, and after living three years at Tobacco Plains, went to the Flathead reservation, where he made his home until 1887, at which time he located his present home ranch at Little Bitter Root and Thompson rivers, on McGregor lake, adjoining the reservation. To his original 160-acre homestead he has added adjacent lands which have increased his ranch to 800 acres of good meadow and timber land, which is devoted to raising cattle and hay, his average herd of cattle being from 600 to 1,000 head. McGregor lake is a fine body of water, six miles in length by one mile in width. It affords a desirable adjunct to Mr. McGregor's ranch, which is a model in location, improvement, cultivation and pleasing variety of scenery and soil.

In politics Mr. McGregor is a Republican. In 1899, at Kalispell, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Kate Wallach, who was born in New York state in May, 1837. Her father, John T. Campbell, of Caledonia, was a pioneer in the Genesee valley, in that state, and both he and her mother (Elinore McPherson) were of distinguished Scotch lineage.

Mr. McGregor's parents, Alexander and Ellen (Henderson) McGregor, were natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1797. He was a carpenter by trade, and after his arrival in the United States in 1852, settled in Luzerne county, Pa., and worked at his trade until his death in 1863. His wife died in Scotland in 1841.

DAVID S. McLEOD, the present assessor of Gallatin county, is recognized as one of the able and representative young business men of this section of the state, and his executive ability, progressive methods and sturdy integrity of character are certain to secure him a place of still greater distinction in the industrial and public activities of Montana. Mr. McLeod comes of good old Scottish ancestry in the agnatic line, and the same is true in regard to the maternal ancestry. He was born on Prince Edward's Island, Canada, on April 22, 1864, the son of William and Mary (McDougal) McLeod, the former a native of Scotland, whence he came to America as a boy, accompanying his parents. The father of our subject passed the remainder of his life on the old homestead on Prince Edward's Island, where his widow still retains her home. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. The paternal grandfather of Mr. McLeod was Roderick McLeod, and his maternal grandfather was Allan McDougal, both natives of Scotland.

David S. McLeod was reared on the old farmstead in Canada, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the district schools; but his vigorous mentality has enabled him to effectively supplement the rather meagre early training. At the age of sixteen Mr. McLeod made his way to Massachusetts, for the purpose of learning the trade of a monument polisher, but at the expiration of eighteen months he came to Gallatin county, Mont., arriving in September, 1883, which has since been his home and field of operations. Here he secured work by the day and later by the month on various ranches. Finally he rented land and for five years was engaged in farming and stockraising. He then took up a claim of government land in this county, improving the same and making a fine ranch. He made additions to his landed estate from time to time, and at the present time is the owner of nearly 800 acres. His efforts have been admirably directed, and he is considered one of the most progressive ranchmen in Gallatin county.

In his political proclivities Mr. McLeod has ever been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party in his principles, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland, in 1892. At the election of November, 1900, his name was placed on the party ticket as a candidate for assessor, in which position he is now serving, having secured a flattering endorsement at the polls. He is a man of fine physique, is genial and courteous in bearing at all times, and his character shows the rugged integrity and sturdy intellectual vigor for which the fine old Scotch type is notable. He is well known and distinctly popular in Gallatin county, and is worthy of all the public honors which may be conferred upon him. On January 29, 1891, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Daisy McBroon, who was born in Decatur county, Iowa, the daughter of Robert and Susanna (Winters) McBroon, natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Iowa, where the mother passed away June 20, 1900; the father is a resident of Bozeman. The parents of each were numbered among the early pioneers of the old Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have four sons: Elmer C., Ward S., Robert and William.

ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN.—Leaving home at the early age of seventeen to make his own way in the world, and developing, by being thus early thrown on his own resources, breadth of view, resourcefulness and good judgment, Archibald A. McMillan, of Butte, has a record of continuous success and progress to his credit, and has built himself up in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men while winning the smiles of fortune under adverse circumstances. He was born in Glengarry county, near Alexandria, Ont., July 18, 1853. His parents were Allen and Mary (Campbell) McMillan, the former born in Glengarry county, Ont., and the latter at Inverness, Scotland. The father was a farmer and died in his native place in 1878, where the mother also died in 1900.

Mr. McMillan was educated at the public schools at Alexandria, Ont., and when seventeen went to Potter county, Pa., and engaged in the lumber business for eight years. The next two he passed on the home farm in Ontario. On June 9, 1880, he located at Butte, Mont., where he established a blacksmith shop on East Park street, near Main, which he conducted for four years. He then bought property on Park and Wyoming streets and opened a grain and feed store, remaining in that business ten years, at the end of which time he closed the business, but still owns the property. At the spring election in 1895 he was elected city clerk and served two years during Mayor Thompson's administration. After the winter of 1897, passed in California, he returned to Butte and has since devoted his attention to his extensive real estate business, erecting dwellings and business blocks on numerous valuable lots which he owns in different parts of the city, having invested largely in real estate when the city was in its infancy. His residence on West Granite street is a model structure, planned and mostly built by himself, and cost about $10,000. In addition to his property within the city proper he owns 160 acres on the flats, which will some day become a community of homes. In 1898 he engaged in the real estate business in partnership with John Floyd, continuing until June 1, 1901, when they sold out to Conroy & O'Brien. Mr. McMillan has also numerous mining interests, including a one-third interest in the Pacific mine located near the Columbia Gardens, Butte (which is now being successfully worked), and numerous undeveloped claims in different parts of the state. His ventures in real estate have always been successful and immensely profitable. He buys with judgment and sells in the same way. The bulk of his holdings were purchased when the property was very cheap, and have been kept until it has advanced enormously.

In politics he is a Republican, and as such represented the Third ward in the city council as alderman in 1883 and 1884, and was a member of the board of education from the First district in 1892 and 1893. He is a member of Oswego Lodge, K. of P., and Butte Lodge, A. O. U. W. On September 21, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Elma L. Passmore, a native of Maryland. They have two children, a boy and a girl.

ALEXANDER R. McKENZIE.—Having charge of the converters of the great B. & M. smelter in Great Falls, and a recognized expert in his vocation, Mr. McKenzie is a man of progressive ideas and marked practical ability. He comes from the clan McKenzie, long honored in Scottish song and story, and was born in County Inverness, Nova Scotia, on April 30, 1852. His father, John McKenzie, was a native of the same place, and died in West Virginia in 1897, in the fullness of years and honors. His wife, Jane (Ross) McKenzie, likewise of Scottish lineage, was born in Inverness county, N. S., where she died in 1890.

Alexander R. McKenzie received his education in the schools of Inverness, graduating in the high school class of 1870. He was employed at the coal mines of Nova Scotia until 1875, when he came to Eureka, Nev., and for two years worked in the Richmond Consolidated Smelters. In 1877 he went to the Martin White smelter, at Ward, Nev., and two years later was feeder and tapper in the Horn Silver smelter at Frisco, Utah, holding this incumbency also for two years. In 1882 he located in Butte, where, as he states, he "packed a hod for about five months," after which, in February, 1883, he was nine years with the Parrott Mining Company. He was at first foreman of the reverberatory and calcining departments but, when converters were installed, he successfully introduced the Bessemerizing of copper and is known as one of the leading experts in this line. In 1890 Mr. McKenzie ran the converters at Sudbury, Ont., for the Canadian Copper Company for one year, and in the fall of 1891 he came to Great Falls, where he has since had charge of the converters at the Boston & Montana smelter. He was made a citizen of the United States in 1882, and has since given support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Butte, and with Cataract Lodge, K. of P., in Great Falls, joining the latter by card from Oswego Lodge of Butte. In 1885 Mr. McKenzie was married to Miss Mary McKenzie, daughter of John McKenzie, an extensive farmer of Nova Scotia, and their children are Jane, Bryant and William.

HANSON H. BARNES.—The eldest of the family of Amos, Jr., and Mary (Andrews) Barnes, Hanson H. Barnes was born in Camden, Me., on June 15, 1835. The lineage is that of New England's earliest citizens, and of good English stock. His grandfather, Amos Barnes, of Camden, was, like others of the family, a typical Yankee, energetic, resolute, quick in thought and action, and a man well-to-do. Amos Barnes, Jr., carried on a sterile Maine farm until the early 'fifties, when he came to California, where he died about 1864. The early childhood of Hanson H. Barnes was characterized and dominated by two thoughts, to investigate and go to the bottom of every unknown thing, and make his own demonstrations rather than accept the ipse dixit of another; the second was an ardent love of primitive nature in all forms, including a passionate fondness for the sea. Under the right conditions and in the right environment he might have been a poet—not a dreamy society warbler, but an inspirer of action—an interpreter of nature's wildest expressions in ocean, mountain, the far-stretching western plains, and the ice-bound shores of lone, vast, wave-washed continents. His published letters from Alaska are graphic, minute and wonderfully attractive.

At the age of twelve he became a sailor, and for four years followed the sea in coasting voyages, some of them reaching South America. When sixteen he went to California from Camden, via the Panama route, sailing from New York. He arrived at San Francisco in December, 1852, when the gold excitement ran so high that entire crews of vessels deserted to go to the mines. Within an hour after his arrival he was offered $100 a month to ship on a return voyage with five $20 gold pieces paid in advance. Witness the maturity of the boy! He thought that if his services were worth that in San Francisco, they must be worth more at the mines. He declined the offer and devoted himself to mining, which became his life work. His operations were principally in Tuolumne county, and were pursued with vigor and not confined to mining; before he was nineteen he purchased and successfully conducted a store at Stevens' Bar. Before he was of age he had earned a competency and in 1856 he returned to Maine, passed six months in school, cast his first vote for James Buchanan for president, not as a Democrat, for such he never was, but because he did not approve of Fremont's actions in California, married and went back to Tuolumne county, and resumed mining and other activities. Success was attending his efforts when he was treated to one of those plays Dame Fortune sometimes gives to men. By the first great flood of the mining days in California he was brought from affluence to poverty in a night. The swollen river reduced the prosperous camp to chaos, carrying off bridges, tearing out the houses, and leaving in place of the rich placer beds which it swept away, an immense deposit of rocks and sand. A gigantic boulder, washed down from the mountain immediately back of his house, crashed through it as if it were an eggshell.

The place was abandoned and Mr. Barnes, thankful that their lives were spared, came north, first to Oregon, crossing the dreary Humboldt desert, and then on to Idaho in 1862. Here he mined in Boise basin with varying success until 1865 and then came to Diamond City, in Montana, where he resided until 1881. There his wife died in 1877. There also he was clerk of the court of Meagher county for a long time; and when the county seat was moved to White Sulphur Springs, his official duties caused him to remove thither. While living at Diamond City he had mining properties in various parts of Montana, held large interests in Copperopolis before White Sulphur Springs had being, and was considered one of the best, perhaps the best, placer miner of the state. He was often employed as a mining expert and surveyor and as a prospector. The first years of his life at the springs he was prospecting for a mining syndicate. In 1887 he was one of the

H. H. Barnes

founders of the town of Castle, and gave it its name He was its first postmaster, holding that office six years. There he was superintendent of a large mining proposition. In 1886, ten years before the gold excitement, Alaska attracted his attention and he went there, staying nearly a year. In 1893 his health began to fail, and his last work was done in 1898 as superintendent of the King mine in Diamond City. Going to California in 1900 in the vain hope of recovering his health, he bought a farm in Tuolumne county, his old home, but was taken ill on the day the conveyance was made and never recovered.

Anxious to be with his old friends at the Springs, he returned to Montana in July, 1900, and gradually weakened, despite the assiduous care of his devoted wife and friends until the end came, peacefully, on January 10, 1901. In 1884 he was married with Miss Alice S. Nichols, a New Hampshire girl, who came to the Springs in 1881 as a teacher. In 1882 she was elected county superintendent of Meagher county, one of the first two ladies elected to that position in Montana, Miss Helen Clark, of Helena, being elected at the same time. His harmonious marriage added much to the brightness of the life of Mr. Barnes, and in the Christian life and work of his wife he took great pride. Mr. Barnes was a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. The former order he joined at Diamond City, and went with his lodge to the Springs when it was removed thither. His Odd Fellow membership was with Helena Lodge No. 1. At his request a monument of rough granite marks his resting place. On its face are carved the emblems of his vocation, a miner's pick and shovel, crossed, with a miner's pan beneath containing a few gold nuggets. Mr. Barnes was proud in being an "old-timer," and highly valued his membership in the Montana Pioneer Association. His character was capitally drawn in the funeral sermon preached by Rev. W. S. Bell, in these words:

"He had the qualities of heart and of life characteristic of his class, hatred of shams, fidelity to friends, unswerving honesty, business integrity, all tending to make him respected and honored. As little bent into artificial forms as the mountains over which he roamed, as free of artificial restraints as the air he breathed, he had little use for set phrases or so-called polite forms of speech. He was blunt, truthful, sincere. He was one who, as Garfield once said, would 'look the devil in the face and tell him he was a devil.' Like all 'old-timers' he hated shams with the intensity of Carlyle, despised pretence and cant, but none ever had greater reverence for true worth and piety."

JAMES G. McKAY, M. D., C. M.—Who shall estimate the extent of useful service which a physician and surgeon renders to the community in which his life is spent? He goes about his way, unostentatiously and faithfully performing the daily duties found ever at one's elbow, affording to those who have the benefit of his ministrations solace in sorrow, relief in suffering, cheerfulness in gloom and often consolation in death. Such a public servant and benefactor is Dr. James G. McKay, one of the most active and best known practicing physicians and surgeons of Big Timber. He was born at Winchester, Ontario, March 21, 1876, a son of William McKay and Minnie (Gillespie) McKay, the former born in Winchester and the latter a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. His paternal grandfather came to America as an orphan boy and located in Ottawa, Canada, where he secured employment in the service of Hamilton Brothers, who were conducting an extensive lumber business. He rose by his merit and attention to business from one position to another until he became the head man in the firm's employ, and completed more than twenty years of useful service. His son, the Doctor's father, is a successful and prosperous farmer at Winchester, Ontario.

Dr. McKay was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1893. He also attended the Kemptville high school at Ontario. In 1895 he entered the medical department of McGill University at Montreal, and after a full and exhaustive course of instruction, was graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D., C. M. He began the practice of his profession at Potsdam, N. Y., in association with his uncle, Dr. James S. McKay. After three months spent at Potsdam, he came to Montana, locating in Big Timber after having spent some months at Miles City with another uncle, Hon. J. R. McKay, and then passed an examination before the state board of medical examiners at Helena. In his present home he was soon accepted by the citizens as a young man of great promise and capacity; skillful and careful in his business and of sterling worth as a citizen. His affability and obliging disposition gained him friends rapidly, and his practice soon became one of the largest and most lucrative in the county. Although he is yet a comparatively young man, his standing in his profession and in the good opinion of the people of his county is such as is usually only the result of years of faithful practice. Socially he is genial and entertaining—a desired addition to any company. The fraternal orders of which he is a member are the Freemasons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM McKEOWN, one of the most successful and prominent stockraisers of Jefferson county, Mont., is a resident of Jefferson Island and was born in Peterboro, Ont., Canada, on April 13, 1849. His parents were William J. and Jane (Cardwell) McKeown, natives of Ireland, Mrs. McKeown being a sister of Hon. Edward Cardwell, of Montana. The family emigrated to the United States but located in Ontario, where the father engaged in stockraising and died in 1883. The early life of William McKeown was passed in attendance at the public schools of Ontario, and after his school days were over he started to join his uncle, Edward Cardwell, at Virginia City, Mont. He made the trip up the Missouri to Fort Benton and owing to a series of accidents the passage occupied sixty-three days. At the mouth of the Little Muddy they were attacked by Indians, who fired several shots at the pilot house and, while there were a number of narrow escapes, no one was injured.

Arriving at Virginia City Mr. McKeown went with his uncle to his ranch on Jefferson Island, where he remained two years, learning by experience the stock business as conducted in Montana. He then returned to Virginia City and worked in the mines for one year. Meanwhile his parents had returned to Ireland and Mr. McKeown made a trip thither to visit them. So well had he prospered in the new home of his adoption, however, that previous to his departure he purchased the ranch which he now occupies, and on his return to the territory he engaged extensively in stockraising and now usually winters from 300 to 500 head of cattle. He has been a school trustee for several years and belongs to the United Workmen. In September, 1891, Mr. McKeown was married to Miss Ora Austin, daughter of W. W. Austin, M. D., of Selina county, Ill. She died on September 16, 1892, leaving one child, Lillian Chloe, and on December 2, 1893, Mr. McKeown wedded with Miss Catherine Kitts, of County Renfrew, Ont., daughter of William Kitts, of Ottawa, Canada. Their two children are William George and Charles Greenless.

GEORGE McKNIGHT, one of the leading citizens of Townsend, can be said to be one of the prominent pioneers of the state, coming here in 1864, when he was only one year old. He was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in December, 1863, the son of Patrick McKnight, a native of Ireland, who, after emigrating to America, made his home in New York for a number of years, where he married a lady of Irish birth, Miss Winnifred Green. They made their first home in Richmond, Ind., where Mr. McKnight was employed at his trade, that of a blacksmith. After a year had passed they removed to Iowa City, in Johnson county, Iowa, where he worked steadily at his trade for several years, until he determined to go west. It was in 1864 that he went to Denver, Colo., in an ox train, shortly afterward, however, removing to Virginia City, Mont.

On their westward journey the party experienced no trouble with the Indians, then in great numbers on the plains. At Virginia City Patrick McKnight carried on general blacksmithing in partnership with one Walsh. In 1866 the partners removed to Helena, continuing the partnership until 1871. Mr. McKnight then returned to Missouri valley, locating near the present site of Townsend, and here he was prospered in the blacksmith business until 1879, working also three years in Diamond City. In 1875 he purchased the ranch about a mile from Townsend on which he so long resided and which he developed until it is now a beautiful property. He died on December 11, 1895, leaving two sons and four daughters and his wife as survivors.

George McKnight received his education in Townsend and Diamond City. From his youth up he has always taken a lively interest in stockraising, usually wintering from 200 to 400 head of cattle. For a number of years he has had and continues in full charge of the homestead. The family residence is a modern edifice of elegant architectural design and the ranch is well provided with ample barns and necessary appurtenances to carry on the extensive stockraising business in which Mr. McKnight is engaged. There is a general appearance of prosperity about the place that is rarely seen in so high a degree in this portion of the west. Everything about the place indicates industry, superior business sagacity and prosperity. It is a home of which anyone might be proud.

MATHEW MADISON.—In the personnel of Montana's population are to be found representatives of nearly all quarters of the civilized world. Sons of the far Norseland, whose sterling characteristics are in evidence wherever found, are here in evidence, and Mr. Madison is a notable representative. He is specially known among the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Carbon county, his ranch lying close to the line between that county and that of Sweet Grass.

Mr. Madison is a native of Denmark, having been born in Bornholm, April 20, 1858, the son of Peter and Margaret Madison, natives of the same district. In 1873 the father of our subject removed with his family to America, locating in Illinois, where he resided until 1899, when he came to Montana and settled on a ranch adjoining that of his son, but in Carbon county, where he and his wife now maintain their home. In the excellent public schools of his native land the subject of this review received his early educational training, and accompanied his parents on their removal to America. He remained at the paternal home about one year, and then engaged in farming for six years. Having accumulated some means he purchased a farm in LaSalle county, Ill., which he cultivated until 1881, meeting with fair success. In that year he disposed of his interests and came to Montana, where he has been a resident for two decades. He first located at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, making it his headquarters until the spring of 1893. Within this interval he was engaged in various pursuits; he had charge of a large sheep ranch for several years, located on Willow creek, owned and operated by Dr. Parberry. He finally resigned this position and moved to the valley of the Stillwater river, Carbon county, locating upon his present ranch, eight miles west of the village of Absarokee, his postoffice address. He now has a valuable landed estate of 480 acres, situated on both sides of the Stillwater river, which constitutes the dividing line between the counties of Carbon and Sweet Grass, but in the latter is located his home. Upon taking up his residence here Mr. Madison engaged in the sheep business, which he has successfully conducted, his average flocks aggregating 7,000 head. For the past year or more he has given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade cattle, having now about 500 head. In 1894 Mr. Madison admitted his brother-in-law, Charles Rehm, to partnership in his business, under the firm name of Madison & Rehm, and this association still continues, his partner proving an able coadjutor. Our subject has made excellent improvements upon his ranch, including a modern two-story residence, good barns and other requisite outbuildings.

Mr. Madison gives but little attention to politics, his time being strictly devoted to his ranch and immense herds of sheep and cattle. On March 10, 1886, Mr. Madison was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Rehm, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Jacob Rehm, a native of Germany, whence he emigrated when a young man, locating in Illinois, where he has since maintained his home. Mr. and Mrs. Madison are the parents of four interesting children, namely: Cora Leona, Walter Mathew, Esther Viola and Lottie May.

JOHN McRAE.—This progressive, enterprising and public-spirited gentleman presents in his career as a business man and a leading citizen a pleasing theme for the pen of the annalist, and is a striking example of what is possible to industry in this land of almost boundless opportunity.

Mr. McRae was born in Scotland, January 1, 1856. His parents were Donald and Margaret McRae, natives of Scotland, where the father was a prosperous farmer until his death, which occurred in 1878. His widow, the mother of our subject, is still living in her native land. He was educated in the schools of Scotland and came to the United States when he was twenty-five years old, locating first in Texas, where he was employed for about three years on the stock ranch of Adam T. Brown. In 1884 he came to Montana and worked for two years on a ranch on Tongue river. In 1886 he bought a ranch on the Rosebud river about fifty miles from Forsyth, where he was engaged in raising stock for a period of three years, but sold the place to John Davidson. In 1889 he purchased the improvements on a squatter's claim a few miles farther down the Rosebud valley, which he has since made his home and added to his original purchase adjoining lands in the valley and on surrounding prairies until he now has a ranch of 5,980 acres, besides a pleasant homestead of 160 acres eight miles south on the Rosebud. He is one of the largest land and stock owners in this fertile valley, having immense herds of sheep and cattle, and harvesting large crops of grain and hay.

In 1897 Mr. McRae embarked in the mercantile business at Rosebud and Forsyth, conducting the business under the name of the McRae Supply Company. The two stores were consolidated in 1900, and the business has been continued at Rosebud under the name of the McRae Mercantile Company, under the management of his nephew, Roderick McRae.

In politics Mr. McRae is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was married in Ontario, Canada, in 1891, to Miss Catherine McRae, a native of that province. They have five children, namely: Maggie, Katie Lillie, Mary Catherine, Evan Douglas and Donald Kenneth.

CHARLES E. MAHANA.—Taking advantage of the opportunities afforded for enterprise in connection with the industrial activities of Fergus county, this gentleman has here been successful in his efforts, and is a leading stockraiser.

He is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, born on the 18th of March, 1855, the son of Asher B. and Mary E. Mahana, the former of whom was born in West Virginia and the latter in Ohio. Asher B. Mahana was among those valiant argonauts who went to California in 1849. He continued his family residence in Ohio, however, until 1853, when it was changed to Whiteside county, Ill., where Mr. Mahana devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture. In California he had been engaged in placer mining and in the sawmill business. He was a stalwart Republican, a Freemason, and with his wife held membership in the Christian church. Three of their seven children are deceased. Mrs. Mahana died in 1896, Mr. Mahana in 1898.

Charles E. Mahana, at the early age of nine, began to render assistance to his father, and remained at the parental home until he was of age, when he engaged in rafting logs and lumber on the Mississippi for one season and then engaged in farming in Whiteside county, Ill., until 1888, when he decided to come to Montana. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Mahana took up a pre-emption claim on Casino creek, Fergus county, and engaged in stockraising until 1895, when he entered into partnership with John Nodson and purchased a ranch of 320 acres on Cottonwood creek, twelve miles south of the village of Cottonwood and eighteen miles from Lewistown. One year later Mr. Mahana purchased his partner's interests and has since continued farming and stockraising. One hundred and twenty acres of this ranch are available for cultivation. His stock is now (December, 1901) fifty horses and 100 head of cattle. His chief production is cattle. In politics Mr. Mahana is a Republican.

On the 12th of September, 1878, Mr. Mahana was united in marriage with Miss Emma Baker, who was born in Whiteside county, Ill., the daughter of Zachariah and Mary Baker, both natives of Ohio. The father was a shoemaker and also gave careful attention to the raising of bees and fruit, in both of which lines he was very successful. He was a supporter of the Democratic party, and a member of the Universalist church, as was also his wife. His death occurred in 1885, his wife surviving until 1889. Of their thirteen children Malinda and Benjamin are deceased, the others being Jane, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, George, Zachariah, Mary, Emma, Dora, Altana, Frances and Cora B. Mr. and Mrs. Mahana have six children, Bert, Katie M., Nellie S., William C., Fred E. and Dora M.

ALEXANDER MACAULAY.—The land of Scott and Burns has given to America many energetic and progressive men who have helped in developing her resources and making them serviceable to mankind, and among the number Alexander Macaulay, of Butte, stands high on the roll. He was born at Keith, in Banshire, Scotland, February 24, 1860. His parents were Kenneth and Jessie (Morrison) Macaulay, who came to America in 1883. The father was a fisherman in his native land, but in the United States, having settled in Alpena, Mich., was employed in the logging camps of that neighborhood until his death on August 15, 1901. His wife died at the same place in 1884. Their son Alexander was educated in the Free Church schools of his native town, and after his arrival in Alpena, Mich., in 1879, worked at the trade of harnessmaking, which he had learned in Scotland. On November 1, 1888, he came with his father-in-law, F. D. Spratt, and his brother, A.

Spratt, to Montana, and worked in the well known gold and sapphire mines at Eldorado bar, about twenty miles from Helena. They worked these mines successfully for six years and then sold them to a syndicate. In 1894 Mr. McCaulay opened a harnessmaking establishment in Helena, which he conducted profitably until 1897. In that year he removed to Butte, bought the Chris. Jackey harness emporium, and has since then been in sole control of the establishment. He also holds an interest in the sapphire mines at Eldorado bar. In politics he is an active Republican and takes an earnest and prominent part in political affairs. His fraternal affiliation is with the order of Modern Woodmen, his membership being in Silver Bow Camp. He is also president of the Bankers' Union of the World, the Bobby Burns Club, of Butte, and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married at Alpena, Mich., in 1887, to Miss Ida E. Spratt, a native of Maine, where she was born in 1864. They have four children: Jessie Louise, Donald A., Cora and Francis Kenneth. Mr. Macaulay has been eminently successful in his business operations, and has secured a firm hold on the esteem of his fellow citizens. Both in private life and in a public way he has exhibited an elevated manhood, exemplifying the best elements of American citizenship.

LOUIS MARCOTTE.—The extensive ranch of 1,520 acres situated one mile west of Craig, in Lewis and Clarke county, is the property of the enterprising Louis Marcotte. He is one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, was among the first successful ranchers of the Prickly Pear valley, and is one of the state's progressive and successful men. He was born at Two Martin, Canada, on August 11, 1837, the son of Joseph and Amelia Marcotte, both natives of Canada. The father throughout his lifetime was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. Joseph Marcotte died in 1844 and was followed by his wife in 1882, and both were members of the Catholic church. The son, Louis, at an early age began work on the farm and here he remained until he was nineteen years of age. Then he crossed the plains to Colorado, the trip occupying two months. He there engaged in quartz mining, receiving $1.50 per day and board, and in the spring of 1864 he drifted north to Montana with three other Canadians. They drove three yoke of oxen on a journey which required three months to complete it. Their initial stop was at Virginia City, but they soon pushed on with pack horses to the British possessions where Mr. Marcotte engaged in placer mining, receiving $5.00 per day and board. He remained there three months and came to Frenchtown, Mont., where he passed the winter.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Marcotte made a trip to Silver Bow county, but the location did not please him and he came north to Blackfoot, then Hover gulch, and again engaged in mining for $5.00 a day, which was the prevailing price for that labor. In the fall of 1865 he was in Helena, and then moved over to Sun river. There was then a wild stampede to a certain section where report said a rich strike had been made, but Mr. Marcotte quietly wintered at Dearborn, and in the spring of 1866 he passed over to Canyon creek and mined during the summer. He passed the winter in Utah and in the spring purchased two teams and engaged in freighting, and also carried passengers to a number of points. In this lucrative business he continued three years. Eventually he disposed of his freighting outfit and returned to Montana, locating in Prickly Pear valley. Here he first became interested in the cattle business. Beginning with thirty head he at the end of the year removed to Sun river, near Haystack butte, for another year and then went to Dearborn crossing where he resided six successful years. He then went to Fort Benton, disposing of his stock interests for $7,830. He then engaged in an enterprise that netted him a considerable amount of money. He went to Oregon, purchased stock, mostly horses and cattle, and brought them to Montana, selling them at a handsome profit, and in this line he continued four years. His home is now on his present fine ranch, one mile east of Craig. He possesses the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, is a member of the Catholic church and an active Democrat.

ISADORE MARCOTTE, a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born in 1836, is one of the successful and prosperous ranchmen of northern Montana, whose career illustrates in a forcible way the almost limitless possibilities of American manhood. His father, Godfrey Marcotte, was born at the same place and died there December 25, 1859. He was of French descent, a butcher by trade, and a man in good circumstances; of liberal views and a progressive spirit. His wife, the mother of our subject, Louise (LeSage) Marcotte, was also a native of Quebec, dying in 1845.

Mr. Marcotte was educated at the Brothers' School at Three Rivers, Canada, and after leaving school followed rafting on the St. Mary's river for five years. In 1860 he bought a farm in the province of Quebec and operated it for seventeen years. In 1880 he came to Montana and located a homestead on the Teton river, twelve miles from Fort Benton, to which he has since added by various purchases at different times until he now has a fine ranch of 640 acres devoted to cattle raising and general farming, in both of which he has prospered greatly, and in them has found scope for the energies of a naturally active and inquiring mind.

Mr. Marcotte was married in Quebec, in 1854, to Miss Esther Lessard, a native of that province. Eight children have been born to them, namely: Esther, wife of Treffle Vallette, a stockraiser on the Teton; Sarah, wife of Amie Lapine, rancher on the Teton; Camille, wife of Victor Conteant, carpenter at Lewistown; Menie, widow of Leander Biron; Louisa and Angeline, who died in infancy; and Lula and John, who are still at home with their parents. As he approaches the sunset of life, Mr. Marcotte can look back with comfort over a record of duties faithfully performed and opportunities promptly seized and fully used. His influence on the public thought and enterprise of the community has been healthy and productive of much good, and he is, as he deserves to be, a highly esteemed citizen.

JOSEPHUS P. MARTIN.—One of the most venerable and honored citizens of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont., is the above-named gentleman, whose career has been distinguished for usefulness. Judge Martin was one of the many bold argonauts who made their way to California at the time of the memorable gold excitement in 1849, braving the perils and hardships of the plains and mountains or the almost equally hazardous trip by the isthmus route in order to reach the new Eldorado. Judge Martin is a native son of Kentucky, having been born in Harrison county, on January 4, 1825, the son of William and Catherine C. (Perrin) Martin, who were married March 7, 1822. William Martin was a native of Hagerstown, born January 4, 1790, whence he removed to Harrison county, Ky., where his death occurred in 1832, at the age of forty-two years. He was a farmer and a carpenter by occupation, and well known as a man of sterling character. The mother of our subject was born in Harrison county, April 5, 1802, and there passed her entire life. William and Catherine C. Martin were the parents of five children, of whom three survive. Josephus P. Martin was reared on a farm amid such environments as brings one in closer contact with nature, and gaining thereby a high regard for the dignity of honest toil. He received such education as the district schools afforded, and thereby laid the foundation for that information which has come to him in later years. After crossing the plains to California in 1849 he first settled at Placerville, then known as Hangtown, where he learned the profession of pharmacist, and engaged in the drug business thereafter in California for thirty years, being located the greater portion of that time at San Jose. In 1879 Mr. Martin came to Bozeman, Mont., and held a clerical position in a drug store, after which he was chosen probate judge for a term of two years, and served in other positions of trust and responsibility. For more than a decade he has been public administrator of the county, and has ably and satisfactorily administered the duties of this office. In politics he has ever rendered allegiance to the Democratic party, his first vote, however, having been cast in support of Gen. Zachary Taylor. In his fraternal relations Judge Martin is identified with the Masonic order, in which he is undoubtedly one of the oldest representatives in the state, having become an entered apprentice as early as 1846, and advanced to higher degree in the time-honored fraternity of whose principles he is a worthy exemplar. Judge Martin has ordered his life upon a lofty plane of rectitude and inflexible honor, and in Gallatin county there is no citizen who retains to a greater degree the confidence and high regard of all classes. His life has been one of signal probity and usefulness, and he stands well to the front among the representative men of Gallatin county. On October 7, 1856, Judge Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Langhorne, who was born in Virginia September 7, 1839, the daughter of John W. and Martha N. (Branch) Langhorne, natives of the Old Dominion, but among the early pioneers of California, where the former died at the advanced age of seventy-five years, his widow passing away in Missouri. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. To Judge and Mrs. Martin nine children have been born, three of the number being deceased. Of those living, Kate N. is the wife of Thomas Lewis, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work; John P. is married and has one child; Daisy is married and has three children; William L. is married; and Maude and Alice remain at the parental home, the former being an assistant in the Bozeman postoffice and the latter a teacher in the public schools.

JOHN L. MARYOTT.—Three miles to the north of the thriving little city of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., is located the fine ranch property of this well known and progressive representative of the farming and stockgrowing interests, and such has been his success since coming to Montana that he has reason to view with much pride the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has made his home since 1886. John L. Maryott is a native of Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was born December 14, 1863, the fifth of the eight children of Anson A. and Abigail (Lyman) Maryott, natives of the same county. William Maryott, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, the original American ancestors having settled in New England in the early colonial epoch. William Maryott emigrated thence and became one of the pioneers of Susquehanna county, Pa., where he passed the residue of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of sterling character and was an active participant in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject still reside in their native county, where the father has devoted his active years to agriculture, but now practically retired at the venerable age of eighty years.

To the public schools of his native county John L. Maryott is indebted for his early educational privileges, and when seventeen years of age he came west to Nebraska, joining his uncle, Thomas W. Lyman, then engaged in the banking business in Fremont. In that city our subject attended school for some time, remaining about four years, partially employed in the banking house with his uncle. In the year 1886 Mr. Maryott came to Montana and took up a homestead claim three miles north of Red Lodge, Carbon county, the nucleus of his present valuable ranch property, which aggregates more than 600 acres, the major portion being under effective irrigation. Here he secures large annual yields of clover and harvests excellent crops of grain. He is also largely interested in raising high-bred shorthorn cattle, having some fine thoroughbred stock, and also successfully conducts a dairying business of considerable importance. He has made the best of improvements upon his ranch, including a fine two-story residence with mansard roof, completed within the past few months, together with commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings.

In politics he gives his support to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Royal Highlanders, holding membership in Cluny Castle No. 281, at Red Lodge. On November 15, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Maryott to Miss Nellie Luce, who was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., the daughter of Abram Luce, who was one of the influential farmers of that county, where his death occurred in the month of October, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Maryott are the parents of three sons: Lucius, Thomas and Abram.

JOHN R. MASON.—Among the leading farmers and sheep growers of Fergus county is Mr. Mason, whose prosperity is of his own building and who is clearly entitled to the frequently misapplied title of self-made man.

Mr. Mason was born in Erie county, Pa., on the 18th of April, 1852, the son of William and Armenia Mason, who were likewise born in the county mentioned. Thence they removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., locating in the city of Jamestown, where the father has since devoted his attention successfully to the tinner's trade. He is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are the parents of three children: William S., who is engaged in ranching and stockgrowing near Lewistown, Mont.; John R., and Charles.

The early education of John R. Mason was received in the public schools of Pennsylvania and from the age of sixteen he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources. After leaving school he devoted the first two years to farm work and then entered a tin shop to learn the tinner's trade, but his health became impaired and he was compelled to relinquish this vocation. He then traveled for four years through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for a firm of lightning-rod manufacturers, after which he engaged in farming in Amity township, Erie county, Pa., for several years. He now determined to cast in his lot with Montana, and arrived in the territory on the 29th of June, 1880, coming to Helena and there securing employment on a ranch in the Prickly Pear valley, near the city. Later he was employed in the flouring mill of Sanford & Evans near the mouth of the Prickly Pear, receiving $40 per month. On the 15th of June, 1881, Mr. Mason came to Fergus county, locating fifteen miles west of Lewistown, where he took up all claims allowed him by the government and to these he has since added by purchase until he now has 1,500 acres of deeded land, of which 1,000 acres are available for cultivation, with a most effective water supply for irrigation purposes. In addition to this fine and well improved ranch property Mr. Mason also leases fifteen hundred acres in the same vicinity, and up to 1893 he was extensively engaged in the raising of cattle. Since that time he has turned his attention to the growing of sheep, and in this line his operations are extensive. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the lodge and chapter bodies of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 25th of August, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mason to Miss Emma Norton, who was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., the daughter of John and Hannah Norton, both natives of New York state, the father of Cortland county and the mother of Wayne county. Mr. Norton was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Meadville, Pa., for years, and he was a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them four children were born, one dying in infancy, and Wilbur F. passing away in 1890 at the age of forty-three years. The two surviving are Frank B. and Mrs. Mason. The death of John Norton occurred in 1854, and that of his wife in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of three children, of whom Frank and Archie are deceased, the only surviving child being Leon J., who was born on the 28th of January, 1876, and now assists his father.

CYRUS B. MENDENHALL.—We, of this twentieth century, bristling with activity and electrical progress in all utilitarian lines, can not afford to hold in light esteem those who have lived to goodly ends in the days long past. Mr. Mendenhall's ancestral lines on either side show long and prominent identification with American history, while his own life has been one of honor and usefulness. He is one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Park county, and has been closely identified with the pioneer history of the west. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on July 28, 1830, the son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Hollenback) Mendenhall, natives of Hagerstown, Md., and Wyloosing, Va., and who were parents of three sons and three daughters. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Mendenhall, who emigrated to America from England in the colonial epoch. The maternal grandfather was of pure Holland stock, many generations of the name having been identified with American history. His wife lived to the venerable age of 107 years. In his earlier life Thomas G. Mendenhall was a farmer, but later was long a zealous and devoted clergyman, being a man of noble character and marked ability. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the M. E. church in Indiana for about fourteen years from the early 'thirties, after which the family home, until 1852, was in DeKalb county, Ill., when they located in Marshall county, Ia., where the father died at eighty-four years, and his widow four years later, at eighty-six. Their lives were gentle and self-abnegating, and a benediction to all in their sphere of influence.

Cyrus B. Mendenhall received his education in Indiana and Illinois. In 1851 he removed to Marshall county, Ia., where he was joined by the family one year later. He was there engaged in farming and stockraising until 1866, when he started for Montana with ox teams, with which he transported a stock of merchandise. From Fort Laramie, on the Platte river, the train of fifty-two wagons and 170 men, Milton Lutz captain, came by the Bozeman cutoff to Rock creek, where the Indians stole six mules. No further trouble was encountered until nearing the Big Horn river, when they repelled an attack of Indians who had captured ninety-six mules from one McBeers, who was just ahead of the train. After this they had almost daily encounters with the Indians, with no serious results until they reached Tongue river, where one of the party was killed. They arrived in Virginia City, Mont., on August 4, 1866. After a month's stay he joined a party of 150 and came across to the Yellowstone river, which they followed to Sioux City, Iowa, and here he resumed farming on the Iowa homestead.

Cyrus B. Mendenhall

In 1872 he again started for Montana, coming by rail to Corinne, Utah, and overland to Helena. He remained here about three months, returned to Iowa and thence removed with his family to Utah, and a few months later to Weld county, Colo., where Mr. Mendenhall engaged in the cattle business two years, and was buying, selling and shipping stock in Colorado until 1881, when he returned to Montana, and continued operations in the same line until 1887, when he sold out by reason of the severe losses he had met on account of the hard winters. In 1885 Mr. Mendenhall had purchased Hunter's hot springs, which he improved, there establishing a sanitarium and pleasure resort that attained great popularity under his management of thirteen years, when he disposed of the property and repurchased his former ranch of about 700 acres, near Springdale, Park county, and here he has made his home. He is improving the place for extensive sheepgrowing operations, in which his well-directed efforts can scarcely fail to bring success. In former years he has owned large herds of cattle, having at times 20,000 head under his control, conducting operations of wide scope and importance and showing executive ability and an inflexible integrity in his dealings. Politically he supports the Republican party, and fraternally is a Freemason. He is held in the highest esteem and, from his long and successful association with Hunter's springs, has a very wide circle of acquaintanceship.

On May 19, 1859, Mr. Mendenhall wedded Miss Emeline Dean, a native of Ohio, who in 1879 was called to her final rest. She became the mother of seven children, Ida Elizabeth, wife of T. C. Benbow, of Absarokee, Carbon county; Hattie M., wife of Montie Blevins, of Colorado; Conway B. and James R., who are ranching in Carbon county; Alfred V., deceased; Charles P., a merchant at Springdale, Park county; and Inez B., wife of Ralph Jarrett, of Yellowstone county. Mr. Mendenhall consummated a second marriage on September 18, 1881, with Miss Susan A. Cooley, born in Auburn, Susquehanna county, Pa., daughter of R. W. Cooley, who later resided and died in Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Mendenhall's maternal grandmother, in maidenhood Elmira Bostwick, was the first white child born in Bradford county, Pa., her birth occurring in 1796, anterior to the historical Wyoming massacre. Mrs. Mendenhall was educated in Binghamton, N. Y., being a graduate of Miss Barton's seminary, and was engaged in teaching for several years, coming to Nebraska in 1876, and from thence to Montana. She is an active member of the Episcopal church, earnest in all good works. Like her husband, she enjoys a wide circle of friendship, and the home exemplifies true hospitality. They have many old documents and souvenirs of historic value and interest. Among them is a commission as captain given to Mr. Mendenhall's father by Gov. Trumbull, of Ohio, dated June 29, 1829, while another is a land grant signed by John Quincy Adams. Mr. Mendenhall gives his support and influence to the Republican party, but has been ever averse to accepting official incumbency, though often requested to do so. He has, however, served a number of years as school trustee, an office hardly political. Mr. Mendenhall is well known and highly esteemed by the old settlers, acquiring their friendship by his honest course as a pioneer merchant.

JOHN MATHESON.—The subject of this sketch holds marked precedence as one of the sheepgrowers of Montana, and has been identified with the industry for several years Mr. Matheson is a native of the old Pine Tree state, where he was born on August 20, 1837, the son of Dougal and Annie (Kennedy) Matheson, natives of bonnie Scotland and of pure Scotch ancestry. The father of our subject immigrated to the United States about the year 1822, settling in Maine, whence he later removed to Huron county, Ontario, Canada, where he purchased a farm and devoted his attention to its cultivation until his retirement from the active duties of life, when he joined his son, the subject of this sketch, in Montana, where he made his home until his death, which occurred on September 7, 1898, his wife having passed away many years previous.

John Matheson grew up under the invigorating influences of the homestead farm in Ontario, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools in the vicinity of his home. Upon attaining man's estate he went to Houghton county, Mich., and was employed as a miner in the Quincy copper mines until 1867, when he returned to Huron county, purchased a farm and engaged in cattle growing and exporting, shipping cattle to England and Scotland. On December 16, 1890, Mr. Matheson came to Montana and effected the purchase of his present home ranch of

500 acres, located in the Milk river valley, six miles east of Chinook, which is devoted to the raising of hay. When he first settled on the ranch he turned his attention to a system of irrigation, and at once set about the work of providing effective facilities in this line. Four times his ditches were destroyed, but his fifth attempt was crowned with success, and he succeeded in establishing a fine and thoroughly effective irrigating system which covers a wide area of country in the valley. In addition to his home ranch Mr. Matheson owns 320 acres on Woody island creek; another, of 160 acres, on Crow creek, and one of equal area on Fifteen Mile creek, all devoted to the growing of sheep upon a very extensive scale. Each ranch is well improved, all the incidental work having been accomplished under the immediate direction of Mr. Matheson.

In politics Mr. Matheson gives allegiance to the Republican party. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a period of thirty-three years, having passed the degrees of the capitular or Royal Arch body. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His life has been one of absolute integrity and honor in all its relations, and it is needless to say that he retains the confidence and esteem of all who know him. On February 13, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Matheson to Miss Annie McDonald, daughter of John McDonald, who was born in Scotland, and of this union ten children have been born, namely: Hugh, William, deceased, John M., Murdock, Roy, Martha, wife of Arthur Benton, of Colorado, Jessie, wife of J. S. Roberts, of Milk river valley, Mary, wife of B. Bernard, of the state of Washington, Annie, wife of J. R. Malone, of Montana, and Donalda.

GEORGE MAY, the prominent stockman, merchant and financier of Stevensville, whose word on 'change is accepted by everybody and whose progressiveness and resourcefulness in business is an inspiration in the community, is a native of Clinton, province of Ontario, Canada, where his life began September 14, 1858, and where he lived and attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age. When he was sixteen he left home and entered upon an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of cabinetmaking, receiving $30 for his first year's work, $40 for the second and $50 for the third. Of the gross sum he saved about $40 with which he bought tools wherewith to begin working at the trade for himself, which he followed until 1881, and then came into the northwest of the United States, believing he could do better here than in the older portions of the country. He stopped for a few weeks in Colorado, then came to Montana, locating for a time in Judith basin, where he took up a claim and raised a big crop of hay, which was destroyed by a disastrous fire in the fall that swept over that whole section of country, consuming everything before it. Mr. May herded sheep that winter, but not finding it very encouraging work he took a steamer at Rocky Point and went down the Missouri into Dakota, where he engaged in boring wells for two years. At the end of that time he took up a claim in Dickey county and farmed for four years. In 1888 he returned to Montana and worked at various occupations until he finally settled in the Bitter Root valley, near the town of Stevensville, which has since been his home. He has a large ranch and very extensive stock and mercantile interests in partnership with his brothers. Together they form the Bitter Root Live Stock Company, and as such own some 3,000 acres of land, 20,000 head of sheep, 500 head of cattle and other stock. They have also an extensive butchering business known as the May Brothers Butchering Company, which supplies a large scope of territory and many lines of profitable trade. In addition, as the Stevensville Mercantile Company, of which Mr. May is president, they conduct one of the largest, best and most complete department stores in the whole northwest.

Mr. May has in his own right a fine ranch of 150 acres, just outside of the city limits, whose appearance and state of improvement is a tribute to his enterprise and taste. Of this he recently donated ten acres and gave $500 in cash to the Stevensville Training School, now in process of construction, and is working hard for its future success. He has always been deeply interested in educational, moral and civil affairs which tend to elevate and improve the community, and has given liberally of his time and substance for their advancement.

In politics he is an ardent Republican; in religious affiliation a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. May was married in December, 1890, to Miss May L. Rairden, whose parents are residents of Dakota. The nuptials were solemnized at Park City, where Mrs. May was living at the time. They have two children, George R., aged seven, and Sarah A., aged six.

MARCO MEDIN.—It is fitting that memoir be here entered of this honored pioneer of the Pacific coast, for his life was one of signal usefulness and honor, concerned with affairs of wide scope and importance and attended with a success worthy the name, though a number of his ventures were unfortunate. He made a record of which any man might well be proud, and his name is honored in the three states with whose history he was conspicuously identified. Marco Medin was born in Budua, Dalmatia, Austria, on May 4, 1824, the son of Anton Medin, who was for many years a prominent merchant and influential citizen of Budua, of which he had the distinction of serving as mayor for sixteen years and where his death occurred. Marco was the eldest of five children, and his education was received in the excellent schools of Budua, and he was there identified with mercantile pursuits until 1850, when he emigrated to America, and by the Panama route made his way to California, attracted by the gold excitement.

From that state, in 1861, he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he engaged in merchandising, as he had been in California. He made extensive investments in mines, and, although successful in a number of ventures, he here lost fully $250,000. In September, 1884, he came to Montana, locating in Butte, where he was merchandising until his death on June 24, 1901. He devised his business to his sons and the residue of his estate to his cherished wife. Mr. Medin enjoyed the esteem of those who knew him and was acknowledged as one of the large-hearted business men of Montana's metropolis. He was a stanch supporter of Democratic principles and policies. June 16, 1865, Mr. Medin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Thornton, a native of Ireland, who survives him, as do their six children, who were born in Nevada, and of whom we enter brief record as follows: Antoinette is the wife of Marco Zarick, of Sacramento, Cal.; Marco J., a young business man of Butte; Sarah, wife of J. J. O'Meara, of Butte; Mamie, wife of John G. Holland, of Butte; Annie (deceased), wife of W. A. O'Brien, of Butte, and Tony, who is in business in Butte. Mr. Medin, at his death, was the owner of a large amount of Nevada real estate and had valuable holdings in Great Falls.

Marco Medin, Jr., one of the progressive young men of Butte, is attending to the settlement and management of his father's estate. He supports the Democratic party, and was for two years representative of the Fourth ward in the city council, and in 1901 was the Democratic candidate for city treasurer, only being defeated by divisions in the party ranks, which made the contest an unequal one. He has been connected with merchandising and banking from the time of his entering the active duties of life, having been an executive in the Wells-Fargo bank in Virginia City, Nev., and being a bookkeeper in Butte for the Anaconda Company. He was president of the Finley-Medin Drug Company until the business was sold and still retains an interest in the business.

PETER MATSON.—This industrious rancher is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 4th of February, 1856, the son of Swanson and Sarah Matson, both of whom were born in Sweden where his father, a shoemaker, still lives. He is a member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife, who died on the 17th of November, 1900. Of their six children, Charles and Ellen died, the others are Peter, Hannah, Elsie and Nels.

At the age of twelve years, Peter Matson entered his father's shop to learn shoemaking. He became an expert workman and worked at this trade until he was twenty-six years old. In 1882 Mr. Matson emigrated to the United States and first located in Polk county, Minn., securing employment on the Manitoba Railroad where he worked two years, after which he was for six months employed in farm work. At the expiration of that period he then was appointed engineer in the electric light plant at Crookston, Minn., and held this position two and one-half years. He then came west to the Black Hills and was employed in mining, receiving $4.00 per day. He remained at the Black Hills two and one-half years and returned east, going to Chicago and securing work in connection with the preparing of Jackson Park for the great Columbian Exposition of 1893. Owing to the strike of the workmen Mr. Matson severed his connection and left Chicago for the west, making Montana his destination. He located in Great Falls, engaged in general labor for two years, then was for a time engaged in a sawmill. Visiting various parts of the state, he at last entered the employ of William Fergus, at Fort Maginnis, for eight months. He then devoted his attention mainly to ranch work, and thus he continued work for various individuals until June, 1901, when he purchased a ranch of 320 acres, located one mile south of Utica, in Fergus county. Thus far he has given his attention to raising hay, but will soon engage in cattleraising. He has a good property and is now established in an independent position. Mr. Matson supports the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On the 22d of November, 1898, Mr. Matson wedded Miss Mary Olson, who was born in Sweden, the daughter of Magnus and Mary (Johnson) Olson, both long since dead. Both of her parents were members of the Lutheran church, as is also Mrs. Matson. Of their six children four are yet living, John P., Aubrom, Mary and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Matson have two children, Josephine and Charlie.

ROBERT W. MEISENBACH, one of the prosperous cattlemen of Cascade county, came to Montana in 1889. He was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., the son of Edward and Caroline Meisenbach, and he was born on July 15, 1865, and much of the time of his boyhood being passed on his father's farm in Kansas, where he displayed great industry and enterprise while he diligently attended the public schools. In 1882 he began farming on his own account, taking full charge of seventy acres of land. Here he raised good crops and fine cattle, and although so young a man was quite prosperous.

In 1888 he went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he worked three months on a farm, and then was for three months employed in a sawmill at Tacoma. He then returned east to East Grand Forks, Minn., where he was for another three months engaged in harvesting. He next joined his parents at Marysville, Kan., in the fall of 1888. The next spring he came to Great Falls, Mont., and at once took up a tree claim near Eden, while in May, 1898, he purchased 320 acres of improved land and in September, 1900, his wife bought 120 acres, which gave them an estate of 640 acres. Four hundred acres of this land are under bountiful cultivation, and he also raises cattle. On December 29, 1896, Mr. Meisenbach married Miss Rosina Regina Morlock, daughter of Jacob and Rosina Regina Morlock, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The mother died in 1874 and the father in 1898. Of the three children of this worthy couple one died in infancy and the others are Edwin Arthur and Emma Rosina. Mr. Meisenbach is a man of excellent business abilities, enjoys the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances, and holds a commission as postmaster of Eden postoffice.

EDWARD MEISENBACH, a prosperous cattleman of Cascade county, first came to Montana in 1889. He was born in Prussia on November 27, 1836, the son of William and Anna (Christina) Meisenbach, natives of Prussia. The father was a farmer and a blacksmith. The mother died in Prussia in 1838, and within a year the father married Henrietta Stotzberg, of Prussia, and after ten years residence in Prussia in 1849 they emigrated to the United States, locating at St. Louis, Mo. Here he engaged in blacksmithing until 1851, when he removed to Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., and engaged in farming, dying at the age of sixty-eight and his second wife at the age of fifty-eight.

The son, Edward Meisenbach, came from Prussia in 1850 to Peru, Ill., where his aunt, Regina Otto, who had come to America in 1850, was residing. For one year he followed teaming in St. Louis, and in 1854 went to Waterloo, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1861. Mr. Meisenbach served fourteen months in the Civil war in Company B, Third Missouri Infantry, and was honorably discharged. Passing the next winter at St. Louis, he returned to his farm.

In 1864 Mr. Meisenbach was married to Miss Caroline Probst, born in Hanover, Germany, the daughter of Henry and Louisa (Kauffmann) Probst and had come with her parents from Germany. Her father died in 1849 and her mother in 1847. In 1870 Mr. Meisenbach removed to Marshall county, Kan., and again followed successful farming for nineteen years. In 1889 he came to Great Falls, Mont., and going out on the bench and trying farming there without irrigation. He has demonstrated that this land is highly productive and was the pioneer of the thrifty German settlement of Eden. He has the finest residence of the community, and he and his estimable wife stand in a parental relation to the colony, being highly esteemed for their many useful characteristics. He took up tree and pre-emption claims, cultivating 150 acres, and raising cattle. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres which he now utilizes for pasturage. In all he has 600 acres of land. The family has eight children: Robert W., Bertha, Julia A., Emma, Julius S., Lena, Daniel and Walter.

JAMES R. MENDENHALL.—One of the fine ranch properties of Carbon county is that owned by the subject of this review, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state and recognized as one of the progressive and capable young business men of Carbon county, being the present postmaster of the thriving little village of Absarokee, receiving his appointment in the month of January, 1901. He is devoting his attention to farming and stockraising and such is his position in the community that he is well worthy of representation. James R. Mendenhall is a native of Iowa, having been born in Marshall county, January 11, 1866, the son of C. B. Mendenhall, a pioneer of that state, now an honored resident of Springdale, Sweet Grass county, Mont. He made the long and hazardous overland trip to Montana, with a freighting outfit in the year 1865. While en route he encountered no little trouble with the Indians, one man in the party having been killed, while Mr. Mendenhall had all of his mules stolen. After his arrival in Montana he disposed of his stock of goods and provisions and returned to his home in Iowa. In the spring of 1866 he again started for the northwest, accompanied by his family. They made the overland journey to Utah and thence turned back and located at Greeley, Colo., where they remained about one year and then removed to Virgindale, where he was engaged in stockraising for some time. Thereafter the family resided for two years at North Park, Colo., and then came to Montana, making the overland trip and locating in Springdale, Sweet Grass county, where the father of our subject engaged in farming and stockraising and where he still maintains his home. Concerning him an individual sketch appears on another page of this work, and to this reference for data can be made concerning the genealogy and detailed information in regard to the early career of this honored citizen of Montana. James R. Mendenhall received such educational advantages as were afforded in the somewhat primitive public schools in Colorado and Montana in the earlier days, and remained at the homestead ranch in Sweet Grass county until he had attained his legal majority, having had charge of his father's extensive cattle outfit for a number of years while the latter was operating the resort at Hunter's Hot Springs.

After his twentieth year our subject engaged in freighting and was identified with other enterprises, showing himself to be a self-reliant and capable young business man, and thus continued until 1892, when a portion of the Crow Indian reservation was thrown open to settlement. He then located his present property, on the west bank of the Rosebud river, in what is now Carbon county, the place being near Stillwater river, hence the land is of exceptional fertility and value. Mr. Mendenhall has one of the finest locations in the county, and has recently completed arrangements for the opening of a town site on his property, whose aggregate area is 160 acres, all being available for cultivation. Here he is giving his attention to the raising of cattle of high grade, giving his preference to the shorthorn type, and is also securing excellent results from the cultivation of his ranch. He has recently erected a modern and attractive residence of two stories, making one of the best homes in this section of the county, his ranch being contiguous to the little village of Absarokee, his postoffice address, and he is the postmaster.

In politics Mr. Mendenhall gives support to the principles of the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World. Through his energy and well-directed endeavors he has attained definite success and is held in the highest confidence and esteem in his home community, being a worthy type of the young men who have contributed in so large a measure to the legitimate development and material advancement of the commonwealth. On July 5, 1888, Mr. Mendenhall was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Cosgriff, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of John Cosgriff, a successful farmer and stockgrower of Sweet Grass county, Mont., where he located a few years ago. At the time of his arrival in the state he was in greatly impaired health by reason of rheumatic troubles, but the fine climate has given him release and he is now in rugged health and very active, though he has attained the advanced age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have three sons, Dean, Harry and Alfred.

J B. MAXFIELD, of Boulder, Jefferson county, is the leading meat and provision dealer in that locality and has one of the finest and most perfectly equipped establishments in the west. It is in every way up-to-date and he practically supplies all Jefferson county with meat. Although he is a young man his success in this line, which has been the business of his life, is emphatic and pronounced.

He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on June 4, 1862. His father, James A. Maxfield, is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and was born on January 14, 1837. He was a son of John Maxfield, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Prince Edward Island early in the nineteenth century, taking up a large tract of land which he developed into a productive farm. In 1851 he removed with his family to Salt Lake City, and securing land in the beautiful Salt Lake valley, he continued farming until his death in 1872, adding lumbering also to that occupation. The family remained in the same place until 1901, then removed to Idaho.

J. B. Maxfield thoroughly learned the butcher's trade in Salt Lake City and in 1882 came to Glendale, Beaver Head county, Mont., where he immediately secured employment at his trade, remaining until 1885, when he accepted an offer from the Butte Butchering Company, with whom he remained two years. Thence he removed to Boulder, and formed a partnership with William Wolter. In April, 1893, Mr. Wolter disposed of his interest to Alexander Gilliam and he and Mr. Maxfield continued together until Mr. Gilliam's death in 1897. Mr. Maxfield then bought his deceased partner's interest and has continued the business alone. He married Miss Amy Dunks, a daughter of Monroe and Martha (Collins) Dunks. Her father came from Ohio in 1866 and settled near Boulder, where he engaged in stockraising. Mr. Maxfield is the eldest son of a family of four children: James Benjamin, William Appleton, Emma J. and Chauncey, the latter dying in infancy. In 1897 his brother William came from Salt Lake City and has since assisted in the business. Mr. Maxfield joined the Odd Fellows in Salt Lake City in 1884, and has passed the chairs. He joined the United Workmen in 1894. Politically he is a Democrat and has ever been an earnest supporter of his party.

ARTHUR W. MERRIFIELD.—Born in Erdley township, province of Quebec, July 22, 1855, the son of Stafford and Almyra (Watts) Merrifield, also Canadians by nativity, and reared and educated in his native land, Arthur W. Merrifield, of near Meadow, Flathead county, has passed most of his mature life in the United States and has contributed materially to the advancement and development of his adopted country. His father made his home in Ontario about 1855, and since that time has followed farming in that province. His wife died there in 1896.

Their son Arthur received his scholastic education in the public schools of Burritt's Rapids, Ontario, and remained at home assisting in farm work until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1880 he removed to Fargo, Dak., and was engaged for a year in farming in that neighborhood. From there he went to the Bad Lands of Dakota, and locating on the Little Missouri river, was ranching and raising stock until 1891. From 1881 to 1883 he was in partnership with S. M. Ferris, conducting two ranches, one, known as the Chimney butte, six miles south of Medora, and the other on the Elkhorn ranch, Little Missouri river, forty miles north of Medora. In September, 1883, Theodore Roosevelt, the present president of the United States, visited the Bad Lands and purchased a one-third interest in the business of Merrifield & Ferris. He was a member of the firm until the business was sold out in 1891, spending considerable time on the ranches throughout these years, and always performing his part of the work, whatever it might be. In his writings Mr. Roosevelt refers to Mr. Merrifield, who was the active manager of the business, as his "manager and close personal friend and associate." The business was extensive, the cattle herds numbering from 2,000 to 4,000 head, in addition to large numbers of horses. After disposing of his interests in that locality in 1891, Mr. Merrifield removed to Pleasant Valley, Flathead county, Mont., where he had previously secured a ranch of 2,000 acres at the headwaters of the Kootenai on Pleasant Valley creek and on the Great Northern Railway. In June, 1901, he formed the Pleasant Valley Land and Cattle Company, incorporated, with J. H. Gordon as president; A. W. Merrifield, general manager; and James Keith, secretary. Since then 1,000 acres have been added to the ranch which is now one of the finest in the state, with 1,000 acres of excellent meadow land in one body. The business of the company is raising cattle and horses on an extensive scale.

In politics Mr. Merrifield is a Republican, and for years has taken an active interest in local and state affairs. He is a member of Kalispell Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arch chapter and Knights Templar and the organization of the Eastern Star of the same place. He is also a life member of the Kalispell Lodge No. 725, B. P. O. E. He was married in 1878 to Miss Harriet Jameson, of Leeds, Ontario, who died there in 1880. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Miriam Purcell, of Erdley township, Quebec. He has one child, B. Frank Merrifield, a son of the first wife.

CHARLES L. MERRILL.—Belonging to a vice to his country, both in military and in civil life, and himself a successful operator in various fields of commercial and mental activity, Charles L. Merrill is a typical progressive man of Montana, with the traits of his ancestry fully exemplified in his character and career. He was born at Burnett, Wis., April 25, 1859, a son of Lorenzo and Mary (Fisk) Merrill, natives of New Hampshire and belonging to old Colonial stock. Mr. Merrill's grandfather Fisk was a trusted and gallant soldier under Washington, and followed the great commander all through the Revolution. His father, Lorenzo Merrill, removed to Wisconsin, while it was yet a territory and was one of its pioneers. He achieved distinction and influence in the state, being a member of its first legislature and successively returned to the body for a number of terms. He was for eight years superintendent of the public schools in his county. He was a valued member of the State Pioneers' Association, and was held in high esteem everywhere for his public spirit and progressiveness, as well as for his sterling traits of character. In 1861 he was elected captain of a company of volunteers in Wisconsin enlisted for service in the Union army, but being over the legal age for the service was not accepted by the government. In consideration of his enlistment, however, and the desire of his fellow-citizens, he was appointed deputy United States marshal, a position in which he served throughout the war. He died in 1898, aged seventy-eight.

His son, Charles L. Merrill, received his education in Burnett, Wis., after which he accepted a position in a bank at Depere, where he remained three years, and was there employed in the office of the division superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, remaining three years and receiving within that time several promotions. He then accepted an offer from the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to work in its employ at Salida, Colo., and later was agent for the company at Poncho Springs. He passed two years in this service, and in 1884 removed to Montana, where he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Custer county, served four years and was then elected treasurer. At the end of his term he engaged in the hardware business, also handled sheep with profit until the panic of 1893. Having always had a strong natural aptitude for and inclination to the legal profession, and having devoted his spare time to the study of law for two or three years, he concluded to enter the profession, and to that end took a course of instruction at the law department of the Nebraska State University, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then returned to Montana and began practicing at Miles City, where he was successful in winning many extremely intricate and difficult cases, notably that of the State against Spotted Hawk, a Cheyenne Indian, who was tried for the murder of Hoover, Mr. Merrill being associated with George W. Farr in defending the Indian. They took an appeal to the supreme court after their client had been sentenced to be hanged, and, to the surprise of everybody, secured for him a new trial, which resulted in the dismissal of the case. This success won him great praise and general commendation as a young lawyer of unusual parts and promise, a reputation which his subsequent professional career has amply justified. He continued in practice at Miles City until 1898, when he removed to Bridger, where he has since been engaged in an expanding and profitable practice, and where he has been very successful in many important cases. He is local attorney for the Bridger Coal Company.

On April 9, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Hubbard, a native of Iowa. They have two children: Edward B. and Lorenzo B., both of whom are students at the State University at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Merrill belongs to the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a progressive, wide-awake and representative man, with breadth of view, fine public spirit and excellent judgment concerning enterprises for the advancement of the community, to all of which that he approves he gives substantial assistance.

STEPHEN H. MENDENHALL.—This impressive example of the hustling, up-to-date and enterprising ranchman, stockraiser and dairyman of Montana, who occupies one of the most attractive and best developed ranches in that portion of Carbon county, was born in Marshall county, Iowa, December 29, 1865, the son of James and Geraldine (Parsons) Mendenhall, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. The family genealogy is recorded at length in the sketch of C. B. Mendenhall, of Park county, Mont., which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Mendenhall's father removed from Ohio to Illinois and later to Iowa. He remained in the latter state until 1882, when he came to Montana and located in Meagher county, where he lived sixteen years, engaged in raising stock and rearing a family of eight children. Since 1898, when he sold out his interests there, he has been living with his son, who was educated in the schools of Iowa, and after coming to Montana remained with the family until 1886. He then engaged in the stock business on his own account in that part of Meagher county which is now Fergus, and there operated extensively until 1899, having at times 500 head of stock. In 1899 he bought the Cowan ranch, one mile east of Bridger, on which he now lives and conducts an extensive dairy business, milking from twenty-five to forty cows. His place is well located for his business, and is improved with a fine modern residence, recently erected and equipped with every necessary appliance. It is under good fencing, is irrigated, and is in a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of alfalfa, and showing evidences of good management and skillful farming. Among the buildings which plentifully adorn it is a stone creamery of ample dimensions and furnished with the best modern machinery known to the business.

At Crown Point, Ind., on February 5, 1902, Mr. Mendenhall led to the altar Miss Bertie May Lee, the ceremony occurring at the home of the bride.

Mr. Mendenhall is a representative citizen of his section and is highly esteemed by all classes of people throughout the wide scope of territory in which he is known.

JAMES M. MOORE.—The true western spirit of progress and enterprise is exemplified in the life of the subject of this review, and he has an honored place among the pioneers of Montana, whither he came as a mere boy and where he has attained a position of prominence as one of the reliable and successful farmers and stockgrowers of the beautiful Gallatin valley. He is essentially a self-made man, and his energetic nature and laudable ambition enabled him to conquer many adverse circumstances, while he has so ordered his life as to gain and hold the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Moore is a native of Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., where he was born November 19, 1847; his present home is known as Birch Glen, located in Gallatin valley, Mont. His father, John F. Moore, was born in Laurel county, Ky., January 29, 1814, and is still living in Benton county, Ark. His wife, to whom he was married in Davis county, Mo., was Esther Chestnut, and of the same nativity as himself, was born in 1817, and died in Clinton county, Mo., in 1853. The grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel Moore, was a native of Grant county, Ohio, and married Jane Ferris in Laurel county, Ky., where they both died. His great-grandfather, Moses Moore, was born near Dublin, Ireland, came to Ohio, and there died at the great age of 103 years. Prior to his departure from his native land he married Elizabeth Davis.

Mr. Moore's mother, Esther Chestnut, was the daughter of Abraham and Esther (Evans) Chestnut, both born and reared in Laurel county, Ky., where they both died. His great-grandparents, John and Lucy (Gratlif) Ferris, were English by nativity. The former was a captain in the Revolutionary war and was a slave-owner.

Our subject's wife, Belle R. (Brown) Moore, was born near Warsaw, Iowa, September 16, 1858. She is the daughter of Joseph Nelson and Jane (Sebastian) Brown, the former of whom was born at Vevay, Ind., November 17, 1816. He was a volunteer in the Blackhawk war, although but a boy of fifteen at the time it broke out, and for a number of years was leader of a celebrated church choir at Springfield, Ill., was widely known as "the sweet singer of Springfield," and also sung in Harrison's campaign. Mrs. Moore's grandfather, Amos Andros Brown, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1779, and died at Warsaw, Iowa, April 25, 1863. He was a prominent Mason, a member of the Royal Arch chapter and treasurer of the lodge at Corydon, Iowa, and in company with John Page, John Perry and others, organized the first Masonic lodge ever held at Metamora, Ill. He lived respected by all who knew him and warmly cherished by his close friends, among whom he had the pleasure to number Abraham Lincoln. At his death he left considerable wealth. His wife was Ruth Nelson, of Vevay, Ind., to whom he was married in 1806.

Jas. M. Moose

Mrs. Moore's great-grandfather, Asa Brown, was born in London, England, in 1754. His wife was Sarah Andros, whom he married in England, was a relative of the first governor of New York. The mother of our subject's wife, Jane (Sebastian) Brown, was born at Vevay, Ind., February 19, 1822, and was married there October 23, 1847, and her golden wedding was celebrated in Oregon City, Ore., October 23, 1897. Her father, Alexander Sebastian, was born in Garrard county, Ky., January 31, 1795, and died in Madison county, Ky., April 13, 1857. He was probate judge of his native county for eight years; was a missionary Baptist minister, and was widely known as an eloquent orator. At the age of seventeen he joined Gen. William Henry Harrison's army, and fought at the battle of "Dudley's Defeat," where he and George Clarke were captured by Tecumseh's warriors. They were compelled to run the gauntlet, in doing which Clarke was struck down and killed, but Sebastian escaped unscathed. He afterward married George Clarke's sister. He was an elector for William Henry Harrison when he was elected president. At the reunion of the soldiers of 1812, held at Lawrenceburg, Ind., there was a Sebastian present to represent him. Jane Sebastian's grandparents, William and Sarah (Ware) Sebastian, were born near Halifax, N. C., the former in 1767 and the latter in 1769. He was killed by the Indians and she died in Kentucky. She became familiar with life among savages. When she was eleven years old the British troops were in the neighborhood of her father's home, foraging, and she remembered seeing him hide the family supply of meat in the chimney to keep them from taking it. The Sebastians were of Spanish and Italian ancestry, who located in Wales about 1550, and immigrated to America, settling in North Carolina in the early Colonial days, and were slave-owners. One of their descendants, Sebastian Brown, was a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, Md., and recently died there full of years and enjoying the respect and esteem of everybody. He was a relative of Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Moore's maternal grandmother, Nancy (Clarke) Sebastian, was born in Garrard county, Ky., October 20, 1790, and died September 10, 1842. Her father, John Clarke, was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1763, and died in Kentucky in 1840. His wife, Ludicia (McMillen) Clarke, was born in Rhode Island in 1761 and died in 1826. The McMillens came from Scotland, the Clarkes from England, and both families were slave-owners. Ruth Nelson, Joseph Nelson Brown's mother, who died in Wayne county, Iowa, in May, 1865, was a native of Maryland, and was born near Snow Hill in 1782, whither her father, Joseph Nelson came from England. He plotted owned and named the city of Snow Hill, and died seized and possessed of it, as he never sold it. It is thought his heirs would have a good claim to the land on which it stands. His wife was Sarah (Parsons) Nelson. His father was born near London, England, and a member of the family, by direct descent, of Admiral Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. Sarah (Parsons) Nelson came from Dublin, Ireland, where she was born in 1742. She died in 1825. Her father, Charles Parsons, was born near Dublin and her mother, Rebecca (Keith) Parsons, in Scotland. Two of Mrs. Moore's grand-uncles, Samuel and Nathan Nelson, brothers of her maternal grandmothers, Ruth Nelson, fought in the war of 1812 under Gen. William Henry Harrison.

James M. Moore, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the parental farm, and early became inured to the labors pertaining thereto, laboring earnestly even as a child in the farm work. His early educational advantages were extremely limited in scope, being only such as were obtainable in the primitive district school in the vicinity of the homestead farm in Missouri. Through personal application and reading in later years, and through his practical association with men and affairs, he has, however, built a superstructure of knowledge which effectively supplements the rudimentary foundation laid in boyhood days. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Moore left home and started for the far west, coming in company with Maj. Forbis and his party. They set forth on the long journey across the plains in the month of May, and in September arrived at their destination, Alder gulch, the site of the present Virginia City, Mont. Mr. Moore remained but a short time in that famous mining camp, whence he made his way to Gallatin valley, where he remained until the following spring, and then removed to the North Boulder country and finally to Helena, where for two years he was employed by Maj. Forbis in the construction of buildings. He then returned to the valley of the North Boulder river and there took up a claim of land, on which he was engaged in ranching until the spring of 1870, when he came again to Gallatin valley and located on a ranch not far distant from his present fine farm. In 1872 he purchased his present fine homestead located four miles and a half northeast of Belgrade. When he took the place a few improvements had been made, and the first home was a little log cabin, 16x24 feet in dimensions. He has made permanent improvements of the best character, including a commodious and substantial residence of pleasing architectural design, and he has brought the entire place to a very high state of cultivation. It is devoted to general farming and the raising of livestock, though the latter branch of his ranching enterprise is subordinate to the agricultural phase. Mr. Moore has attained marked success in his efforts since locating in this section of the state, and has achieved the same entirely through his own industry and determined application, having started with practically nothing in the way of financial reinforcement, and by hard labor earned every dollar represented in his fine homestead and all other forms of property that he owns. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity in all the relations of life, and commands the confidence and esteem of the entire community, where the family enjoy a distinctive popularity. He is progressive in his methods, is public-spirited in his attitude, and is known as a man of wide information and sound judgment. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party and its principles, though he has never sought public office. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In 1878, while Mr. Moore was making a visit in Iowa, he was married to Miss Belle Rosalthe Brown, a native of Wayne county, the ceremony being performed on March 5, 1878. Of this happy union three children have been born, namely: Ellie James Sebastian, born January 7, 1879, graduated in 1901 from the Montana State College, and entered Yale University September 26, of that year; Gertrude M. C., born December 11, 1881, and Icie E. B., born May 31, 1883; the two last-named are students at Bozeman College. Mrs. Moore's old home was near Warsaw, Iowa, and was known as "Maple Grove." Her parents now reside at Oregon City, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Baptist church, belonging to the congregation of Gallatin valley church, to the erection of which Mr. Moore made liberal contributions and in which Mrs. Moore was the first person to be baptized and in this connection they are highly valued.

EUGENE MEYER, the proprietor of the Hot Springs Hotel, Alhambra, Jefferson county, is one of the pioneers of Montana who participated in some of the most stirring events of the old days. He was born in Strasburg, Germany, in 1854. Michael Meyer, his father, was a native of Strasburg, who, in 1858, emigrated with two children to the United States and located in Brown county, Ill., where he engaged in lumbering and conducting a sawmill.

Eugene Meyer received his education in Quincy, Ill. Following his graduation from the high school he entered the drug business as an apprentice, and continuing this occupation for five years he thoroughly mastered pharmacy. In the spring of 1874 he came to Montana and the first employment he secured was at the Broadwater Hot Springs, near Helena, and after a year's service he purchased the property, remained at its head successfully for four years, then disposed of it and removed to Helena. Here he engaged in the mineral water business for three years, and was its pioneer in Montana. After retiring from this he returned to the Broadwater Hot Springs and was burned out eighteen months later. He then removed to Helena and became a manufacturing druggist, in which he continued ten years. He has but recently removed to Alhambra, where he is proprietor of the hotel at Hot Springs. The political affiliations of Mr. Meyer are with the Republican party, in whose welfare he has ever taken a patriotic interest. He is a member of the United Workmen and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. On February 13, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kirshner, a native of Germany. Their children are twins, Charles E. and Cora E. Mr. Meyer's life has been one of activity and enterprise. He is a progressive man, of broad views and strict probity of character. Throughout the state he numbers a large circle of warm personal friends.

One of the most exciting events in the career of Mr. Meyer was the part he took in the Nez Perces war. For some time there had been rumblings of discontent in that tribe, with occasional hostile demonstrations. In August, 1877, the news of a general uprising of the Indians was flashed over the state. Outrages had been committed by various predatory bands. The excursion party of George F. Cowan, a leading lawyer of Boulder, had been assaulted in the Yellowstone Park, and Mr. Cowan shot three times by hostile

Nez Perces. (See Mr. Cowan's sketch elsewhere in this work.) Like the old minute men of the Revolution, swift riders were flying over the country, warning settlers of the impending danger. The United States troops did not appear able to cope with the savages. Able generals were in the field, but there was an admitted scarcity of privates, and Gov. Potts issued an urgent call for volunteers, that met with a ready response. Many prominent citizens who have since won distinction in state and national affairs became leaders. Companies were rapidly organized at Helena, at Butte, in Jefferson county, all over northern Montana. Business was suspended and brave men hastened to the protection of homes and families. Among the earliest to volunteer was Eugene Meyer. He became a member of the light artillery company commanded by Capt. Curtis, of Helena. For nearly two months the war continued, accompanied by all the horrid details of Indian savagery. Mr. Meyer's company was scouting, watching the movements of the Indians and warning the people of approaching danger. For six weeks Mr. Meyer and his brave companions trailed the Indians from the National Park to the Missouri valley, and thence to Judith basin. Here they fought the last, the fiercest and the decisive battle of that memorable war, and as a result Chief Joseph, Lookingglass, some lesser chiefs and 350 Nez Perces braves surrendered to Gen. Miles. Gen. Gibbon notified Gov. Potts of the surrender on October 8, three days after the battle was fought, but, in the summer of 1878, the savages who escaped from this decisive action, returned via Cardotte pass, killed a settler at Bear gulch, escaped pursuit and safely reached the camp of their tribe in Idaho. During this war Mr. Meyer was thrown from his horse and received a serious injury in the knee from which he still suffers. Subsequently the members of the volunteer company received from the United States government an honorable mention and a small financial recompense.

FREDERICK W. MEYERSICK.—Mr. Meyersick has been a resident of America from childhood and came to Montana nearly thirty-five years ago and is now a successful rancher of Fergus county, having achieved prosperity through his own assiduous efforts and determined purpose.

Mr. Meyersick was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1838, a son of Joab and Clara Meyersick, who emigrated from the Fatherland to the United States in 1844, locating in St. Charles county, Mo., where both he and his wife died within a year after their arrival in this country, leaving Frederick an orphan at the age of six years. Joab Meyersick and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and folk of sterling character. They had eight children, only two are now living.

Frederick W. Meyersick, after the death of his parents, went to live with his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Eggerson, in St. Charles county, Mo., attended the public schools and for a time the college at St. Charles, Mo. Early in life he became identified with farming in Missouri, and continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1863, after which he passed an interval in various occupations but eventually resumed farming in St. Charles county, where he remained until 1866, when his health became impaired and he removed to Rock Island, Ill., remained about a year, and returned to St. Louis in March, 1867, and there boarded one of the Missouri river steamboats for Montana, arriving in Fort Benton in due course of time. He first located on the Missouri river in Meagher county, where he found employment on a ranch, receiving $50 per month. Later he was engaged in getting out timber and in burning charcoal, and during the winters of 1867 and 1868 he found employment in cutting drift timbers at $75 a month. Mr. Meyersick next purchased a freighting outfit and conducted operations in freighting between Diamond City and the Missouri river from the spring of 1868 until the fall of 1869, when he went to White Pine, Nev., where he was employed as a brakeman on wagons used in transporting ore down the mountains, returning to Montana in July, 1869. He was then ranch hand in the Missouri valley until the fall of 1870, and in the following spring he purchased a ranch upon which the village of Canton now stands. He there devoted his attention to farming and cattle raising until 1883, when he sold out and moved to his present ranch, two miles south of Cottonwood, Fergus county, and which comprises 154 acres of exceptionally arable land, yielding fine crops. Mr. Meyersick also gives attention to cattleraising, in which he has been successful. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his cherished and devoted wife was likewise a member.

On the 5th of December, 1871, Mr. Meyersick was united in marriage to Miss Alice Steele, who was born in Cooper county, Mo., the daughter of Ewing and Anna E. Steele, natives respectively of Missouri and Kentucky and both members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Steele's death occurred in 1897 and that of her husband in April, 1901. Mr. Steele was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyersick twelve children were born, two of whom died in infancy, and William R., who was killed while serving as a soldier in the Philippines, February 13, 1899. The surviving children are Edgar, Albert, Charles and Frank (twins), Annie, Ada, Eva and Verney. Mrs. Meyersick died on the 27th of June, 1888, deeply mourned by her large circles of friends.

NELSON APPLETON MILES, soldier, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister and educator, who emigrated from Wales in 1662 and settled at Swansea, Mass.; he served in King Philip's war. Nelson A. Miles was reared on his father's farm, and received a district school and academic education. In 1856 he went to Boston, where his uncles, George and Nelson Curtis, obtained a position for him in the crockery store of John Collamore. Having attended a military school in Boston, conducted by N. Salignac, a French colonel, at the outbreak of the Civil war he raised a company of volunteers and offered his services to his country. In September, 1861, he was appointed a captain in the Twenty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, but was considered too young for the responsibility of that command, which he was required to resign and to accept a lieutenant's commission. On May 31, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Morgan lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. He was promoted colonel September 30, 1862; was made a brigadier-general May 12, 1864, and major-general October 21, 1865. He received the appointment of colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry March 15, 1866; was transferred to the Fifth Infantry March 15, 1869; promoted brigadier-general United States army December 15, 1880, and major-general April 5, 1890. He saw severe active fighting during the seven days fighting on the peninsula of the James river and before Richmond in the summer of 1862, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks; and on the change of base to Harrison's Landing Gen. Miles acted as adjutant-general to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. At Fredericksburg he led his regiment, the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover, and was breveted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville"; and August 25, 1864, was breveted major-general "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va." He fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox court house, Va. He was breveted brigadier-general and major-general, United States Army, both dating March 2, 1867, the latter for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania." After the close of the war, Gen. Miles, in command of his regiment, was employed in Indian service, and defeated the Cheyenne and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains in 1875, and in 1876 broke up the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana. His successes in warfare on the plains were so great and so continuous that Gen. Miles became known as the "Indian fighter." He drove the celebrated chief Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontier, and dispersed extensive bands led by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Tail and other chiefs well known in the far west. This was in the years 1876-77, the Indian outbreak becoming general, the cause being the disaffection of the Dakota Sioux, of which Sitting Bull was the principal chief. It was in June, 1876, that Gen. Custer's party was defeated and massacred on Little Big Horn river, an event which was followed by the prompt and decisive campaigns of Gen. Miles. In September, 1877, another outbreak, this time on the part of the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph, was met by Miles and speedily overcome, and in 1878 he captured a party of Bannacks near Yellowstone Park. But perhaps his most difficult campaign was that against the fierce chief Geronimo of the hostile Apaches, doubtless the most bloodthirsty and cruel tribe of Indians in the whole of North America. After innumerable depredations and raids on the part of the Indians, Gen. Sheridan, commander-in-chief, determined to have Geronimo suppressed at any cost. An expedition under Gen. George Crook was fitted out early in 1886, but, as it was unsuccessful, Gen. Crook asked to be relieved, and Gen. Miles was ordered to take his place. The result was that, after one of the longest and most exhausting campaigns known in Indian warfare, the Apache was forced to yield. Miles and his troopers gave them not an hour of rest, but followed on their trail, forcing them to keep moving until even their dogged endurance could bear it no longer. The whole band was captured, and Geronimo and his principal followers were sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., in the latter part of 1886. Following these brilliant successes, Gen. Miles received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for his valuable services, and on November 8, 1887, the citizens of Arizona presented him at Tucson with a sword of honor in the presence of a large gathering of citizens. In 1890-91 Gen. Miles suppressed a fresh outbreak of Sioux and Cheyennes. In 1894, under orders from President Cleveland, he commanded the United States troops sent to Chicago to suppress the serious rioting and threatened rebellion which occurred there. This difficult duty he accomplished with the celerity and completeness which have always characterized his obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Gen. Miles was in command of the Department of the Columbia from 1880-85; July, 1885, to April, 1886, commanded the Department of the Missouri; April, 1886, was assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, and in 1888 was given command of the Division of the Pacific. In 1897 Gen. Miles represented the United States at the jubilee ceremonies in London of Queen Victoria, and also visited the seat of war between Turkey and Greece. On his return he published a volume on "Military Europe," having previously given to the public a volume of "Personal Recollections" (1897). On the retirement of Gen. Schofield, in 1895, Gen. Miles became commanding general of the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He was in general command of all the troops in the movements and operations against the enemy during the Spanish-American war and in the succeeding war against the Philippine insurgents. He appeared with reinforcements before Santiago fell, and was in charge of the negotiations and terms of surrender of the Spanish army under Gen. Jose Toral. On February 2, 1901, he became, by selection and promotion, under the army reorganization act, the lieutenant-general commanding the Army of the United States. On April 9, 1898, war with Spain was imminent, he recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers, and on April 15th recommended that an additional force of 40,000 be provided for the protection of coasts and as a reserve. In a letter to the secretary of war, April 18th, he asserted his belief that the surrender of the Spanish army in Cuba could be secured "without any great sacrifice of life," but deprecated the sending of troops thither in the sickly season to cope with an acclimated army. War having been officially announced, he (April 26th) addressed another letter to Sec. Alger, declaring that the volunteer troops called into service ought to be in camp in their respective states for sixty days approximately, in order to be thoroughly equipped, drilled and organized. As soon as definite information came that Cervera's fleet was inclosed in the harbor of Santiago, Gen. Shafter was ordered to place his troops on transports and go to the assistance of the navy in capturing the fleet and harbor. Gen. Miles, then at Tampa, expressed to the secretary of war his desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 (Porto Rico). The next day he was asked by telegram how soon he could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough to take and hold the island without the force under Gen. Shafter, and replied that such an expedition could be ready in ten days. On June 24th he submitted a plan of campaign for Cuba; on the 26th was ordered to organize an expedition against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico, to be composed of the united forces of Gens. Brooke and Shafter, and to command it in person. He was not sent to Cuba, however, until two weeks later, arriving opposite Santiago with reinforcements for Shafter on July 11th, at the time Sampson's fleet was bombarding the Spanish position. Conferences with Sampson and Shafter were then had and arrangements made to disembark the troops, and on the 13th Gen. Miles, with Gens. Gilmore, Shafter, Wheeler and others held a conference between the lines with Gen. Toral. The Spanish commander was informed that he must surrender or take the consequences, and on the same day the secretary of war telegraphed Gen. Miles "to accept surrender, order an assault or withhold the same," in his discretion, etc. On the morning of July 14th Admiral Sampson's fleet was prepared to cover the landing at Cabanas of Gen. Henry's command on the Yale, Columbia and Duchess, but Gen. Toral surrendered his forces to Gen. Miles that day, and aggressive action was unnecessary. Gen. Miles authorized Gen. Shafter to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation, and instructed him to isolate the troops recently arrived on healthful grounds to keep them free from infection by yellow fever. On the same day Sec. Alger advised Gen. Miles to return to Washington as soon as matters at Santiago were settled, and go to Porto Rico with an expedition that was being fitted out; but after some delay Miles obtained permission to proceed from Cuba to Porto Rico. On July 21st he sailed from Guantanamo with an effective force of only 3,314 men, whereas the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Porto Rico aggregated 17,000. The objective point was Cape San Juan; but it was finally decided to go direct to Guanica, near Ponce, on the southern coast; and there, on the 25th, a detachment of troops was landed. Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles without resistance on the 27th, and the troops were received with enthusiasm by the citizens. A proclamation by Gen. Miles, issued on the following day, assured the inhabitants of Porto Rico that the American forces came not to devastate or oppress, but to give them freedom from Spanish rule and the blessings of the liberal institutions of the United States government. Town after town was occupied, the army proceeding northward, Gen. Brooke with his command arriving on August 3d to aid in occupying the island. On the 25th Gen. Miles was instructed to send home all troops not actually needed, and soon after he returned to Washington. Gen. Miles was married, in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter.

JAMES H. MOE.—This gentleman, whose death occurred in 1895, at the early age of forty-nine, accomplished within a limited compass of time a business record which would be creditable to any man even if it were the product of a long life of earnest effort. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1846, and attained maturity in his native state. In 1867 he came to Nebraska and was for five years in railroad business. In 1875 he took up his residence in Helena, as register of the United States land office, a position which he filled for several years. He then removed to White Sulphur Springs and as a member of the firm of Potter, Moe & Co., opened there a private bank. This enterprise later merged in the First National Bank, of White Sulphur Springs, of which Mr. Moe was the founder and cashier.

From White Sulphur Springs Mr. Moe removed to Lewistown, and here he was the principal factor in the successful operation of the Fergus County Bank, aided in putting it on a high plane of financial activity and prosperity, and drawing to its counters a large and loyal body of patrons. In addition to this interest he was connected with sheepraising and other profitable enterprises. He was an active Republican, taking interest in the success of his party and to its policies and candidates giving earnest, hearty and helpful service. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order, filled many of its important offices and had attained to the thirty-third degree. He was also allied with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Moe was at the front of every good enterprise for the benefit of the community. His bank was the first bank of Fergus county, and was made one of the strongest of its rank and capacity in the state. He was a wide-awake, energetic and progressive citizen, whose death was keenly felt.

PETER MICHELS.—One of the influential and progressive men of Sweet Grass county, Mont., is Peter Michels, a German-American who has won the confidence and esteem of all the residents of the Boulder river district. He was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., on September 28, 1861, the son of Peter J. and Katherine (Nickoli) Michels, both Germans, and he is one of a family of four sons and three daughters. His father, accompanied by his father, immigrated to the United States in 1840, settling in Wisconsin, where he took up government land and engaged in farming until his death in 1889. Until 1878 Peter Michels remained on the homestead and attended the Wisconsin schools. He then went to the Lake Superior iron regions in company with a brother, where for two years they were employed in the mines, securing lucrative contracts for the delivery of ore. In the spring of 1881 the brothers removed to Montana and worked in the amalgamator at the Drum Lummon mine at Marysville. This employment Mr. Michels discontinued in 1889, although his brother John still continues as foreman of the mill.

Peter Michels then came to Boulder river, purchased the claim of James Reid and engaged in cattleraising, which he later changed to sheepgrowing. In 1895 he made another change, disposing of his sheep and engaging almost exclusively in cattleraising, Herefords being his principal variety, and wintering about 100 head. His ranch comprises 300 acres, mostly under irrigation, being supplied with two ditches, one carrying 1,000 inches of water and the other 800. In 1889, after his father's death, Mr. Michels returned to Wisconsin, and, settling up the estate, the other members of the family, two sisters and two brothers, accompanied him to Montana. One sister, Mrs. McComb, lives on Boulder river and the other, Mrs. Smidelkofer, is the wife of a prominent rancher. The two brothers, Joseph and Matthew, have also fine ranching properties in the same neighborhood. On February 26, 1889, Mr. Michels was married to Miss Emma Hensgen, of Wisconsin, daughter of Anton Hensgen, a native of Germany, now living in Fond du Lac county, Wis. Their children are Amelia and Ida. The political affiliations of Mr. Michels are with the Democratic party, and in 1900 he was its choice for commissioner of Sweet Grass county. He is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the district and is highly respected.

HENRY MONFORTON.—Man's usefulness in the world is judged by the good he has done; and, determined by this standard of measurement, Henry Monforton occupies a position of distinction among the citizens of Gallatin county. His life has been noble and upright, over which falls no shadow of wrong, and long after he shall have passed away his memory will remain as a benediction to those who knew him. He is distinctively one of the pioneers of Montana and has witnessed and been identified with the various stages of her development from the wild frontier to a dignified and prosperous commonwealth. Mr. Monforton comes of fine old French lineage on both sides of the family, his paternal grandfather having been an active participant in the French and English war, in which he was taken prisoner by the British and sent to Canada, and through that circumstance the Monforton family became established on American soil. Henry Monforton, of Bozeman, a retired agriculturalist and stockgrower of Gallatin county, was born in upper Canada, on March 22, 1829, the son of William and Catherine (Cabana) Monforton, who lived and died in Canada, where they were born. The father attained the venerable age of more than four-score years; his wife passed away at the age of forty-five. They were the parents of eleven children, only two of whom are now living. For several generations the family has been identified with agricultural pursuits. Henry Monforton grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, securing his education in the district schools. On attaining his majority he left home and traveled through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and worked as a fisherman on the Great Lakes for three years. In 1863 he came to Montana, located on Horse prairie and engaged in mining, one of his fellow laborers being W. A. Clark, the present United States senator from Montana. He followed placer mining for two years, when he sold to advantage, and being quite well fortified in a financial way, came to Gallatin county and engaged in farming in the valley of West Gallatin river. After two years he abandoned his claim and took up another on Middle creek, where he erected a log cabin for his hired man, and later built another, which he dignified with a shingle roof, probably the first building in the county to have this superior equipment.

Mr. Monforton returned east for a visit, and on July 21, 1869, was united in marriage to Miss Malina Goyeau, who died the following year, as did also their infant child. On March 31, 1872, he consummated a second marriage, uniting his destinies with those of Miss Anna I. Boyle, who died January 1, 1890, having been a cherished and devoted companion and helpmeet during all the years of their wedded life. Concerning her ancestry more definite information may be found in the sketch of her brother-in-law, Christopher H. Waterman, appearing on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Monforton became the parents of five children, namely: William H., who is married and has two children; Catherine A. is the wife of Mr. Telesphore Menard, and the mother of two children; Mary A. is the wife of Mr. Arthur O. Jones; Zoe and John who are still at the parental home. After our subject's first marriage he located at

Spring Hill, Gallatin county, where he lived about two years, and then returned to the homestead ranch, located about seven miles west of Bozeman, where he devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-growing for a long term of years, being progressive and honorable in his methods and realizing a gratifying success. In 1897 he retired from active labor, removing to the city of Bozeman, where he built a comfortable home wherein he is spending his declining years, honored and esteemed for his many excellent qualities by all who know him. He has a considerable amount of valuable realty in Bozeman, renting his properties and personally giving his attention to all business interests. He still owns his fine ranch, managed and operated by his son-in-law, Mr. Telesphore Menard, and others operated by his son and son-in-law. In the early days of Gallatin county Mr. Monforton served as county commissioner. He has ever been a stanch supporter of the Republican party; in religion he is a consistent member of the Catholic church; while he is an honored and valued member of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society.

DR. PETER S. MUSSIGBROD.—The Doctor was born at Muskau, Germany, on October 3, 1856, the third of the five children of Charles F. and Elizabeth Mussigbrod, the former of whom died in Berlin as the result of a surgical operation in May, 1896, and the latter at Warm Springs, Mont., in November of the same year. Their creditable record is set forth at length in the history of the pioneers of the state. The Doctor was thoroughly educated in the schools of his native land, having followed his graduation from the Latin school at Goerlitz by a thorough course of study in natural science and philosophy at Halle and Koenigsberg, which he finished in 1881, after which he was a successful teacher for eight years and then attended the University of Berlin, where he was graduated as a doctor of philosophy in 1890.

He then engaged in practical mining at the Mansfield Copper Works at Eisleben, and was at the mining academy at Clausthal for one year and the academy at Freiberg, Saxony, for six months, to perfect himself in the technical knowledge of the branches of his intended profession, and in addition took an educational journey to the mines of Austria and Hungary. In the spring of 1892 he emigrated to America, arriving in June at Montana. From July, 1892, to July, 1893, he was assayer for the Poorman mine at Burke, Idaho, and then, on account of the serious illness of a brother who was the manager of the insane asylum at Warm Springs, he was called thither and himself became the manager of the asylum for the firm of Mitchell & Mussigbrod, serving the establishment in this capacity until July, 1898. He then went to Garnet and started the Lead King mine with three men, a force which he has since increased to fifty. He also has a sawmill and a ten-stamp mill, and has been very successful in the operation of all his properties, and yet is seemingly just now entering upon the enjoyment of their full productiveness. In addition to his mining interests he has a stock ranch in Big Hole basin in Beaverhead county, and is a partner of Mrs. Mary Mitchell and a half-owner of the Warm Springs insane asylum, for which he is also the present contractor. His brother, Eric, its former manager, died there in October, 1893.

The Doctor has always been deeply interested in public affairs. In the Fatherland he rendered his portion of military service, being enlisted in the regiment of the Crown Prince, and promoted sergeant with the qualification of serving as an officer. He was in the service as a reserve and on the active list for twelve years. In American politics he has been a constant and consistent Republican, but has never sought office, or assumed a leading position in his party. In religious affiliation he is identified with the Lutheran church.

The career of Dr. Mussigbrod is a record of success well earned, of duty always faithfully performed, of unvarying courtesy and sincere politeness toward all men, and of a genuine, soulful and considerate hospitality, springing from the heart of the man and not begotten of any rules of formal social life.

PETER MILLER, who with his two sons, Henry and Christopher, comprise the firm of Miller Brothers, of Lloyd, Choteau county, is one of the most extensive sheepgrowers in the vicinity of the Bearpaw mountains. At present he resides in Crawford county, Iowa, the sons having full charge of the 2,000-acre ranch. He was born in Germany in 1848, the son of Christopher and Sophia Miller, and up to the age of eighteen years availed himself of such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools in his immediate

Dr. Peter S. Mussigbrod

vicinity. In 1864 he came with his parents to the United States, and the family settled in Crawford county, Iowa, where the father purchased a farm. Peter continued to reside with his parents until their death.

Our subject came to Montana in 1890 and immediately located on a branch of Smoke creek, among the Bear Paw mountains. Here he secured 160 acres of land, the nucleus of the present extensive ranch. Later he took his two sons, Henry and Christopher, into partnership with him in the sheep business and the firm name became Miller Brothers. They now own and operate eleven ranches, comprising 2,000 acres, and their band of sheep sum up a total of 12,000 head. Peter Miller married Miss Lizzie Claussen, daughter of Henry Claussen. They are the parents of three children, Henry, Christopher and Lilly.

Henry Miller, the oldest son, was born in Crawford county, Iowa, December 23, 1875. He was reared on the old homestead and educated in the district schools of that vicinity. In 1891 he came to Montana and became one of the firm of Miller Brothers. He was married March 15, 1900, to Miss Sophia Hofeldt, of California. Fraternally he is a member of Chinook Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Chinook Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Christopher Miller, the younger member of this enterprising firm, was born February 28, 1877, in Crawford county, Iowa. He received a fairly liberal education in the public schools, attending them during the winter months and devoting the summer seasons to farm work on the homestead. He came to Montana with his father and brother. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Himself and brother have sole charge of the ranch in Choteau county, Peter Miller, the father, residing in Crawford county, Iowa. They are in every way successful in the sheep industry, to which they devote the major portion of their attention.

CAPT. JOHN E. MORAN.—Until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war many years had passed since there had been the sound of war in the United States, but that the youthful Americans inherited the valor and loyalty of their forefathers was promptly shown. Forth went many veterans of the Civil war, alike from north and south, while the younger blood of the nation was quickened to active zeal. Among those who upheld the honor of Montana was the popular Capt. John E. Moran. He is a native of Vernon, Windham county, Vt., born on August 23, 1856. His father, William Moran, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, about 1825, and came to America in 1845, locating in Windham county, Vt., where he was a farmer until his death in the fall of 1897. His wife, whose maiden name was Nora Brosman, was born in County Kerry in 1830, and their marriage was solemnized in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1852, where she still maintains her home.

Capt. Moran secured his preliminary education in the schools of Brattleboro, graduating in the high school with the class of 1874, after which he completed a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Chicago. He then clerked four years in the shoe store of his uncles, the Brosman Bros., of Chicago, and in 1878 went to Minneapolis, Minn., and opened a shoe store as Brosman Brothers & Moran, being thus associated with his uncles for four years, after which he conducted the business for himself until the spring of 1890, when he came to Montana, locating in Great Falls, where he was employed in the Boston store for one year, and the next year was in charge of the shoe department of the store of Joseph Conrad. He then became identified with the police department of Great Falls as a sergeant, retaining this incumbency two and one-half years, thereafter serving four years as under sheriff of Cascade county, under Sheriffs Hamilton, Dwyer and Proctor, his long retention in this office giving unmistakable evidence of his efficiency and fidelity.

In 1898 Capt. Moran was commissioned to raise a company of eighty-one men for service in the Philippines, he being then the captain of Company A, National Guard of Montana, which company, with its new recruits, was mustered into service. Proceeding to San Francisco, they embarked for Manila in May and reached their destination on August 23, 1898. Capt. Moran served consecutively as captain of Company A, and from April to June, 1899, as commander of the Third Battalion of the First Montana Infantry, while in August he was assigned the captaincy of Company L, Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. His company was mustered out of service at San Francisco on February 20, 1901, having rendered valiant and efficient service in the Philippines, and Capt. Moran, on arriving in Great Falls, on February 25, met with an enthusiastic reception and was royally entertained by his friends who feted him for several days with banquets and receptions. After a period of rest, Capt. Moran identified himself as a clerk of the B. & M. C. C. & S. M. Co. In politics the Captain gives support to the Republican party, and for a number of years he has been prominently and actively concerned in local political affairs. He was one of the first members of the volunteer fire department of Great Falls in 1891, and still retains his affiliation with it. He is a member of Rainbow Lodge, I. O. O. F., Great Falls Lodge No. 33, A. O. U. W., Camp No. 67, of the W. of W., and Rocky Mountain Camp, M. W. of A.

ROBERT O. MORRIS.—On the roll of Carbon county's honored and representative citizens is to be found the name of the subject of this review, who owns a fine ranch property on East Rosebud creek, twenty miles northwest of the city of Red Lodge, the county seat. He is recognized as one of the leading cattlemen of this section of the state, and has been somewhat prominent in public affairs of a local nature, ever maintaining a lively interest in all that conserves the progress and material prosperity of the county and state. Mr. Morris comes of stanch old Colonial stock, and his genealogical record is one of which he may be justly proud. He is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the city of Bradford, McKean county, on March 9, 1850, one of the six children of William and Eliza (Seamans) Morris, both of whom were born in that same county. Simon Morris, the grandfather of our subject, married a French lady of distinguished family, she being a descendant of Gen. McCreery, who came from France with Gen. Lafayette at the time of the Revolution, in which he rendered gallant service. The ancestry in the agnatic line is of English derivation, and the original American ancestors came to this country in the early Colonial epoch. The father of our subject passed his entire life in Pennsylvania, engaged in farming and stockraising. He died when Robert O. was a lad of eight years, having been summoned into eternal rest when but thirty-six years of age. Robert O. Morris received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and continued to reside on the old homestead until 1874, when he became identified with the oil industry in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1883, coming thence to Montana and locating in the valley of the upper Yellowstone river. There for three years he devoted his attention to farming and stockraising, fair success attending his well directed efforts. He then disposed of his interests and moved to his present location, where he has continued the cattle business and developed one of the finest ranch properties in this section of the state, the permanent improvements being of exceptional excellence. He raises principally shorthorn stock of high-grade type. At one time he kept an average of 1,000 head of cattle, but owing to the curtailment of the open range he has found it expedient to diminish the number.

In politics Mr. Morris has ever been a zealous supporter of the Republican party and the principles for which it stands, and has served for a number of years in the office of justice of the peace. In 1895 he was the candidate of his party for county commissioner. He has been active in the cause of the party in a local way and is a member of the Republican central committee of Carbon county. A postoffice is maintained on his ranch, and is named Morris, in his honor.

On November 7, 1884, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. Brown, who was born in Missouri, whence she accompanied her brother on their removal to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have no children.

J H. MURPHY, of Boulder, Jefferson county, Mont., is one of the leading attorneys of that city. Though young in years he presents results in life which show him to be on the high road to success and material prosperity. He was born at Sidney, Iowa, on June 3, 1865. His father, Joseph Murphy, has a remarkable legal record in Sidney, having there practiced law for thirty-five years. He is still living, but retired from the active business of his profession several years ago. He was born in Ireland in 1831, was reared in his native land and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1852 he came to the United States and settled in Indiana, where he taught school and later read law under the direction of Hon. Oliver P. Morton. He was admitted to practice in that state and just before the Civil war located at Sidney, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession. His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Richards, was a native of Ohio. Sometime in the early 'fifties her family removed to Iowa and settled near Sidney, where she still lives at the age of sixty-five years. Her father was Milton Richards, commonly known as "Squire" Richards. He was born in Ohio, where he was a farmer, and died in 1881. J. H. Murphy has three brothers and one sister now residing in southwest Iowa.

Mr. Murphy was married at Weeping Water, Neb., on December 28, 1892, to Miss Louisa E. Torrence, daughter of Barnum S. Torrence, an agriculturalist, who lived in Nebraska twenty years and returned to Tabor, Iowa, in 1899. The mother of Mrs. Murphy was before her marriage Miss Harriet A. Smith, daughter of James L. Smith, of Tabor, Iowa. Mr. Smith was a member of the first class to graduate from Oberlin (Ohio) College, and subsequently he was one of the founders of Tabor College and of which he was a trustee for about forty years. He is still living and has ever taken a deep interest in all educational matters. The Montana history of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy dates from 1893, when they located at Boulder, and where their three children have been born: Ralph Torrence, on November 3, 1893; Raymond Richards, on August 5, 1895, and Alice Eugenia, on April 24, 1900. Politically Mr. Murphy has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In the November election of 1900 he was a candidate for county attorney, the first office he ever sought, and was elected. He is one of the chief officers of his lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, and for five years he has been secretary of the Order of Pendo. He enjoys the confidence of a large circle of warm personal friends, not only in Boulder but throughout the state.

BERNARD W. MURRAY.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana who rendered loyal service in preserving the integrity of the Union during the war of the Rebellion is Mr. Murray, conspicuously identified with early life on the frontier, and who is now one of the substantial and honored farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county. He is a native of Michigan, having been there born February 20, 1839, the son of Harrison and Julia Murray, natives of New York, the father being of stanch old Scotch lineage. The latter removed to Michigan when Bernard was a young lad and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. The mother of our subject passed away soon after the removal to Michigan.

Bernard W. Murray was one of four children and early assumed the duties of life, having devoted his time from his boyhood to such work as was within his power to perform. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn the trade of a wheelwright, to which he devoted his attention for many years. When the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion Mr. Murray manifested his patriotism by enlisting in September, 1861, as a member of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the expiration of his two-years term when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to Michigan at the close of his military service Mr. Murray there remained until the spring of 1864, when he started on the long overland trip to Montana, driving a team of mules and being about ninety days in making the trip. He eventually reached Virginia City where he engaged in carpenter work, building log cabins and receiving $6.00 per day. He continued to be thus employed until September when, in company with Thomas Burke and Albert Rogers, he proceeded to Last Chance gulch, where the capital city is now located, and in that vicinity engaged in prospecting. They struck an excellent lead in Dry gulch and met with success in their mining operations. The stampede to Last Chance encouraged them to remain there, and during the winter of 1864-5 they were engaged in building log cabins for the accommodation of miners. Mr. Murray was also concerned in the erection of the first hotel in Helena, the property eventually being rented to Major Hutchinson, who paid a rental of $150 per month, our subject and his partner preferring to devote their entire attention to their mining enterprise, with which Mr. Murray was identified until 1869, when he removed to Sun River Crossing, Cascade county, having been unsuccessful in the renting of his cabin properties at Helena. At Sun River he entered the employ of the Diamond R Company and engaged in the repairing of their wagons. In the spring of 1870 he went to work for Charles Jeffries, with whom he remained until the fall, when he resumed work with the Diamond R Company. During the summer of 1871 he was employed by the E. Kemp Wagon Company, and in the fall gave inception to his present line of enterprise by starting in the cattle business, the venture being based on the possession of fifty-four head of cattle, while he also purchased the James Coburn ranch of 160 acres, and for which he paid $1,100. He continued in this line of business until 1882, when he sold out, having at the time 300 head of cattle. Mr. Murray then associated himself with a Mr. Dias in the general merchandise business at Sun River Crossing, and later effected a consolidation with George Steele. The combined enterprise was most successful for a period of eighteen months, after which time its fortunes declined and eventually resulted in failure. Mr. Murray had previously taken up a homestead claim, and this represented his entire property interests at the time of the failure of the mercantile business, but he succeeded in saving the ranch by forestalling the sheriff in arrival at the place, his claim having not then been recorded. Since that time our subject has devoted his entire attention to the ranching and dairy business, and as the years have passed his success has been cumulative in character. He now owns in his home ranch 320 acres of excellent land, eighty acres of which are well adapted for cultivation and have yielded good crops. In addition to the home place he also owns another eighty-acre tract in the same vicinity, his property being located two and a half miles east of the village of Sun River.

In his political proclivities Mr. Murray is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Odd Fellows. On March 14, 1883, Mr. Murray led to the marriage altar Miss Julia E. Price, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of William and Julia Price, the former of whom was born in Illinois and the latter in Ohio. The father, whose vocation was that of an engineer, was a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He enlisted for service in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church, and of their six children Mrs. Murray and her brother, Nathaniel E., are the only survivors. Those deceased are Anna, Sarah E., Samuel H. and William H. The mother of Mrs. Murray passed away on the 26th of March, 1894. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church and are highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

HON. HENRY L. MYERS.—It is the glory of our country and one source of its greatness that we have no legally created strata of society—no artificial division of men into classes, but all are equal before the law, and all have equal opportunity, in theory at least, in the struggle for advancement. This puts each man upon his mettle and inspires him to make the most of himself. Accordingly every profession and line of business has its hosts of self-made men who are ornaments to their calling and its strong and unyielding bulwarks. Among such men adorning the legal profession in Montana is Hon. Henry L. Myers, of Hamilton, Ravalli county. He is a native of Boonville, Mo., where his life began October 9, 1862. His parents were Henry M. and Maria M. (Adams) Myers, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. They had two children, the subject of this sketch being the older. He began his scholastic training in the public schools of his native town, finishing at an academy located there, and when seventeen he went to work on the farm with his father, at different times thereafter teaching school, studying law and doing newspaper work.

He made good progress in his legal studies, interrupted and made subsidiary to other pursuits as they were, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Missouri at the age of twenty-three, but continued in newspaper work for some time after his admission. Later he began legal practice at Boonville and continued it for a time at West Plains in his native state, but in 1893, seeing in the distant northwest more promising opportunities than in the older states, he came to Montana and opened an office at Hamilton, where he has been living and practicing ever since, with a growing reputation in the profession and a corresponding growth of clientage. Until 1899 he practiced alone, but then formed a co-partnership with Robert A. O'Hara, which is still existent, the firm being among the leading ones in western Montana. Mr. Myers was elected county attorney in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. In 1898 he was elected state senator from his county, and in the session of the legislature which followed he distinguished himself by his readiness and tact in debate, his knowledge of public affairs, his broad philosophical views and his devotion to the interests of his constituents and the people of the state in general. He was the originator of senate bills nineteen and twenty, requiring courts to instruct juries before argument of counsel and of other important judicial measures. Mr.

Myers is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married on July 9, 1869, at Hamilton, to Miss Nora Doran, daughter of T. M. and Mary Doran, prosperous farmers near that town. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one child, a bright little daughter named Mary Annetta. Mr. Meyers is one of the leading attorneys of his section of the state, has won distinction on the hustings and in the legislative formula, has social qualities of a high order and is popular with all classes.

IRA MYERS.—Montana is largely indebted for its rapid development to Ira Myers, and as an honored pioneer of 1863 his fame is state-wide. He was one of the first to see the possibilities of stockraising, and the cattle firm of Myers, Buck & Co. will be long remembered by old-timers. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on December 18, 1839, a son of John P. and Susan (Arnett) Myers, Pennsylvanians who settled in Ohio in 1825. The great-grandfather of Ira Myers came from Germany, where were born his grandfather and father, the latter in 1805. Two of the sons and one daughter of their six children still survive. John P. Myers was a merchant all of his active life and both himself and wife were active members of the Methodist church. He died in 1865, his wife surviving him until 1889, when she died at the age of seventy-nine.

Ira Myers received an academic education in Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1857 went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was a clerk, then he worked in St. Louis and Kansas City until 1859, when the Pike's Peak gold excitement drew him thither. He was one of ten who formed the Colorado City Townsite Company, which in 1859-60 did much in building up that place, and he also located 160 acres in the famous "Garden of the Gods" adjoining the townsite. Then he went to California gulch in Colorado, the richest placer mining camp in the territory. He was soon elected sheriff of a district created before the organization of Colorado. In December, 1860, he joined a party going to Baker's Park in the San Juan country. Deep snow in the mountains forced the postponement of their journey until spring. Then the journey was continued from Taos and Santa Fe under guidance of the famous Kit Carson. Baker's Park did not prove rich and Mr. Myers returned to California gulch, since Leadville, in July, 1861, and resumed mining until 1862, when he engaged in the hotel business in Denver until April, 1863, when he joined a company bound for Idaho, now Montana. They arrived in Bannack on May 15, 1863, and in June he was in the first great stampede to Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining.

In 1865 he was succcessfully operating mines at Blackfoot and later in Helena, where he made his home. The first hydraulic mining in Montana was done at Diamond City in 1867, and Mr. Myers was one of the interested parties. Water cost $1.30 an inch, 200 inches was the average daily consumption, and $260 was daily paid for this necessity. This mining resulted in loss, and in 1868 Mr. Myers returned to Helena, where he remained until 1876, when with the opening of the Black Hills country he went to Deadwood, formed the Pioneer Ditch Company and was engaged in the construction of mining ditches until 1878. In 1879 he was the organizer of the extensive stock firm of Myers, Buck & Co. They purchased 2,300 head of cattle in Oregon which were driven to the range in Teton county. To this enterprise Mr. Myers gave the full strength of his wonderful business powers until 1883. In 1884 he settled at Great Falls. Paris Gibson was then living in a tent on the bank of the Missouri, and was industriously engaged in platting the city.

Mr. Myers at once constructed a sawmill with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet, then the largest mill in Montana east of the main range, continuing to operate it until 1892. Logs were brought to this mill from a hundred miles up the river, and it became an important factor in the building up of the city and the surrounding country. Mr. Myers is president and was one of the organizers of the Eldorado Canal Company, which owns 1,500 acres of land and has constructed a ditch which carries 12,000 inches of water to a bench above the town of Choteau. In 1888 Mr. Myers organized the Great Falls Electric Light Company, which he operated until it was merged in the present company. In 1889, in connection with others, he originated the Great Falls Water Company. He was largely interested in the building of the opera house at Great Falls, the development of the fair grounds and other matters of public interest. He has disposed of his cattle, is opening promising mines in the Gold Butte or Sweet Water Hills and conducting real estate operations. In December, 1886, he married, at Minneapolis, Miss Catherine McGurk, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Ira J. and Charles S. In many of the business ramifications of Montana's vast industries the influence and progressive spirit of Ira Myers have been important factors, and by his sagacious and well-directed efforts the communities in which he has resided have been advanced and improved.

WILLIAM VANCE MYERS, of Boulder, Jefferson county, is one of the finest types of the oldtime western miners, men who have blazed a path through the wilderness to gratifying success. They endured untold hardships, they braved dangers and they wrought faithfully and well that succeeding generations might find homes, prosperity and peace. William Vance Myers was born near Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, on March 24, 1839. His father was Isaac S. Myers, born in eastern Ohio in 1810; his mother Elizabeth (Vance) Myers, was born in Oldtown, Ross county, Ohio, in 1811. His grandfather Myers was a Virginian planter, descending from old Dutch stock. The maternal grandmother was Mary Scott, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a native of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1810, locating in Fayette county, where he died, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, and where grandmother Myers also died. Isaac S. Meyers was born in eastern Ohio and educated in the schools of that state. In 1858 he removed to Iowa with his family, six boys and four girls, settling in Adair county, where he continued his former vocation of farming.

William Vance Myers remained on this Iowa homestead until 1860, when he settled in Colorado where he engaged first in placer and later in quartz mining. Three years were passed here with indifferent success; then in 1863 he came to Montana, where he prospected for some time in the vicinity of Alder creek. In the fall of 1864 he went to Last Chance gulch, the Mecca of so many early day miners, and by this time he had experienced nearly all the ups and downs of a miner's life. From Last Chance he removed to Over gulch, continued prospecting industriously and purchasing a claim that proved worthless. In the fall of that year he prospected along McClellan gulch with fairly good success. During 1866 he roamed the state with a prospecting outfit, but discovered nothing that would pay the expense of working. He worked in Nelson gulch for wages during the winter of 1866 and 1867, and in the spring went to Confederate gulch, where better fortune awaited him. Remaining there until July, 1869, he crossed the Missouri river to Indian creek and purchased another claim which developed fairly well. He remained in this locality until 1876, a part of the time being successfully engaged in merchandising. He then removed to Radersburg, still continuing to deal in merchandise. In the fall of 1878 he disposed of his business and, for the first time in eighteen years, returned to the old homestead in Iowa for a year's visit. In 1879 Mr. Myers returned to Montana, this time locating in Crow creek valley and turning his attention to stockraising. He has successfully continued this business in that locality until the present. In 1881 Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jackson, a native of northern Ohio, who departed this life in 1882. On November 7, 1896, he married the widow of the late Judge Elder. Politically he has ever been a Republican and has at all times manifested a lively interest in the success of that party. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner of Jefferson county, serving four years. In 1894 he was elected county treasurer and was re-elected in 1896. At present he is a member of the board of trustees of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, located at Boulder, and is an active member of the United Workmen.

WILLIAM T. NEILL.—The subject of this review, who is now incumbent of the responsible office of county commissioner of Fergus county, is regarded as one of the representative stockgrowers of Fergus county, having a valuable property and reaching prosperity's portals entirely through his own efforts. Such men merit a place on the pages of a work of this nature.

Mr. Neill was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the 6th of December, 1859, being the son of William T. and Elizabeth Neill, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Ireland. The father of our subject was engaged in farming and also operated saw and grist mills in Ontario, and he was identified with the industrial activities of that section until his death, on the 9th of August, 1877. He supported the liberal ticket in politics and both he and his wife, who is now living at the old home in Quebec, were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Of their ten children Edward B. is deceased, the others being Robert, Samuel, Martha, Annie, James, William T., Reginald K., Joseph H. and Margaret.

William T. Neill received a good common school education, but when fifteen years old he began to depend upon his own resources, first being employed at farm work and then becoming identified with the sawmilling industry. He was thus employed until March, 1877, when he decided to come to Montana, which was not yet a state. He came to Helena and there engaged to work on a ranch in the neighboring valley, receiving $15 per month. He continued to work for others until the spring of 1887, when he came to Fergus county and located upon his present fine ranch, nine miles east of Garneill. Here he originally took up a homestead and desert claim, and to his estate he has since added until he now has an aggregate area of 1,600 acres and has been successfully engaged in the raising of high-grade cattle. In politics Mr. Neill is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in the county, and his eligibility for the office led to his being nominated for membership on the board of county commissioners in the fall of 1900. He was accorded a gratifying majority at the polls and is now rendering efficient service, ever aiming to protect the public welfare. Fraternally he has passed the ancient craft degrees in the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 25th of January, 1893, Mr. Neill was united in marriage to Miss Garnette Currier, who was born in the state of Maine, the daughter of George E. and Elizabeth Currier, the first of whom was born in Massachusetts and the second at St. Johns, Newfoundland, whence the mother came to Montana and remarried with John McCourt, and now, a widow, resides at Garneill. Mrs. Neill was the only survivor of the four children of her parents, the others dying in infancy. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Neill is brightened by four interesting children, Margaret F., Frank B., Leroy and Marian. We will here note that the postoffice and village of Garneill were named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Neill, the first syllable of her Christian name and his surname being combined to form the appellation.

JOHN W. NELSON.—Having passed through the "Bad Lands" on his way west it is but natural that the traveler should seek to rest his eyes on some "garden spot," and this he does at Bozeman, Mont., and here John W. Nelson resides in a beautiful home with surroundings calculated to make a cheerful life. As one of the pioneers of Montana he must be specially mentioned. He was born in Guilford county, N. C., April 15, 1835, the son of George and Celia (Woods) Nelson. For many generations the Nelson family resided in the south, the forefathers coming to North Carolina fully 200 years ago. The paternal great-grandfather and the grandfather participated in the Revolution and several of the name took active part in the war of 1812. In 1840 George Nelson removed to Indiana, the family home for six years; thence he went to Iowa to locate on land he had purchased of the Black Hawk Indians, but on account of the Black Hawk war his family did not join him until a year later, when they made there their permanent home, the father dying in 1882.

John W. Nelson obtained an excellent education in the schools of Indiana and Iowa, and in keeping with the patriotism of his forefathers he enlisted in July, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He was mustered in at Mt. Pleasant, and in September the regiment was ordered to Helena, Ark., and in February, 1863, went to Vicksburg, at the head of Butler's Canal, La., where they bombarded the citadel until the surrender. In May, 1863, owing to sickness, Mr. Nelson was honorably discharged, came north and for a year remained on the old Iowa homestead. By the advice of his physician Mr. Nelson started for California in Capt. Hensley's train. Arriving at Red Butte on the Big Platte, their party of seventy-two, hearing most favorable reports from Montana, determined to make that their destination, and, meeting no serious trouble from Indians, arrived in the Gallatin valley July 14, 1864. Within a month Mr. Nelson had secured land in the West Gallatin country and engaged in farming and stockraising and remained there twelve years.

He then purchased 300 acres five miles northwest of Bozeman, where he made his home until 1897, when he removed to Bozeman, which has since been his place of residence. In 1883 he purchased the Howles place of 160 acres, and in 1897 bought the Turner ranch, also of 160 acres, near

Story mill, and these properties he now owns and is constantly improving and developing them. He is engaged in general farming, raising fine crops of wheat, oats and barley.

On January 10, 1853, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Lavina A. Clark, of Ohio, daughter of William Clark, a native of Maryland, who had removed from Ohio to Iowa. They have nine children: Marshall T., a prosperous rancher residing near Bozeman; George, a prominent business man of Bozeman; John, a rancher residing eight miles north of Bozeman; Monroe, living on the home property five miles from Bozeman; William a rancher in Sweet Grass county, was born in Gallatin valley July 27, 1864, the first white child born in the valley; Frank, who owns property in Bozeman and follows his profession of engineer; Alice, wife of R. H. Williams, a rancher near Bozeman, and was born in the Gallatin valley July 27, 1864; Louis, now in Sweet Grass county, is in the stock industry, and Lester, at home. Mr. Nelson has a herd of 250 head of cattle, in which his son Louis is interested. He is one of the representative men of Gallatin county, and is highly respected by those who know him the best.

DR. WILLIAM PARBERRY.—Pleasurable indeed it is to read the biography of a man who is an American of Americans and a loyal descendant of those who willingly fought for their country in its early struggles for independence and led with brave hearts the toilsome, dangerous lives of hardy pioneers. Such a son and man, inheriting the best of a long line of true-hearted ancestors, is Dr. Wm. Parberry, of White Sulphur Springs, Mont. Born in Bourbon county, Ky., March 12, 1833, to James M. and Susan (Neubill) Parberry, descendants of Virginia stock from the very earliest days of colonial times, but of Scotch-English and Irish lineage, he came into the storied heritage of two brave grandsires of Revolutionary fame and of a father who was in the famous Battle of the Thames, between the American troops under Gen. Harrison and the English and Indian allies under Proctor in the war of 1812, where Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief, lost his life. His parents were married in Virginia and moved to Kentucky in the year 1826. They later moved unto a farm about ten miles from Jefferson City, Mo., his father dying there and his mother passing away at Lexington, Mo. Dr. Parberry was reared in Missouri with few educational advantages, but determined and persevering, he continued through his hardships and limitations, studying often by the flickering firelight when tired with the day's toil, until he was able to teach, securing his first school in 1854 at Jefferson City, Mo. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine and took a course of lectures in St. Louis Medical College in 1856. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1858, returning to Missouri and practicing there until the winter of 1864, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the spring of 1865 he came to Montana, crossing the plains and located at Diamond City, then the county seat of Meagher county, where he was in active practice for many years. In 1877 he bought what was then known as Brewer's Hot Springs and laid out the town of White Sulphur Springs, becoming a prominent factor in its growth and present prosperity. Here he still has his home, though he long since retired from the active duties of his profession, as well as from those of his extensive stock ranch of 15,000 acres in Sweet Grass county. Dr. Parberry has by no means confined his talents and energies to self-aggrandizement, but has served his city and state in prominent business and official capacities, which have not only made him well known as a man among men, but have conserved the best interests of the state. As president of the First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs, as assessor, county commissioner, county treasurer, a member of the territorial council in 1879, member of the constitutional convention, and senator from Meagher county to the First state legislature, he has shown himself to be a man of versatile talent, of far-reaching insight into good government, of irreproachable honor and of unbounded liberality. Dr. Parberry's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, which he has ever honored with unswerving loyalty and unstinted service. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

June 26, 1872, Dr. Parberry married Miss Matilda Hampton, of Alabama, daughter of Manoah and Cynthia (Mitchell) Hampton, of North Carolina, a lady of whom too much good can not be said and one in every way worthy the man whose productive and honorable life shines forth in the early history of Montana. As a physician Dr. Parberry had pre-eminently the courage of his convictions and advocated principles then greatly in advance of his time, but which strongly tint the

Wm. Parberry

Story mill, and these properties he now owns and is constantly improving and developing them. He is engaged in general farming, raising fine crops of wheat, oats and barley.

On January 10, 1853, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Lavina A. Clark, of Ohio, daughter of William Clark, a native of Maryland, who had removed from Ohio to Iowa. They have nine children: Marshall T., a prosperous rancher residing near Bozeman; George, a prominent business man of Bozeman; John, a rancher residing eight miles north of Bozeman; Monroe, living on the home property five miles from Bozeman; William a rancher in Sweet Grass county, was born in Gallatin valley July 27, 1864, the first white child born in the valley; Frank, who owns property in Bozeman and follows his profession of engineer; Alice, wife of R. H. Williams, a rancher near Bozeman, and was born in the Gallatin valley July 27, 1864; Louis, now in Sweet Grass county, is in the stock industry, and Lester, at home. Mr. Nelson has a herd of 250 head of cattle, in which his son Louis is interested. He is one of the representative men of Gallatin county, and is highly respected by those who know him the best.

DR. WILLIAM PARBERRY.—Pleasurable indeed it is to read the biography of a man who is an American of Americans and a loyal descendant of those who willingly fought for their country in its early struggles for independence and led with brave hearts the toilsome, dangerous lives of hardy pioneers. Such a son and man, inheriting the best of a long line of true-hearted ancestors, is Dr. Wm. Parberry, of White Sulphur Springs, Mont. Born in Bourbon county, Ky., March 12, 1833, to James M. and Susan (Neubill) Parberry, descendants of Virginia stock from the very earliest days of colonial times, but of Scotch-English and Irish lineage he came into the storied heritage of two brave grandsires of Revolutionary fame and of a father who was in the famous Battle of the Thames, between the American troops under Gen. Harrison and the English and Indian allies under Proctor in the war of 1812, where Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief, lost his life. His parents were married in Virginia and moved to Kentucky in the year 1826. They later moved unto a farm about ten miles from Jefferson City, Mo., his father dying there and his mother passing away at Lexington, Mo. Dr. Parberry was reared in Missouri with few educational advantages, but determined and persevering, he continued through his hardships and limitations, studying often by the flickering firelight when tired with the day's toil, until he was able to teach, securing his first school in 1854 at Jefferson City, Mo. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine and took a course of lectures in St. Louis Medical College in 1856. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1858, returning to Missouri and practicing there until the winter of 1864, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the spring of 1865 he came to Montana, crossing the plains and located at Diamond City, then the county seat of Meagher county, where he was in active practice for many years. In 1877 he bought what was then known as Brewer's Hot Springs and laid out the town of White Sulphur Springs, becoming a prominent factor in its growth and present prosperity. Here he still has his home, though he long since retired from the active duties of his profession, as well as from those of his extensive stock ranch of 15,000 acres in Sweet Grass county. Dr. Parberry has by no means confined his talents and energies to self-aggrandizement, but has served his city and state in prominent business and official capacities, which have not only made him well known as a man among men, but have conserved the best interests of the state. As president of the First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs, as assessor, county commissioner. county treasurer, member of the territorial council in 1879, member of the constitutional convention, and senator from Meagher county to the First state legislature, he has shown himself to be a man of versatile talents of far-reaching insight into good government, of irreproachable honor and of unbounded liberality. Dr. Parberry's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, which he has ever honored with unswerving loyalty and unstinted service. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

June 26, 1872, Dr. Parberry married Miss Matilda Hampton, of Alabama, daughter of Man and Cynthia (Mitchell) Hampton, of North Carolina, a lady of whom too much good can not said and one in every way worthy the man whose productive and honorable life shines forth in early history of Montana. As a physician Parberry had pre-eminently the courage of his convictions and advocated principles then greatly advance of his time, but which strongly

Wm. Parberry

trend of thought today, such as purity, simplicity, and an active out-of-door existence, either of hard work or of strenuous, exhilarating exercise. He believed that in a majority of cases the debility of the patient was curable through self-control, self-denial and active out-of-door life, rather than through the consumption of drugs, and unhesitatingly refused to administer medicine, often to his own loss financially, rather than assist nature to rebuild on a false foundation. As a man in business and social circles and as a philanthropist the state can show few equals. Shrewd, farseeing and exacting to the nicest details, he engineered successfully the largest interests and safeguarded them from waste and loss; but as a benefactor he is generous to a fault and gives with impulsive extravagance. He is ever a friend to the meritorious poor and nothing delights him more than to educate those who can not educate themselves, often asserting that a man can not better serve his country and a fellow man than by lifting him to a higher level through education and thus enable him to help himself. He does not wait for appeals to his benevolence, for his heart, trained to sympathy through personal suffering in the school of adversity, is ever on the alert to see the needs of those around him and to suggest the best way to meet them with the personal effort of the needy. Happy and enduring is the state whose foundation stones have been laid by such true, broad-minded, judicious builders as Dr. William Parberry.

WILLIAM GALLATIN NELSON, who enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in the beautiful and picturesque Gallatin valley, is one of the solid and substantial citizens of McLeod, Sweet Grass county, Mont. He was born on July 27, 1864, the son of John W. Nelson, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this connection. He was reared and educated in the Gallatin valley, and found profitable employment on his father's ranch, and, until he was of legal age, William Gallatin Nelson remained on the homestead, devoting a portion of his time to operating his father's sawmill and a mill of his own, which was conducted in connection with a threshing machine business.

In 1892 he closed out his interests in Gallatin county, which had been quite profitably prosecuted, and went to Sweet Grass county with a herd of cattle and settled on the Boulder river. He first purchased 160 acres of land and to this he has recently added another quarter section, and now has 320 acres, the greater portion of which is now thoroughly irrigated and otherwise improved, making it one of the best ranches in the county. The principal crops are timothy hay and alfalfa, and in former years he has raised good crops of grain. He usually winters from 150 to 200 head of fine Hereford cattle. In 1900 he purchased the Bramble ranch, one of the handsomest ranches on the Boulder river, which contains 320 acres, well irrigated by living springs. This property is devoted to timothy, redtop and alfalfa. Mr. Nelson has recently discovered and located a coal mine in the near vicinity of his ranch, and has in operation one tunnel of 500 feet and another of 260 feet. On November 20, 1889, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Ebbie Banks, of Kansas. Their only child is John Leroy.

JOHN W. NELSON.—One of the popular citizens and representative business men of Ravalli county is Mr. Nelson, who has attained a position of no little prominence in connection with industrial and political affairs, being essentially the artificer of his own fortunes and having a somewhat varied career, and yet one that has ever been regulated by integrity, energy and perseverance. John W. Nelson was born at McIndoe Falls, Caledonia county, Vt., on August 4, 1854, the second of the twelve children of William H. and Margaret Nelson, both Vermonters and representatives of old New England families. He is indebted to the excellent public schools of Vermont for his early education and he continued his studies until he was eighteen, passing the last year in the high school. He then went to Boston and was a brakeman on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

In 1873 Mr. Nelson came to the Pacific coast and was connected with railroad work in California until 1879, having headquarters principally in San Francisco and Santa Cruz. In 1879 he went to Oregon, and thereafter was a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad on different runs and coming as far eastward as Helena. From 1887 until 1895 he was conductor on the Montana Union division of the Northern Pacific, save for the two years he served as sheriff of Deer Lodge county, having been elected in the fall of 1892. At the expiration of his official term, in 1895, Mr. Nelson removed to Hamilton, and here he engaged in the clothing business, conducting the Valley Clothing Store, and also having other business interests in this city. He has secured an excellent supporting patronage, enjoys marked popularity and has an attractive home in Hamilton, the same being a center of genial hospitality. He gives his political support to the Populist party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias. In November, 1887, in Butte, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Emma Toland, the daughter of James Toland, one of the earliest living pioneers of the Bitter Root valley, having located in Stevenville in 1857. He is now a resident of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children, John W., Hazel Ann and William James.

JAMES L. NEIHART, in whose honor is named the city of Neihart, Cascade county, is a man highly and justly esteemed for his progressive views, liberal, broad-minded opinions and devoted interest in the municipality in which he resides. It can be truthfully said that he has, in the course of many years, won the respect and confidence of all with whom he is acquainted, and the circle is a large one. He was born in Williams county, Ohio, September 1, 1851, the son of James and Theresa Neihart. The mother was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the father of Lancaster, Pa. During the early years of his career the latter followed the business of a wheelwright, but later devoted his attention to farming, in which he achieved success. The parents were members of the United Brethren church; the father was a stanch Democrat and served several successive terms as justice of the peace. He died June 16, 1881, and was followed by his wife, August 17, 1892. Seven children survive them, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Mary, Jacob, Nicholas, Jonah and James L., the subject of this biographical mention.

Although he diligently improved every educational advantage that was offered him, it must be confessed that the scholastic lore he acquired in those early days was limited. However, he made good progress in his studies, and in after years was enabled to teach others. Until he was seventeen years of age he materially assisted his parents on the farm; but he longed for wider business experience; accordingly he entered a general store in the capacity of a clerk, at a salary of $20 per month. This salary was subsequently increased to $60; shortly afterward he was given the position of grain purchaser with a salary of $150 per month. In 1876 Mr. Neihart came to Montana, settling first at Bozeman; but the subsequent two years were passed at Alder gulch and Virginia City in mining enterprises. While at Bozeman he taught one term of winter school. The greater portion of his time, until the spring of 1879, was spent in prospecting. He then went to Fort Benton, and thence to the Highwood mountains, where he located a squatter's claim twenty miles south of the fort, upon which he remained until 1881, when he exchanged it for horses and cash. Removing to the vicinity of Barker, Cascade county, Mr. Neihart again began prospecting and mining, but with no appreciable success, and, becoming dissatisfied, he removed to his present place April 15, 1882. Since then he has been heavily interested in mining, and in the various enterprises has gained success.

He was married December 14, 1889, to Mrs. Sarah E. Sutton, an estimable lady and the mother of three children, Ida, May and Henry Sutton, all members of her present family. She was born in California, her parents being John W. and Nancy Patrick. The mother was a native of Louisiana, and the father a Kentuckian by birth. He was one of the "forty-niners," and at present resides in the vicinity of Augusta, Cal., at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The mother died April 15, 1899. Four children survive her.

To Mr. and Mrs. Neihart have been born one child, Myrtle. The parents are members of the Baptist church.

DENNIS NEVIN.—Among the honored pioneers of the great west was the subject of this memoir, who was prominently identified with mining enterprises in various sections and whose untimely death was the result of an accident at Butte city in the mine of which he was foreman. His widow long survived him, rearing her family and proving the strength and nobility of her nature, winning the love of a wide circle of friends and the reverence of her children, who may well "rise up and call her blessed." To her, as well as to the husband who proceeded her into eternal rest, is due a tribute in this publication. Dennis Nevin was a native of the Emerald Isle and a scion of stanch old Irish stock, the date of his nativity having been 1844. He received his educational training in the parochial and national schools of Ireland, where he remained until he attained the age of twenty years, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He first located in Massachusetts and attended the public schools of that state for a time. He was there employed for a few years and then removed to California, where he engaged in placer mining for a score of years. Mr. Nevin then removed to Virginia City, Nev., turned his attention to the grocery business, and was more or less concerned in mining in that section. In 1884 he came with his family to Montana, locating in the city of Butte, becoming prominently concerned in her great mining industry. He was foreman of the Wake-Up-Jim mine and had been there engaged but a few months when he met his death as the result of an accident in the mine, passing away on September 16, 1885. He was a man of high principles and inflexible integrity ot character, and a devout member of the Catholic church. While a resident of Nevada he held for nine years the position of treasurer of the Miners union at Virginia City, and in 1882 he was elected treasurer of Storey county, that state. While in discharge of the duties of this office Mr. Nevin was held up by masked men, who covered him with revolvers and then made away with $8,000 of the county's money, locking our subject in the vault of his office and making good their escape. No blame, however, was attached to the treasurer.

In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, in whose cause he took an active interest; fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; was a member of the Emmett Guard in Virginia City, Nev., and was known as a fine shot, his chief diversion being hunting, through the medium of which he found pleasure and recreation. In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nevin to Miss Winnifred Donahue, who was born in Ireland and who, with her nine children, survived the husband and father. The responsibility which thus devolved upon the devoted mother would have disheartened a less resolute and noble nature, but Mrs. Nevin never flinched nor wavered, and how well and with what great self-abnegation she planned and labored for the sake of her family none but her children can fully appreciate, while to her they will pay a perpetual tribute of reverence and love. Her death occurred on December 23, 1900, and the position she held in the esteem of the community is indicated in the following excerpts from articles appearing in the local press at the time of her demise:

"The year after her arrival in Butte Mrs. Nevin suffered the loss of her husband, the bereavement being a sad blow and the widow being left with a large number of children. She showed great energy and ability, and during the following years conducted a boarding house on Summit street with success, and earned the esteem of all with whom she came in contact, either in a business or social way." Speaking of the funeral obsequies a local paper gave the following: "The esteem in which the deceased lady was held was reflected in the vast procession that followed her remains to the grave. So large was the number of friends who came to pay their last respects to the dead that every available carriage in the livery stables of Butte was pressed into service to convey the members of the wide circle of mourners to the place where the remains were laid to rest. The spontaneous tribute paid to the deceased by the citizens of Butte who had known her in life was too genuine to admit of mistake. It was the sincere sorrow of true friends, who deeply regretted the loss the community sustained when Mrs. Nevin was called from a well ordered life."

The services were conducted from St. Patrick's church, of which the deceased was a devoted and consistent member, and were very impressive in character, the solemn requiem high mass being read, and the remains were laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevin two are deceased—Mattie and Francis—and the others are still residents of Butte, where they were reared and educated. They are: Mamie J., one of the first graduates of the Butte high school, and a member of the class of 1888, is now the wife of P. S. Sullivan, who is engaged in the hotel business in Butte; Martha R. is the wife of Thomas F. Sheehan, who is devoting his attention to the liquor business; George F. is a machinist, and holds the position of foreman in the Green Mountain machine shops, and the others of the family are Margaret E., William H., Charles P. and Winnifred. Charles completed his education in All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, in 1899, and is now timekeeper at the Never Sweat mine. William is also identified with the mining industry in this county.

OSWALD B. NEVIN.—The life of Mr. Nevin has been one of extreme contrasts, for he left a home notable for culture and refinement, induced through genealogical lines of patrician order to participate in the wild and adventurous life of the unsettled western plains and mountains where his experiences were of most interesting order. He was born at Helena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on February 2, 1845. His father, Benjamin Nevin, was born in County Down, Ireland, on September 20, 1797, and on January 28, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Woodbury, born in New Hampshire on October 6, 1815. Of their four sons and two daughters Oswald B. Nevin was the fifth. An old family bible states that his grandfather was a John Nevin, born in County Down; Ireland, who married there Jemima Moorhead McMain on August 5, 1795. The bible was printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1797, and on the inside of the folding cover is printed the name of Benjamin Nevin, with the date 1815. Mr. Nevin possesses finely executed portraits in oil of his grandfather and grandmother, showing the old time powdered wigs, ruffles, etc. Late in life John Nevin came to the United States, and here passed his closing years of life in the home of his son Benjamin, who was agent and representative of a wealthy Scotchman, who had a large grant of land in New York.

Oswald B. Nevin after receiving good educational advantages under private tutors until he was about fifteen years old started upon his life of adventure in the great northwest by entering the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, and thus made his first visit to the territory that is now Montana, continuing thus occupied for five years and stationed alternately at Fort Benton and Fort Union. The employes carried their guns whenever they ventured outside the forts, as the Indians were ever ready to attack them and many met death at their hands. In 1863 Mr. Nevin went down the Missouri by flatboat, not being molested by the Indians, and proceeding to New York, entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he completed a course of study, receiving the degree of master of accounts. His diploma, which is displayed in his home, bears the date of February 29, 1864. After his graduation he was employed as a bookkeeper in Chicago for eighteen months, after which he passed through Minnesota, and went down the Red river from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Garry, the site of the present city of Winnipeg, B. C. Here he outfitted with Red river carts, constructed entirely of wood, and started up the Saskatchewan where he followed hunting and trapping until the fall of 1879, within this time seeing no white men except when making trips to the trading posts and often remaining in the wilds two years without making a trip. The Indians were not hostile, and beaver, otter, mink, etc., were plentiful, while moose, elk, caribou, bears, wolves, etc., were in abundance.

In the fall of 1879 Mr. Nevin located on the American Fork, where he hunted for two years, after which he came to Sweet Grass county, Mont. Here he engaged in raising sheep, selecting the Merino type as his favorite, and his first clip of wool was sold to Hon. Paris Gibson at Fort Benton, and he had to haul it 150 miles. In 1900 Mr. Nevin sold his herd of sheep of about 6,000 head, and is now exclusively raising cattle on an extensive scale, his ranch of 4,000 acres, purchased of Flowerree & Lowry, being located five miles southeast of the village of Melville. Mr. Nevin is a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet one and one-half inches, as straight as an arrow and endowed with great strength and endurance. In his prime he weighed 220 pounds and was noted for his agility and fleetness. His brother, John H. Nevin, was six feet four and one-half inches in height, a model of virile strength. David A. Nevin, another brother, served four years as a captain of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry in the Civil war, and as judge advocate, dying in Panama.

Mr. Nevin is a thorough mountaineer and plainsman, and more than once he has shown United States scouts their way back to camp. He enjoys unmistakable popularity and is honored by all who know him. On January 15, 1894, Mr. Nevin was united in marriage to Miss Marion Tintinger, a native of Iowa, the daughter of Nicholas Tintinger, one of the early settlers of that state. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Nevin was elected a county commissioner, and has already proved that he is eminently fitted for this important office. Politically he gives an unequivocal support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Nevin was personally acquainted with Sitting Bull, who frequently partook of his hospitality. He also knew the father of this doughty chieftain, the senior Sitting Bull, a hunchback, but possessing much virile strength and agility, while Sitting Bull, Jr., was a fine specimen of physical manhood. After the Custer massacre the Indians removed to Canada, whence bands used to return on hunting expeditions, the soldiers being ever on the alert to prevent depredations, and once Mr. Nevin saw a band of Indians crossing Milk river only a short distance from the headquarters of the commanding general.

HENRY E. NEWKIRK comes of stanch old Colonial stock and his maternal great-grandfather was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, having been a valiant soldier in the Continental army. Mr. Newkirk located on his present ranch in Carbon county at a time when said county was an integral portion of the Crow Indian reservation, and has forged forward to a position of unmistakable prominence among the representative farmers and stockgrowers of this section, his course having been such as to commend him to the unqualified confidence and good will of the people of the community, while he may be consistently termed one of the pioneers of Carbon county and one of its leading citizens. Mr. Newkirk is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Daretown, Salem county, on February 10, 1861, the fourth in order of birth of the eight children of Isaac and Frances (Stanger) Newkirk, natives of New Jersey, as was also the paternal grandfather, who bore the name of Isaac Newkirk. The father of our subject passed his entire life in New Jersey, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in the year 1888. After receiving excellent preliminary training in the public schools of his native county, Henry E. Newkirk became a student in Philadelphia, where he took a partial course. In 1881 he started for the northwest, his first location being at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, Mont. Soon after his arrival he became identified with the ranching industry, and there continued to reside for a decade; from thence he came to what is now Carbon county, the district then being a portion of the Crow Indian reservation. He came here in 1891, bringing a band of sheep which he had previously pastured in the valley of the Smith river, for several years the scene of his operations. Upon arrival in the new location he settled upon a squatter's claim, and when this portion of the reservation was thrown open to settlement he made permanent location on Red Lodge creek, twenty miles north of the city of Red Lodge. Here he has a fine ranch property comprising 480 acres, his attention being principally given to raising high-grade sheep with gratifying success, his average band aggregating about 5,000 head. Mr. Newkirk is progressive and energetic in his policy, and has made the best of improvements upon his ranch, one of the most attractive in this section. A portion of the ranch is under adequate irrigation and yields excellent crops of alfalfa and hay. Mr. Newkirk also raises cattle upon a somewhat minor scale. In sheep he principally raises Spanish Merino and Cotswold types, which render him the best returns for his enterprise in this line. In all the relations of life his actions are characterized by inflexible integrity, and he thus commands the respect and high regard of the community, being recognized as one of Carbon county's representative citizens. Upon the organization of Carbon county Mr. Newkirk was chosen the first clerk of the court, retaining the position for two years and rendering efficient service. In political proclivities he is a supporter of the Republican party, has shown strong interest in all matters that will promote the material prosperity of the county and state, being public-spirited to a marked degree. Fraternally he is identified with the ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has taken the ancient craft degree, being a master Mason.

PATRICK NIHILL.—This extensive stockman has been a resident of Montana since 1892. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, February 1, 1864, a son of Edward and Margaret Nihill, also natives of the Dominion, where the father was a successful farmer, and a Liberal in politics, and both are members of the Catholic church. They are the parents of eight children, of whom Patrick was the first born.

His educational advantages were very limited, for at the early age of ten years he was obliged to aid in supporting the family, with whom he remained until he was long past his majority. He then went into the southern part of the United States, and engaged in building railroads. In 1892 he came to Montana, and, locating in the Philbrook neighborhood, engaged in ranch work at a compensation of $35 per month, first in the employ of N. A. Lewis and later with C. M. Godell. After following this occupation two years he devoted one year to stage driving, and after that was three and a half years in the hotel business, six months at Philbrook, one year at Utica, and two years at Stanford. In 1898 Mr. Nihill purchased 1,000 acres of his present ranch, to which he has since added 500 more. His principal crops are grain and hay, which he raises in large quantities and of fine quality. He is also extensively engaged in sheepraising.

In politics Mr. Nihill is an earnest Republican, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He was married March 6, 1895, to Miss Anna Nicholson, a native of England, and daughter of Thomas and Jane (Armstrong) Nicholson, also English by nativity, who came to America in 1893 and located at Philbrook, where they at first rented a ranch on Buffalo creek and took sheep on shares. Later they removed to their present ranch, which Mr. Nicholson acquired by purchase, and to which he has added until he has 700 acres. His principal industry also is raising sheep.

Mr. Nihill was reared in the teaching of the Catholic church, while his wife's parents were Presbyterians. They are the parents of three children, John, Albert and Archibald. Mr. Nihill is an energetic follower of his business, looks after its details personally, and has won success. He is classed among the large taxpayers of Fergus county.

ROBERT WORTHINGTON NOBLE, president of the Noble & Wyeth Improvement Company, of Whitehall, Jefferson county, is one of the leading business men of that village. He was born at Edgewood, Iowa, on November 11, 1850, the son of D. B. and Minerva (Peet) Noble. The father was a native of Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., and the mother of Farmersville in Cattaraugus county. From New York they removed to Iowa, where they were married and settled down to a life of pioneer farming. In 1860 he came to Pike's Peak, where he was engaged in mining. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City, Mont., and there developed the Noble mine in 1868, continuing to work upon it until his death, which occurred September 19, 1899, leaving two sons and four daughters as his survivors.

The early days of R. W. Noble were passed in Iowa, where he received the education of the public schools which he supplemented by a course at the Iowa College, an excellent institution located at Grinnell, Iowa. His mother and one son removed to Montana in 1870, and two years later Mr. Noble followed them, and in 1873 he was joined by two of the sisters. Two other sisters who were married remained in Iowa. On his arrival Mr. Noble became a partner with his father in the development of the Noble mine, then quite productive, and continued here until 1889, when, in company with J. H. Wyeth, of St. Louis, he bought into the Whitehall Townsite Company. In 1887 Mr. Noble bought a ranch near Twin Bridges, Madison county, on which he made his home. Several other ranches were purchased by the partners in addition to the townsite and they also bought a number of sheep and horses. On the death of his father, Mr. Noble assumed sole charge of the Noble mine and in 1898 he organized the Noble & Wyeth Improvement Company, of which he is president.

On July 1, 1880, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Brooke, of St. Louis, Mo. She was the eldest daughter of Maj. Brooke, and born on April 1, 1860. They have had eight children, Lloyd Marvin, who died June 2, 1901, while attending school in Helena, having graduated five days previously from the business department of the Montana Wesleyan University. He was a young man of unusual promise and his sudden departure was a severe blow to his parents and many friends. His funeral occurred at Whitehall and was one of the largest ever witnessed in the valley. The other children are Rachel Grace, Mallory, Frank Worthington, deceased; Edward Gant, Daniel B., Mary Viola and Elizabeth Ruth.

Fraternally Mr. Noble is a member of the United Workmen and the Maccabees. Politically he is a strong Republican, but never an aspirant for office.

At the opening of the Nez Perces war Mr. Noble joined a company with Col. Callaway as captain, organized at Virginia City, where the response to the governor's call had been prompt. Samuel Word and S. R. Buford endeavored to prevail on the Sheridan company, which consisted of 200 men, to join them, but on the first call only six came out. R. W. Noble, Henry Fishback, Sergeant Hall, George O'Dell, Henry Patrick and John Allabaugh. They went to a point on Beaver Head, near the present city of Dillon, to gain information of the movements of the Indians. They discovered that they had passed by Bannack and were killing the settlers at the head of Horse Prairie creek, four men having already been slain. Mr. Noble's party moved up to Black Tail Deer creek, and then were joined by others and all rode to William's Junction and later joined Gen. Howard, who was in command of about 250 United States soldiers, and whose policy in organizing this expedition Mr. Noble heartily endorsed. The expedition went to Eagle Rock, Idaho, followed by the trail leading toward Henry lake, and on the night of Sunday, August 19, 1877, they camped at Camas meadows, but saw no Indians. About an hour after midnight the Indians made a dash through the picket lines and surprised the camp. Most of the volunteers ran across the creek, only thirteen remaining, but they soon rallied and began firing on the Indians, who were surprised at this sudden change of front and quick response, and fired recklessly and without aim. In their first charge, however, the Indians had killed one horse and stampeded nineteen others and 115 pack mules. Mr. Noble and Thomas Ferrell saw three other fine horses following after the Indians and the two men hastened to recover them, a dangerous thing to do, but they succeeded in saving the horses and returning in safety. Capt. Norwood and his men then started in pursuit of the Indians. They were soon overtaken, but the superior force of the Indians surrounded them and kept them in danger until they were relieved by Gen. Howard. Then the savages retreated a short distance and made a stand. The resulting fight lasted four hours and forty minutes, with the loss of one soldier killed, three mortally and four badly wounded. How many Indians were killed is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. Mr. Noble was among the volunteers detailed by Gen. Howard on the next day to convey the wounded to Virginia City, 150 miles distant. He provided a light team and wagon to carry the bedding and saddles and teams for the wounded, while those of the escort who had lost their horses went on foot. On the return Mr. Noble stopped at his home in Sheridan, having been gone eleven days. The work of the volunteers had been successfully accomplished in driving the Indians as far away as possible from the settled portions of the state.

ROBERT NEWMIRE, after an eventful life in the trans-Mississippi country, is now located on a highly improved sheep ranch near Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, and surrounded by every evidence of prosperity. He is a German, born at Wurtemberg, on May 3, 1848. His parents were George and Gertrude (Snyder) Newmire, and Robert was one of a family of three sons and five daughters. The father was a stonemason and plasterer, and had a small farm. Mr. Newmire learned the trade of stonemason and plasterer in Germany, and in 1868, before he was twenty-one, he came to the United States, locating at Utica, N. Y., where an uncle resided. For five years Mr. Newmire burned lime at and near Utica, and then removed to Salt Lake City, and for two years was in the employ of the Germania Refining Works Company, going thence to Denver, Colo., and soon returning to Salt Lake and taking up his former employment. A year later he moved to San Francisco, worked in the rolling mills and in the refining works for a few months, and then made a short stay in Los Angeles. Subsequently he was employed in the smelter at Sierra Guarda, then went to the Dead valley, purchased real estate and engaged in building vaults. After a six-months stay the camp broke up and he removed to Round valley, and for four months followed placer mining.

Having passed the winter in California Mr. Newmire went over into Rocklyn, Nev., and then to the Black hills, where he prospected unsuccessfully. One year was then passed at Fort Custer in burning lime, venturing then on a prospecting trip among the Big Horn mountains. Scouts, however, warned his party of their imminent danger from Indians, and they rapidly made their way back to Fort Custer, from whence he went to the site of Billings, locating on a ranch at Park City, remaining five years and meeting with fairly successful results. The two following years were spent at Clark's Fork, where he opened a small and prosperous store, and then he moved to the Stinking Water creek and for three years conducted the postoffice, stage station and a store. Having disposed of his stock he secured contracts for building irrigating ditches and he then procured a lucrative contract on the Rocky Fork Railway. Three years were afterwards passed in mining near Boulder, and he then came to Big Timber creek, where he purchased 640 acres of land of the Big Timber Bank, and began fattening sheep for mutton, carrying 5,000 through the winter and feeding 600 tons of alfalfa. Mr. Newmire has 250 acres of his land under irrigation and it produces fine crops. In the past he has done considerable sheep feeding on contract, and has recently completed a fine two-story brick residence, while his outbuildings, sheds, corrals, etc., are of the most substantial description. As showing the honesty of Montana pioneers Mr. Newmire relates that while he was merchandising at Clark's Fork canyon, he would sometimes be absent for two weeks, leaving his store wide open. The patrons would take what they wished to purchase and leave the proper money or skins for payment, or charge themselves with the amount on the book and on his return he rarely found anything unnecessarily disturbed.

SIMON PEPIN, of Havre, is one of the pioneers of Montana, well known throughout the state and adjoining territory as a brave, constant and industrious freighter, a successful and progressive ranchman and stockraiser, and a capable and resourceful financier and man of business. He was born at St. Michel, Canada, December 20, 1840, of French parentage. His father, Samuel Pepin, was a native of the same place, as was also his mother, Mary (Peprino) Pepin. They were well-to-do but unassuming farmers, and lived a quiet, respectable life among their neighbors, by whom they were much esteemed. His mother, however, died when he was four years old; and when he was sixteen, after securing a limited education in his native town, he left home and went to Saco, Me., and there worked in a brickyard from 1856 to 1863. In the spring of the latter year he came to Montana, making the trip overland from Omaha in charge of a team of cattle, traveling by way of Salt Lake City to Virginia City, where he arrived in November. The next spring he entered the employ of the famous Diamond R Freighting Company, and remained in its service until it went out of business in 1890. But in the meantime, beginning in 1875, in a small way, he engaged in raising cattle as a side line, gradually enlarging his operations and building up an increasing trade until for some years he has been one of the most extensive producers in that line in the state. His freighting experience was full of incident and adventure. It was never free from the element of danger, which adds spice to any occupation, and to a man of heroic temperament gives it great zest and attractiveness. For fifteen years his trips were made to the various towns and trading posts in the vast field covered by the operations of the Diamond R Company from Salt Lake to Fort Benton, and during that time the life of the freighter was a daily round of hardship and hazard. From 1879 to 1890 he was in charge of the company's transportation contract with the government at Fort Assinniboine. This placed on his shoulders a weighty responsibility, but he discharged his duties in connection with it in a way that gave satisfaction to his employers and to all with whom they dealt. Since 1882 his stock operations have been in Choteau and Teton counties, where he has large tracts of land, the home ranch being located two miles from Havre, on the north side of Milk river, and a model farm in all respects. Mr. Pepin located here before there was a town of Havre, or at least before it was anything more than a little country hamlet consisting of a few cabins. He has seen every stage of its growth to its present proportions, and can have the satisfaction of knowing that much of its development and prosperity is attributable to his own enterprise and foresight in establishing and pushing forward large business undertakings. He is senior partner in the Broadwater-Pepin Mercantile Company, of Havre and Browning; vice-president of the First National Bank of Havre, and owner of the Havre Hotel, one of the finest in the state, which he built in 1900. He also has large interests in other property and business throughout the city and country. He is a single man, and takes no interest in politics in a party sense, but has a deep and abiding concern for whatever militates in favor of the welfare of his section.

PETER NORMANDIEN.—One of the pioneers of Montana who is highly esteemed in the community where he has so long made his home, Peter Normandien is a prominent and successful farmer and stockgrower of the Deer Lodge valley, his fine ranch property being located five miles south of Deer Lodge, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Normandien comes of old French lineage, and was born in Montreal, Canada, on July 12, 1843, the son of Frank and Mary (King) Normandien, who were both natives of beautiful old Montreal. In 1849, at the time of the gold excitement in California, Frank Normandien journeyed to that state, where he was successfully identified with gold mining for seventeen years, though during the last year

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Eng. By Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

Simon Pepin

of his residence there he lost about $25,000 in speculation. In 1863 he came to Montana and located on Warm Spring creek, then in Deer Lodge county, where he took up land and remained one summer, then disposed of his interests and returned to Montreal for his family, with whom he soon returned to Montana and located on Dempsey creek, in what is now Powell county. Here he engaged in farming and stockraising for a number of years, after which he retired from active business and took up his residence in the village of Deer Lodge until his death, which occurred in 1896, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a man of fine business ability and indubitable honor, and held in high esteem. His widow survives him and now makes her home at Butte with her daughter, Mrs. Perron.

Peter Normandien passed his youth in his native city, and owing to the absence of his father in California and the somewhat straitened circumstances of the family, his educational privileges were very limited, as it early became necessary for him to assist in the support of the family. At the age of eight years he was employed in a Massachusetts factory, and when only eleven he set forth for the long journey to Montana, becoming one of its youthful pioneers and making the trip entirely on his own responsibility. He took one of the Missouri river steamboats at St. Louis and came up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Fort Benton, and then drove a bull team through to Deer Lodge, where he arrived in July, 1864, without a cent and dependent entirely upon his own resources. His fortitude and self-reliance stood him well in hand then, as in after years, and none can begrudge a success won against so great odds. Mr. Normandien soon secured work on a ranch, until the following spring, when he found employment in a mine on the Cottonwood river, receiving $6.00 per day for his services, this being the first appreciable wages he had ever received. He was a mere boy at the time, but before the summer had passed he was receiving $12 per day. His success did not "turn his head," for he saved his earnings, the vicissitudes through which he had passed and the responsibilities he had so early assumed, making him fully appreciative of the value of money. He was identified with mining for four years, and then, at the age of sixteen, took up a claim of 160 acres of land in what was then Deer Lodge county, five miles south of Deer Lodge village. After the surveys were made he took up desert and pre-emption claims adjoining his original homestead, and, after the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which traverses his original place, he purchased railroad lands, and at the present time he has a finely improved ranch of 740 acres, most of which is rich bottom land, not dependent upon irrigation.

Here Mr. Normandien has made his home from his early youth, and the appearance of his estate today, with its wide-stretching range of pasture, its modern improvements, its herds of excellent cattle and its air of prosperity, indicates what may be accomplished by a boy who will work to definite ends and who appreciates the value of consecutive industry. Mr. Normandien has devoted special attention to the raising of cattle, and has a herd of about 300 head, while he also secures excellent crops from the cultivated portions of his ranch. From the beginning he has had the confidence and respect of the community, and is today recognized as one of the representative men of Deer Lodge valley. Mr. Normandien also owns a residence in the city of Deer Lodge, which is the winter home of the family, that the children may take advantage of the educational facilities afforded in the excellent public schools. In politics Mr. Normandien gives allegiance to the Democratic party, but while he takes a deep interest in the welfare of the county and state, he has had no desire for office. On December 18, 1880, in his native city of Montreal, Mr. Normandien was united in marriage to Miss Marie Beaurais, who was born in the same city, the daughter of Casimir and Esther (Perron) Beaurais, both of French lineage. Her father was for many years a successful grocer in Montreal, where he now lives retired, his wife having passed away in 1894. In Mr. and Mrs. Normandien's family are eight children: Laura M., Clara G., Oscar P., Pacific A., Albert A., Bertha A., Zelia A. and Marguerite H.

ALEXANDER NORRIS, one of the oldest settlers of Madison county, and practically the founder of the town that bears his name, has seen the growth of Montana from a wilderness and has contributed his share of the energy that has made the change. He was born in the good old Quaker city of Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1840, a son of Samuel Norris, who emigrated from the north of Ireland as a young married man, and after living for a time in Philadelphia removed in 1850 to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1864. He then took up his residence in Iowa, where he ended his days. His wife, the mother of Alexander, died before he left Philadelphia. Mr. Norris passed his school days in Wisconsin, and in 1864, when Montana was an almost unknown region, he came into its territories, driving an ox team across the plains for W. A. Fredericks, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He experienced no trouble with the Indians, and arrived at Alder gulch by way of Lander's cutoff on September 25, 1864. After working there two or three weeks he went to Bozeman, and secured employment at the sawmill for which he had helped to haul the machinery across the plains. In February, 1865, he made a trip to Emigrant gulch, but soon returned to Bozeman, and afterward walked to Alder gulch where he passed the summer mining. In the fall he removed to Sterling, and went to work for the Clark & Upson Mining Company. Later he took up property near that place and engaged in ranching and stockraising. At different times he has located mines of value, among them being the Revenue. When the branch of the Northern Pacific, which touches at Norris, was run up to that point, the terminus was on Mr. Norris's place, and in his honor the town was named Norris. Here he has a ranch of some 1,200 acres, on which he is extensively engaged in raising assorted breeds of stock, with fine crops of hay and grain, and is a pleasant resort for his many friends. Throughout the community Mr. Norris is highly esteemed and well spoken of. His extensive fund of reminiscences and his genial manner make him an entertaining companion, and his liberal public spirit gives him an interest in whatever seems good for the neighborhood. He has another ranch at Gebo, near Bridger, and on the two he usually has several hundred head of cattle. He lives a quiet, peaceful life, doing his part for the welfare of his kind, and giving a good example to all who happen to come in contact with him. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican although not seeking political honors in any way.

THOMAS NORTHY.—Among the sturdy sons of the Norseland who have become identified with the industrial life of Montana and attained success is Mr. Northy, a representative farmer and stockgrower of Carbon county and one of the honored citizens of his community.

Mr. Northy was born in Vermland, Sweden, January 29, 1865, a son of Andrew P. and Christina (Johnson) Northy, natives of Vermland, Sweden. The mother passed away in 1878 and the father in 1879, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Thomas remained in his native land until he attained the age of sixteen years, having received such educational advantages as were afforded by the local schools, and then severed the ties which bound him to his native land to seek his fortunes in America. He remained about two years in the state of New York, where he was employed in the iron mines, coming then to Montana, where he found employment in April, 1863, with the construction force on the Northern Pacific Railroad between Bozeman and Helena. The severity of the work impaired his health and he sought other employment. He finally located at Chestnut, Gallatin county, and assisted in opening up the coal mines in that vicinity, being thus engaged for a period of eighteen months. He then went to Timberline and engaged in opening the coal mines there, remaining one year, going thence to Virginia City, and successfully engaged in placer and quartz mining for three years. Returning to Timberline his marriage was solemnized and with his wife removed to Elkhorn, Jefferson county, where he was identified with mining enterprises for two and a half years; thence to Red Lodge, Carbon county, and engaged in general merchandise, with a branch store at Cokedale, Park county. He successfully continued operations in this line for three years, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in the sheep industry, locating on Dry creek, at a point eight miles north of the city of Red Lodge. This he continued for five years, when he turned his attention to the raising of cattle and general agriculture, in which he has been very successful. He now has a fine ranch of 160 acres, all under effective irrigation, his principal crops being clover and alfalfa, and securing large yields. He also here devotes considerable attention to the raising of grain. In the raising of cattle he gives preference to the Durham and Hereford types, and has a fine line of stock of each of these strains, usually feeding about 150 head. He is essentially progressive in his methods and is recognized as one of the enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of this section. He has made excellent improvements on his ranch, and has one of the attractive homes of this section. In politics Mr. Northy gives his allegiance to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, retaining membership in Mountain Home Lodge No. 31, at Elkhorn. He commands the confidence and esteem of the community and is public-spirited in his attitude, taking a particularly deep interest in educational affairs. Upon the formation of what is known as the Northy school district he was chosen chairman of the board of school trustees, and still holds the position.

At Timberline, Gallatin county, on the 3d of April, 1888, Mr. Northey was united in marriage to Miss Janet Watson, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Matthew Watson, of Scotch lineage and a native of the Keystone state. He was a resident of Timberline at the time of his daughter's marriage, but is now deceased, having died in Red Lodge, Mont., May 30, 1897. His widow is still living at the age of sixty-six years, making her home in Red Lodge, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Northy have four children, namely: Emma C., Matthew A., Anna M. and Wilhelmina.

MORGAN J. NULLINER, although a young man, has achieved considerable prominence in Cascade county as an extensive and enterprising cattleraiser. He was born in Tipton county, Ind., October 22, 1872, the son of Frederick and Mary E. Nulliner, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana. Like his energetic son, the father was a successful stockgrower, though in the Hoosier state. Both of the parents were members of the Lutheran church. During his life he at all times manifested a lively interest in Democratic politics and was an influential worker within the party lines. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1900. Five children survive them: Morgan J., Lewis, Harvey, Julia and Mary. Morgan J. Nulliner was deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, having been required at the age of eight years to assist his parents on the farm, and he remained with them until he attained his majority. It was then that he commenced the practical business of life for himself, removing west and settling in Beach county, Mo. For one year he found employment as a teamster, and he then went to Kansas, but remained there only three months, coming to Montana on April 15, 1890, and locating on his present ranch near Geyser, twenty miles southeast of Belt. The property comprised, originally, a homestead claim of 160 acres, but to this Mr. Nulliner has added from time to time until he now has an extensive range of 2,000 acres, including leased lands. His attention is devoted entirely to cattle growing. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and politically is a Democrat.

ORVILLE B. O'BANNON.—One of the pioneer members of the Montana bar and one who has been conspicuous in Montana events since the early territorial epoch, is Judge O'Bannon, the nestor of the bar of Deer Lodge county, who has held positions of marked trust and responsibility, not only in a professional way but also in the governmental service. His experiences in the west have been wide and varied, and a review of his career must assuredly be given place in this work, though its essential limitations are such that adequate justice can not be done to one who has led so busy and useful a life. Orville Browning O'Bannon was born on November 23, 1833, at Falmouth, Pendleton county, Ky., the son of Elijah and Talitha Ann (Browning) O'Bannon, natives of Harrison and Mason counties, Ky. The original American ancestors in the agnatic line came from County Tipperary, Ireland, in early colonial days, and the O'Bannons are one of the oldest Irish families in America. The maternal ancestory of Judge O'Bannon traces back to stanch English and Welsh stock, the grandparents on either side having been born in Virginia, whence they accompanied their respective parents to Kentucky as pioneers. Elijah O'Bannon was the first sheriff elected in Fayette county, Ky., where he died in 1851, having been a farmer and trader by occupation. His wife survived him about thirteen years. They became the parents of two sons and five daughters. The only surviving son, Orville B., was the eldest of the family, a sister and a brother having died in childhood, while of the others two yet survive.

Orville B. O'Bannon was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fayette county, Ky., in which county he was reared and educated, with the exception of one year passed with his uncle at Quincy, Ill. He attended private schools and an academy in Lexington, and completed a literary course in the Transylvania University, the famous old educational institution of that quaint and beautiful little city. Mr. O'Bannon put his scholastic requirements to a practical test by engaging in pedagogic work for about a year after the completion of his literary course, and in the meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession. He accordingly matriculated in the law department of his alma mater, the Transylvania University, where he was graduated on February 29, 1856. At that time the law and medical departments of that institution unmistakably held higher prestige than those of any other institution of the kind in the western states, while the precedence of the university at the present day is not of secondary order. Within the month succeeding his graduation Mr. O'Bannon went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in active legal practice until June, 1858, when he removed to Burlington, and continued his professional labors there until 1861, when, in April, he started with an ox train on the long and then perilous overland trip to California. Reaching the territory of Nevada in August, he left the train and stopped at the Humboldt mines, in what is now the county of that name, and there engaged in prospecting and mining for about four years.

In April, 1866, he joined an exploring expedition in the interests of the Central Pacific Railroad, and for nearly a year was engaged in exploration work in the engineering department. He had familiarized himself with the language of the Shoshone Indians, and proved an exceptionally valuable member of the expedition party, whose work was principally in Nevada and Utah. Finally Mr. O'Bannon went to San Francisco, and was in the employ of the government in engineering work at Point Labos, Cal., until May, 1867, when the land office was established at Helena, Mont., and he received the appointment of register, coming to the present capital of the state as the first incumbent of this important office on June 8, 1867. He continued in the office of register until July, 1869, when he received an appointment as clerk of the district court of the Second judicial district of the territory of Montana, which comprised Deer Lodge, Missoula and Beaverhead counties. He retained this office until May, 1879, practically a full decade, and then resigned it to resume legal practice in Deer Lodge, where he has ever since continued, giving particular attention to land cases, in which branch of legal work his long connection with land matters make him a potent factor, while his judgment therein is essentially authoritative.

From the first he has retained a representative clientage, and as a counsel and an attorney no member of the bar of the county has gained more distinguished prestige. He has ever manifested a lively interest in public affairs and has been a zealous worker in the Republican party. In 1875 he was the candidate of his party for the office of probate judge of Deer Lodge county, which then included all the territory now comprised in Deer Lodge, Powell, Silver Bow, Granite counties and most of Teton county and portions of Flathead and Lewis and Clarke counties. He was elected to this office by a majority of eighty-eight votes, being the only Republican elected at that time. He held the office for a term of three years, within which time he entered townsites and executed deeds for the city of Butte and the town of Philipsburg, the former being now the metropolis of the state. For more than twenty-seven years Judge O'Bannon held the office of United States commissioner, resigning in 1897. On August 7, 1883, Judge O'Bannon was united in marriage to Miss Fannie C. Irvine, born in Buchanan county, Mo., the daughter of William L. Irvine, a native of Kentucky, who eventually became a resident of Deer Lodge, where his death occurred. To Judge and Mrs. O'Bannon six children were born, of whom four are now living, Ida B., wife of Morton S. Railey, of Kentucky, Anna P., Mary B. and Eliza P.

FATHER FRANCIS O'FARRELL, now of Townsend, Mont., was born in Woodford, County Galway, Ireland, in May, 1869. He is a son of Francis O'Farrell, a farmer, whose forefathers had lived in that famous county for many generations. His early education was received in Woodford, where he demonstrated such a capacity for acquiring knowledge that he was given a classical course in St. Mary's College, conducted by the Mariot Fathers, at Dundalk. (The Mariot Fathers also conduct a college at Salt Lake City, Utah.) In 1893 young Francis decided to enter the priesthood and in preparation therefor entered St. Patrick's College at Carlow, where he remained five years and finished his philosophical and theological studies. Father O'Farrell then received an invitation from the president of Notre Dame to go to Montreal as professor of English in that eminent university. He accepted and there passed two years of useful service as a successful teacher, not only of the English language but of mathematics as well. Following this he was ordained for the diocese of Montana August 12, 1899, by Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal. Then, after a month's vacation, in which he visited friends in New York and Chicago, Father O'Farrell arrived in Montana, and was appointed assistant at the cathedral by Bishop Brondell, having a general supervision of the interests of the Catholic church in Jefferson, Broadwater and Meagher counties. The faithful zeal and indefatigable industry which he manifested in that service caused his appointment on August 1, 1900 to care for the societies and missions of Broadwater county, being the first priest appointed to that district.

JOHN H. OWINGS, M. D.—Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. Owings has proved a faithful exemplar of the healing art, and has not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but has proven himself worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling through his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellowmen. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive and the profession and public accord him an honored place among the medical practitioners of Montana, while he is also known as one of the representative citizens and business men of the city of Deer Lodge, where he has been an established physician and surgeon for two decades. John Hood Owings was born in Howard county, Md., on October 19, 1841, the son of John H. and Amanda C. (Boyle) Owings, who were natives of that state and representatives of prominent old families. John H. Owings, Sr., was a physician of fine ability and was in active practice in Howard county for more than forty years. He was a stepson of Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, president of Washington Medical School in Baltimore and one of the eminent medical men of that state; and he also had a brother who was a physician. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Owings of this review was a privateer in the war of 1812 and attained no little distinction for his shrewdness, skill and daring in this service.

Dr. John H. Owings, of Deer Lodge, was reared in his native county, receiving an academic education and thereafter turning his attention to the study of medicine and surgery, under the discriminating and efficient direction of his father and older brother, giving inception to this work of technical training in 1859. Later he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Maryland, this being the fourth oldest medical school in the United States, and he was there graduated with the class of 1861, at the age of twenty. The following years he took a post-graduate course of lectures in the same institution and then was for about two years associated in practice with his father and brother, his original preceptors, in the meantime keeping up his studies and investigations. In the crucial period immediately preceding the Civil war, and after the conflict had been instituted, Dr. Owings was in sympathy with the south, and it was only through the influence of his parents that he relinquished engaging in the Confederate service. He was present at Harper's Ferry and witnessed the capture of John Brown. He continued in medical practice in Maryland and western Pennsylvania until 1873, when he removed to Colorado, where he remained about three and one-half years, after which he went to the Black Hills, where he was in practice until 1881, when he came to Deer Lodge, where he has since retained a representative support, controlling a large business in his profession, his skill and discrimination being not less popularly appreciated than his unfailing courtesy and sympathy. In 1885 the Doctor became identified with the drug business in Deer Lodge, conducting a well equipped establishment for one year under the firm name of J. H. Eastman & Co. Mr. Eastman then retiring, Dr. Owings has since individually conducted the enterprise. He is essentially a student, and keeps fully abreast of the advances made in medicine and surgery, while he devotes much time to original research and investigation. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons and is ex-president of the Montana State Medical Society. The Doctor has been for the past seventeen years local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was physician to the United States penitentiary in Deer Lodge from 1889 until it was made a state institution, and was thereafter retained in the same capacity for four years. He has been attending physician at St. Mary's Academy from its establishment, was county physician of Deer Lodge county on several different occasions, and is now serving in that capacity for Powell county.

Dr. Owings has always taken a lively interest in political affairs as a true Jeffersonian Democrat, contributing in every possible way to the advancement of the party cause, serving as delegate to various county and state conventions, but never seeking political honors or emoluments. In all that touches the advancement and material prosperity of the city of his home he has shown a public-spirited concern, and he has been called upon to serve as a member of the city council, where he labored earnestly to insure a wise administration of municipal affairs. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, being at the present time grand prelate of the grand lodge of the state, while he is surgeon of the First Montana Regiment of the Uniform Rank of the order, with the rank of major. He identified himself with this fraternity in 1866, and has had an abiding interest in its work. Since 1883 he has also been connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which organization he has been repeatedly elected medical examiner. Dr. Owings has been twice married. On March 13, 1863, he wedded Amanda E. Wickert, and they were the parents of four daughters, Minna G., Amanda E., Stella I. and Ida R., all of whom reside in the east. On August 18, 1875, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Susan M. Butcher, of Boulder, Colo., she being a native of Kentucky, and of this union two daughters have been born, Vonnie and Marguerite. The elder daughter has shown marked talent as an artist in oils and water colors and has acquired reputation throughout the state, having given instructions in these lines of art various state institutes. She is now in Chicago, where she is a student in the Art Institute.

CHARLES F. OLGARDT, who with his father conducts a profitable stock ranch in Cascade county, first came to Great Falls in 1889. He was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., on December 2, 1872, the son of Henry J. and Margaret (Lange) Olgardt. The mother was born in Bremen, Germany, which city she left in 1859, coming to Staten Island where she remained until 1867, when she made her home at Sun river, and remained there until her death which occurred on March 17, 1887. The father, Henry J. Olgardt, first left Germany in 1855 as a small boy, and came to New York. He returned to that country in 1862 and remained there until 1866, following the trade of a carpenter. In 1876 he joined the Third United States Infantry as a musician, and in 1882 was mustered out at Fort Shaw, his term having expired. He took up a homestead claim on Sun river, which he improved and on it raised cattle, remaining there until 1889, when he removed to Great Falls. Here he engaged in carpenter work until 1896. In 1890 he married Miss Anna, of Franklin county, Mass., and the daughter of Neill and Ellen O'Kane, who had come from Ireland at an early day. Her father was a stonemason, and died at Roseman, Christian county, Ill., in 1865. Her mother died at Aspen, Colo., in 1896. Charles F. Olgardt took up a homestead claim in Boston coulee, Cascade county, cultivated forty acres of the land, and utilized the rest for pasturage for cattle and horses. He has twenty-four head of cattle and six horses. His father took up a desert claim of 200 acres, all of which is improved. Charles F. Olgardt is the only living child, his sister Minnie being dead. He considers that he has been very prosperous since his arrival in Montana.

HENRY S. PAGE.—Is is safe to say that no man in Ravalli county is better known or more highly esteemed than Henry S. Page, proprietor of the Hamilton hotel, which he conducts in such a way as to gain the patronage and good will of a discriminating public, being well deserving of the title of "mine host." He purchased the first lot in the townsite of the thriving little city of Hamilton, and has contributed in a large measure to the development of this section and the material prosperity of his home town.

Mr. Page is a native of Belmont, Allegany county, N. Y., born on May 27, 1842, the eldest of the six children of Lewis and Deborah Page, both of them natives of Vermont. The early educational advantages of Henry S. Page were afforded by a somewhat irregular attendance in the excellent schools of Friendship, N. Y., since he there pursued his studies during the winter months only, while he assisted on the parental farmstead in the summer. He was but eighteen years of age when came the Civil war, but he enlisted in 1861 as a private of Company I, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, with which he was in active service until May, 1863, and corporal of his company when he was captured and sent to the notorious prison at Andersonville. He was at Charleston at the time of its bombardment, and he was in service for four years, including the time he was in prison. He was at home on a furlough when President Lincoln was assassinated, and there received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Page remained in New York until 1866 when he was engaged in farming in Madison county, Wis., for nearly a decade. He then removed to Worth county, Iowa, and continued in agricultural pursuits two years, and disposed of his Iowa interests and came westward to Fargo, N. D., where he was employed in a wholesale machine and implement house, being in the warehouse part of the time and the rest of the time on the road as a traveling representative of the firm. He had owned a farm near Oneida, S. D., for some time, and finally took up his residence there and engaged in farming for two years. He then disposed of the property and came to Montana, first locating near Corvallis, Ravalli county, where he devoted his attention to farming for about three years, and then came to Hamilton, and, as before stated, bought the first lot sold in the town. He forthwith began the erection of the Hamilton hotel, a wooden structure, and thereafter conducted it most successfully, in connection with a livery and blacksmithing business, until August, 1900, when all three of his buildings were burned, entailing a loss of more than $30,000, with practically no insurance.

The ashes of his burned hotel were scarcely cold ere Mr. Page began the erection of his present attractive and substantial brick hotel, which is commodious, secure and equipped with modern improvements. He is thus able to give the best of accommodations to his guests and his place is a favorite resort of the traveling public. The cuisine is exceptionally attractive, since Mr. Page has a nice ranch, located only two miles from the town, and from this secures the greater portion of the supplies for his table, thus insuring fresh and palatable food. In politics he gives an active support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. On April 3, 1871, at Madison, Wis., Mr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Adelphia Squires, a daughter of Ezra and Marretta Squires, pioneers of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Page are the parents of two daughters, Nellie, wife of W. O. Fisk, who is clerk in the Hamilton hotel, and Maude, the wife of Edward Smith, who is connected with the hardware department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Hamilton.

ROBERT A. PAMENTER.—The subject of this sketch merits recognition as one of the progressive young men of Fergus county, where he has resided for the past decade. Mr. Pamenter is a native of Canada, having been born in the town of Stratford, in the county of Perth, on the 17th of November, 1873, the son of Richard and Eliza Pamenter, who were born in England, whence they emigrated to Canada in 1860, where they still maintain their home. In his earlier years Richard Pamenter was a baker, and by his earnings at this trade he paid his passage to America on a sailing vessel, which occupied three months in the trip. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Church of England. Three of their thirteen children are deceased, the others being George, Charles, Lizzie, Harriet, Mary, Annie, Allen, Samuel and John. One child died in infancy and the other two who have passed away are Eliza and Richard.

Robert A. Pamenter at the age of eighteen years began to assist his father in the bakery business, continuing in this line until 1890, when he became a fireman in the biscuit factory at Hamilton, Canada, for two years. Then he determined to seek his fortune in Montana. He was ambitious to make a place for himself and to win success by legitimate effort, by energy, industry and honesty of purpose, and decided that Montana was the place for this. He came to Montana in 1892, arriving at Belt on April 10, and then walked sixty-five miles to Utica. He found himself there a stranger in a strange community, while his cash capital was thirteen cents. He soon found work on the ranch of J. C. Huntoon, receiving $50 per month as wages. He continued at this work for several years. He was industrious and economical and saved enough money to purchase his present ranch in 1898. This comprises 155 acres and is located one and one-half miles southwest of Utica. He paid $1,300 for the property, and here he has since been successfully engaged in market gardening, raising vegetables on an extensive scale and finding a ready market for them. It is gratifying to note the success which has attended his efforts, for it demonstrates what reward Montana will give to industry and thrift. In politics he adheres to the Republican party and his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are communicants.

On the 22d of December, 1897, Mr. Pamenter was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Armstrong, who was born in Toronto, Canada, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Armstrong, both of whom were born in the dominion, the former still retaining his residence in Toronto and both being members of the Church of England. Mrs. Armstrong passing from earth on the 1st of October, 1887, leaving three children, Minnie, John and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Pamenter have two children, Richard A. and Elizabeth M.

ISAAC ROE.—It has been said, and more or less truthfully, that steam has robbed the sea of much of the hazard incurred by men who went "down to the sea in ships" when only sailing vessels were known; when from the hour of embarkation to that of safe anchorage in the final harbor the element of uncertainty was ever present and hope and fear were alternate masters, the ship being the sport of every wind and wave. This has strong proof in the experience of Isaac Roe, the subject of this narrative, who spent thirty-eight days of uncertainty in a sailing vessel on the stormy Atlantic before reaching the land of hope and promise to which he voyaged from his native Lincolnshire, England, where he was born November 1, 1835. He received the usual scholastic training apportioned to boys of his class in England at the time, and after leaving school worked on a farm for a number of years, drifting then into business as a coal merchant, which he continued to be for some time. In 1858 he came to the United States, landing at New York, whence he traveled by easy stages to Grinnell, Iowa, and remained three years. In 1861 he made the trip across the plains to Colorado with an ox team, and after his arrival engaged in freighting between Denver and Central City until 1863. In that year he loaded his wagons with merchandise and came to Montana, arriving in July at Bannack, where he sold out his entire outfit, goods, oxen and wagons, at high prices. In January following he and a Mr. Coppersmith started back to Iowa by way of Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha, leaving Bannack on horseback, with pack horses attached. The snow was deep and the weather bitter cold, the thermometer being 40 degrees below zero. On the way food gave out, and they nearly starved as well as froze before reaching the Mormon settlements, where they recuperated somewhat, and then took a stage for Denver. At that place they were detained on account of the hostility of the Indians until an escort of United States troops could be furnished. At more than one stage station they found nothing but smouldering ruins and dead bodies of whites and Indians, some of which had been partially consumed by the fire into which they had been thrown. It was a time of great hardship and privation. The snow was deep and the weather bitter cold, and provisions were scarce, it being difficult to get food for either man or beast. When our subject reached Omaha, on March 10, he found the Missouri frozen over and further progress blocked. But one man who had traveled on the stage with Mr. Roe was so eager to go forward and reach his home in Iowa that, against the protest of all present, he started to cross the river on the ice, taking a long pole with him for aid and protection. When he was in midstream the ice gave way and he went down, never again to be seen by human eyes. For some time he kept punching the pole through the ice, showing that he kept the use of his faculties, but finally was exhausted, and sank to rise no more.

After waiting eight days for the ice to break up Mr. Roe crossed the river and proceeded to his destination at Grinnell, Iowa. There he immediately began outfitting for his return trip to Bannack, and not considering his outfit complete on this occasion without a wife, he was married to Miss Martha Freeman, of Grinnell, and, after completing his arrangements, they started on the long and hazardous journey with wagon loads of merchandise drawn by oxen. Nothing of note occurred until they were well up the Platte river, where Mr. Roe was arrested as a southern sympathizer, the arrest resulting from a casual remark. Indians had attacked two government wagons, killing the sergeant and running off the mules. That night a stranger came into the camp and, addressing our subject, who was captain of the train, deplored the death of the sergeant, but more particularly the loss of the mules. Our subject replied that the death of the sergeant was very sad, but he did feel particularly sorry on account of the mules. For this remark he was arrested and taken back fifty miles, without knowing the cause, and made to carry a sack of sand from one given point to another, back and forth, for two days, and was released only by reason of the fortunate arrival of a former acquaintance who

ISAAC ROE

vouched for his loyalty. He was then turned loose without provisions, alone, on foot, in a country full of hostile Indians and 100 miles behind his wagons. At the time of his arrest he had left instructions for the train to keep on traveling, and he would overtake them. After seven days of great hardship and many narrow escapes from danger, he caught up with the train and found the people in it greatly rejoiced over the safe return of their captain. He had no further mishap, and in August arrived at Bannack, where he at once proceeded to sell out his merchandise. Leaving his wife there, he started again for Grinnell, traveling this time by stage coach, and on arrival bought cattle, wagons and merchandise for another trip. He started in April, 1865, again being elected captain of the train, and taking every precaution to protect his company from attacks by the Indians, who were very bad that summer. On one occasion, after the Indians left a train in front of him which they had attacked, his train drove to the place and found the dead bodies of two men and one young lady, the savages having broken every joint of the young lady's body, even those of her fingers and toes. Grass was very scarce that season and travel was slow. But without further incident the train reached Bannack in August, having been on the way since April. In partnership with his brother Mr. Roe opened a store and began selling out the goods just brought in. He continued in this store three years, and then sold out his interest and engaged in butchering, mining, banking and dealing in gold dust. This he continued until his death, which occurred November 18, 1873. He left surviving him a widow and two children—a son and daughter.

Mr. Roe was a fine example of the sterling manhood which settled the great northwest, exhibiting in his active and fruitful career every manly virtue and quality of heroic endurance. He was without much book learning, but was endowed by nature with wonderful talents; had fine business qualifications and was a man of the most unyielding integrity. In his private life he was a noble exemplar of all the virtues—a faithful and loving husband, an indulgent but judicious and far-seeing father, and a wise, firm and constant friend. His example was full of inspiration to the young, his counsel was full of wisdom for the more mature, and his life was full of helpfulness and usefulness to all who came within the sphere of his activities or demanded assistance from lawful reasons.

ANDREW E. PARKER.—The eighth of the eleven children of Charles J. and Elizabeth (Hedges) Parker, of Oxford, England, Andrew E. Parker was born in Kane county, Ill., November 30, 1848, four months after the arrival of his parents in America. They arrived in July of that year and settled in Kane county, where the father worked at his trade as a mason for nineteen years. He then removed to Minnesota, locating in Stearns county, where the family were pioneers and where they engaged in farming and raising stock. Andrew received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and remained at home until April, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army, as a member of Company F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under Col. Summers. He was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa, and after three months passed there the regiment was ordered to Nebraska and stationed at Cottonwood Springs, where it wintered, building a post for the purpose. It had numerous skirmishes with the Indians, and in the spring was removed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., where the troops passed the summer engaged in scouting. In the autumn they returned to the South Platte, built quarters and wintered at Julesburg, their buildings being the beginning of what was afterward Fort Sedgwick. Here they saw active and dangerous service, for the Indians were hostile and in force. On the morning of February 1, 1865, leaving a few invalids to guard the post, thirty-seven men followed a band of savages some seven miles into what is called the Devil's dives, with Mr. Parker, a sergeant and three men as an advance guard. They took a side trail around a horseshoe bend, and upon reaching a knoll they discovered that the hollow was full of Indians. The sergeant at once ordered a retreat to the company, but it was difficult for them to get back, as the company was continually changing its position, making a stand against the Indians, then falling back. On the way the sergeant and the other three men were killed, but Mr. Parker reached the company in safety. After getting to level ground the Indians broke off to each flank and attempted to take the fort, which was defended by a few invalids, but they succeeded in holding it until the arrival of the company, using in their defense two howitzers which were at the post. After a day's siege the Indians disappeared; but on the 25th of February they again attacked the post, and held it in siege for nine days. On the seventh day one of the soldiers succeeded in getting through the lines and carried a message to Alkali station, although chased eighteen miles by the Indians. This brought 400 soldiers to the relief of the post and on their arrival the Indians again disappeared, but the troops followed them as far north as Mud Springs, and relieved Col. Collins, who with 350 men was corralled about 125 miles from this post. The savages were dispersed and many of them killed. Three white women who had been in captivity and were released reported that the Indian warriors numbered over 600, and were determined to exterminate the whites. In the engagement of February 1 sixteen of the thirty-seven men engaged were killed, and in subsequent engagements the mortality was considerable on both sides. On May 1 Gen. Connor from California took command of the division and removed Mr. Parker's regiment to Fort Laramie, where they remained nearly two months, then started down Poudre river and established Fort Reno. They moved their supplies down Tongue river, having an engagement on the way in which they killed thirty-seven Indians, all there were in the party. On the second day 200 men were detailed to retrace their march and clear the country of hostile Indians. At Goose creek they had a fight with the Arapahoes, killed 167 of them, captured 672 of their ponies and burned their tepees. Returning to their command on Tongue river they moved down near the mouth of Tongue river, there awaited the arrival of a command coming up the Yellowstone to join our forces, but owing to the loss of their horses they failed to connect with this command and returned to Fort Reno. From there they went to Fort Laramie, where they wintered, having an occasional brush with the Indians. On February 28, 1866, some newly enlisted Mexicans, with the help of outsiders, stole a number of government horses and mules and made off with them. Mr. Parker was in the party detailed to go after them, but the Mexicans having relays of horses got away. On May 17, 1866, he was honorably discharged from the service, his time having expired. Two of his brothers also saw active and arduous service in the Union army. They were John Charles and Henry James. The former was in the service four years and four months, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. Henry J. was in active service eighteen months, then relieved from active service on account of disability, but did duty as a hospital steward until the close of the war. At the end of his military service Mr. Parker took up his residence in Minnesota, where he passed twelve years farming and freighting. A part of the twelve years wes spent freighting from Fort Teton to Fort Stevenson, Dak. In 1878 he removed to North Dakota and engaged in freighting from Bismarck to the Black Hills. After conducting this enterprise two years he was employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, working on the line through to Billings. He located on the Yellowstone at what is known as Rapids station on the Northern Pacific Railroad and occupied himself with raising stock on the ranch then selected until 1894. In that year he removed to his present property two and three-quarter miles due south of Bridger, Carbon county, where he has a fine modern residence, a body of excellent land and a herd of 200 Hereford and Durham cattle. His land is well irrigated and improved with all necessary buildings and other appliances, and produces large crops of alfalfa and timothy.

Mr. Parker was united in marriage on April 26, 1871, with Miss Anna Stiles, of New York, a sister of Theodore Stiles, of Gallatin valley, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. They have nine children: Edith, wife of C. A. Whitlock, of Clark's Forks; Walter S., located on Clark's Fork; Edna, Frank, Harry, Maud and Amy attending college at Lincoln, Neb.; Mabel, wife of Leo Smith, of Stillwater, Mont.; and Charles, living at home. Mr. Parker is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order. He formerly belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a representative citizen of the best type and is highly esteemed wherever he is known.

CHAUNCEY DE WITT PARKER, named in honor of Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, an old time friend of the family, is recognized as one of the leading ranchers of Sweet Grass county, his valuable property lying in the vicinity of Big Timber, Mont. He was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y., on December 30, 1868, one of seven sons and four daughters. His father, John Parker, also a native of Wyoming county, born on January 20, 1831, while his mother, Adelia M. (Keller) Parker, was born in the beautiful and romantic Mohawk valley. The paternal grandfather, Silas Parker, was a native of New York. John Parker was a soldier during the Civil war, fought gallantly and suffered untold miseries in the southern prisons of Bird Island, Lawton, Libby and Andersonville. He first enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York, remained with the command one year and was transferred to the First New York Dragoons; served two years and was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness. When Mr. Parker enlisted he weighed 184 pounds, and when exchanged from Andersonville he was reduced to ninety-six pounds and had lost his teeth and hair. In 1875 he removed to Minnesota with his family, where he remained until his death, which occurred from a kick by one of his horses in February, 1901.

The excellent public schools of Minnesota provided the early education of C. D. Parker, and he continued industriously at work on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Montana, first to Great Cliff, where he engaged in ranching. He then sought the Boulder mines, prospected for two summers and went to work for the Briggs & Ellis Company, at Big Timber, as foreman. During his eighteen-months service with that company he engaged in all kinds of ranch work, breaking fractious bronchos, on the "round-up" and similar occupations, making a thorough study of the details. His present property, lying on Big Timber creek, he purchased in 1898, since which time he has extensively engaged in the sheep and cattle industries. He has 280 acres, well irrigated, from which he gathers large and profitable crops of alfalfa. Last year he killed fifty-nine hogs and intends to engage more prominently in that enterprise. His favorite stock appears to be Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Merino sheep crossed with Shropshires. Through the ranch courses Big Timber creek. Mr. Parker was married on December 29, 1897, to Miss Dora Aldridge, of Big Timber. They have one child, John Ray, born August 13, 1900. As a man he is greatly respected and evidently he is on the high road to success.

GEORGE A. PARROTT.—Forty years of life in the west should surely confer upon one the title of "old timer." During this long period how much of excitement and wild experiences must have been passed through, how much endurance demanded to withstand the hardships and deprivations incident of the life of the early pioneer. For over forty years has George A. Parrott, one of the prosperous citizens of Lewistown, Mont., been identified with the growth of the great west since his arrival at San Francisco in the fall of 1860. He was born at Lenoxton, Addington, in the province of Ontario, Canada, on January 28, 1838, the son of James and Elizabeth J. (Babcock) Parrott. The Parrott family for long generations has flourished in England, a branch, however, early taking root in Canada. James Parrott was born and lived his long and active life in Addington, held frequently responsible offices and was at one time the treasurer of the province. A brother of his was for long years the treasurer of the county of his birth. Both of Mr. Parrott's paternal and maternal ancestors fought on the British side in the Revolution and the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, John Snider, was born in Germany, and for eminent services in the English army was granted large concessions of land in Ontario, and thereafter made his home in that province. He had seventeen children and numerous grandchildren, and lived to the patriarchal age of over ninety years. The mother of Mr. Parrott died in October, 1838, and he was brought up by his mother's parents and never was a resident member of his father's household.

In the forest settlement of the pioneer district where Mr. Parrott was born there was little opportunity to acquire even the rudimentary branches of education and he had no other chance to attend school. Up to his twentieth year he was engaged in laboring on the farm and in learning and working at the blacksmith's trade in Canada and New York, acquiring skill and making carriage ironing a specialty. He was not content to plod along in the overcrowded and underpaid ranks of his fellow workers of the east and set his face toward the far west, sailing in September, 1860, from New York for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco in November, and after passing a few weeks there went to Sonoma City, and secured work at his trade, receiving $40 per month and board. The next March he started for Nevada, his route leading him by way of Sacramento City and by rail from there to Folsom, the end of the railroad. From Folsom he went on foot with others to Sugar Loaf Station, Cal., where he did good business that summer in blacksmithing for the numerous freighters who passed along the well traveled highway. Here he experienced in the winter of 1861-2 one of the most thrilling episodes of his life. A three-months rain loosened the mountain side, and a landslide of wonderful size nearly swept away the little settlement in the narrow valley and dammed up the stream flowing through it so that the lake of water which was formed almost completed the destruction commenced by the slide. Although many cattle were killed and drowned no human life was lost. The death roll was great, however, in other parts of California, where the fearful floods of that season are remembered with horror. Business conditions being ruined here Mr. Parrott went to the lower part of the state and passed the winter at China Town (now Placerville) and vicinity. The next spring he accomplished his long cherished purpose of reaching Nevada and made his headquarters at Carson City. He very profitably pursued his trade here until 1869. During this time, however, on August 26, 1863, he was united in matrimony with Miss Eliza Tennessee Greer, a daughter of William and Anna (Jones) Greer. She was born in the Choctaw nation, of parents born in Virginia and Tennessee. Here three children were born. The oldest was George Austin, named from the capital of Texas and killed in 1882 by falling 200 feet down a mine shaft at Austin, Nevada. After this terrible fall he lived three months and fifteen days before death came to end his sufferings. Their second child, William Henry, now resides at Lewistown, Mont., while the third, Ida May, is now Mrs. W. W. Bennett, of East Fork, Fergus county.

In 1869 Mr. Parrott went to Truckee, Cal., for a year, then to Reno for one year, then 200 miles north to Surprise valley, where he bought property and engaged in real estate business and for the five years of his residence here made money. He was here during the exiting times of the Modoc war. The winter of 1875 and 1876 he passed at Winnemucca, Nev., thence went to Battle Mountain on the Central Pacific Railroad, and remained until December, 1882, when he came to Butte, arriving during the last days of the year. Here he engaged in business, but, in a few months, after doing a large business found the hundreds of dollars owing him entirely valueless, and in the picturesque language of the frontiersman he "went broke." With only ten cents in money, ruined by the credit system, he left Butte for Silver Star in Madison county, and after six months went to Boulder City, where ill luck still pursued him, and in a few months he transferred his residence to Jefferson and prospered here for one year. From here, in 1885, he came to Cottonwood, then the center of civilization for this part of Meagher county, and established a blacksmith shop. In the fall of 1885 he purchased a fine ranch property on Cottonwood creek, three miles below Cottonwood village. To this he has added until this estate contains 800 acres of desirable land. He made his home on the ranch until Lewistown came into existence, when he removed thither and established the first blacksmith and ironworking shop of the infant city. He has been prospered here, and has been fortunate in making good investments in real estate. In 1897 he leased his shop and has since passed his time in looking after his landed property. He owns sixteen city lots in Lewistown, all in fine locations and many of them give good rental. On September 21, 1891, Mr. Parrott was a second time married, the bride being Mrs. Laura M. Conner. Her maiden name was Bailey, and her birth place was Trumbull county, Ohio, to which her parents removed from Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., in early pioneer days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parrott are valued members of the Lewistown Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a trustee. He has been a Knight of Pythias since July, 1876, and is past chancellor and master of the work in his local lodge. He has been a Republican from the organization of the party.

JOHN C. PATTERSON, resident engineer and assistant superintendent of the engineering department of the eastern district of the Great Northern Railway, is located at Great Falls, Mont. He was born in Lawrence, Mass., on March 2, 1858, and is the son of John R. and Ann (Cameron) Patterson, both natives of Scotland. The father, born on March 10, 1827, came to the United States in 1848, and was engaged in different localities in New York and New England as foreman in woolen mills for many years. Since 1864 he has lived at Dexter, Maine, having retired from business several years ago. The paternal grandfather, John Patterson, an emigrant from Scotland, settled in Maine, where he died in 1879. The Patterson family for many generations have been woolen manufacturers in Scotland. The mother of John C. Patterson was born in Scotland in 1825 and her marriage occurred at Lawrence, Mass., in 1848. Robert C. Patterson, a brother of J. C., is assistant cashier in the treasurer's office of the Great Northern at St. Paul, and his other brother, Wm. H. Patterson, is prominently connected with woolen manufacturing in New Jersey. His only sister, Mrs. Anna R. Scott, resides in Dexter, Maine.

John C. Patterson was reared in Lawrence, Mass., and in Dexter, Maine, and received his education in the excellent public schools of the latter city and at the University of Maine at Orono. Here he was graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1878. He came to Minneapolis, Minn., in May, 1879, and was employed as a civil engineer on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. From that time he has been occupied in railroad engineering and construction in the northwestern states, over twenty-two years in constant activity. In June, 1889, Mr. Patterson came to Montana and took charge of the construction of the main line of the Northern Pacific into Butte, and upon this work he was engaged for a year, while the two succeeding years he was constructing new lines in Washington for the same company. In February, 1893, Mr. Patterson came to Great Falls as resident engineer on the Montana Central Railway, with the exception of five months when he was located in Anaconda as chief engineer of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway, continuing there until March 1, 1902, when he removed to St. Paul to become the resident engineer and assistant superintendent of the engineering department of the eastern district of the Great Northern, extending from Minot to St. Paul, a most important and responsible position which he is conducting with the conscientious fidelity and rare technical ability that have so characterized his operations in the past. The important work of rebuilding the Great Northern's main line west of the Big Sandy into Great Falls, in progress since 1899, was accomplished under his direction. The various changes of the line have involved some of the most elaborate and expensive pieces of railway construction ever undertaken in the state. In addition, also all the work of repairs and improvements to the roadway and structures of the Montana Central Railway was under Mr. Patterson's direction, which combine to make him one of the busiest men in the northwest.

He is one of the most prominent members of the Montana Society of Engineers, and is a man of great executive ability, a master of his profession. Widely known throughout the state he is highly esteemed for his many admirable qualities of head and heart. In 1892 Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Mrs. Cordelia Krebs, at Spokane, Wash. Their two sons are John A., born on June 19, 1895, and William C., born on September 9, 1897.

ROBERT PONTET.—In considering the life history of Mr. Pontet and incidentally touching his ancestry, we are carried back to the days when the great Napoleon reigned, and when Waterloo was fought. Robert Pontet was born in Dublin, Ireland, on December 23, 1844. His father, Desire Pontet, was a native of Paris, France, born in 1798. In 1816, at the age of eighteen, he went from France to Ireland after the battle of Waterloo, for in the army of the great Napoleon he had served for several years and had been a participant in many adventures by flood and field. Desire Pontet, having located in Dublin, took up the study of languages, graduating with high honors from Trinity College in 1826. For many years thereafter he was a teacher of languages in Dublin, where he died in 1873. The paternal grandfather of Robert Pontet was long a prominent and highly successful merchant in Paris. Robert Pontet's mother was previous to her marriage Miss Anna Marie Maguire, born at Londonderry, Ireland. She died in Nice, France, in 1880. She was the daughter of James Maguire, a famous portrait painter.

Robert Pontet attended the excellent schools of Dublin, but is really self-educated, as he has wonderfully improved his subsequent advantages of acquiring that knowledge of which he was deprived in his youth, for at the age of fourteen he went to sea. Always a close observer and an exceedingly good listener, be became thoroughly well informed in all of the practical affairs of life. From 1856 he sailed the seas, retiring in 1868, having been first officer on merchant sailing vessels, and afterwards on steam vessels. From 1861 to 1863 inclusive he was in the Bendigo mines of Australia, going from there to England. During the Paraguayan war in 1867-8, Mr. Pontet served on a government transport. In 1868 he came to the United States from Buenos Ayres, and visited successively Baltimore, Massachusetts, Wyoming, Chicago and Salt Lake City. At Rock creek and Evanston, Wyo., Mr. Pontet worked in the coal mines and also assisted in building the Union Pacific Railway. In 1870 he went to Chicago, passed one year sailing on the lakes out of that port, in the spring of 1871 going to Brainard, Minn., where he was a contractor on the Northern Pacific in building bridges along its line. From Brainard he went to Fargo, and held his residence here until 1878, continuing with the bridge building service of the Northern Pacific between Fargo and Bismarck until the road reached Bismarck and being foreman of the bridge train from 1874 until 1876. In 1877 and 1878 he was clerk in the Sherman Hotel at Fargo, and from 1878 to 1880 he was freighting from Bismarck to the Black Hills. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in merchandising at Glendive, Mont., conducting this until 1887. Having passed the next two years at Williston, Dak., he came to Great Falls in the winter of 1889. From 1893 until 1895 Mr. Pontet was chief of police of Great Falls, and since that time he has been a trusted and popular employe in various mercantile establishments.

Politically Mr. Pontet is a Democrat, one who always votes the Democratic ticket and does not keep his politics for dress parade purposes. He is one of the best informed men in Montana regarding local, state and national political affairs. Fraternally he is a past grand of the Odd Fellows and a member of the United Workmen. In 1882 Mr. Pontet was appointed by Gov. Potts county commissioner of Dawson county, and at the succeeding election he was elected to the office for a term of four years. On November 7, 1881, he was married to Miss Meriam Ames, daughter of Adolphus Ames, a prominent farmer of North Dakota, where the ceremony was performed. The mother of Mrs. Pontet was a native of England. They have four children, Edward, Carrol, Frances E. and Ethel. They are bright and accomplished children, constituting a family of whom the parents are justly proud.

HENRY A. PEASE.—Nearly two score years have passed since this honored pioneer of Montana became identified with the business activities of the city of Bozeman. During these years he has been known as one of its most reliable and enterprising merchants, and time has but brightened his reputation in business circles and among the representative men of the county. Mr. Pease was born in Licking county, Ohio, on June 3, 1838, the son of John and Margaret (Piper) Pease. The former was a native of Maine, and by trade a jeweler and watchmaker, following that vocation during his entire business life. He removed to Ohio in an early day, becoming one of her pioneers, whence he removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, when Henry A. was about one year of age. In the spring of 1854 he located in southwestern Missouri, which continued to be his home until his death, at the age of sixty-seven, which occurred while absent from his home on a business trip. Margaret (Piper) Pease was born in Ohio, and died in Missouri when she was about fifty-nine years of age. By her marriage to Mr. Pease she became the mother of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Henry A. Pease grew up under the influences of a refined and well disciplined home, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the village schools. He early began to prepare himself for the practical duties of life, entering his father's shop at the age of ten years and there learning the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, to which he has devoted his attention for more than half a century. He continued to make his home with his parents until a short time after his marriage, which occurred March 4, 1855, being united to Miss Sally Chittim, who was born in North Carolina. They became the parents of two children: Ida, who is the wife of G. J. Steffens, and the mother of one son, Claud P., who is now associated with his grandfather's business; and John, a most promising young man, who died at the untimely age of nineteen. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Pease encountered troublous times. He was then residing on the line between the north and south, a section which was devastated and pillaged by both armies. The result was that Mr. Pease was robbed of everything he had, and without recourse, and to his personal discomfiture he was held on suspicion. He was absent from home, at a place called California, Mo., and there received word that his store had been pillaged. Three months elapsed ere he was able to reach his home, many difficulties and dangers besetting his path, since both armies were in evidence in the section, and neutrality was scarcely countenanced. Mr. Pease accompanied Gen. Fremont's bodyguard for a time, but was finally cut off and captured by Joe. Shelby's men, who did not seem inclined to release him. At Lexington, Mo., he made a speech in protestation, which resulted in the sheriff of the county taking possession of his person; but was then fortunate enough to secure his horse and saddle and make his escape. At Sedalia, Mo., he was recommended to Gen. Halleck as one to whom might be safely entrusted the carrying forward of a message to St. Louis, which he accomplished. Soon afterward he and his father took a small stock of goods to Hillsboro, Ill., and on April 3, 1864, our subject set forth with an ox team for the west, making the journey in safety and arriving in Bozeman in October. He settled first in Alder gulch, now Virginia City, but eventually engaged in his regular business until 1882, when he removed to Bozeman, which has since been the scene of his well-directed endeavors. Here he has one of the finest jewelry establishments in the state, the stock being large and select, while his skill has ever given him precedence.

In politics Mr. Pease is a Democrat, and, as nearly as he is able to recall the circumstances his first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas. He has ever taken an active and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust and responsibility. He was at the head of the municipal government of Bozeman for one term, having been elected mayor in 1890. Mr. Pease is one of the oldest members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the state, and was deputy grand master of the grand lodge for two years. He became identified with the Gallatin County Pioneer Society at the time of its organization, and has ever maintained a deep interest in its affairs. Mr. Pease has been an active factor in the promotion of the general welfare of the city and county, always maintaining a public-spirited attitude, while his business methods are unquestioned. There has been no shadow of wrong or injustice on either his personal or business career, and no one in the community is more highly esteemed.

LEWIS W. PECK.—This gentleman is not only one of the representative ranchers and business men of Fergus county, but also has the distinction of being a veteran of the Civil war, in which he followed the old flag on many a southern field of battle, doing his part in defending the Union cause.

Mr. Peck claims Indiana as the state of his nativity, having been born in Jackson county, on the 8th of March, 1838, the son of William and Evaline Peck, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, and the latter in New Jersey, both representing prominent pioneer families of Indiana. At first a farmer, in later years William Peck was engaged in transporting pork to the New Orleans market on an extensive scale. He was an influential man of sterling character and excellent business ability; in politics a Democrat. He died in Indiana in 1849. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring in 1896. Of their seven children only two are now living—Lewis W. and Erastus W., now a resident of Great Falls, Mont.

Lewis W. Peck received good educational advantages, attending the public schools and taking a course of study in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind. From the age of seventeen Mr. Peck engaged in farming until the time of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a member of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1861, with which he rendered service until transferred in 1862 to Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with this he served until victory crowned the Union arms, having been an active participant in many of the memorable battles of the Army of the Cumberland, the battles around Vicksburg, the Red river campaign and at Mobile Bay and other historic engagements of the great civil conflict. He entered as a private and after the close of the war was mustered out as first lieutenant of his company, to which he was commissioned April 25, 1863. After his muster out he returned to his home in Indiana, and resumed farming until 1871. So unsatisfactory were the returns for his assiduous labors that he decided to locate in Kansas, but his trip to that state availed him nothing, and in May, 1872, he again returned to Indiana and remained with his mother for a short time, but soon came west to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. Here he was attacked with mountain fever, and once more made his way to his old home in Indiana, where he resided until 1881. He then proceeded again to Colorado, where he remained one year and thence came through to Montana, by way of Salt Lake City. Coming to the Judith Basin, he took up a pre-emption claim about fifteen miles southwest of the present village of Utica, and resided there until August, 1882. Thereafter he had business interests both in Great Falls and the Judith Basin country, and divided his time between the two localities until 1888. To Mr. Peck belongs the distinction of having erected the first building for business purposes in the present city of Great Falls. He now makes his home on his ranch on the head of the Judith river. This comprises 800 acres, of which 200 are available for cultivation. Mr. Peck has a most effective system of irrigation, controlling what is considered the best water right in the state. The business is conducted under the firm name of L. W. Peck & Sons. Mr. Peck is an active worker in the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the ancient-craft body of Freemasonry. It may be noted that Mr. Peck in 1894 found the first sapphire found in Fergus county, this being previous to the discovery of the Yogo sapphire mines.

The 7th of September, 1865, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Peck and Miss Mary E. Atkinson, she being a native of Washington county, Ind., and a daughter of Alexander and Mary Atkinson, who were pioneers of the Hoosier state, whither they removed from their native state of Virginia. Mr. Atkinson held for many years the office of county clerk and recorder, and was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party; he was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1858 and his widow in 1860. Of their eight children only two are now living, Curtis and Ruth. The two surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Peck are William A. and Ruth (Mrs. Fred L. Stephens). William A. Peck still remains at the paternal home and is an able coadjutor of his father in the conducting of his business. Mrs. Peck died on the 10th of February, 1872. Her memory remains as a benediction to those nearest and dearest to her.

CAPT. SAMUEL J. REYNOLDS.—The lamented and untimely death (which occurred on the morning of August 5, 1901, at his late home, No. 7 West Pacific street, in Centerville, one of the promising suburbs of Butte) of Capt. Reynolds plunged the community into profound grief, causing even a display of mourning on the public buildings of the county. His was an eventful and interesting career. He was born in County Cornwall, England, on New Year's day, 1850. His mother, Mary (Tippett) Reynolds, died a few years after his birth, and in 1856 his father, William Reynolds, emigrated to America and settled at the Bruce mines in Canada and was later joined by his two children. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, and was there at the time of the great Cariboo gold excitement. He was successful in securing considerable wealth in his mining operations, and died in San Francisco on May 22, 1880, as the result of a surgical operation. His son, Samuel J., then working in Nevada, hastened to San Francisco and performed the sad rites of sepulture.

Samuel J. Reynolds went to work in the mines when he was only nine years old, carrying tools for the men and doing such other jobs as he could, and receiving for his first month's work fifteen shillings. He continued at this employment until he was sixteen years old, picking up a little book-knowledge here and there at night schools. At the age mentioned he began to look toward the west with a vision which soon started him on the way to that great section of the country. Passing a few months in Pennsylvania, he went to Michigan, the mining regions of Lake Superior, and next to Virginia City, Nev., where he worked eleven years, a part of the time being engaged in putting in the large pumps now in use in the mines. In 1882 he came to Butte and went to work in the Lexington mill under Superintendent Kellogg, and becoming then and later a lessor of mines, which he selected with such good judgment that they gave good financial returns. When John E. Lloyd was elected sheriff of Silver Bow county he made Mr. Reynolds his undersheriff, which position he filled with great acceptability for nearly two years, when he received the appointment of warden at the state penitentiary, resigning as undersheriff to accept it. In 1892 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket and served four years and was re-elected in 1894. After retiring from office he became identified with the Boston and Montana Mining Company as superintendent of lessors, and held this position until his death. In all the departments of his multiform activity, Capt. Reynolds rendered good service and gave abundant evidence of superior judgment and an elevated standard of duty. No portion of his career was clouded by indecision or lack of nerve. His noble wife, to whom he was married on April 27, 1880, died on October 18, 1898, leaving two children: Archie, a son, a machinist employed by the Boston and Montana Company, and Mrs. Lillie Hughes, whose loving care supported him in his last moments, and attended his remains with deep and genuine grief to their last resting place.

Capt. Reynolds always took an active part and great interest in military affairs. While a resident of Virginia City, Nev., he organized the Washington Guards and was chosen captain. He also served as captain of the Union Guards, of Butte, which was one of the well-known military companies of the state. At the organization of the First Regiment of Montana militia Capt. Reynolds was elected

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colonel at a regularly called election under the law which was fairly conducted at Helena, but through partisan politics he was unjustly deprived of the commission. In the vigor and enthusiasm of his early and maturer life Capt. Reynolds connected himself with a number of fraternal societies. He was prominent in Freemasonry in all its branches and gradations from the degree of entered apprentice at the foot of the mystic ladder, on up through the Royal Arch chapter, the commandery of Knights Templar, the Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the various stages of the Scottish Rite. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows, the Sons of St. George, the Foresters, the Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His remains were laid to rest under the beautiful and impressive ceremonial of the Masonic rites, which were witnessed by a vast concourse of his sorrowing friends and fellow citizens.

ROBERT L. PERKINS.—An unassuming yet unmistakably representative citizen of the thriving little city of Hamilton is Mr. Perkins, who is incumbent of the dual position of vice-president and manager of the Ravalli County Mercantile Company, which conducts one of the most important enterprises in this section of Montana. Mr. Perkins was born at White Oak Springs, Barbour county, Ala., on February 4, 1866, the sixth of the seven children of John and Sarah A. Perkins, the former of whom, now deceased, was born in Georgia, and the latter, who is yet living in Alabama. Mr. Perkins was graduated from the high school when seventeen and took a business course in order to reinforce himself for the practical duties of life. Coming to Montana in 1885, Mr. Perkins passed one year at Stevensville, and then went to Helena, where he completed a six-months course in a local business college and was then employed for six months in a clerical capacity in the Montana National Bank, in the capital city.

Returning to Stevensville, he engaged in the meat and produce business for four years, then, entering the employ of J. M. Johnson, of Hamilton, he remained in a clerical position for three years, at the expiration of which time he, with Thomas M. Doran, formed the firm of Perkins & Doran, and opened a grocery as the initial business enterprise, later a select stock of dry goods was added, and in 1899, Mr. Doran having withdrawn from the business, hardware was also added. Finding that the industry demanded greater facilities as it increased in scope and importance, on July 1, 1901, the Ravalli County Mercantile Company was duly incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000, fully paid in, and with this official corps: T. A. Chaffin, president; Frank E. Gage, secretary and treasurer, and Robert L. Perkins, vice-president and manager. The company's fine store is modern in equipment and secures a representative support throughout the country normally tributary to Hamilton, and the interested principals are men of prominence and recognized personal and business integrity.

In his political proclivities Mr. Perkins is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, holding to the Jeffersonian principles, and has never coincided with the views of Mr. Bryan as a representative of the Democracy. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Ionic Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., at Hamilton. On June 16, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Perkins to Miss Katie L. Doran, the daughter of Thomas M. and Annie (Summers) Doran, natives of Virginia and Missouri, and who are now prominent and popular residents of Ravalli county, where they have maintained their home for four years, and Mr. Doran was at one time associated with Mr. Perkins, as has been already noted. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have a most attractive residence of modern architectural design, and in its precincts obtains a generous and gracious hospitality, while the home circle is completed by their sturdy little son, John Doran, born on February 24, 1900.

JAMES T. POPHAM.—Born in the midst of the Civil war and its blight, Mr. Popham has nevertheless triumphed over early discouragements and made by his force of character and good business capacity a distinct place for himself among the progressive and serviceable men who have made Montana and are still expanding her greatness. Mr. Popham's life began on August 15, 1862, at Paris, Mo. His parents were J. W. and Mary E. (Smithey) Popham, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. They had five children, James being the second. He alternated between attendance at the public schools and diligent work on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, then working on the farm for three years afterwards and also acquiring a good knowledge of the blacksmith's trade.

When he was twenty-one years old, in 1883, he came to Montana and farmed for two years four miles north of Corvallis, then went to Missoula, where he followed blacksmithing for a year as a journeyman. He then removed to Florence, engaged in the same business for himself and was very successful. Two years later he moved to Corvallis and worked at his trade for two more years. During the next four or five years he was successively engaged in farming on Willow creek, conducting a livery business and blacksmith shop at Stevensville, blacksmithing at Hamilton and later for eighteen months for Marcus Daly. He then turned his attention to fruitgrowing and bought a twenty-acre fruit farm one-half mile south of Corvallis and began a successful and profitable industry in which he is still engaged.

In politics Mr. Popham is an ardent and active Republican, always taking a lively interest and a zealous part in the affairs of his party. He was married in August, 1890, at Corvallis, to Miss Sarah H. Wood, daughter of George and Hettie Wood, her father being one of the prominent farmers of the Bitter Root valley. Mr. and Mrs. Popham have an interesting family of five children, four of whom are living, David, Thomas, Ellen, Arthur, and all of whom are, like their parents, generally esteemed and admired. James, the fifth in order of birth, died on September 26, 1901, at the age of two years, six months and eight days.

CHARLES H. PERRINE.—All that stands for good citizenship is exemplified in the character and career of this representative stockgrower of Fergus county, which he has had the distinction of representing with marked ability in the lower house of the state legislature. He is a man of distinctive intellectual force and individuality and was born in Livingston county, N. Y., on September 21, 1855, a son of James B. and Elizabeth Perrine, natives respectively of New Jersey and New York, and both are now living and in good health. James B. Perrine is a successful farmer in New York state, and an influential man in his community, taking an active part in political affairs. He was an ardent Lincoln Republican, but in later years finds himself more in sympathy with the progressive element of the Democratic party. His seven children are all living, their names being: Cora E., Charles H., Mary A., Nettie L., Jessie S., Hattie H. and Charles H.

Charles H. Perrine attained manhood under the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm, and at the age of twelve years he began to contribute his boyish quota to the work of the farm, waxing strong in mental and physical vigor and thus laying the foundations for a sturdy and well balanced manhood, representative of that great desideratum, "mens sana in corpore sano." After attending the public schools he matriculated in the state normal school at Geneseo, N. Y., where he was graduated with the class of 1878. He then entered the University of Rochester and completed the freshman year in that institution. After having secured these excellent scholastic advantages, Mr. Perrine engaged in pedagogic work, teaching his first school when eighteen and following educational work in New York until 1881, when, as a young man of twenty-six years, he came to Montana and taught one year in the public schools of Marysville. By this time he had formed an adequate idea of the advantages offered legitimate industry in this state, and determined to turn his attention to farming and stockgrowing. Accordingly he came to Fergus county and located eight miles north of the postoffice of Ubet, where he engaged in raising cattle and sheep. In 1889 he organized the firm of Perrine, Green & White, which afterward became the Buffalo Creek Sheep Company. Mr. Perrine held the position of president of this company until January 15, 1901, when he sold out his interest. Since then he has been leading a less strenuous life though he is still interested in the raising of sheep and thoroughbred cattle to which he brings to bear a mature judgment and well directed energy.

The principles and policies of the Democratic party have in later years gained the endorsement of Mr. Perrine, and he has been an active worker in its cause. In 1896 he was elected to represent Fergus county in the state legislature, and in that body made a record which redounded to his credit and to that of the constituency. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. On June 20, 1881, Mr. Perrine was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe M. McClave, who was born in the city of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., a daughter of Michael H. and Eliza McClave, and a sister of Mrs. Burton C. White, of Fergus county. In the sketch of the life of Mr. White, appearing on another page of this work, will be found further reference to the parents of Mrs. Perrine. She and her husband are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent in the social life of the community. They have two children, Percy and Ruth.

GEORGE H. PEW.—The subject of this sketch, was born at Spencer, N. Y., October 3, 1861, a son of George W. and Mary (Dodge) Pew, people of standing and prominence wherever they have lived. The father is a graduate of Cornell University, and soon after leaving that institution he enlisted for service during the Civil war in a New York regiment, serving throughout the contest. On the conclusion of peace he engaged in farming near Ithaca, N. Y., until 1867, when he removed to Iowa and became a surveyor and school teacher.

George H. Pew was educated in the public schools of Iowa, and at the age of twenty he went to Grinnell for a year, and from there to Redfield, S. D., where he spent five years in extensive and profitable operations as a contractor and builder. The far west, however, held out attractive inducements to him, and in 1887 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., where he carried on for a year the same business engaged in at Redfield. His health failing he came to Montana, settling at Helena. In 1897 he removed to the ranch which he now occupies in Prickly Pear valley, and has since been engaged in farming and raising fine shorthorn cattle. He was married November 17, 1889, to Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Elijah Robinson, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Charles H., George Raymond, Edith, Mary E., Richard and Franklin.

Politically Mr. Pew is a Republican, but has not been very active in party work. He has lived a modest, useful life performing faithfully every duty of a good citizen, and exemplifying in public and private the best traits of American manhood, for all of which he is much esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.

SAMUEL C. PHILBRICK.—This excellent citizen, good farmer and generous friend and neighbor, was born in the state of Maine, county of Kennebec, February 2, 1853, the youngest of five children born to Jesse L. and Louisa J. Philbrick, also natives of Maine. The father's early years were devoted to school-teaching, merchandizing in various lines, and hotel keeping. But later in life he retired to a farm and thereafter followed the peaceful pursuit of the patriarchs. In all of his ventures he was successful, and with useful productiveness filled the measure of his days on earth, which ended in 1870. His widow survived him thirteen years, and died in 1883. They left five children as their survivors, namely: Robert C., William H., Helen L., Lavin C. and Samuel C. The latter was sent to the public schools of the district as there was opportunity, and finished his education at a good commercial college. His scholastic energies were, however, interrupted by the requirements of the farm, on which he was obliged to work when he was twelve years old. He did his part with cheerfulness and zeal until he was twenty-three, when he sought to satisfy a longing for something different from the life he was accustomed to, and gratify a feeling of independence which impelled him to make his own way in the world. He left the home of his childhood for the wilds of the distant west, locating at Benson's Landing on the Yellowstone river, now Livingston, in Park county, Mont. There he began operations as a hotel keeper, at the same time conducting a ferry across the river. He was thus engaged for two years. Then he rented the property and went to the Black Hills, which had just vaulted into fame as a mineral region of untold possibilities. Here he began mining for wages, and after two years at that labor he passed five years in running quartz mills. He then returned to Benson's Landing, disposed of his interests and removed to the National Park, where he opened a restaurant, bakery and produce business, in which he continued for a year and a half, achieving moderate success by hard work, constant attention to business and the most economical management all around. From there he removed to Helena and for a year conducted a general produce business. But not succeeding as he desired, he went into the Sweet Grass hills and engaged in prospecting. Tiring of this, because of its small returns, he left that part of the state and in 1888 located on his present ranch of 960 acres, twenty-two miles east of Belt, and has since given his whole attention to its needs and possibilities. About one-third of his land is under cultivation and doing well, producing good crops of oats and providing abundantly in the way of grain, hay and pasturage for the cattle and horses he raises in large numbers. He is also gradually increasing the acreage for general farming, and secures good results in better and larger crops. He follows the political faith of his father before him and supports the Republican ticket, but is not an active partisan or a seeker after office or station of any kind. His farm and the needs of his neighborhood, in which he takes an intelligent interest, give him plenty to do, and he shirks no duty in connection therewith, being constantly occupied.

JOHN G. PICKERING, of Canton, Broadwater county, is one of the Montana pioneers of 1866 who have won success and personal prominence in the state. His journey to Montana and his life in the new commonwealth would make an interesting chapter in an extended history of the state. He was born in a small town in New Hampshire on July 22, 1831, a son of Thomas Pickering, a native of New Hampshire, and Lydia W. (Ham) Pickering, a native of Kittery, York county, Me. "In the list of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, N. H., who, in 1640, made a grant of forty acres for glebe land for the use of the ministry, is the name of John Pickering, who, in himself and his descendants was to play a conspicuous part in civil, military and ecclesiastical matters. He appears in Portsmouth as early as 1635, perhaps as early as 1630. He came from Massachusetts and was probably one of the early settlers of Cambridge. He was of English birth, a man of great wealth and business capacities. He was an old man at his death in 1669. His sons, John, of Portsmouth, and Thomas, of Newington, were molding forces of society, and the family has ever been prominent in the state."—[W. A. Fergusson's History of Carroll county, N. H.]

John G. Pickering received his education in the public schools of New Hampshire, and in 1849 went to sea. Touching on one of his voyages at Mobile, Ala., he found the wild ducks so plentiful that he quit the ship and engaged in shooting them for profit and found the business very renumerative, and the second winter he engaged in it he cleared over $1,000. In 1852 he inherited the old homestead and returned to New Hampshire.

In 1853 he married Miss Hannah Goodwin, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Hampshire, where it has ever been prominent, furnishing legislators, governors and other public men in its various generations. The original American ancestor of the name was of English stock. On September 19, 1853, Mr. Pickering removed to Albany, Green county, Wis., and engaged in farming and fruit growing.

On January 3, 1864, he enlisted as a musician in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, joined Gen. Sherman in his historic march to the sea and continued in service until the surrender of Gen. Johnston in Raleigh, N. C., where he was one of the hospital corps employed in gathering wounded soldiers from the battlefield. After this they marched to Washington, D. C., from whence they went to Parkersburg, W. Va., and went by steamer to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Pickering was discharged on July 12, 1865.

He then resumed farming in Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1865 returned to Louisville and purchased mules which he brought to Wisconsin and on April 15, 1866, he began the journey to Montana.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pickering: Annie, now Mrs. Kline, residing at White Sulphur Springs; Frank G., located in Carbon county, Mont.; Lola, now Mrs. William Christmas, also of Carbon county; Ida, now Mrs. Benjamin Halford, living in Butte, and Carrie, now Mrs. Halford, living in Boulder, Mont. Mr. Pickering has been a county commissioner and a school trustee for twenty years, while fraternally he is a Freemason.

FRANK G. PICKERING.—This representative farmer and horticulturist of Carbon county is a native of Green county, Wis., where he was born June 2, 1856. His father is John G. Pickering, of Broadwater county, Mont., of whom extended mention is made upon this page.

Mr. Pickering was reared in Wisconsin and attended her public schools until he was fourteen years old. Then, in 1871, he accompanied the rest of the family to Montana to join his father, who had come to the territory some time before. He remained at home until the spring of 1885, when he took up his residence in the White Sulphur Springs district, and engaged in ranching and stockraising on his own account, also running a sawmill. In these various enterprises he was successful, and continued them until the spring of 1897, when he sold out and removed to his present location, half way between Joliet and Silesia, where he has a fine farm, all under irrigation and brought, by his industry and skill, to a high state of cultivation. A special feature of Mr. Pickering's establishment is a fine and vigorous orchard of some 1,800 fruit trees, consisting mainly of apples, plums and cherries. These are just coming into prime bearing order and are very promising. He also has a large acreage in small fruits, and is hopeful of making fruit-growing one of the leading enterprises among the farmers of his section. He raises excellent crops of alfalfa, grain and other farm products, finding his land adapted to almost every variety of agricultural fruitfulness that the climate allows.

In fraternal relations Mr. Pickering is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a genial and companionable gentleman, as well as a progressive and enterprising farmer and a useful and public-spirited citizen.

JOHN PILGERAM, a prosperous rancher and farmer of Cascade county, came to Montana in 1868. His birth was at Nassau, Germany, on December 7, 1852. His parents were John and Kate (Scartt) Pilgeram, also natives of Nassau. Here the father was a farmer, a grocer and had a saloon. His wife was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Scartt, natives of Richwine, Germany. Her mother died at the age of twenty-eight, and her father at the age of seventy-five, at Talheim, Germany, and she herself died at the age of twenty-one. John Pilgeram re-married with Kate Lahnstein, daughter of Joseph and Lizzie Lahnstein, of Nassau, Germany. Her father died at the age of fifty-six, his wife at seventy-six, and she is still living at Nassau.

John Pilgeram early began to assist his father on the farm, attending diligently the public schools in early life, and in 1868 came to the United States and, having landed at New York, pushed on immediately to Montana, locating first at Helena, where he hauled wood and stone from Kessler's brickyard for the construction of the court house with his own team, and also worked on other prominent edifices. In 1871 he removed to East Helena, for two years working in the smelter, and in 1873 removed to Great Falls, where for five years his services were engaged at the Silver smelter. In 1878 he went from Great Falls to Boston coulee and took up 160 acres of homestead and the same amount of desert land, and devoted himself to farming. He cultivates thirty-six acres and utilizes the rest for pasturage. On December 9, 1878, at Nassau, Germany, Mr. Pilgeram married Miss Katie Habel, daughter of Anton and Katherine Habel, natives of Nassau. Her mother died in 1898 at the age of eighty-three and her father passed away in 1892, at the age of seventy-nine, both dying at Nassau. Their eleven children are: Anna, Emma and William, all deceased, and Rosie, Katie, Mary, John, Tony, Flora, Frank and Joseph. Mr. Pilgeram and his family are very much in evidence in social circles and are highly esteemed by their associates.

PETER C. PILGERAM, one of the prosperous sheepmen of Cascade county, came to Montana in 1886. He was born at Nassau, Germany, on November 23, 1862, the son of John and Katie (Lahnstein) Pilgrim, both natives of Nassau, where the father was engaged in farming and in the saloon and grocery business. He died in 1891, and the mother, born in 1839, is now living in Germany. Mrs. Pilgeram was the daughter of Joseph and Lizzie Lahnstein, of Nassau. Joseph Lahnstein lived over half a century and his wife attained the age of seventy-six. Until he reached the age of fourteen years Peter C. Pilgeram was in the paternal home at Nassau, receiving tuition in the public schools. He then attended college until 1880, and later assisted in his father's store and on the farm. Landing in New York in the fall of 1884 he visited friends in that city for a month and then came to Columbus, Ohio, and was employed for eight months in the brewery of Born & Co. Following this he was for fourteen months engaged with the Great Western Marble Works at Cincinnati. In 1886 he came to Helena, Mont. His first business in this state was hotel keeping, and, after some experience in it, in the spring of 1888 he began conducting the Commercial Hotel at Great Falls, whither he removed from Helena.

About this time Mr. Pilgeram took up a preemption claim at Boston coulee and began his prosperous career in stockraising. In 1889 he took up a tree claim, in 1890, a homestead claim, in 1894 a desert claim, and his wife took a desert claim in 1898. The total amount of their holdings now is 900 acres of excellent stock-grazing and agricultural land. Between 1890 and 1898 he confined his attention mainly to cattle, and then engaged in sheepraising, in which he has been successful, having a band of 2,200 and keeping enough horses and cattle for his own use. Since he came to Montana he has been quite prosperous, valuing his property at over $16,000. On September 25, 1888, Mr. Pilgeram married Miss Matilda Weigand, daughter of Albert and Lizzie Weigand, natives of Fulda, Germany. Her father, a farmer, died at Essen, Germany, at the age of fifty-six, and in 1886 her mother came to the ranch of her son-in-law, in Montana, where she died in 1892 at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Pilgeram have had six children, of whom one, Alma, is dead and the others are William, Emma, Jennie, Lizzie and John.

WILLIAM PILGERAM is one of the industrious ranchmen of Cascade county, now residing on a ranch near Evans. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on December 31, 1868, the son of John and Katie (Lahnstein) Pilgeram, both natives of Nassau, where the father was engaged in farming and the grocery and saloon business. He died in 1891. The mother of Mr. Pilgeram was the daughter of Joseph and Lizzie Lahnstein, born at Nassau. The father lived to be over fifty, and the mother attained seventy-six years. Until he was fourteen William Pilgeram attended the Nassau schools and then learned the baker's trade, which he followed until 1886, when he returned home and assisted his crippled father until April 5, 1888, when he sailed for New York on the steamer Westerland of the Red Star line, and at once came to Helena, Mont.

Three weeks after his arrival he pre-empted 160 acres of land near Great Falls and began to raise cattle and horses, starting with twenty-four head of cattle and four horses and placing fifteen acres of his land under cultivation. On December 16, 1893, he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he profitably cultivated forty until December, 1899, when he sold his homestead for $1,150 and thirty head of cattle for $600. He then purchased forty acres of railroad land in the Black Butte district and took 160 acres as a desert claim, in addition to which his wife took eighty acres. Of the railroad land he cultivates twelve acres, and this is now his home. Mr. Pilgeram considers that he has been very successful since coming to Montana. He now has 200 acres of land improved, twenty-five head of cattle and seven horses. He also has 240 acres upon which he will soon prove up. On December 2, 1892, Mr. Pilgeram was married to Mrs. Margaret Steele, widow of Jacob Steele, of Nassau, Germany, who died at the age of thirty-one in 1891. They had one child, Anna Steele. Mr. and Mrs. Pilgeram have two children, William and Flora. Mrs. Pilgeram manifests the best form of the proverbial hospitality of the German nation and is a lady of kind heart and like her husband possesses many admirable traits of character.

THOMAS THEODORE PRATHER.—One of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county and one of the honored pioneers is Thomas T. Prather and he has attained a due quota of success through his own efforts, being held in the highest estimation as a man among men. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on December 21, 1843, the son of Ennis and Melva J. (Judd) Prather, both of them born in Clermont county, the families having been among the pioneers of Ohio. His parents dying of typhoid fever when he was an infant of ten months, he was cared for by relatives in Ohio, receiving a common-school education until he was sixteen years old, when, in the spring of 1859, he accompanied his uncle on the overland trip to Douglas county, Ore. In January, 1862, at Canyonville, Ore., he enlisted in Company C, First Oregon Calvary, under Col. Moray, and after the first winter in camp in Jackson county, they went in the spring to Klamath county, where he assisted in building Fort Klamath, and passing the summer in scouting duty, having little trouble with the Indians and serving in that section of the state until January, 1865, when he was sent to Vancouver, Wash., where he received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Prather then returned to Douglas county, Ore., where he devoted his attention to agriculture for one year, then engaging in the cattle business, driving to Grant county, Ore., and continuing in this line for a year, when he sold out and returned to Ohio for eighteen months, after which he again came to Canyonville, Ore., and resumed his operations in cattle, driving his stock through to Washington territory, where he sold them in the fall and returned to Canyonville, where he secured another herd of cattle, which he drove to the northeastern part of California and sold. Returning to Oregon, he made a venture in an entirely new line, that of manufacturing buckskin gloves and taking 3,000 pairs to White Pine, Nev. The venture was far from successful, as he "went broke." Returning to Oregon, he again resumed the cattle business, was successful in his operations, and recouped his financial losses. In 1872 he made a permanent location in Grant county, Ore., where he was successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses for full ten years. In 1882 Mr. Prather started for Bozeman, Mont., and purchased land on the Yellowstone river, seven miles above Big Timber, where he has since resided, having a finely improved ranch of 1,600 acres. He first brought a drove of horses from Oregon, and in December, 1882, purchased a band of sheep, and continued to raise this line of stock until 1900, having at times as high as 5,000 head. He was not successful with horses, and eventually abandoned this branch, devoting his attention to cattle and sheep, in which he has been successful, wintering more than 400 head of cattle in the winter of 1900-1901. He has given special attention to Hereford cattle, and has done much to improve the grade of the stock of this section.

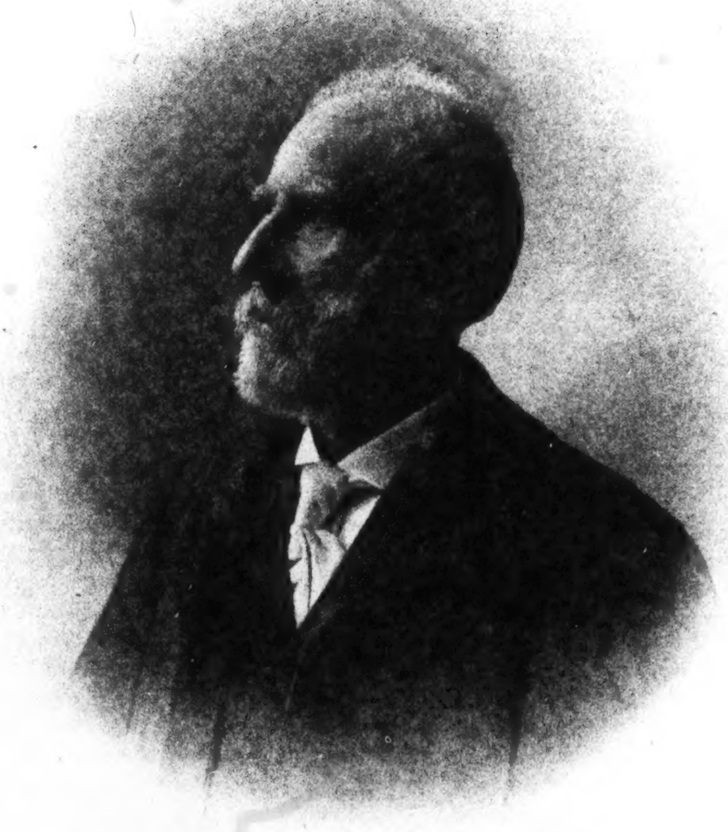
About 200 acres of his ranch is under effective irrigation, producing large quantities of alfalfa and timothy, putting up an average of 500 tons. In 1898 Mr. Prather erected an elegant residence of modern architectural design, and it is one of the most attractive ranch homes in the county. Mr. Prather gives his support to the Republican party, and has served for a number of years as school trustee, but having no predilection for official preferment. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and is regarded as one of the representative men of Sweet Grass county. On February 22, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Prather to Miss Lucinda Jane Merriman, of Jackson county, Ore., the daughter of William H. and Artimesia (Riddle) Merriman, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Prather being a native of Scotland. They have two children: Kate, wife of A. J. Bryant, of Big Timber, and William Thomas, who has practical charge of the home ranch.

JOHN L. PRICE.—A young lawyer of fine natural oratorical ability which has been carefully cultivated under the direction of a master of the art, and being also of industriously studious and reflective habits, John L. Price, of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., has before him a promising future in the profession he has chosen as his life work, and a career in public affairs if he should decide to enter that field. He is a native of Janesville, Ill., where he was born July 9, 1878, the son of Joseph and Susan (Wall) Price, of the same nativity. His paternal ancestors were residents of Pennsylvania for many generations, and from that state his grandfather removed with his family to Coles county, Ill., where he engaged in farming. His son, the father of our subject, always resided in his native town of Janesville, and was there a prosperous farmer and a leading man in the community, serving his people for many years as a justice of the peace and in a number of other county offices. He was highly respected and had the confidence of everybody who knew him. His death, which occurred on March 30, 1901, was universally regretted. John L. was the fourth child of the family. He was educated for the bar and no effort was spared to properly equip him for his profession. After finishing the course of instruction in the public schools of Janesville, he took a preparatory course at the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, and following that was privately tutored by Prof. R. B. Barr, A. M. Later he took a two-years course in the law department of the University of Michigan, and concluded his professional training at the Northern Indiana Law College at Valparaiso, being graduated in the year 1900. He practiced for a short time in Illinois, but in June, 1901, came to Montana, locating at Red Lodge, where he has been successfully engaged in practicing ever since. Throughout his school experience Mr. Price was an industrious student, and always finished near if not at the top of his classes. In addition to his academic and professional courses, he pursued a special course in oratory under Prof. Trueblood of Michigan University, and made such progress in the art that he has been in demand as a speaker on public occasions wherever he has lived long enough to become acquainted with the people. He delivered the oration of the day on September 2, 1901, on the occasion of the annual labor celebration, and his speech was not only highly spoken of by the leading citizens, but was copied verbatim in a number of the papers of the state and favorably commented on by all, which at once gave him standing as an orator throughout the commonwealth. Mr. Price is one of the young men who do not think their days of study are over as soon as they leave school; on the contrary he is, if possible, more studious and diligent than ever, giving himself up almost wholly to his professional duties and the severe lines of mental work which they involve. He takes an abiding and intelligent interest in the affairs of Montana, although he is comparatively a new arrival in the state, and is especially active in behalf of every good enterprise for the advancement of the county in which he has cast his lot. In 1897, during the intervals between his sessions at the law colleges, he was a student in the office of Hon. A. L. Chezen, one of the legal lights of central Illinois. In the state of his adoption he is rising rapidly in his profession, having a constantly expanding practice and winning his way steadily in the respect and regard of his professional brethren. In political relations he is an active Republican, and always deeply interested in the welfare of his party. His father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and saw active service at Perryville, Murfreesborough, and a number of other places where hard battles were fought. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to his former home in Illinois. Young Mr. Price, our subject, enjoys an extensive acquaintance throughout Carbon county, and has the high respect and cordial esteem of all classes of the people.

JOHN D. RICHARDS.—Even the briefest resume of the life of this honored citizen can not fail of interest, for it has been replete in interesting experiences, and his career has been one typical of the deepest loyalty and the inflexible integrity which ever commands respect and high appreciation. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction in the United States naval service, and this alone should entitle him to honorable mention in this work, for the survivors of that conflict are now notable for their scarcity, while in all the relations of life he has been true to himself and his honest convictions. Mr. Richards, now one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, and familiarly known as "Dick" Richards, is a native of West Point, N. Y., born on August 15, 1826, the son of Benjamin M. and Anne (Comfort) Richards. His father was born in Canada of Cornish lineage, and came to the United States in his early youth, becoming an able civil engineer, to which profession he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1839. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of a Hollander who came to America as a Hessian soldier during the Revolution, but deserted from the British army and joined the patriot forces, with which he served until the close of the war, and then he located in Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Richards attained the remarkable age of 104 years.

John D. Richards secured his educational discipline in the public schols, and on July 29, 1842, in Philadelphia, he enlisted in the United States navy, and was in continuous service until November, 1848, both on the United States frigate "Cyane" and on others. His first cruise was through the Carribean sea, thence around Cape Horn to Honolulu, and thence to San Francisco, San Diego and Monterey, Cal., then a part of Mexico. At Monterey his ship was added to the fleet under Admiral Sloat and assigned to duty in the Mexican war, throughout which conflict Mr. Richards was thus in active service, for which the federal government now accords him a pension. He participated in the ceremony of raising the American flag over California at Monterey, on July 7, 1846, and also at the semi-centennial of that historic event, held in Monterey, in July, 1896, where he and three other survivors were present, being shown distinctive honors and standing forth as the most picturesque figures in the incidental ceremonials. In November, 1848, Mr. Richards received an honorable discharge from the navy at San Francisco. Soon thereafter was inaugurated in California the ever memorable gold excitement of 1849, and Mr. Richards was on the spot and participated in the thrilling and tumultuous life of that epoch, making and losing several fortunes, and having a varied and interesting experience.

As of the Mexican war, so it is true of the argonauts of 1849 that there are few now left to tell the tale, and history may gain much by recording the reminiscences of the survivors. In 1858 Mr. Richards went to British Columbia, and engaged in prospecting in that section and in what are now the coast states of the northwest until 1866, when he came to Montana, and thus gained title to being one of the pioneers of this state, where he has ever since maintained his home. He was engaged in prospecting and mining in the early days, when Montana was on the very frontier of civilization,



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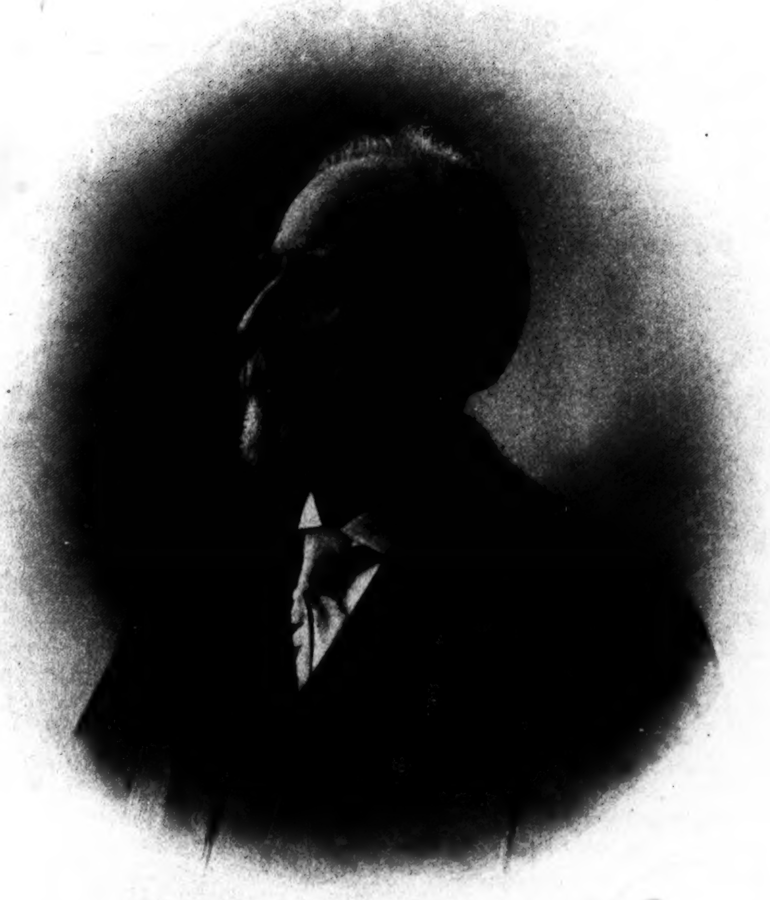
John D Richards

more studious and diligent than ever, giving himself up almost wholly to his professional duties and the severe lines of mental work which they involve. He takes an abiding and intelligent interest in the affairs of Montana, although he is comparatively a new arrival in the state, and is especially active in behalf of every good enterprise for the advancement of the county in which he has cast his lot. In 1897, during the intervals between his sessions at the law colleges, he was a student in the office of Hon. A. L. Chezen, one of the legal lights of central Illinois. In the state of his adoption he is rising rapidly in his profession, having a constantly expanding practice and winning his way steadily in the respect and regard of his professional brethren. In political relations he is an active Republican, and always deeply interested in the welfare of his party. His father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and saw active service at Perryville, Murfreesborough, and a number of other places where hard battles were fought. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to his former home in Illinois. Young Mr. Price, our subject, enjoys an extensive acquaintance throughout Carbon county, and has the high respect and cordial esteem of all classes of the people.

JOHN D. RICHARDS.—Even the briefest resume of the life of this honored citizen can not fail of interest, for it has been replete in interesting experiences, and his career has been one typical of the deepest loyalty and the inflexible integrity which ever commands respect and high appreciation. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction in the United States naval service, and this alone should entitle him to honorable mention in this work, for the survivors of that conflict are now notable for their scarcity, while in all the relations of life he has been true to himself and his honest convictions. Mr. Richards, now one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Missoula county, and familiarly known as "Dick" Richards, is a native of West Point, N. Y., born on August 15, 1826, the son of Benjamin M. and Anne (Comfort) Richards. His father was born in Canada of Cornish lineage, and came to the United States in his early youth, becoming an able civil engineer, to which profession he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1839. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of a Hollander who came to America as a Hessian soldier during the Revolution, but deserted from the British army and joined the patriot forces, with which he served until the close of the war, and then he located in Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Richards attained the remarkable age of 104 years.

John D. Richards secured his educational discipline in the public schols, and on July 29, 1842, in Philadelphia, he enlisted in the United States navy, and was in continuous service until November, 1848, both on the United States frigate "Cyane" and on others. His first cruise was through the Carribean sea, thence around Cape Horn to Honolulu, and thence to San Francisco, San Diego and Monterey, Cal., then a part of Mexico. At Monterey his ship was added to the fleet under Admiral Slcat and assigned to duty in the Mexican war, throughout which conflict Mr. Richards was thus in active service, for which the federal government now accords him a pension. He participated in the ceremony of raising the American flag over California at Monterey, on July 7, 1846, and also at the semi-centennial of that historic event, held in Monterey, in July, 1896, where he and three other survivors were present, being shown distinctive honors and standing forth as the most picturesque figures in the incidental ceremonials. In November, 1848, Mr. Richards received an honorable discharge from the navy at San Francisco. Soon thereafter was inaugurated in California the ever memorable gold excitement of 1849, and Mr. Richards was on the spot and participated in the thrilling and tumultuous life of that epoch, making and losing several fortunes, and having a varied and interesting experience.

As of the Mexican war, so it is true of the argonauts of 1849 that there are few now left to tell the tale, and history may gain much by recording the reminiscences of the survivors. In 1858 Mr. Richards went to British Columbia, and engaged in prospecting in that section and in what are now the coast states of the northwest until 1866, when he came to Montana, and thus gained title to being one of the pioneers of this state, where he has ever since maintained his home. He was engaged in prospecting and mining in the early days, when Montana was on the very frontier of civilization.



Eng by Henry Taylor & Chicago

John D Richards

and with this industry he has since been identified, owning now several promising prospects and having been the discoverer of the mines near Clinton, Missoula county. In 1882 Mr. Richards located on the ranch of 310 acres on the beautiful Camas prairie, three miles southeast of Potomac, which he recently sold to John Beaton. Here he made excellent improvements, devoting his ranch to general agriculture and also raising livestock of excellent grade. No man is held in higher esteem, and he is honored as a veteran and a pioneer. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and he retains membership in the California Veterans' Association. In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richards to Miss Mary P. Monteray, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, the daughter of Paul and Mathilde (LeBris) Monteray, both coming of distinguished Franch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have no children, but their pleasant home is an hospitable rendezvous for their large circle of friends.

CHARLES J. PRUETT, one of the most successful pioneer miners of Montana, is at present a resident of Whitehall, Jefferson county. He was born in Hancock county, Ill., on April 13, 1861, a son of Nicholas and Ingaben (Smith) Pruett. His father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of West Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Constant Pruett, who had moved to Schuyler county, Ill., in 1840, there engaging in farming. Nicholas Pruett learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and removed to Colchester, McDonough county, Ill., and after a year went to Schuyler county, purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued for years, making two trips to Montana, however, during this time, the first being in 1863, when he came overland to Alder gulch, where the first sensational gold strike had been made. Here he engaged in ranching, but after eighteen months returned to Illinois. The second journey to Montana was made in 1870, and again for a short period he followed ranching, and again he went back to Illinois where he remained until 1881. Returning to Montana he made this state his home until his death in 1888.

Charles J. Pruett passed his early days in Schuyler county and here he received his education in the public schools. At the age of thirteen he removed to Charleston, Iowa, where he remained four years engaged in farming. His next location was in Kansas, where he remained two and a half years, when he came to Montana, locating at Sheridan in September, 1881. He remained there over winter and then removed to Boulder river and engaged in ranching. But in 1893 he sold out his stock, and in 1894 disposed of the ranch. Mr. Pruett then turned his undivided attention to mining which he has since followed with eminent success. He located the rich mine, "Mayflower," in Madison county, and associating himself with two partners in Butte, they worked the property from 1895 until 1896 and sold it to William A. Clark, for $150,000, who is still operating it.

Up to the time Mr. Pruett located the "Mayflower," he had spent many years in almost unremunerative prospecting, but since that time several million dollars worth of ore has been taken from that mine.

In November, 1896, Mr. Pruett was married to Miss Annie E. Bray, a native of Missouri, who came to Montana at the age of three years. They have one child, Ira E.

From 1896 Mr. Pruett has passed his time prospecting with varying success and has also invested in real estate, among other properties, purchasing the Whitehall hotel. He is a man of strong force of character and of indefatigable will power and energy, a representative and typical miner. Throughout the state, as well as in the community in which he resides, he is highly respected.

MRS. ALICE J. PROUETT.—In a work of enduring value, purporting to contain the story of the trials and triumphs of the progressive men of a commonwealth, the sturdy, heroic and self-reliant women who have borne the part of men in the combat, must of necessity have full and honorable mention. Among them none is more worthy of mention than Mrs. Alice J. Prouett, of Fergus county. She is a native of Lafayette county, Wis., where her life began November 28, 1852. Her parents were William and Mary H. Edge, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. They came to America in early life and located in Wisconsin, where the father was a successful farmer and stockraiser, an ardent and influential Democrat and a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the mother being a

Catholic. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Prouette was the fifth. The mother's death occurred July 16, 1875, and the father's January 7, 1881.

Mrs. Prouett received such preliminary education as the common schools of her neighborhood were able to furnish. Her chief source of mental development, however, has been her active and varied life, and her continuously vigorous contact with the world. At the age of nineteen she was married to William Dickson, who was born in her native county, the son of parents who had come there from Indiana. Their early married life was devoted to merchandising, and the later years to farming. By Mr. Dickson's early death his widow was left with three children, William S., Mary N. and Pearl E.

On January 25, 1883, our subject contracted a second marriage, on this occasion with John Oats, a native of England, who emigrated to California in 1863, and followed mining as an occupation. He built the Masculine tunnel at Marysville, Mont., the work occupying two years. On account of failing health he retired from active work, and died January 27, 1890. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and in fraternal relations a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

For the third time this good woman became a bride on the 10th day of August, 1891, her third husband being Frank Prouett, who was born in Iowa, the son of a prosperous blacksmith who had been a gallant drummer-boy in the Civil war, and was during his mature life a stanch Republican. His mother was also a native of Iowa. Both were members of the Methodist church. The father died in 1868, and the mother, who was the second white woman to reside in the Judith valley, in 1897.

In 1885 Mrs. Oats, now Prouett, took up ranching in a business on her own account and has continued to follow it ever since. Her tract of land now comprises 1,400 acres, and yields abundant harvests of hay and all kinds of grain. She has 480 acres under cultivation, and in addition to her farming, she raises large numbers of fine cattle. It is but just to say that her ranch is managed with the utmost skill and made as profitable as any of equal productiveness. She is a resolute, resourceful and energetic woman, widely known and highly esteemed for her sterling qualities of head and heart. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Prouett is a Republican in politics and in fraternal circles a Knight of Pythias. He is largely engaged in freighting, and finds the business profitable and agreeable. He is a man of excellent qualifications for his work, and exhibits the elements of good citizenship.

JOSEPH C. PUTMAN.—The life of Mr. Putman began on January 22, 1855, at Dearborn, Mich. He is the eldest child of Garret C. and Lydia A. (Pardee) Putman, both natives of New York, who removed to Michigan in their early married life. Mr. Putman attended the public schools of his native town until he reached the age of thirteen, and from that time until he was twenty he was under treatment for his eyes. In 1875 he came to Montana and located on a ranch three miles south of Corvallis, where he remained with his uncle until he died in 1882. He was the administrator of the estate and as soon as he had closed these duties, in 1885, he removed to his own ranch a mile and a half west of Hamilton, where he has since been living. In the fall of 1883 his brother, Horace M. Putman, who was born at Dearborn, Mich., on June 9, 1859, joined him in Montana, took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres adjoining the ranch and entered into partnership with him. They have since been working together, doing a general ranching business, raising horses and cattle. Their 320 acres are well located, highly improved and skillfully cultivated, rewarding their labors with abundant products of superior quality. The Putman brothers are independent voters with Democratic leanings, and take an earnest and intelligent interest in local affairs. Each has been clerk of the school district, thus has contributed essentially to the advancement of education. They are citizens of a high type and are universally esteemed and appreciated. Montana numbers not on her roll of useful and progressive men any who are more entitled to a high regard than these two brothers.

A. C. QUAINTANCE.—We here present a strikingly accurate picture of the struggles of early pioneers in ranching in Montana in the story of one of the most successful of them, A. C. Quaintance, of Boulder valley, Jefferson county, who is also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity.

He is the son of Jesse Quaintance, born in Crawford county, Ohio, on March 23, 1838. At the age of twenty-five years the allurements of the great west became too strong to resist, and in the fall of 1863 he removed to Colorado. His first business venture in that new and partially explored country shows the condition of the land and its modes of transportation, for it was dealing in feed. In the year he was here he acquired much experience in western methods, but less financial emolument. He next went to Omaha with a freighting outfit. Then again he came west, peddling along the road, going first to Denver, thence to Salt Lake City and on to Virginia City, Nev.

In the fall of 1866 he was in Last Chance gulch, and from here journeyed to Boulder valley, where his pilgrimage came to a close. He had acquired some money during his "tour of the continent" and had saved it. In company with Olaf Nelson he purchased some land and they began ranch life together. For a brief period there was promise of a good crop. Then came the grasshoppers, and after they had passed by nothing lay before the young farmers but barren fields. Their crop had been harvested and eaten and nothing was left to them but the land. Yes, there was something more, for Mr. Quaintance owed $1,300 to his partner. He had four wagons, these he traded for cattle, drove them to Boulder, sold them, paid his debts and had something left. In the spring of 1868 he formed a partnership with "Two Dot" Wilson. Purchasing a dry goods outfit they started for Salt Lake City, expecting to trade the goods for cattle, but at Francklyn, Utah, they encountered hard luck. However, they traded some of the goods for sheep, but the outlook was bad and although "Two Dot" had considerable money he relinquished the enterprise. But Mr. Quaintance did not give up. The harder the blows of adversity the more he exerted himself, for he was then in the prime of life. He says: "I soon organized a sale, a cross between an auction and a fakir's sale, and offered my goods at so much, taking sheep in payment. Within two hours my entire stock was sold, I simply taking the names of purchasers or exchangers as I delivered the goods. All were honest and brought me the stipulated number of sheep with the exception of one man, Chadwick, who owed me twenty-five sheep." After an altercation it was agreed to leave the matter to a board of arbitration. The arbitrators decided in favor of Mr. Quaintance, who, in return for their just action, presented one of them with a new pair of boots. He now had 500 sheep and started with them for Cash valley. It became necessary to pack the sheep across the swollen mountain rivers and the whole journey was a most laborious one, so much so that at Bear Lake valley he offered the entire band of 500 sheep at fifty cents a head and found no buyers. After many wearying vicissitudes he reached Bannack, Mont., where he sold 300 sheep for $5 a head. The remaining 200 he disposed of in Boulder and re-commenced farming, adding stockraising to this enterprise.

By 1875 he had become the owner of a large herd of cattle, which that fall he moved to Musselshell creek, where he continued grazing cattle for nine years and yearly growing wealthier. During this period he also engaged in butchering, freighting and dealing in real estate. He purchased the Boulder Hot Springs, built a convenient hotel and greatly improved the place. He now owns valuable properties in various parts of Montana, particularly in Helena, Boulder and Basin. In 1871 Mr. Quaintance was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Tindell, a native of Illinois. They had two children: William, who died when eight years old, and Gussie, now Mrs. Dickson, residing in Helena. Mrs. Quaintance died in 1875, and in the spring of 1879 Mr. Quaintance married Miss Alice Tindell, a near relative of his first wife. They have four children, Roy, Bessie, A. C. and William McKinley, named after the late president of the United States. The story of Mr. Quaintance's life tells of success won against great odds and apparently insurmountable obstacles. It is the story of pluck, energy and of superior business ability. He commands the respect of all who know him, and they are many throughout the state in which he has won his way to wealth and social prominence.

JACOB L. RAPSTAD is one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Montana, and the advancement he has made shows what is possible of accomplishment in this state on the part of one who has the energy to take advantage of the opportunities presented. He is a man of sterling integrity and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Rapstad is a native of Stavanger, Norway, where he was born on March 11, 1860, being one of the nine children of Larace and Anna (Torson) Rapstad, who passed their entire lives in Norway, where the father has followed the vocation of farming.

Jacob L. Rapstad received his education in the public schools and assisted in the cultivation of the old homestead until 1883, when he immigrated to America, landed in New York and went to Lake Park, Becker county, Minn., where he remained a short time, and later located in Norman county, where he remained two and one-half years. In March, 1886, he came to Montana and first engaged in sheep herding. At the expiration of fifteen months he had accumulated sufficient funds to buy a band of sheep, and he thereafter devoted his attention to raising this line of stock. After two years in various localities he finally purchased nearly 3,000 acres of land on Big Timber creek, which he sold in 1896 and then purchased his present place, which was known as the Dunham ranch, now called Viking Springs stock ranch, the same being located about two and a half miles from the city of Big Timber. The tract comprises 1,000 acres, while he leases a section of school land, the entire tract being in one body. He is now putting in three miles of irrigating ditch from Big Timber creek, which when completed will carry 1,600 inches of water; 600 inches to be used by others, the remainder will supply sufficient water for Mr. Rapstad's entire ranch, although he has two other ditches which are now utilized quite effectively. At one time Mr. Rapstad had 13,000 sheep, but at the present time has only 8,000. He has erected a fine modern residence on his ranch, with excellent stables and other necessary outbuildings, the place being one of the most valuable and attractive in the country.

In politics he supports the Republican party. In 1892 Mr. Rapstad visited his native land, going thither in December, and in January he was there united in marriage to Miss Anna Maulin, daughter of James Maulin, of Stavanger, Norway. They are the parents of five children: Lewis and Annie, twins: Agnes Bessie, Jennie Josephine, Amanda and Agnes, deceased.

GOMER REESE has been a resident of Montana since his boyhood, and can well recall the scenes and incidents which characterized life on the Montana frontier in the early 'sixties. His father was a pioneer and early settler of influence in Gallatin county, where he engaged in farming and stockgrowing, Reese creek having been named in his honor. Gomer Reese was born in Pittston, Pa., February 18, 1857, the son of John E. and Mary (Davis) Reese. John E. Reese was born in Wales, in June, 1818, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1856. In 1860 he started west, making the trip and coming to Montana by the way of Utah, arriving in Bannack, Mont., in the year 1863, accompanied by his family. That year he located in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City, then one of the greatest mining camps in the world, remaining until the following fall, when he located a farm on what is now Reese creek, fifteen miles north of the present city of Bozeman. He devoted his attention to general farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred March 21, 1900, having attained the partriarchal age of eighty-two years. He was a stationary engineer by profession, and to that and to coal mining he devoted his attention until locating his farm in Gallatin county. His wife was born in Wales April 20, 1811, and her death occurred at the old homestead in Gallatin county, November 15, 1898. They were both of sterling character and kindly nature, and none were held in deeper affection and esteem.

Gomer Reese was educated at private schools in Bozeman, and continued his studies until reaching the age of seventeen, but continued to assist in the work of the parental homestead until twenty-one. In 1878 he took up a claim of 160 acres, located on Reese creek, two miles distant from his father's ranch. He proved upon this property, sold the same in 1882 and went to South Dakota, where he purchased and operated a wheat farm until 1885, when he sold out and returned to Gallatin county. He then purchased a tract of 320 acres, on Reese creek, about fifteen miles north of Bozeman, his present postoffice address. Here Mr. Reese has one of the finest farms to be found in this beautiful, fertile and prolific valley, improvements being among the best of this section. His crops are chiefly wheat and hay, for which there is always a ready market, and the yield of wheat often reaches an average of fifty-eight bushels to the acre. He also raises live stock, but not extensively. Mr. Reese is thoroughly public-spirited, and ever ready to lend his influence to any undertaking or legitimate project which will further the material prosperity and advancement of this section. His political support is given to the Republican party, in whose cause he is an active worker. Fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and Bozeman Castle of the Order of American Yeomen.

John E Reese

On December 20, 1875, Mr. Reese was united in marriage in Gallatin county, to Miss Chloe M. Moore, who was born in Payson, Utah, November 9, 1859, the daughter of Amos B. Moore, at one time an extensive farmer and stockman of Gallatin county and a member of the territorial legislature of Montana, in 1875, as a representative of the Democracy. He is now a resident of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are the parents of six children: Evan W., born December 26, 1877; Ida A., December 8, 1879; Clara V., January 4, 1881; Pleasant, April 29, 1884; Percival E., October 10, 1887, and Vernie B., July 5, 1896.

THE AMERICAN BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, of Great Falls, was organized in March, 1895, and incorporated under the laws of Montana by E. A. Reichel, H. N. Grinwald and Joseph Horn. Work on the building was commenced immediately, and the large plant was completed and thoroughly equipped in December, 1895, and in 1896 the bottling plant was erected. The buildings and entire equipment now represent a total cost of $150,000, and everything is of modern design and up-to-date. The plant is located on a ten-acre plat of ground on Sun river, west side, Great Falls. The capacity is 150 barrels a day, and further additions are demanded for the increasing business. The officers are E. A. Reichel, president; W. F. Sengbush, vice-president, and H. W. Grunwaldt, secretary and treasurer. L. W. Larsen, an expert on brews, is the brewmaster. He is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and has traveled extensively throughout Europe. Soon after his arrival in the United States he received the degree of M. A. B., from the brewing association of Chicago.

President Edward A. Reichel was born in Sheboygan, Wis., on September 11, 1867. He resided in Milwaukee after he was six years of age and was educated in the public schools and the Spencerian Business College. In 1885, at the age of eighteen, he began traveling in the hardware line for Frankfurth, Harden & Co., and remained with them three years. Then he changed his base of operations, and went on the road for a tinware manufacturing house, Gender & Pascheke, in whose service he remained for six years and for whom he was manager for one year, having charge of the sales department, and becoming a stockholder. He sold out his interest in 1895, and came to Great Falls, Mont., as one of the promoters of the American Brewing and Malting Company, of which he was elected president in 1896, since retaining that responsible position. His father, William Reichel, born in Berlin, Germany, in 1813, and when nineteen years of age came to the United States, and was in the mines of California several years and also in the wholesale liquor business in San Francisco, with the firm of Taylor & Co. In 1870 he removed from San Francisco to Milwaukee, Wis., where he organized the lumber firm of Reichel, Schmidt & Co. He died in Milwaukee in August, 1873, and his wife, Augusta (Farrow) Reichel, a native of Alsace-Loraine, survives him and is still living in Milwaukee. A brother of Edward A. Reichel, William Reichel, is secretary of the Northwestern Lumberman's Association and the Devere & Schlaegel Lumber Company, of Milwaukee. Edward A. Reichel himself is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of sound business judgment and high integrity and is unmarried. He has won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

JAMES RAW.—This active and progressive ranchman, who has made his own way in the world, unassisted by fortune's favors or the help of friends, is a native of Highland, Wis., where his life began February 6, 1855. He was the third of ten children born to John and Catherine Raw, natives of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating first at Dubuque, Iowa, and later in Wisconsin. The father followed mining and farming for a livelihood there, but brought his family to Montana in May, 1882, and made his home at Helena. After some time spent at that city, he removed to the Philbrook neighborhood, in the Judith basin, and devoted his energies to ranching and stockraising, at which he was moderately successful. In politics he was a Republican, and in fraternal relations belonged to the Masonic order. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The death of the wife occurred July 23, 1885, and that of Mr. Raw April 7, 1899.

James Raw received only limited common school education, and remained at home, assisting in supporting the family until he was twenty-one. At that age he went to California, where he en-

engaged in quartz mining in 1879, and met with fair success. He then returned to his old home in Wisconsin, and there was occupied in farming and mining until May, 1882, when he once more turned his face toward the setting sun and came to Montana with his father and others of the family. They settled at Helena, and there James carried on brick manufacturing in partnership with Richard Lockey. This enterprise he quit at the end of the first season and in the fall of 1882 located his present ent homestead, to which he has added a desert claim, and by purchase he has now 480 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation, producing excellent crops of hay and grain, and supporting fine herds of cattle until 1899, when he disposed of the cattle and began sheepraising, in which he is still engaged. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active partisan. Mr. Raw was married January 1, 1889, to Miss Sarah J. Coker, a native of Iowa county, Wis., and daughter of John and Adelaide Coker, the former a native of England, and the latter of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Raw are the parents of twelve children, three of whom have died. Two of these were twins and died in infancy. A daughter Mabel, has later passed away. The living children are: Hugo, Richard and Walter, twins, Bertha L., Ada A., James, Sarah, Roy T. and May. In religious sentiment the family are Methodists. Mr. and Mrs. Raw have a high place in the good will and regard of all who know them.

ALEXANDER RAW, an older brother of James, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, November 18, 1852, and received a common school education. He assisted his father on the farm and in the mines until he was twenty-one years old, and then began working in the zinc and lead mines for himself. In 1891 he came to Montana, purchased 240 acres of land one mile and a half east of Philbrook, in Fergus county, and has since been successfully engaged in ranching and stockraising. Mr. Raw is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he is a Republican. He was married in November, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Slater, a native of Iowa county, Wis., whose parents, Peter and Sarah Slater, were natives of England, who, after emigrating to America, resided awhile in Illinois, then in Wisconsin, and came to Montana in 1866. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Raw have been blessed with six children, namely: George A., William J., Frank, Olive, Daisy and Florence. Mr. Raw is well pleased with his Montana home, and finds agreeable and profitable companionship in his large circle of friends.

RICHARD RAW, the youngest brother of James and Alexander, was born in Iowa county, Wis., where he attended the public schools until he was compelled to stop and assist his father in the work of supporting the family. He accompanied his brother and father to Montana in 1882, and took up a pre-emption claim four miles east of Philbrook, to which he has added by purchase until he now has some 720 acres, of which 600 can be put under cultivation. On this he raises hay and grain in quantities, averaging 200 tons of hay a year, and also feeds a number of cattle. In politics he supports the Republican ticket. He was married January 18, 1898, to Miss Elizabeth DeBorde, a native of Iowa, whose father was a Virginian and her mother a Canadian. She was a popular school teacher in Montana for four years, and at her Iowa home for six years prior to her marriage. They, too, have a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM REINIG. — A well-known cattle man, one of a family of brothers engaged in this industry in the Wolf district, and who is also an influential Republican and an Odd Fellow, is William Reinig. He was born on January 31, 1860, in Tama county, Iowa, the son of Jacob and Eliza Reinig, his father a German by birth, his mother a native of Ohio. All his life has Jacob Reinig been a farmer and a successful stockraiser, coming to the United States in 1854. He is an Odd Fellow, and politically he takes an interest in the Democratic party. William Reinig supplemented his common school education, after his arrival in Montana, by a course at the Helena Business College. Until he was twenty years of age he aided in the work of the home farm, willing at all times to make himself generally useful. In the spring of 1880 he came to Red Rock and then by stage to Helena. His initial employment was sawing wood and he later became a bread deliverer for his uncle, M. Reinig, in which occupation he continued four years, and was then made manager of his grocery business until 1900, when, in the spring, he went to Wolf creek and purchased an interest of A. McDonald in a general store. While he had been engaged in the grocery business in Helena Mr. Reinig had an interest in cattleraising on the Musselshell, which he sold at a good profit in 1891. In 1900, with his brothers, Frank and George, he incorporated a stock company. They have since largely increased the business until now it is one of the most prominent enterprises in the district of Wolf creek. In 1894 he purchased the old Silverman place on the Dearborn, comprising 3,300 acres of land with 173 head of cattle and twenty horses. Mr. Reinig is also the owner of valuable property in East Helena, and he is associated with Michael, C. L. and C. N. Reinig in a company controlling profitable placer mines in Deer Lodge county, which are valued at $2,000. On May 24, 1899, Mr. Reinig was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Adami, a native of Montana and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Adami, both of whom were born in Germany. (See his sketch elsewhere in this volume.)

MATTHEW ROBERTS, a prosperous rancher and miner of Broadwater county, near Townsend, first came to Montana in 1864. He was born in Cornwall, England, on October 29, 1839. His parents were Matthew and Charity (Waters) Roberts, both natives of Cornwall, where the father was engaged in mining. He was the only son of Matthew Roberts, grandfather of our Montana resident. The latter was of a family of three sons and eight daughters. In 1846 he came to the United States and first located in Jo Daviess county, Ill., where for a year he was engaged in lead mining. He then removed to Lafayette county, Wis., where he continued mining and for the time being here made his home. In 1862 Mr. Roberts went to New York city, thence to San Francisco via the Panama route, and from there journeyed to British Columbia, to Victoria by boat, then by foot traveled to the Caribou mines. After traveling 200 miles he became discouraged at the reports of returning miners and returned to San Francisco, and from there to Sacramento and Marysville, Cal. Taking a coach here he journeyed to Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., where for one year he engaged in mining with fair success, sold out his interest in claims, and returned to Marysville. He then went into Nevada, where he worked in the celebrated Comstock mine.

In May, 1864, with five others, Mr. Roberts left Nevada for Montana on horseback. From the Indians they experienced no trouble, although parties before and behind them were attacked and many travelers slaughtered. They found coach stations deserted, and many of them in flames. The trip was a perilous one, and eternal viligance was truly the price of life. In July, 1864, they arrived safely at Alder gulch, Montana's first great placer camp. For ten years Mr. Roberts here engaged in mining with varying success, during which time he purchased a number of cattle. For one year he was mining near Clancey, his cattle interests being then in Madison valley, where he had about 150 head. Coming to Duck creek, he continued mining with fair success, and in 1877 purchased the Boise ranch on Duck creek, has since resided there, and for the past twenty years he has been a school trustee. It is now his homestead, and a valuable one. Mr. Roberts is still largely interested in mines, the Cook mine, a very valuable property, being owned by himself and son. In 1855 Mr. Roberts married Miss Martha M. Gratton, of Wisconsin. She was a daughter of William and Mary Gratton, of New York, the family coming to Madison valley in 1864, and some years thereafter removing to Prickly Pear valley near Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have seven children: Matthew, born at Clancey; Willard; Ruby, now Mrs. Hamilton; Richardson, at present heavily interested in mining, and representing a New York company; Rosie, Blucher and Lena Belle. The three latter are attending school.

JOHN P. REINS, one of the prominent business men of Butte, Mont., and a pioneer of the territory, is a native of Virginia, born there on September 10, 1842, the son of William H. and Susan (Ashworth) Reins. The father, also a Virginian, was born on March 6, 1810, and was a farmer. He died March 10, 1895. His wife was the daughter of Louis Ashworth, a Virginia farmer and a minister of the gospel. The ancestry on both sides was English. John P. Reins, the youngest of two children, passed through the public schools and graduated from Hillsville Academy, and in 1861, at the opening of the Civil war, he joined Company H, Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry, formed of students from his alma mater. He participated in the first and second battles of Manassas, the siege of Knoxville, the battles of Saltville, Crow's Nest, Charleston, W. Va., Salt Pond Mountain, Cloyd's Farm and Gawley River. Subsequently he joined the Eighth Cavalry under Gen. Eckels, commander of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. During this service he was wounded in the knee by a caber cut at Clinch river,

In 1865, he began the study of medicine, which he continued for one year, but losing one of his eyes he abandoned it and in the spring of 1867 removed to Kansas, where, for a year, he engaged in farming. In 1868 Mr. Reins came to Virginia City, Mont., by mule team across the plains, via Poll creek, and shortly afterward located in Deer Lodge county and engaged in the stock business as an employe for twelve months. The next two years he was prospecting and mining, after which he went to Butte and subsequently to Philipsburg and Deer Lodge county, still mining, and in 1875 he returned to Butte where he has since remained.

On his arrival in Montana Mr. Reins engaged in the butcher business for one year, and since then he has been heavily interested in real estate, mining, mercantile and the wholesale liquor business.

In 1884 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Rumans, of Missouri, who died in May, 1894. They had one child, Mary E., who passed from earth May 18, 1894. Mr. Reins is a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M. His political associations are with the Democratic party, has served two terms with distinction as alderman of Butte, and is regarded by his fellow citizens as a man of sterling character and superior business ability.

JOHN A. SAVAGE.—A typical westerner, combining intellectual and physical qualities of a high order, John A. Savage, while he is one of the ablest attorneys in the state, has also learned in the school of experience valuable knowledge possessed only by the pioneer miner and freighter. He was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, N. Y., on July 29, 1840. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Sharon) Savage, both natives of Jefferson county, N. Y., where the latter, born in 1814, is now living at the age of eighty-nine. For several generations the family had been residents of this state, enjoying long and useful lives, the paternal grandmother dying at the venerable age of ninety-six. Nathaniel Savage was a contractor and builder of Brownville, where he resided until his death. The family then located on a farm near Wilna, Jefferson county, on which they have since made their home.

The elementary education of John A. Savage was gained in the public schools of his native county, following which he took a preparatory course in Carthage (N. Y.) Academy, Governeur Wesleyan Seminary, and subsequently in the Antwerp (N. Y.) Liberal Literary Institute, from which he was duly graduated and became a popular teacher in the Watertown schools. He began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Starbuck & Sawyer, of Watertown, N. Y., and was admitted to practice at the general term of the supreme court in 1865. He then removed to Philadelphia, a village in his native county, where he engaged for a time in active practice of his profession. Every miner in Montana will recall the great Salmon river gold excitement. This probably swept Mr. Savage away from the influences of the "effete east," and brought him in touch with the possibilities of a new world. He came into the territory of Montana on the steamer Only Chance, voyaging to Fort Benton on the Missouri, the memorable trip occupying fifty-four days. From Fort Benton he went by mule team to Last Chance gulch. Although the party was not molested by savages, they much annoyed the outfits immediately ahead of them. At Sun river the water was extremely high, compelling them to haul the wagons across by ropes, a number being lost in this endeavor. Mr. Savage mounted a mule and swam him across the turbulent stream. It was not a pleasant trip, although he escaped with his life.

Mr. Savage arrived at Last Chance gulch early in June, 1867, and three months later went to Hogum, and successfully engaged in mining for a time on Cedar creek, a tributary to Indian creek. Thereafter he removed to Radersburg, then in Jefferson county, where he remained until September, 1868, engaged in placer mining and also in the practice of law. In both Mr. Savage met with good success and he there erected a building which, with a story added and otherwise improved, makes a comfortable Odd Fellows hall. But the the practice of law in those early days was more hazardous than mining. This statement will be readily vouched for by the surviving pioneer witnesses of a number of "rough houses" in those days of vigilantes and "road agents." However, Mr. Savage never flinched, and no threats could deter him from the full and complete manifestation of what he considered his duty. He then re-

J. A. Savage

moved to Salt Lake City and from there to Humboldt, Wells, Nev., where he contracted with the Central Pacific Railway Company to grade seven miles of track, and also furnished the road with several thousand cords of wood, and in these enterprises he was successful. He again engaged in mining in combination with legal practice and was the honored representative of the county of Elko for two terms in the Nevada legislature.

In the fall of 1881 he located at Butte, but a year later made his permanent home at Livingston, where he at present resides in the enjoyment of successful practice. In business matters his judgment has brought about wise practical accomplishments, and among these he was the promoter of and a most important factor in securing the organization and success of the Livingston Water & Electric Light Company.

In Masonry Mr. Savage has touched many links of the fraternal chain. He is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.; Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Adoniram Council and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, in which he has been eminent commander; Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Livingston Consistory, thirty-second degree. He has served as exalted ruler of the Elks, in which order he holds distinctive rank. He is eminently popular and is a strong man of affairs, sagacious in business and also profoundly versed in the law.

THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, the present representative of Cascade county in the state legislature, is one of the popular young men of Great Falls, where he maintains his home, being well known as a passenger conductor on the Montana Central division of the Great Northern Railroad. Thomas F. Richardson comes of sterling Scotch lineage on the paternal side and of good old Irish stock on the maternal. He was born at Winona, Minn., on March 8, 1868, the son of William and Bridget (Maloney) Richardson, the former born in Dumfries, Scotland, and the latter in County Tipperary, Ireland. The father emigrated to the United States in 1853, settling in Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1885. In Minnesota was solemnized his marriage, and his widow maintains her home in Winona.

Thomas F. Richardson received his preliminary education in the public schools, thereafter taking a course of study in a business college. At the age of fifteen he gave inception to his independent career as a railroad man, instituting his services in a dignified way by acting as water-carrier on a gravel train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He was thereafter employed for four years in the shops of the same road at Winona, and in 1886 entered the train service as brakeman on freight trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad, later being promoted to conductor, and continuing with the Northern Pacific for four years. In July, 1890, Mr. Richardson came to Helena, where he entered the service of the Montana Central Railroad, as freight conductor, having his headquarters at Helena until 1896, since which time he has been passenger conductor on trains running between Great Falls, Butte and Anaconda, enjoying marked popularity with the traveling public.

In his political adherency Mr. Richardson is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour and keeping himself well informed, so that he is able to defend his convictions with vigor and consistency. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Labor party for representative of Cascade county in the lower house of the state legislature. This nomination was endorsed by both the Democrats and the Populists, and he was successful at the polls, leading the legislative ticket by about 500 votes, and he served most efficiently during the session of 1900-1901. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and has been chief conductor of Black Eagle Lodge No. 356, of Great Falls, from the time of its organization in 1896, while he is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, B. P. O. E.

WYNNE H. ROBERTS.—A native of the city of Manchester, England, where he was born on February 10, 1866, the fifth of the eight children of Robert and Ellen Roberts, both of whom were born in Wales, Wynne H. Roberts attended the Manchester grammar school until he was seventeen, when he was apprenticed to a wholesale shipping firm, with which he remained until 1884, when he came to America, locating at Arcata, Humboldt county, Cal., where he was engaged in various pursuits until 1887, when he came to Missoula, Mont., and entered the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company, with which he continued until

1889, when impaired health caused him to visit his home in England, where he remained one year, recuperating his strength. He then returned to the service of the Missoula Mercantile Company and was placed in charge of the drygoods department of their store at Stevensville, Ravalli county. Continuing with this firm until 1891, he opened a book and stationery store in Missoula. The great and universal financial depression which came so shortly afterward resulted in Mr. Roberts' failure in 1892, but his integrity and honor are shown by the fact that he has since paid all of his creditors one hundred cents on the dollar, thereby winning a reputation as a business man whose word is as good as any bond ever signalized or attested. In 1892 also he removed to Hamilton, and here opened another book and stationery store, adding departments of crockery and wall paper. This new undertaking has been attended with gratifying success, and has become one of importance in this section of the state. Mr. Roberts has made investments in local real estate and has erected two brick stores, one of which he occupies, renting the other.

Mr. Roberts has maintained a deep interest in all that concerns the advancement and substantial upbuilding of his city and county, and, as a stalwart Republican, has been an active worker in the party cause, being at the time of this writing the incumbent as secretary of the Republican central committee of Ravalli county. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for representative of Ravalli county in the lower house of the state legislature, but was defeated, owing to normal political exigencies. In 1897 Mr. Roberts was appointed postmaster at Hamilton, gave a most effective service in this office. Owing to the demands of business he resigned the office on October 14, 1901, his successor being appointed in December, following. Fraternally Mr. Roberts has been identified with the Knights of Pythias since 1889, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge three times, and he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant.

On May 24, 1894, at Darby, Ravalli county, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Southwick, daughter of Josiah and Huldah Southwick, now residents of Hamilton. Mr. Southwick was for many years a successful and influential farmer of Erie county, N. Y. He was particularly prominent in the Democratic party, and was chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county when Grover Cleveland was there nominated as sheriff, and the future president was entertained at Mr. Southwick's home during his term of office as sheriff. For thirty years Mr. Southwick has served as a judge of elections and for a number of years he was a collector of internal revenue in New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have an attractive home in Hamilton, which is brightened by their three children, Lloyd, William and Eleanor.

CHARLES G. ROEHL, one of the enterprising, wide-awake business men of Neihart, Cascade county, is a German-American who is highly esteemed in that city. A native of Stralsund, Prussia, he was born October 10, 1838. His parents were Charles A. and Sophia R. Roehl, members of the Lutheran church. The father, during his lifetime was a successful miller, dying in 1896. The wife and mother passed away in 1876. They are survived by five children, Charles G., Charles T., Lucinda, Amelia and Sophia.

Having received an excellent business education Charles G. Roehl, our subject, entered his father's mill and with him continued until 1864, when he opened a bakery and mill and began business for himself. The venture, however, not proving successful, owing to hard times and a stringency in the money market, he decided to come to the United States, and in 1870 landed in New York. Going at once to Allentown, Pa., he secured work as a practical miller at $40 per month, with house rent added, and here he remained two years. Thence he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in carpenter work, and subsequently found employment with the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The failure of Jay Cooke wound up further improvements on the road for some time, and our subject then went to Michigan and engaged in copper mining, and later worked at the trade of a carpenter, receiving $4 per day. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and at once secured employment in the flouring mills of that city, and there he remained a year. The desire to go into business for himself induced Mr. Roehl to go to Greenleaf, Minn., where he rented a grist mill, but the enterprise proved a total failure and he took the position of miller at Spring creek, in the employ of a country merchant who owned a mill at that place. Two years following he bought a mill at Pine Lake and added a saw and shingle mill, but the business proved a financial failure from the inception. Discouraged by the results of his various unsuccessful enterprises, in 1888 he came to Montana and settled at Great Falls, Cascade county, where he rented and assumed charge of the Milwaukee House in that city. He continued the business until 1890 when he removed to Neihart and erected the Frisco Hotel. This he conducted prosperously until the spring of 1901. Subsequently, in connection with relatives, he has become heavily interested in the Black Diamond Mining & Milling Company, which business is highly remunerative.

Mr. Roehl was married, May 1, 1864, to Miss Amelia Rampe, a native of the island of Rugan in the Baltic sea, and among the German possessions. She is the daughter of Herman and Emelie Rampe, who were born on the same island. The father was in the furniture business; both parents were members of the Lutheran church, and have passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Roehl have been born ten children, four of whom are living: Paul, Max, Hans and Lucy. The parents are members of the Lutheran church; Mr. Roehl is an active Democrat.

MILES ROMNEY.—Among those who stand representative in connection with journalism in Montana and who wield a definite influence in public affairs through this medium, is Miles Romney, the able and popular young editor and publisher of the Western News, at Hamilton, Ravalli county. Mr. Romney was born in St. George, Washington county, Utah, on December 18, 1873, the eldest son of the nine children of Thomas and Annie (Wood) Romney, the former of whom was born in Illinois and the latter in England. In 1881 Thomas Romney brought his family to the Bitter Root valley of Montana and purchased a ranch near the present city of Hamilton, where he engaged in ranching for a full decade, when he sold the property to the late Marcus Daly, and it is now a part of the great Bitter Root stock farm owned by the Daly estate. Mr. Romney then purchased his present fine ranch property, located one and one-half miles north of Corvallis, where he is giving his attention to farming and stockgrowing.

Miles Romney received his early education in the public schools of Beaver City, Utah, and continued his studies in the schools of Bitter Root valley until he was sixteen, when he took a full course at a business college at Ada, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1891. Mr. Romney then entered the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company in the Victor establishment, retaining this incumbency a few months and then teaching one term of school at Bannack. After a short interval of bookkeeping for a mining company he returned to the parental homestead near Corvallis, assisting in the work thereof for a year and then holding a clerical position in Hamilton. Here he purchased a half-interest in the Western News, and within a month acquired the full ownership of the property. He has since been both editor and publisher of the News, which is issued weekly, and is a powerful factor in molding public sentiment and a valuable exponent of local interests.

The enterprise has been made a success by Mr. Romney, who has conducted it with ability and against many obstacles has stanchly directed its course. The News is the official organ of the Democratic party in the county, and has done much to advance the cause. The office is well equipped, modern in all respects, while Mr. Romney is the owner of the building containing it. He may well take pride in the success which he has won, for he assumed heavy financial obligations, which he has fully discharged, has paid for his office building and his plant and also become the owner of a good ranch property near Corvallis. These conditions indicate his energy and forceful individuality. He is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in Ravalli county and a member of its state central committee. In 1900 he was a candidate for mayor of Hamilton, but was defeated by W. W. McCracken, a local banker. Mr. Romney is now first vice-president of the Montana Press Association, and he is also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and senior warden of his lodge, while he is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Immediately after the first call for troops at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Romney raised a company for service, but the First Montana was filled with the National Guards of the state. Mr. Romney's company was held in readiness, but no second regiment was organized.

On April 25, 1896, Mr. Romney was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Robbins, the daughter of Mrs. Susan E. Robbins, the owner of a fine ranch property near Grantsdale, Ravalli county. Mr. and Mrs. Romney have a son, Miles, Jr., born on December 6, 1900.

N. D. ROOT, one of the energetic, progressive and successful ranchers of Montana, residing near Whitehall, Jefferson county, was born at Stoughton, Wis., on November 24, 1861. He is the son of Horace G. Root, of Oswego, N. Y., and Louisa (Catlin) Root, a native of Iowa. The father, Horace G. Root, died November 4, 1900. His wife died many years ago, and Mr. Root was married a second time to Zilla Young, who survives, together with two of the four children of the second marriage. At an early day the father came to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the stock business, and in 1864 he came as an early pioneer to Montana. He then resided here only until the summer of 1865, but made continuous trips between Wisconsin and Montana for a number of years, with his home in Wisconsin, changing this, however, to Windsor, Mo., in 1873. In 1864 he located the Milk ranch property, and later formed a partnership with Mr. H. H. Houghton (further mention of whom is found in another portion of this volume), which contained until 1880, Mr. Houghton then making Whitehall his permanent home, and looking after their joint undertakings in the absence of Mr. Root. In the spring of 1880 H. G. Root engaged in raising a fine grade of horses near Whitehall. He was elected county commissioner and served on the first board of Jefferson county.

N. D. Root was reared in Wisconsin and Missouri, where he attended the public schools and acquired a solid, practical business education. In 1880 he joined his father on the Montana ranch, coming up the Missouri and arriving at the ranch on June 26. Here he remained industriously employed fourteen years, and in 1894 removed to Butte and engaged in a large dairy business, having his stock shipped into the city from the Milk ranch near Whitehall. He was the first person to ship milk by the Northern Pacific from Jefferson valley. He continued in this business until 1897, when he disposed of the enterprise, and from patriotic motives. War with Spain had been declared, and he came promptly forward in defense of the flag of his country. On April 28, 1898, at Helena, he enlisted in Company B, First Montana Volunteers, under Col. Kessler, for service in the Philippines. He took part in the active service from the time the company left Helena, and in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged. Up to the time he was taken ill he never missed a duty call. Following the last advance on San Fernanda he was ill in his quarters when the Filipinos attempted to retake the city. His will conquered his sickness so effectually that he took a most active part in the defense, returning to the hospital after the two hours of severe fighting before the enemy retreated. Mr. Root said that he felt better after the excitement of the battle.

He returned home with the company and was honorably discharged at San Francisco on October 17, 1899. After passing five months in Butte he again commenced operations on the Root ranch, and is now prosperously engaged in stock-raising and dairying. On February 11, 1888, Mr. Root was married to Miss Lillie Neubert, of Kentucky, daughter of Gustave Neubert, a German. Their children are Lydia Louisa, Eva, Kurt Nathaniel and Arthur Tadd. Fraternally Mr. Root is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters, having been through all the chairs of the latter. He is not yet in the prime of life, but may properly be classed with the pioneers of this banner commonwealth, and he has passed through many eventful scenes. He has seen the state emerge from territorial crudeness to its present magnificence, and he has played the part of one of the most earnest, industrious and progressive of her citizens and that of a brave defender of his country's honor.

A. B. ROSMAN, of Radersburg, Broadwater county, Mont., has proved one of the most successful mining engineers in the state, although he has not resided here only a comparatively short time. For two successive years, from 1886 to 1888, he followed ranching, but those years were unfortunate, the country suffering from a protracted drought which occasioned a failure in that industry. Since his location in Montana, however, he has more than recovered from this disaster and is one of the most successful practical miners in the state. He is yet in the activity of mature life, having been born at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., on May 29, 1862. His father, Thomas F. Rosman, was born at the same place on March 14, 1824, is still living and has been a successful lumberman. During the Civil war he served three years in the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. His wife was Miss Jane Brown, a native of Shoreham, Vt., a daughter of Andrew Brown, a prosperous farmer of that town. Grandfather Rosman was a native of Grand Isle, Vt., where he was long in the cooperage business, and where the Rosman family has resided for several generations.

After a few years attendance at the public schools, Mr. Rosman learned the blacksmith trade, and later thoroughly and technically acquired a competent knowledge of engineering. In 1886 he removed to Dakota, then an undivided state, purchased a ranch and engaged in farming, but owing to the dry seasons for two successive years his venture was unprofitable, and in 1888 he sold his property and journeyed to Montana, arriving in Helena on July 10, 1888, where he engaged in engineering. Mr. Rosman holds certificates, diplomas, etc., entitling him a first-class engineer for Montana, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and for two years he had charge of engines and machinery at various mining camps throughout the state.

On February 17, 1890, he took charge of the mechanical department at the Keating mine at Radersburg, remaining there one year and then engaged in placer and quartz mining. This he has since continued, and now owns a half interest in the Congress mine, as well as interests in other valuable mining properties near Radersburg. On December 24, 1890, Mr. Rosman was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Bottler, of Constantine, Mich., the daughter of Mr. George Bottler, a native of Germany, who came to America as a young man, served four years in the Federal army, and at the close of the war removed to Montana, and ultimately made his home at Radersburg. To Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosman four children have been born, Bernard M., Bessie A., Goldie D. and Bryan W., deceased. The personal popularity of Mr. Rosman was evinced in 1890, when he was elected a representative to the state legislature as the Democratic candidate, leading his ticket handsomely. He has served for several terms as a school trustee, and is a prominent Odd Fellow, at the present writing serving as district deputy of that order.

EDWIN C. RUSSELL.—Among the alert and sterling young men who have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded in Montana and attained success is Mr. Russell, a representative farmer and stockgrower of Carbon county. Each calling or business has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting the integral part of the plan through which life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. Montana has been highly favored in the personnel of her founders and builders, and from the early pioneer epoch to the present day there have been here found men of sterling character, animated by high principles and conserving the general good through well directed personal endeavor. Of this class Edwin C. Russell is a worthy representative of the successful and honored citizens of Carbon county.

Edwin C. Russell is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, born February 7, 1862, the son of Francis C. and Mary (Martin) Russell, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in the Old Dominion. The Russell family is of stanch old Colonial stock, the American ancestors having emigrated hither from England in the seventeenth century. At the time of the odious witchcraft persecutions in New England, Esther Russell, a member of this worthy family, was executed in Salem, Mass., being burned as a witch. In that same historic old town was born the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, and the great-great-grandfather in the agnatic line was a valiant soldier in the Continental service during the war of the Revolution, member of a Massachusetts regiment and an active participant in the battle of Bunker Hill.

David Russell, grandfather of Edwin C., removed to Ohio with his family about the year 1840, locating in Meigs county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. There he reared his children, and one of the number was Francis C., father of our subject, who still retains his residence in Pomeroy, Meigs county, being a leading member of the bar of the state. In 1861, when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion, he enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Ewing. He soon entered into active service with his regiment, participating in several of the early engagements, serving under Gen. Rosecrans in West Virginia. While attached to Gen. J. D. Cox's division he took part in the second battle of Bull Run; later his regiment was attached to Scammon's brigade, and participated in the engagement at South Mountain, or Fox's Gap, having made the memorable charge against the stone wall which served as a line of works for the Confederates. This brigade embraced the Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of which the martyred President McKinley was a member. At the battle of Antietam Mr. Russell's regiment was attached to Rodman's division, the commanding officer mentioned having been killed in the battle at this point. The regiment was then sent to join Gen. Grant's forces before Vicksburg, and took part in the first assault on the Confederate works. Here Mr. Russell became seriously ill and was sent to his home. On partially recuperating he was made a recruiting officer, and when his strength justified he again entered active service, becoming a member of the Fifth Ohio Independent Battalion of Cavalry, in which he held a major's commission, having come out of the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry with a captain's commission. After serving for some time as major of his command he was transferred to the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and took part in the later maneuvers of Grant's campaign, thus serving until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged with the rank of major. Returning to Ohio he has since been engaged in the practice of law; has held numerous offices of public trust and responsibility served as judge of the district court and as a member of the legislature of Ohio, and recently elected for a second term. He was a close and intimate friend of President McKinley, by whom he was appointed to select the sites of the monuments at South Mountain and Antietam. His brother, D. A. Russell, served throughout the war as a member of the First West Virginia Cavalry, being discharged with the rank of major.

Edwin C. Russell is indebted to the excellent public schools of the old Buckeye state for his early educational discipline, and after being graduated in the high school at Middleport he became identified with the steamboating industry on the Ohio river, following it but one season. In the fall of 1880 he came to Montana, coming as far as Ogden, Utah, by rail and thence by stage to Bozeman. He was variously employed for the following two years, and in 1882 went to the Yellowstone district under engagement with Nelson Story, where he devoted his attention to ranch work for several years. He then went to the Crow Indian reservation, of which Carbon county was then an integral part, where he had practical charge of the Anderson "7 R" outfit of cattle for a number of years, finally withdrawing from this line and opening a livery business in the city of Red Lodge. At the expiration of one year he disposed of the enterprise and thereafter served one term as stock inspector, maintaining his headquarters at Billings. In April, 1893, Mr. Russell returned to Carbon county and located on his present fine ranch property, eligibly located at a point nineteen miles northwest of Red Lodge, the county seat. His ranch is one of the best in this section of the state. He has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, a considerable portion of the tract being under effective irrigation and yielding large crops of hay. He gives special attention to the raising of high-grade Hereford cattle, usually having about 200 head, always receiving the highest market price for his beef cattle. In all departments of his ranching enterprise are given unmistakable evidence of his executive ability and careful attention to the details which make for success, and he is recognized as one of the representative operators in the line in the county.

In political matters Mr. Russell has ever been a zealous advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has taken a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature. He has been a member of the board of school trustees of his district from the time of the organization of the county, and in 1898 he was the choice of his party for representative of Carbon county in the legislature of the state, being defeated through the political exigencies which compassed the notable Democratic victory in the state. He had previously been nominated by his party for this office, but had refused to accept the honor. He is well known in the county and to him is not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem, as his course in all the relations of life has been dominated by absolute integrity of purpose and honorable actions. On September 1, 1889, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Murray, who was born in Middlesex county, Mass., the daughter of M. Murray, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States as a young man. He came to Montana with his family in 1883, locating first at Columbus, but later removed to the Rosebud basin, Carbon county, where he is now successfully engaged in ranching and stockgrowing. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of five children, namely; Mary, Lewis, Lelia, Charles and Francis.

JOHN RYE.—It assuredly cannot be uninteresting to note the varying nationality, early advantages and personal endeavors of those who have contributed to the development and worthy citizenship of Montana. Through indefatigable industry and well regulated efforts attaining a marked success, John Rye is one of the extensive farmers and stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county, where he is considered a truly representative citizen and business man. Mr. Rye was born in Norway on March 20, 1852, the son of Erasmus Oleson and Bertha (Peterson) Rye, natives of Norway, where were born their two sons and two daughters, and where the father passed his life, his death occurring when his son was a mere boy. John Rye reached manhood under the discipline of farm life, receiving education in the public schools and when he was nineteen years old, in 1871, he emigrated to America, passing a few months in Minnesota and then locating in Wisconsin, where he was lumbering until 1883, when he came to Sweet Grass county, Mont., he took up a homestead near Melville, which has since been his home and field of endeavor. To the original homestead he has added two sections, part of it being government and part railroad land. The ranch has an area of 1,600 acres, and here Mr. Rye has been engaged in stockgrowing, raising cattle exclusively until 1885 when he began to raise sheep, having at times as many as 6,000 head, principally Merinos, which is his favorite. He also raises horses, devoting his attention to Normans, and having some very fine animals.

Mr. Rye has a most attractive ranch home, all the buildings being of substantial construction and well arranged. Everything about the place indicates the progressive methods of the proprietor. He has a thoroughly equipped workshop, where repairs may be made on his machines and implements. He has an irrigating ditch from the Sweet Grass river, three and one-half miles in length, and conveying 500 inches of water. Facilities are thus afforded for the effective irrigation of more than 600 acres, and Mr. Rye raises large quantities of alfalfa, and is making arrangements to double his hay crop. When he arrived at what is now the village of Big Timber Mr. Rye had on his car a bunch of cattle and some horses, and in order to unload them was compelled to make a chute of a wagon box, the railroad company having no facilities whatever for that purpose. During the severe winter of 1886-7 Mr. Rye met with much loss of stock, and later his flock of sheep was decimated by scab, but by careful attention he soon retrieved his losses. He is well known in the county and has the confidence and respect of all. Mr. Rye's mother accompanied him to Montana, and was cared for by him with true filial devotion until her death in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His brother is now a resident of North Dakota. In June, 1875, Mr. Rye was united in marriage to Miss Lena Johnson, who, like himself, is a native of Norway, and they have three children, Richard, who is attending college at Moorhead, Minn., and Olga and Bertha, students in the public schools.

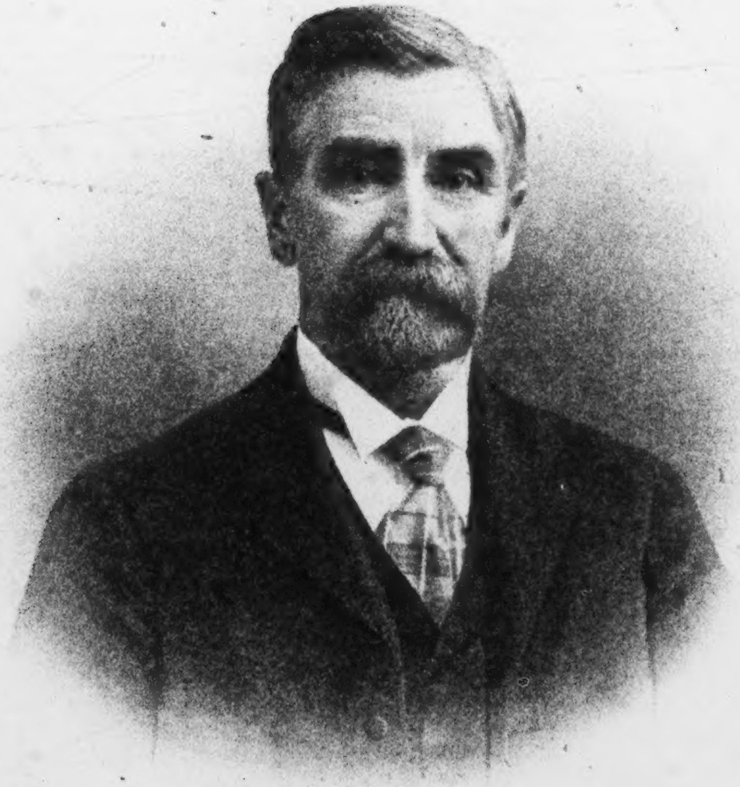
GEORGE W. SAMPLE, successful and prosperous owner and active worker of one of the finest ranches in Choteau county, Mont., was born near the town of Albany, Gentry county, Mo., January 18, 1847. His father, Andrew Sample, was a native of Morgan county, Ill., where he followed farming and freighting for a number of years, and then removed to Missouri and continued in the same lines there until his death, which occurred at Carthage in 1882. His mother, Sarah (Beeler) Sample, was born in Tennessee and died in Taney county, Mo., in 1880.

Mr. Sample secured what book education he received in the public schools of Gentry county, and after leaving them assisted his father in his farming and freighting operations until April 23, 1864, when he left home and came to Montana, arriving at Emigrant gulch in August. There he engaged in mining until winter came, when he removed to Alder gulch and remained until January, 1865; thence to Last Chance mines and followed teaming there until May, 1865, getting $20 a day for his work. From there he went to Benton, and for nearly twenty-five years was freighting between that town and Helena, Bozeman and Butte, in Montana, and Boise and Idaho Cities in Idaho. Some of his contracts show the high freight rates paid for hazardous trips in those days. He received seven cents per pound for freight between Benton and Helena, and on one trip in which he carried a consignment consisting mostly of nails for Foutz & Russell, of Virginia City, the rate was seventeen cents per pound. The trip lasted three months, and of the twenty-one men in his party, two were killed and a number wounded, and forty head of cattle were killed in the frequent encounters with hostile Indians. On another trip, made under contract with Gans & Kline, of Helena, to take a consignment of goods to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the rate was ten cents per pound for ox teams and eighteen cents for mule teams; and on arriving at the railroad he purchased sixty head of mules. The goods were loaded at Benton on the Platte river, and reached Helena in four months time, the ox teams driven by Mr. Sample beating the mules by four days. This satisfied Mr. Sample that oxen were the superior and he sold the mule teams and thereafter freighted with oxen only. His outfit frequently hauled as high as 200,000 pounds on a trip. In 1880, looking forward to retirement from the arduous work in which he was engaged, he took up a squatter's claim on the Judith river, Fergus county, and for twelve years was engaged in sheepraising thereon as a side line. In 1892 he removed to his present ranch, located at Frenchman's ridge, twelve miles east of Fort Benton, where he has a fine place of 960 acres and is extensively engaged in farming and sheepraising. The greater part of his land is tillable and under cultivation, while most of the residue affords fine pasturage for his flocks.

In politics Mr. Sample is an uncompromising Democrat, and always takes an active part in the work of the campaigns. His party associates esteem his counsel highly and his services as of great practical value. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1880. Socially he ranks high as a congenial companion, a firm friend and an entertaining and hospitable host. In the civic and commercial affairs of the community his aid is substantial, his influence potential and his example inspiring.

ALMON SPENCER.—Commanding uniform confidence and esteem, there is no man in Meagher county who occupies a more enviable position in industrial and social circles than Almon Spencer, not alone on account of the exceptional success which he has achieved, but of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, so that on this score his marked success in connection with industrial and mercantile enterprises of wide scope and importance may be taken as a natural sequel; but above these are the integrity of character and fidelity of purpose which have gained to him the respect of all with whom he has come in contact during the long years of his residence in Montana, of which he may be justly designated as a pioneer. Mr. Spencer is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born near Prescott, province of Ontario, on February 9, 1838, the second in order of birth of the eight children of George and Clarissa (Wright) Spencer, natives of Ontario, the father born in 1804 and the mother in 1806, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been engaged in mining for a number of years, but turning his attention to agricultural pursuits after the destruction of his mills by fire. He was a son of Peleg Spencer, who was born in New England, where the original American ancestors took up their abode upon their emigration from England, in the Colonial epoch.

Almon Spencer, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared and educated in his native province, and in 1859 he entered upon a seafaring life, devoting about three years as a sailor on the great lakes. In 1864 he started for the Pacific coast, making the trip to California by way of Panama. He remained in that state only a brief interval, continuing his journey to Nevada, where the gold excitement was then at its height. He joined the stampede to that locality where he passed a few months, and in the spring, during the progress of the Sioux war, he made the trip with pack horses from Nevada to Idaho, without being molested by the savages, and devoted the summer to prospecting in the vicinity of Idaho City. In the fall of 1865 he started for Montana, arriving in Helena in October, having had no serious encounters with the Indians, although a constant menace at this time. Upon reaching Last Chance, Mr. Spencer joined with others in erecting one of the rude and primitive log cabins which were the usual type of habitation at that time in what is now the beautiful capital city, and in the winter he joined in the memorable Sun river stampede, which entailed much suffering to many of the eager gold seekers. The winter was one of great severity and many were lost while en route, perishing from cold or exhaustion, while the reports of the discoveries proved a veritable fiasco. On the return trip Mr. Spencer found one man lying exhausted in the snow, and picked the unfortunate fellow up and helped him onward, thus saving his life. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Spencer came to Meagher county, which has been the scene of his well directed efforts and noteworthy attending success. For the first five or six years he gave his attention principally to prospecting and mining with varying degrees of success; and, in



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Almon Spencer

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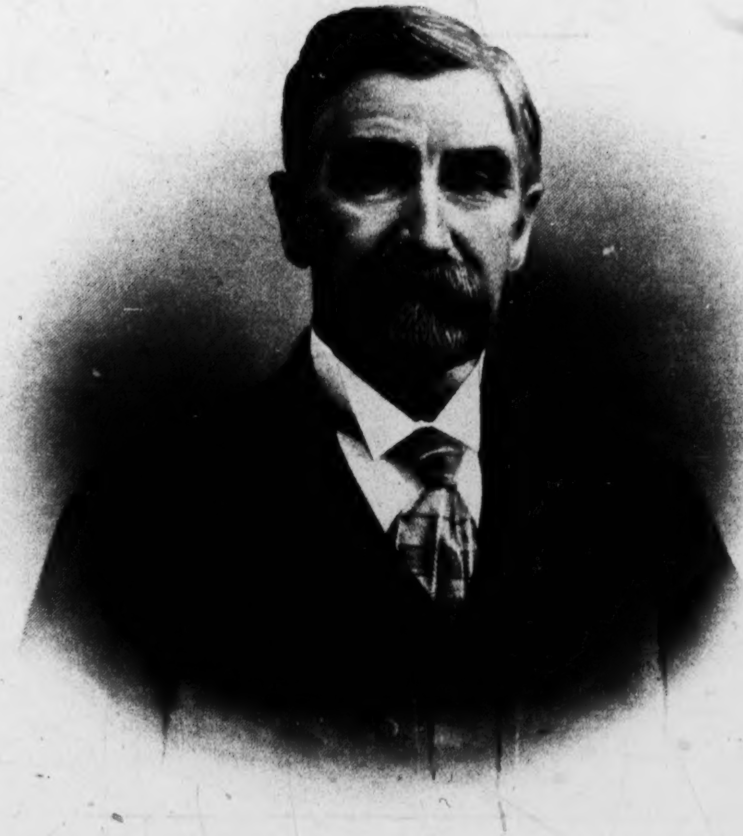

Eng By Henry Taylor & Co Chicago

Almon Spencer

the fall of 1872, he made a trip to his old home in Canada, where his marriage was solemnized. The following spring he returned with his bride to Montana, locating near Canyon Ferry, Meagher county, where he engaged in the meat and provision business, continuing operations in this line for a few years and meeting with fair success. He was associated in this enterprise with his brother Harvey, and they eventually removed to White Sulphur Springs and opened the present general merchandise business in company with Hon. Thomas C. Power and brother, one of Montana's leading capitalists and business men, who is still a resident of Helena. The four were there associated in the conduct of the business, Mr. Power and brother also having a store at Fort Benton, the general supply headquarters of the territory. In 1881 our subject purchased his brother's interest in the enterprise and thereafter continued in partnership with Mr. Power, under the firm name of Spencer & Co., for two years, at the expiration of which period Spencer & Co. dissolved partnership, the business then being conducted under the title of Spencer, Mayne & Heitman. The concern now operates under the firm name of Spencer, Manger & Co., our subject having purchased Mr. Mayne's interest in the merchandising business and transferred to that gentleman his interests in the land and live stock which had been owned by the company. The mercantile establishment with its stock is exceptionally select and comprehensive in all lines, and an extensive business is controlled, the trade being derived from a wide radius of country normally tributary to the beautiful little city of White Sulphur Springs. In addition to the retail salesrooms the concern has a large warehouse, required for the accommodation of surplus stock. The Spencer brothers erected the present store, which was the first business structure of any importance in the town. The firm has devoted much attention to interests aside from those purely mercantile, having had control of important mining and ranching properties. At the present time it may be noted that they have a certain amount of mining property under patent, a portion of the same being located in Copperopolis and a part of which was bonded and sold in 1900. While the original partnership association obtained, they also had landed and stock interests of extensive scope and importance, controlling thousands of acres of land and large herds of cattle and bands of sheep. As has been before stated, Mr. Spencer disposed of his interests in this line. From even the few points here entered concerning the career of Mr. Spencer it will be seen that he is a man of great business ability, strongly recognized by the people of Meagher county, while his genial nature has gained to him a wide circle of friends. The family home, which is a center of gracious hospitality, is a fine brick residence, located immediately at the foot of Main street.

At Spencerville, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th of February, 1873, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Stitt, who was born in that province, the daughter of William and Margaret Stitt, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, where they were born and reared. Mrs. Spencer accompanied her husband on his return to Montana shortly after their marriage, and in this state their four children have been born, the youngest having the distinction of being the first white child born in White Sulphur Springs. Of the children we enter the following brief record: Gideon Kennedy is associated with his father in business, being a member of the firm; Irene is the wife of Austin C. Gormley, of Great Falls; Herman Wright is identified with the mercantile business in White Sulphur Springs; and Almon Clark is a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being a member of the class of 1902.

WILLIAM H. SAFFORD.—This well known citizen of Great Falls is a scion of families identified with America from the early provincial epoch, and producing in each generation men of loyalty and women of gentle refinement. Representatives of both ancestral sides served as soldiers of the Revolution and in the war of 1812, while he upheld the family honor by valiantly defending the old flag in the Civil war. Judge Safford has contributed in no small measure to the advancement and prosperity of Great Falls and Cascade county. He was born at Keeseville, N. Y., on December 3, 1844, bearing the full patronymic of his father, William Henry Safford, who was born in the same state on September 17, 1815, and was for years a druggist at Keeseville, where he died on November 4, 1846. Previous to her marriage his wife was Miss Julia Amelia Sanborn,

born at Fort Covington, N. Y., on November 17, 1821, and in her venerable age she is tenderly cared for by her only daughter. Judge Safford is the youngest of three children, the others being Hiram Sprague Safford, of San Francisco, and Louisa M., wife of George V. Webster, residing at Gouverneur, N. Y. His emigrant ancestors in the paternal line came from England to America between 1623 and 1630, while those of the maternal line were colonists of New England at an equally early date. His maternal great-great-grandfather actively participated in the Revolution, and the grandfather served with distinction as brigadier-general in the war of 1812.

William H. Safford attended the public schools and Keeseville Academy until he was eleven years old; and in 1855 he went to Willoughby, Ohio, for a few months, and then located in Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., where he completed his education in the noted Pulaski Academy, and simultaneously was a clerk in a merchandising establishment. In December, 1860, he removed to Redwood, in Jefferson county, where he was living when came the call for volunteers in the Civil war. With his inherited loyalty and patriotism he enlisted among the very first, in April, 1861, as a private in Company H, Twenty-fourth New York Infantry. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, serving in the First Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps, until his muster out, on May 29, 1863, when he returned to Redwood. On July 20, 1863, he re-enlisted, as sergeant in Company F, Twentieth New York Cavalry, and was mustered out as second lieutenant on July 31, 1865, practically serving the entire period of the war. In his first service he participated in the engagements of Second Bull Run, the battles continuing from the 22d to the 31st of August, 1862, and in the engagements of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while during his second term in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina he was doing provost scout duty and other service of similar character.

The war ended Judge Safford returned to his old home and served a full apprenticeship to the harnessmaker's trade, becoming a skilled artisan. He followed this business there until May, 1873, when he located in the same employment at Farwell, Clare county, Mich. He was soon recognized as a leading citizen and served as township treasurer, president of the village, member and secretary of the school board for nine years and as one of the trustees of the county during most of his residence in Clare. In 1892 he removed to Great Falls, Mont., where is now his home. Arriving here in July, in October he built a store at Boston Heights, where he conducted a grocery with R. H. Knox, as Safford & Knox, which was continued until April, 1894, when the Judge entered into partnership with Albert Sires in the Cascade Commission Company, this business ending in 1896. In November, 1898, Judge Safford was elected justice of the peace and was chosen his own successor in 1900. He has ever been a stanch Republican. On October 17, 1867, Judge Safford was united in marriage to Rosetta A. Kimball. Their four children are Edward Peck, born April 8, 1870, at Redwood, N. Y., is now division road master of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, with headquarters at White Pigeon, Mich.; George Perkins Safford, born August 8, 1873, died in 1881; William Henry, Jr., born at Farwell, Mich., December 24, 1874, resides at Great Falls; Frank A., born at Farwell, August 8, 1878, died November 13, 1878.

The Judge was made a Mason at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and became a charter member of Corning Lodge at Farwell, Mich. In 1890 he passed the capitular degrees at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and is now past high priest of Great Falls Chapter. He became a member of the council of Royal and Select Masters in 1891. The Judge was commander of Gen. Charles Griffin Post No. 386, G. A. R., in Michigan from 1887 to 1892, and was its delegate to the national encampment at Milwaukee in 1889. His present affiliation is with Sheridan Post No. 18, at Great Falls, of which he was commander in 1896. He also served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Lawler in 1896, and of Gen. Walker in 1897, commander-in-chief of the Department of Montana. He also holds membership in Sherman Tent No. 421, K. O. T. M., at Farwell, Mich. He was one of the prime factors in the erection of a soldiers' monument in Highland cemetery, Great Falls, this being the first erected in Montana. The monument is a dignified and beautiful piece of work, the lateral dimensions being 10x10 feet and the height fifteen. On the four sides are these inscriptions: "In memory of the boys who wore the blue;" "In memory of the boys who wore the grey;" "In memory of the boys who fought in the Indian wars of Montana and in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars;" while the fourth is a history of an eight-inch Columbiad cannon, manufactured by the Federal government at West Point in 1854. This was sent south in 1860 by John B. Floyd, then secretary of war, and was captured by the Union troops in 1862 at Norfolk, Va., and used by them until the close of the war, when it was placed on Bedloe's island, in New York harbor. In 1898 it was presented to Sheridan post. This historical gun will surmount the monument.

CHARLES P. SCHERMERHORN.—As a leading representative of the sartorial art in the capital city, and as one of the successful and progressive business men of the state, this representative of good old Holland ancestry merits recognition in this compilation. Aside from his local interests he is prominently concerned in outside enterprises of wide scope and importance, having taken advantage of the opportunities afforded him and made an enviable record as an alert factor in the business world. Mr. Schermerhorn was born in the old Dutch town of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., in the year 1859, the son of William J. and Sarah E. (Leonard) Schermerhorn, the former born in Cambridge, N. Y., and the latter in the national metropolis, their marriage being solemnized in 1857. The father received his education in his native town, and upon attaining maturity devoted his attention to the merchant tailoring business, in which he was long engaged. In religion he held to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, John S. Schermerhorn, was likewise a native of the Empire state, and the latter's father, the great-grandfather, was born in Holland, emigrated to America to join his worthy countrymen, so conspicuously concerned in the history of the nation while the grandfather was born in the United States. The maternal grandfather of our subject was an active participant in the war of the Rebellion, serving with distinction in the Union army.

Charles P. Schermerhorn was educated in the public schools of the Empire state, and as a young man became identified with his father in the merchant tailoring business at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where he was located for five years. In the year 1887 he came to Helena and engaged in the same line of enterprise to which he has since devoted his attention, controlling a fine business and securing a distinctively representative support. His establishment is thoroughly metropolitan in its equipments, stock and facilities; only skilled workmen are employed, and the products are up to the highest sartorial standard. He owns real estate in Glens Falls, N. Y., and is a far-sighted and reliable business man, respected in all the relations of life. Politically Mr. Schermerhorn exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party; religiously he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as is also his wife. His fraternal alliances are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In the former he has taken the capitular degrees. In 1893 Mr. Schermerhorn was united in marriage to Miss Emily Horner, who was born in London, England, whence she accompanied her parents to America as a child, her father becoming a prominent attorney of LaCrosse, Wis. Mrs. Schermerhorn is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Marion E., who was born in Helena in 1895, and who lends life and brightness to the family home, which is a center of refined hospitality.

ORLANDO SAWYER.—This gentleman is a prominent citizen of Gilt Edge, Fergus county, a veteran of the war of the Rebellion and one who has been prominent in educational work in various sections of the Union. He was born in Waldo county, Me., on the 14th of March, 1836, the son of Thomas and Betsey A. (Murray) Sawyer, both of whom were born in Maine, the former being of the old Hannibal Hamlin stock and the latter in the maternal line, of the Grant family, prominent in Maine history. Thomas Sawyer was a farmer in his native state until his death, which occurred in 1885. His widow survived him until 1893, when she, too, passed away, at a venerable age. Thomas Sawyer was a stanch Republican and one of the organizers of that party in Maine. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Universalist church. Of their six children only Orlando survives. Those deceased were Mary, Almeda, Laura, Flora and Weston.

Orlando Sawyer attended the public schools of Maine until he was seventeen, and in 1853 he began teaching and thereafter was identified with educational work for twenty years. From Maine he removed to Illinois in 1858, and from that state to Kansas, where he remained until he came to Montana. While engaged in teaching he continued his student habits, made marked advancement in knowledge, and filled with ability the important offices of classical examiner, county superintendent and principal for many years, and proved a distinctive force in the educational field. During his educational work in Kansas he aided in organizing the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and was its first secretary and second president. In 1863, during the Civil war, Mr. Sawyer gave evidence of his loyalty and patriotism by enlisting in the Union army. He served as sergeant major of the Nineteenth Kansas Infantry until he received his discharge at Fort Leavenworth in October, 1864. His entire service was passed in Kansas and Missouri, engaged in guerrilla warfare almost wholly, but he participated in the historic battle of Independence and the Battle of the Blue. Mr. Sawyer closed his connection with educational work in 1873, and thereafter held for fourteen years the office of county surveyor of Washington county, Kan., at the same time being engaged in agricultural pursuits and stockraising. In 1889 he cast in his lot with Montana, locating at Lewistown, where he conducted a successful livery business until 1894, when he removed to Gilt Edge, where he has since been identified with mining enterprises. He owns a one-third interest in the Whiskey gulch property, and has several promising prospects. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in his section of the state, and was president of the Gilt Edge Republican Club during the campaign of 1900. For the past seven years Mr. Sawyer has been a justice of the peace at Gilt Edge, and is a leading citizen of the village, where he has a pleasant home. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the ancient-craft body of Freemasonry (of which he has been a member since 1865), the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Select Knights. He is well known in this section of the state and is held in high esteem.

On the 25th of November, 1858, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Cushman, who was born in Penobscot county, Me., the daughter of Abial and Celia Cushman, likewise natives of the old Pine Tree state. Abial Cushman was a direct descendant of the Cushman who came to Plymouth, Mass., on the Mayflower in 1620. Abial Cushman was one of the leading business men of Maine, and was long engaged in lumbering on the Penobscot river and also in merchandising. He was a Democrat and a man of influence. Mrs. Sawyer died on the 2d of June, 1867, leaving two children—Fred W. and Celia— a third child having died in infancy. On the 2d of January, 1868, Mr. Sawyer consummated a second marriage with Miss Nancy Andre, who was born in Ohio. To this union five children have been born, namely: Ida M., Annie C., Etta M., Burton J. and Frank E. Five of the children still remain at the parental home.

FREDERICK V. SCHEUER.—The career of this sterling pioneer of Montana gives an illustration of what is possible of accomplishment in this fair land of ours, and Mr. Scheuer has not been lacking in those essential equipments—energy, industry and well directed purpose. He came to America in his youth, a stranger in a strange land, and without knowledge of the language of his adopted country. Success under such conditions implies indomitable perseverance and self-reliance, and that many obstacles must be encountered and surmounted—difficulties unknown to the youth born and reared under our republican institutions. Mr. Scheuer is a native of the province of Rheinhessen, Germany, where he was born on March 10, 1832, the youngest of the five children of Adam and Helena Scheuer, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, the father as a farmer and wine merchant. In the public schools of his native land Mr. Scheuer laid the foundation for that education which found amplification through the associations of an active business career. At the early age of fourteen years he secured employment in a grocery and there remaining until 1850, when, at the age of eighteen years, he severed the home ties and valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Making his way to Ohio, Mr. Scheuer found employment in the construction of a canal, a work carried forward by the state. He thus was enabled to become familiar with the English language, fortifying himself for endeavors of a broader scope. He later became identified with the grocery business in Ohio, where he continued to make his home until 1857, when he removed to Indiana and there engaged in the grocery trade for two years. In 1859 the gold excitement in Colorado was at its height, and Mr. Scheuer joined in an expedition to Pike's Peak, safely reaching his destination and devoting his attention to prospecting and mining until 1862, when the alluring tales of the richness of the new "diggings" in Montana led him to make the journey to this state, then a portion of the territory of Idaho. He made his way to the old city of Bannack, and was there engaged in the placer mines until the spring of the following year, when he went to the Blackfoot mining district and remained one year. Desirous of becoming familiar with the processes of working silver ore, our subject made a trip to Nevada, locating in Virginia City, and was employed in the Gold Hill mill and other places about eighteen months. His health being seriously impaired he returned to Montana and engaged in mining in Nelson gulch, near the present capital city; but in 1866 he took up his abode at Unionville, where he remained five years. He then went to Cable, where he engaged in mining during the summer of 1867; returned to Helena in the fall and entered the employ of James U. Whitlatch, with whom he was associated for a number of years. He was thereafter engaged in divers sections of the state until 1878, when he entered the employ of Senator William A. Clark, in the Dexter mill, until 1879. Desiring business of his own he established a grocery in Butte, which he conducted very successfully for nearly eighteen years, disposing of the business in 1896 and removing to Park canyon, a few miles distant, where he has since maintained his home, his postoffice address being Woodville. He now devotes his attention principally to his mining interests, having some valuable properties.

In his political allegiance Mr. Scheuer is arrayed in the support of the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the time-honored Masonic order, being a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M.; Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Butte Council No. 2, R. & S. M., taking a deep interest in the affairs of the various bodies of this noble fraternity.

On February 15, 1873, Mr. Scheuer was united in marriage to Mrs. Isabel Jackson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, and of their three children, the eldest, Catherine, died in infancy. Frederick W. resides in Butte, and Rita is in Helena.

"Few there are in Montana today who can boast of having been wined and dined by Gen. Grant, exchanged cigars or borrowed a light from the illustrious statesman and warrior, but Frederick V. Scheuer, of Butte, enjoys that distinction," says the Anaconda Standard of August 4, 1901. It was on the occasion when the Northern Pacific Railway was completed, an event which brought into touch the two oceans and girded the American continent with its first band of steel. "For years the work had been going on, and when it was announced that the last rail was to be laid at Garrison, near Gold creek, all Montana flocked to the scene. * * * Gen. Grant, William Evarts, Senator Henry Teller, Carl Schurz and several noted Englishmen were present. * * * The occasion was a most auspicious one. * * * The last spike was to be a golden one and the honor of driving it down was reserved for the president of the road, Henry Villard. * * * Frederick V. Scheuer, voluble of speech and affable of manner, though slightly handicapped with a quaint German accent, stood among the great men unabashed, enjoying the scene immensely. * * * 'Py chiminy,' said Mr. Scheuer, in telling the incident to a reporter for the Standard, 'it vas pleasantness to meet all dose Chermans. I made myself solid mit dem und I shakes Carl Schurz py der hand. Ve vas standing close peside Cheneral Grant, and Carl Schurz says: 'Cheneral Grant, allow me to presentation Herr Scheuer, of Montana." Cheneral Grant says: "I am delicious to meet you, Herr Scheuer," und he gives me a cigar. I did not have a match, und I says, "Cheneral, give me a light," und he hands me his own cigar. * * * I can never forget the joyousness of der peoples ven der spike was made down. * * * Der crowd vas vild with delightedness und der scene I shall never forget. I drank Rhine vine with dose Chermans, and smoked cigars with Cheneral Grant until it was time to go back to Butte. * * * I had such a pleasant conversations by Cheneral Grant that I hated to leave. Any vay I vas not hungry like some of dose fellows.' Mr. Scheuer enjoys telling the story, and many old-timers will remember the incident."

JOHN SCHREINER, one of the most progressive stockraisers and business men of Broadwater county, first came to Montana in 1880. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on July 26, 1839. In 1854 he came to the United States, landing at New York. After ten days of fruitless searching for employment he purchased a small outfit and started peddling. He could not speak a word of English and carried a card on which was written:

"Do you want to buy anything?" He had no difficulty in making change. For two years he remained in New York city and its suburbs, and it is evident that a lad of young Schreiner's ability did not long transact business by the aid of a written card. He soon familiarized himself with English and was employed for two years as a clerk at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and then started for himself in merchandising and made a success of it. In 1868 he erected a woolen mill which he operated for ten years. He also built a flouring mill which proved a profitable venture.

In 1880 Mr. Schreiner came to Bozeman, Mont., where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business for a short period, but this proved unsuccessful, owing to his inability to collect large outstanding accounts. In 1882 he built the first frame house in Livingston, Park county, paying $40 a keg for nails. About that time he organized a mercantile business in Townsend, which he continued one year and then purchased the fine ranch upon which he now resides. He then opened a mercantile business at Wickes, in connection with branch stores at Elkhorn and Basin, which were managed by his sons. He also had a large department store at Helena for two years. In 1896 he returned to his ranch to the development of which he has since devoted almost his exclusive attention. During the Civil war Mr. Schreiner served as a captain in the Seventh Ohio Battery, recruited at Middleport, Ohio, and was honorably discharged. On September 27, 1860, Mr. Schreiner married with Miss Margaret Scharff, born at Pomeroy, Ohio, on April 5, 1841. Her family emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1840. Their children are: Annie; Henry J., in business at Pony; Frederick Philip, on the Broadwater county ranch; William, a progressive merchant at Townsend; John, Lena, Frances, Christina, Maggie, Helen and Wendell.

Mr. Schreiner has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1874 he was the Democratic nominee for state treasurer of Ohio, on the ticket with Gov. William Allen. Mr. Schreiner led his party by 1,923 votes but was not elected. In 1876 he was a delegate from Ohio to the Democratic convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. For a number of years he was chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Jefferson county, Mont., and in 1892, 1894 and 1896 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was also long a trustee of the Ohio state insane asylum, and for several years he has served as school trustee. He has been an Odd Fellow for over forty years and has passed the chairs, while he also is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His life story is that of a successful self-made man of the highest order and his friends are numbered in all circles of society.

ADOLPHUS W. SCHREIBER.—Elsewhere in this work we make reference to the junior member of the mercantile firm of Schreiber & Gaugler, who conduct merchandising in the little town of Ubet. The senior member of this firm is the subject of this review, and this enterprise figures as only one of numerous undertakings with which he is identified. He retains his residence in Diamond City, Broadwater county, and is known as a young man of business acumen and discrimination.

Mr. Schreiber is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, born on September 25, 1860, the son of Philip and Mary Schreiber, who emigrated from Germany to America and took up his abode in Ohio, where the father was long successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits and where his death occurred on the 15th of December, 1873. His widow is now living in the Missouri valley, near Townsend. He was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics was a Democrat. He and his wife were early members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom now survive. Their names are: William H., Amelia, Katherine, Ella N., Philip E. and Adolphus W.

Adolphus W. Schreiber received his education in the public schools and the Nelson Business College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. At the age of nineteen he began to assist in the store established by his father and continued by his mother, and was thus employed until he was twenty-three years old, when his health became impaired, and in order to recover it he traveled for some time in the south, extending his journeys to Colorado. From this state he came to Montana in the spring of 1883, locating at Bozeman, where he was connected with various business enterprises. He later was interested in prospecting in the vicinity of Sixteen Mile, and came to Diamond City, Broadwater county, where he established a general store which he has since continued with success. He is interested in various mines and prospects in this locality, and owns a half interest in the store at Ubet, Fergus county. Mr. Schreiber is a young man of marked force and individuality of character, and has the confidence and regard of those who know him. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and active in local affairs of a public nature. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Broadwater county, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

COURT SHERIFF, postmaster of Canyon Ferry, Lewis and Clarke county, first came into the territory of Montana in 1866. He was born in Mercer county, Ill., April 2, 1845, the son of Abram Sheriff, of Pennsylvania. In the early pioneer days, when Illinois was a western state, Abram Sheriff removed there from Pennsylvania and settled on the banks of the Mississippi river. Court Sheriff, his son, passed his early boyhood days in Mercer county, where he secured an education of the practical business order. Following his school days Mr. Sheriff engaged in clerking, and in 1866 he pushed on to Montana with a party of nine men. At Fort Laramie they were held up and required to await the arrival of others. A few reinforcements straggled in and the party pulled out with less men than the officers at the fort required to form the train. They made an arrangement with one named "Buckskin Joe" to see them through in safety, and elected him captain, but it was the last they ever saw of "Buckskin Joe;" he disappeared as completely as though he had been engulfed, "and he never came back." So the party courageously went on, piloting themselves. They came up the North Platte to Green river, Soda Springs, and arrived in Virginia City July 5, 1866. Within a few days Mr. Sheriff started for Helena, but continued on to Diamond City, where he secured employment for a short period. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Helena; thence to the vicinity of Canyon Ferry, where he now resides. Here he engaged in mining, with varying success, and remained for several years. Returning to Helena he passed two years engaged in bookkeeping, and in 1875 removed to Cave gulch, where he opened a general store. In 1880 Mr. Sheriff returned to Canyon Ferry, and engaged in the mercantile business with good success. In 1883 he opened a general store, and was also connected with the Bedford Mills, at Bedford. To his other important industries Mr. Sheriff has added a hotel, livery accommodations and other lines of business, all of which are profitable.

In August, 1873, Mr. Sheriff was married to Miss Sarah Golding. To them were born two children: Rose, now Mrs. Earle Turner, residing in Butte, and Edith, now Mrs. Al. Badger, of Helena. In October, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Hooper, of California. They have three children attending school in Helena—Mary, Court and Frederick J. Mr. Sheriff has led an eventful but prosperous life in Montana. For twelve years he conducted a stage line between Helena and White Sulphur Springs. Since his arrival he has been interested in mining properties and is now a heavy holder in the Magpie mine, which he located in 1867. He is still looking for the pay streak, which on several occasions he has struck only to see it fade away. On Mr. Sheriff's first trip out to this country, the rivers being high and no crossings the party was compelled to utilize their wagon boxes as boats, caulking the seams and making them water-tight. Mr. Sheriff is well known throughout Montana, has made a host of friends, acquaintances and business associates, by all of whom he is highly esteemed. He is a man of great force of character, sagacious business judgment and liberal views. At various times he has been appointed postmaster, and is now filling that position most capably. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an enthusiastic interest in the campaigns, in which he is an influential worker.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SENGBUSCH, vice-president of the American Brewing and Malting Company, of Great Falls, first came to the city in 1896. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on August 15, 1861. He is the son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Rohrdanz) Senbusch, both natives of Prussia. The father was born in 1831 and came from Prussia to the United States in 1857, locating on a farm near Milwaukee, where he died in 1883. The mother was born in 1835, and her marriage occurred in Milwaukee in 1860. Both of the grandparents are dead.

Mr. Sengbusch received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and then was graduated, in 1887, from the Spencerian Business College. He was then for two and a half years in a clerical position in the wholesale drug-house of Green & Button, and later was with C. E. Andrews, coffee and spice manufacturer, both of Milwaukee, and with Mr. Andrews Mr. Sengbusch remained nine years. He was then an important factor in the organization of a company, of which he was chosen vice-president and general manager. These positions he held for four years, and until he disposed of his interests. In August, 1896, Mr. Sengbusch came to Great Falls, and purchased an interest in the American Brewing and Malting Company. In January, 1897 he was chosen its vice-president and has since held that position. In 1883 Mr. Sengbusch was married in Milwaukee to Miss Wilhelmina Lambrecht. They have three children, Lawrence, Arnold and Gertrude. Mr. Sengbusch resides in an elegant home on Fifth street North, Great Falls. A history of the extensive brewing plant with which he is connected will be found in another portion of this work under the head of The American Brewing and Malting Company.

FRANK STEPHENS.—"Leaves have their time to fall, and flowers to wither at the north wind's breath," but Death has all seasons for his own, and Frank Stephens was called from the active pursuits of life in the full flower of his usefulness when he had the promise of many years of serviceable labor before him. He was born in Ireland in 1836, the descendant of an Irish ancestry on both sides of the house, long honorably known in the civil and military annals of the green little isle. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Dunn) Stephens, who both died in 1847, when he was only eleven years old. The family being thus broken up he came to America with an older brother, who began life in the new country as a farmer in Indiana. Here the young orphan worked on the farm, having opportunity to snatch from the toilsome requirements of his existence only a few sessions of night schooling, such as it was in the Hoosier rural districts of half a century ago. In 1860 he removed to Utah as a teamster for the United States government and remained there three years engaged for most of that time in the brewery business. In 1863 he started overland to Montana, locating on his arrival at Alder gulch and there also carrying on the brewery business for a year. He then began farming on Mill creek near Sheridan and continued at it until 1870, when he removed to Deer Lodge valley and farmed for twenty years.

Mr. Stephens took up his residence in Butte, in 1890, where he built the Stephens block at Montana and Park streets, opened a lodging house and embarked on a profitable real estate career. He was very successful in his new venture, aiding materially in building up and improving the city, helping many men of moderate means to comfortable homes and acquiring considerable property. In the midst of his multiform utility and beneficence, he died on December 7, 1898, leaving to others the completion of his work and also a creditable record of zeal in the performance of duty, high-minded honesty of purpose, breadth of view and progressiveness of spirit, a stimulating sunniness and courtesy of disposition and the faithful discharge of every proper obligation. He was married on March 2, 1863, to Miss Jane Parker, of Canada, who survives him and makes her home in Butte. Their children are Thomas F., living in Butte, Jennie, now Mrs. Vincent, and William T., residents of Deer Lodge valley, and Arthur H., in business in New York. Another daughter, Mary A., died some years ago. Mr. Stephens was an active and valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

THOMAS F. STEPHENS, the oldest son of the late Frank Stephens, of Butte, a brief record of whose creditable and helpful life also is given above upon this page, was born on his father's farm on Mill creek, near Sheridan, Madison county, Mont., on April 6, 1867. He began his scholastic education in the public schools of the county, and finished with a two-years course at the college at Deer Lodge, Mont. After leaving this institution in 1888, he began farming and stockraising in Deer Lodge valley, and later, in 1892, conducted a thriving meat business in Anaconda. He sold this out in 1894 and returned on his farm in Deer Lodge county, remaining there until 1896, when he removed to Butte, engaged in the grocery business. A year later he became a real estate dealer, continuing this vocation until the death of his father, when he took charge of the estate, and organized and was made president of the Stephens Investment Company of Butte. The affairs of the estate and the business of this company give ample scope for his energies

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Frank Stephens

and have enabled him to show of what sterling stuff he is made.

Mr. Stephens does not neglect his proper share of interest and service in matters which concern the public weal. He was deputy assessor of Deer Lodge county in 1894 and has been potential in creating and directing a healthy public sentiment in favor of whatever might benefit the community, the county or the commonwealth, being himself a far-seeing and progressive man and communicating by contact his zeal and wisdom to others. The only fraternal society he belongs to is the Order of United Moderns. He was married on October 1, 1896, to Miss Emma J. Cosens, of Deer Lodge valley, a daughter of L. E. and Mattie (Allan) Cosens. Her father was a native of Illinois who removed to Iowa, and is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he was conspicuous for daring and endurance on many a hardfought field. Her mother was born, reared and married in Iowa, and with her husband came to Montana not long after their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have one son, Alonzo George, who brightens their home with the sunshine of his presence.

CHARLES SCHUMACHER.—One of the popular and attractive business establishments in the capital city of the state is the Model bakery, located at 131 North Main street, of which the subject of this sketch is proprietor. His thorough knowledge of the business in all its details has enabled him to cater to a representative patronage, and the products of his establishment are invariably of a superior quality. Mr. Schumacher, who is of stanch German lineage, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862, being the son of Andrew and Clara (Herrlein) Schumacher, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, whence they came to the United States in the year 1855. The father was a lithographer by profession, and after coming to the United States he was employed by the Western Bank Note Company and other prominent concerns, being a thoroughly skilled workman. His father-in-law conducted the first lithographic establishment in the city of Nuremberg. Charles Schumacher accompanied his parents on their removal to Chicago when he was a boy, and in that city received his earlier education in the public schools, continuing his studies by a course in the German-American Institute. There he learned the baker's trade under most effective discipline, and to this has since devoted his attention. He returned to Philadelphia, his native city, but in 1889 he located in Helena, and gave inception to his present enterprise, which he has since conducted very successfully, his courtesy and ability gaining him the confidence and respect of his many patrons.

In politics Mr. Schumacher gives his support to the Democratic party; fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Pioneers of the Pacific, and has held several official positions in its order, also the Sons of Herman, in which he has held all the official positions. In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schumacher and Miss Helen Muhlig, a native of Saxony, Germany, where her father was prominently identified with the manufacture of lace. Of this union two sons have been born, namely: Clarence H. and Rolf A.

GEORGE W. SCOTT is one of the enterprising stockgrowers of Jefferson county, who came to Montana in 1882, and has achieved success. He was born in Pocahontas county, Va., now W. Va., on January 28, 1859. He is the son of Robert and Jeanette (Cutlip) Scott, both natives of Virginia, the father of Greenbrier and the mother of Pocahontas county. They have six sons and six daughters. Robert Scott was a farmer and died in 1863. He was many years survived by his wife, who died in 1899 at the age of eighty-two. The paternal grandfather, Robert Scott, was a Scotch emigrant, and a millwright who, marrying in Scotland, made his American home on Locust creek, in Pocahontas county, Va., where he built a mill which he operated until his death.

George W. Scott received his education in the public schools of the picturesque place of his nativity, and in 1877 removed to Missouri, locating in Vernon county. Here he remained engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to Montana and to Whitehall, where he entered the employ of Maj. E. G. Brooke. Six months later he began working for a party at Fish Creek, also assisting in running farm machinery, self-binding harvesters being then just introduced. Mr. Scott devoted much of his time to fitting, adjusting and repairing them and passing three years in that vicinity. He then removed to Judith Basin, where for one season he assumed charge of a large herd of cattle. On returning to Waterloo he purchased a crop, and rented the F. E. Curtis ranch, on which for the five years he was here located he enjoyed unusually good success in business.

In 1891 Mr. Scott purchased railroad land in Pleasant valley, and this he has improved until he now has one of the most valuable and convenient ranches in Jefferson county and is profitably engaged in general farming and cattleraising. Mr. Scott was married on December 18, 1885, to Miss Sarah Howls, a native of Utah, and daughter of Samuel Howls, who was born in England. To them have been born eight children, Bertie M., Reverdy, Delta, Kyle, Roy, George, Myrtin and Myrtle, twins. For six years Mr. Scott served as school trustee with ability and conscientious devotion to duty, and fraternally he is a member of the United Workmen, the Order of Pendo and the Bankers' Life Association. By the community in which he resides he is esteemed for his sound business judgment, progressive views and high integrity.

JOHN A. SEARS.—The great Prairie state of Illinois, once the frontier and unbroken wilderness of this country, has contributed her quota of the forces which are redeeming from savage wildness the farther west, and of this number no one is entitled to more considerate appreciation than John A. Sears, now residing near Corvallis, whose record proves the flexibility of American manhood and demonstrates that pluck, perseverance and business capacity can, in this country, command the favors of fortune and bring success from the most adverse circumstances. Mr. Sears was born on September 17, 1849, in Coles county, Ill., the son of John and Hettie A. (Radley) Sears, natives of Kentucky, and the parents of eleven children, of whom John was the eighth. He was educated in his native county and engaged in cultivating the paternal acres until he was twenty-two years old, when he removed to Osborne county, Kan., and took up a homestead of 160 acres, which he farmed for sixteen years, coming to Montana in the spring of 1886, where he bought 280 acres due west of Corvallis. Here he has a beautiful home, raises cattle in goodly numbers and fruit in great quantities and of excellent quality. His location is almost ideal and the finest in the valley, commanding fine views of Grantsdale, Hamilton, Corvallis and Stevensville, together with a wide sweep of country, both picturesque and fertile.

Mr. Sears believes in the correctness of the principles of the Republican party, but does not seek the honors or emoluments of political preferment. He was married at Oregon, Mo., on January 1, 1871, to Miss Maria Hawkins, and has seven children: Albert (deceased), Hettie, Frank, Ida, George, William, Isaac and Edwin. After walking life's way with him for nearly twenty years Mrs. Sears, in July, 1890, surrendered her trust and lay down to rest at the behest of the great Disposer. On September 17, 1895, he re-married, the bride being Miss Addie Wing, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Wing, of Luray, Kan., the marriage being solemnized in the Bitter Root valley. Mr. Sears is very progressive and enterprising. He has planted every tree in his orchard of forty-seven acres, and erected all of the buildings with which his place is so plentifully supplied. He has the largest barn in the valley, and a two-story, eight-room residence, surrounded with beautiful grounds and furnished with evidences of taste and judicious regard for comfort. His daughter, Hettie, is the wife of John Johnson, a neighboring farmer, and another daughter, Ida, is the wife of a minister in Colorado.

JOHN O. SELSTROM, a man of unusual energy and one of the prominent miners and stockraisers of Cascade county, resides near Stockett. He was born in the northern part of Sweden on November 10, 1859, the son of Peter and Sophia Selstrom, both natives of Sweden. The mother died in 1886, and Peter Selstrom now resides with his son John. The family emigrated to the United States in 1866 and located at Red Wing, Minn. In Sweden the father was a well-to-do farmer, accumulating considerable property. In 1869 he took up a homestead claim in Wright county, Minn., where he developed a good farm. John remained on the Minnesota farm until 1872, then went to the copper district of Michigan and was engaged in a company store as an interpreter until 1877. He then added to his education by attendance at a creditable school and later worked for a month at Prince Arthur's Landing on the Canadian Pacific. Returning to Michigan by a circuitous route through Winnipeg, he remained there until 1879, availing himself of the advantages of St. John's College, where he completed his literary education by a full course.

For awhile after his graduation he stayed at the Minnesota home and came to Fort Maginnis, Mont., then in construction, and in that vicinity Mr. Selstrom worked eight months for Col. Broadwater, as a night-herder. From then until 1884 he freighted with headquarters at Fort Benton, and in September, 1884, joined the stampede to the Little Rock mines, and here he remained nine months. From 1885 until the fall of 1887 he was mining at Wickes, coming then to Evans, his present location, where he took up pre-emption and tree claims, and now has his home. Here he raises fine cattle and cultivates 200 of the 800 acres of his Cascade county land, while he owns 500 acres outside of the county and winters about 200 head of cattle. On February 11, 1897, Mr. Selstrom was married to Miss Frost Purcell, of Lineville, Iowa, an accomplished lady and a successful teacher. She is the daughter of Dr. B. F. and Sophia (Laughlin) Purcell. The widow of Dr. Purcell, who died in 1887, lives in Great Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Selstrom have had two children, Ivan, deceased, and Franklin.

ASAHEL D. SIDLE.—Occupying a beautiful ranch well located on the east side of Clark's Fork, half way between Gebo and Bridger, in Carbon county, which he has brought to a high state of fertility and productiveness by skillful and intelligent farming, Asahel D. Sidle is enjoying the fruits of well expended efforts and honest industry. He was born January 3, 1847, at Zanesville, Ohio, the son of John P. and Eliza E. (Roberts) Sidle, natives of the same place. The Sidles are of old Colonial stock, who were early emigrants from the mother country, some of whom were prominent in the Revolution. Mr. Sidle's great-grandfather settled in Ohio early in its history, and his son was the first white child born in Muskingum county in that state. He was reared there and when he reached years of maturity was married to Miss Amelia Berrick, the first female white child born in the county. He engaged in farming and also in freighting to New York and Philadelphia. In addition to these enterprises he engaged very extensively in dealing in horses and speculating in land. He was a large landholder in Ohio and extensive areas are still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Sidle's father removed to Knox county, Mo., with his family in 1857, and engaged in farming and stockraising. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted on the Union side and served through the war. In 1879 he removed to Montana and passed one year in the Gallatin valley, after which he took up his residence in Yellowstone county, near where Park City now stands. In 1892 he removed to Carbon county, where he died in 1894. His son, Asahel, passed his early school days in Ohio, and later was sent to a private school at Farmington, Iowa. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, he left school and returned to the home in Missouri, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Montana, and found his first occupation in the territory in sawmill work at Bridger creek near Fort Ellis. He remained there until August, 1879, when he removed to Yellowstone county and worked during the next four years on the range for Nelson Story. After living a year in Park City, he went to work on the range for Flowerree & Lowry, remaining in their employ until the fall of 1885, removing then to Mellville, Sweet Grass county, and after living there six months settled at Big Timber. His next six years were passed at Big Timber and Boulder, where he was engaged in business. During this time he located and developed the Independent mine, which proved to be a good property. When the Crow reservation was thrown open he located on Clark's Fork near his present property, which he bought on March 27, 1890, after selling his former location. His land is all under irrigation and is well cultivated. It yields large crops of alfalfa and grain, vegetables and fruit. He has a good residence and other improvements and is a highly respected man.

HENRY L. SHERLOCK, the present popular sheriff of Jefferson county, and resident of Boulder, Mont., first came to the state in 1879. In his twenty-two years' residence he has achieved financial success and political honors. His life has been an eventful one, far more so than that of many an earlier pioneer in Montana. One element of his success is this, that he brought with him a general knowledge of the sheep industry exceeded by few now engaged in the business. He was born in the District of Maungakaramea, New Zealand, on July 10, 1868. His father, Jonathan W. Sherlock, was a native of Cork, Ireland, as was also his mother, Ann (Purcell) Sherlock. They started for New Zealand in 1858, remaining in London for some months, and sailing thither by

Cape Horn. Their eldest son was born on the voyage, and on their arrival in New Zealand they at once engaged in farming and sheepraising, which they continued until 1873, when they sailed for the United States, and first settled in San Francisco, but soon removed to Shasta county, Cal., where they resumed their old occupation of sheepraising, continuing this with considerable material profit.

They remained here until 1879 when they began the long pilgrimage to Montana, driving a flock of 4,000 sheep. They located on Crow creek, in Jefferson county, where Mr. Sherlock died in 1880. Since then the family has continued its residence on Crow creek and has added an extensive stockraising business to their sheep industry and here the mother still lives, and until his election as sheriff of Jefferson county Henry L. Sherlock resided there. The political career of Mr. Sherlock has been eminently successful. He was elected sheriff in 1896, was re-elected in 1898 and is now serving his third term, having been returned at the November election of 1900. Previous to his first election he was for two years under sheriff, having been appointment to that position by Sheriff A. Gillam. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, in whose campaigns he has at all times taken a deep interest and worked faithfully for party success. He is an Odd Fellow. On June 23, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Nannita M. V. Bagley, a native of Minnesota, who was then county superintendent of schools for Jefferson county.

EDWARD A. SHERMAN.—Newspapers are most powerful agents in the development of every community, and upon their early establishment the rapid growth of the incipient municipality depends to a great extent. Among the ably-edited and conducted papers of Montana is the Ravalli County Democrat, published at Hamilton, and of Edward A. Sherman, its talented young editor and publisher, we are glad to make this mention. He was born in Humboldt county, Iowa, on March 5, 1871, the son of Edward and Sarah (White) Sherman, the former of whom was born in the Emerald Isle, and the latter in Ellsworth, Me. The father emigrated to America, taking up his residence in Iowa, where he was married and where he still maintains his home. The mother died in Iowa in 1900. In the family were seven sons and seven daughters, Edward A. being the fifth.

To the public schools Mr. Sherman is indebted for his early education and finally he attended the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then was city editor of the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Daily Chronicle, retaining this incumbency until February, 1899, when he took charge of the business of the Post Publishing Company and was editor of the Fort Dodge Post until November, 1899, when he came to Montana, locating in the thriving little city of Hamilton, and here founding the Ravalli County Democrat.

This he has since continued to issue on Wednesday of each week, the plant having the best mechanical facilities and accessories utilized in the "art preservative." He is both editor and publisher and the paper controls undoubtedly the largest circulation in the county, being arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party, of which it is the official organ in Ravalli county. Mr. Sherman is an able and facile writer and he has made the Democrat a potent political factor, while it is valued for the excellent manner in which it promotes local interests, being attractive in character and in its make-up. Mr. Sherman has gained a wide circle of friends in Ravalli county and has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of the county. In the Spanish-American war Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers, but his command was not called into action, being stationed at Chickamauga park, and Mr. Sherman was transferred to the ambulance company of the Second Division, Third Corps. He is interested in mining prospects and is one of the progressive business men of Ravalli county. Mr. Sherman's religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

MONTERVILLE SYLVESTER, of Carbon county, owning and conducting one of the desirable ranches on the Stillwater about four miles below Absarokee, and exhibiting great enterprise and prosperity in his business, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, October 20, 1852, the son of John and Margaret (Grimes) Sylvester, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Ohio. The father removed from Maine to Ohio in the 'forties, and there married and settled down on a farm where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Iowa which he made his home until his death in 1885, being engaged in stockraising and farming. He was one of the pioneers of Iowa, and contributed to her population a family of three sons and five daughters. Mr. Sylvester passed his school days in Iowa, remaining on the homestead until 1872, when he removed to California, and remained six years engaged in freighting. He then returned to Kansas, where he passed the next five years at farming. In 1883 he came to Montana, locating at Cook City, and was occupied in mining for five years, when he again turned his attention to farming and raising stock, being located on the Yellowstone, about eight miles below Cinnabar, where he remained until 1900. He then sold out and bought the Bequette ranch, on which he now lives, four miles below Absarokee on the Stillwater. Here he has a fine place, well irrigated and highly improved. One feature of it is an orchard of superior fruit trees which are proving very prolific and profitable. He has a good location and has recently built a good residence. His cattle are principally Herefords, and he is making preparations to greatly enlarge his holdings and his business enterprises.

On March 9, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Addie Beasley, of Iowa, daughter of William Beasley, of English ancestry. They have three children deceased, Josie, John and Willie, and five living: Estella Gertrude, now Mrs. R. C. Mitchell, living at Dawson in the Klondike; Fred, living at home; Grace Pearl, now Mrs. Edwin McCadden, living on the Stillwater, and Maggie Myrtle and Frank, attending school. Mr. Sylvester's life has not been all sunshine. His boyhood and youth were darkened by the terrible shadow of the Civil war, in which his father and two brothers took an active part. His father was a member of the Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers and served under Grant throughout the war, taking part in many of its hardest battles. While driving an ambulance wagon he was thrown and the wagon, weighing 4,500 pounds, passed over his body, crippling him for life. Mr. Sylvester's brother, John, Jr., also a gallant soldier in the Union army, was killed at Vicksburg. Another brother, Jehu, served under Sheridan throughout the war. The eldest brother, Arthur, was in the stampede to Pike's Peak, and soon after joined that to Alder gulch, where he passed some years profitably engaged in mining. He then returned to Iowa, where he is still farming. The father of Mrs. Sylvester, Wm. L. Beasley, was also a soldier in the Union army, being a member of the Eighth Iowa Volunteers, serving with distinction throughout the war, and was in many notable engagements. He was discharged at the end of the war with the rank of corporal.

ABRAHAM L. SLICHTER.—To be noted among the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Carbon county is the gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph and whose fine ranch property is located in a beautiful valley about twelve miles west of the thriving county seat, the city of Red Lodge. Abraham Lincoln Slichter was born in Johnson county, Iowa, on December 26, 1863, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Slichter, both born in the state of Pennsylvania and of sterling German ancestry, the respective families having been located in the Keystone state for several generations. The father of our subject removed with his family to Johnson county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred in the year 1895. The subject of this review was reared on the parental homestead in Iowa and received his educational discipline in the public schools. He remained on the homestead until 1886, when he went to Wyoming, where he resided about six months and then came on to Montana, first locating in the city of Butte, remaining about eight months, then returning to Iowa, where he passed the winter. Thereafter he came westward to the Platte river and tarried nearly a year, moving thence came by wagon to Utah and finally continuing his journey to Montana. For the three following years he was engaged in ranch work in the vicinity of Red Lodge, and in 1892 he took up a homestead claim on Hogan creek, at a point twelve miles west of the city mentioned, which constitutes the nucleus of his present finely improved ranch. The place has a most effective system of irrigation, and from the same large annual yields of hay and grain are secured, while the energetic and progressive young owner also does a successful business in the raising of livestock. His efforts have always been well directed, and he has achieved a success worthy the name and gaining the high esteem of the people of the community for his integrity of character and upright business methods.

In politics Mr. Slichter accords allegiance to the Republican party, always maintaining a public-spirited attitude, while he has been prominent as a member of the board of school trustees since 1893. On November 25, 1897, Mr. Slichter was united in marriage to Miss Kate Dulin, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, the daughter of George W. Dulin, now a successful rancher of Carbon county, his place being located near by. Mr. and Mrs. Slichter are the parents of two children: Ward and Hattie.

OSCAR G. SMART was a native of China, Kennebec county, Maine, where his life began October 16, 1842. His parents were Ira and Eliza Smart. His father settled in Maine as a young man and made Kennebec county his home. He was highly respected and a man of influence. Oscar G. Smart was educated in the schools of his native county and at Kent's Hill Seminary, Vassalborough. He remained at home until 1872, when he came to Montana, making a pleasant trip across the plains, and located at Alder gulch, where he remained three years mining and freighting. He then removed to Haymaker creek for a short time and then made his residence on his present homestead on the Musselshell river, about four miles below Two Dot. Here he was engaged in rearing stock until his death on May 27, 1899. In 1884 Mr. Smart returned to his old home in Maine and married Miss Alice Lillian Vining, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Choate) Vining, of Kennebec county, where the Vinings have lived in good standing and prosperity for generations. According to family tradition the Choates are descended from the same ancestry as is the present American ambassador to England, who is a cousin of Mrs. Smart's mother. Mrs. Smart's brother, Marcellus Vining, was a first lieutenant in the Seventh Maine Volunteers, and served with distinction in the Civil war until he was killed at Gettysburg. Another brother, Reuben, was also a gallant soldier for the Union and made a good record, finally yielding up his life on the bloody field of Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Smart is a highly educated and cultivated lady, and in her life with her husband, whose untimely death was universally regretted, gave to admiring friends a beautiful example of domestic happiness and the virtues which make home a paradise on earth. She has one son, La Forrest Vining Smart, who secured his elementary education at the normal school of St. Cloud, Minn. He attended the Billings high school until January, 1902, when he entered the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn. Their home ranch contains several thousand acres of good land, including a fine large meadow, which yields annually several hundred tons of the best quality of hay. They also raise numbers of sheep, cattle and horses. The residence is an unusually commodious and comfortable one, and all the improvements on the place are well built and of the best style. Mr. Smart was fortunate in being able to show in his own life much of what human life should be—a current of active goodness, of undoubting reliance on Divine Providence, of unfailing benevolence to man. His highest aspiration was to discharge with fidelity and cheerfulness his every duty and contribute what he could to the happiness of others.

ALONZO M. SLOAN.—Among the young men who are contributing to the industrial advancement and activities of Fergus county is Alonzo M. Sloan. He is a native of Missouri, born in Caldwell county, on the 17th of July, 1862, the son of Stephen B. and Annie E. (Scovel) Sloan, natives respectively of Ohio and Allegany county, N. Y. They came to Missouri in 1840, and there Mr. Sloan was at first engaged in cabinetmaking, but later in mercantile pursuits, in Kingston, Caldwell county, where he was an influential citizen. He was an ardent Democrat, and was elected circuit judge, in which office he served two terms. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. He died on the 23d of May, 1883. His widow now maintains her home on Beaver creek, Fergus county, Mont. Two of their seven children died in infancy, and Refufiga and Oliver B. are also deceased, Stephen S., Theodore A. and Alonzo M. now surviving.

Alonzo M. Sloan received a good education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1881, at the age of eighteen, came to Montana and located on his present ranch, taking up a homestead claim, to which he has since added until he now has a fine estate of 1,180 acres, of which 750 acres are eligible for cultivation. Mr. Sloan, however, makes the raising of high-grade cattle his chief resource, and in this line he operates quite extensively. He has been successful in his efforts and his success has been attained by individual effort, inaugurated when he was a mere youth. His ranch is located nine miles southwest of Lewistown, his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Sloan supports the Democratic party, and fraternally holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 11th of March, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sloan to Miss Mary A. Layton, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of William and Susan Layton, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. They removed to Missouri in 1865, locating in Caldwell county, where the father has since followed farming. He is a Democrat in his political views. Of their nine children four are deceased—Irene, Clara, Cora and Daniel. Those surviving are William, James, Robert H., Alice S. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have six children, namely: Edith C., Annie E., Effie E., Jessie L., Olive E. and Mamie M.

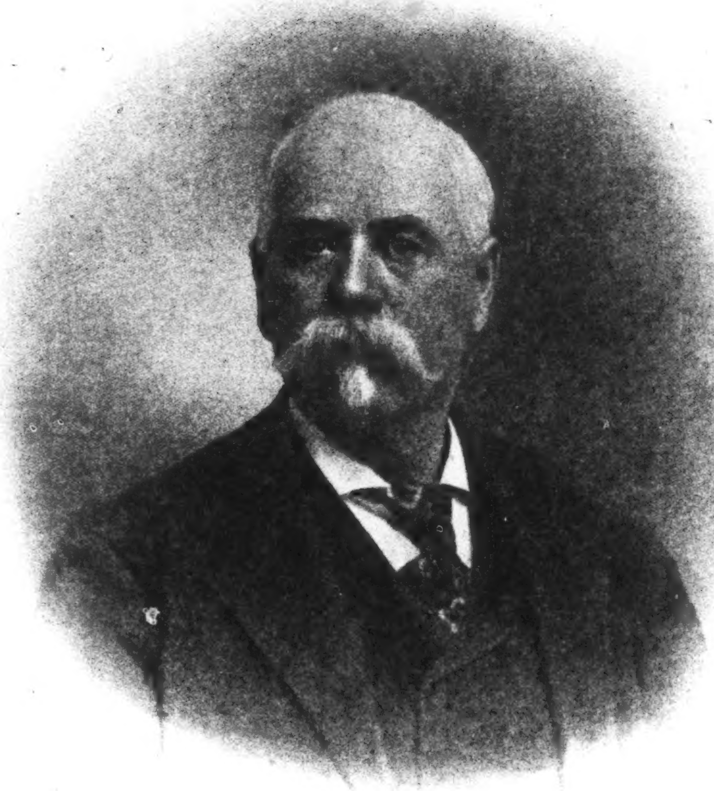
DAVID SMETHURST.—In the consideration of the more salient points in the life history of one of Carbon county's well known and highly honored citizens and a leading representative of the agricultural and stockgrowing interests of this section of the state, Mr. Smethurst claims the "right little, tight little isle" of England as the place of his nativity. He came to America when a youth of nineteen, and here has achieved a success worthy the name, and that confidence and esteem which stands for integrity and honor in the various relations of life. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1865, a son of David and Alice (Holt) Smethurst, natives and worthy representatives of fine old English stock. The father of our subject was identified with the mining industry of his native country in life, but is now living practically recherished companion, and from the old roof of the tired. His wife still remains as his devoted and homestead eight children have passed forth to assume positions in life and to do credit to their revered parents, the subject of this review having been the fourth in order of birth. In the schools of his native county the junior David Smethurst received his early educational training, and early became identified with mining in the great coal field of Lancashire, being thus employed until 1884, when he came to the United States. Through his own efforts he had saved about $1,000 from his earnings in the mines, and this served as the nucleus of his financial success in the new world. The elements of his character were such as to practically assure him success, has ever shown a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, having no false pride, and recognizing true worth as above mere fortuitous circumstance. Upon his arrival in America he went to Ohio, was engaged in the mines of Athens county for a short interval, made a trip through Colorado and then returned to England, where he made a brief visit. Being impressed with the advantages and opportunities afforded in the great west, upon returning to the United States he came to Montana and located at Timberline, Gallatin county, where for a year he was employed in coal mining. In January, 1887, by reason of his fidelity and intimate knowledge of the industry, he was sent by the Bozeman company to Red Lodge to develop the coal mines at this point, then a portion of the Crow Indian reservation, Carbon county not having been organized. He continued in the employ of this company until February, 1895, having held various positions of trust and responsibility and retaining the highest confidence and esteem of his employers. Just prior to resiging he was in charge of all the work of timbering in the mines and did much to promote the effective development of the coal industry in this section. In 1895 Mr. Smethurst turned his attention to the raising of stock, maintaining his headquarters in Red Lodge, and rapidly advanced to a place of no insignificant character through his business sagacity and energy in the forwarding of his plans. His fine ranch property, comprising 360 acres, is located near Rock Creek canyon, six miles from Red Lodge, and the major portion of the tract is so equipped with excellent irrigation facilities that large crops of hay are secured annually, although the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of the various cereals. Mr. Smethurst is interested in a large band of sheep, and also has a fine herd of high-grade cattle. His energy in the promotion of the stock industry is unflagging. At the present time he is a member of the state board of sheep commissioners, having been appointed thereon by Gov. Smith and re-appointed by Gov. Toole, in 1900. He is also a member of the Carbon County Stock Association, in whose affairs he takes a prominent part. The confidence in which he is held in the community has been shown in a signal way, having been appointed public administrator for Carbon county in 1900, a position he is well qualified to fill, and is giving thereto a most effective administration.

Mr. Smethurst's political faith is that of the Republican party; fraternally he is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being identified with Beartooth Lodge No. 534, in the city of Red Lodge.

JOHN M. STEWARD.—Left an orphan in early life by the death of his father when he was eleven years old, and by that of his mother when he was fifteen, and thus thrown on his own resources even before he realized definitely what were the responsibilities of life, John M. Steward, of Butte, has by innate force of character, determined resolution, industry, thrift and a readiness for every emergency, risen to a position of consequence among his fellows and wrung from the hard conditions which surrounded him an estate that defies the shafts of misfortune and assures him of a generous competence for life. More than this, he has been one of the makers and builders of the great commonwealth which his citizenship adorns, having set in motion by his tireless energy and fertility of resources many fruitful and productive enterprises which are aiding in the development of the state and the benefit of her people. He was born in Missouri on January 3, 1844, of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents were George W. and Sibyl (Lindley) Steward, the former a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1816, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of about the same age as her husband. They were engaged in farming in Ohio until 1838, when they removed to Missouri, where the father died in 1855 and the mother in 1859. Of their ten children, only five were living at the time of their death, and only two now survive. John M. was the third of the ten. Under the circumstances he did not get much opportunity to go to school, and was able to snatch only a handful of the golden ingots of book learning amid the necessities of his orphan existence, and depend for his armor in the world's stern combats on his native force and the sharp lessons of every day experience.

In 1859, when the death of his mother broke up the family and drove the surviving children out into the world to shift for themselves, he crossed the plains, driving a team for an Indian trader. He had removed to Kansas City soon after his father's death and found employment on a farm in the neighborhood, and to Kansas City he returned in 1860, being yet but a boy of sixteen. Two years later he again directed his steps toward the setting sun, going to North Platte, Neb., where he secured an engagement as a clerk in a store. In 1863 he went to Denver, Colo., but again turned back to Omaha. From there he came to Montana, making the journey with a mule team and arriving at Bannack in July of that year. He at once proceeded to Alder gulch and there located a mine. He did not, however, develop it, but instead went to Biven's gulch, where he remained until 1865. Not meeting with the desired success in this venture he spent the next year at Ophir gulch and then returned to Bannack. From there he went to Leesburg, in the Salmon river country, prospected during the summer and then transferred his energies to Deer Lodge, where he was engaged in the restaurant and saloon business until 1874. Disposing of his interest in this enterprise he made a journey to Cedar creek, in the Coeur d'Alene country, returned to Missoula for the winter, went to Deer Lodge in the spring and from there to Butte, where he arrived in 1875. Here he located the Little Mina quartz mine, which he worked for a number of years, taking out a large quantity of silver and gold. Since then he has located several valuable mines in the vicinity of Butte which he has disposed of at remunerative prices. He has also invested to a considerable extent and to good advantage in Butte real estate.

In 1893, in company with W. A. Smith, he organized the Smith Piano Company, which was engaged in the sale of musical merchandise on a large scale until 1898, when Mr. Steward disposed of his interest in the business and has since devoted his attention principally to mining. In 1878 he was married to Miss Emma Bogk, a native of Oshkosh, Wis., and of German ancestry. They had nine children, all born in Montana, of whom four are living—Walter F., Arthur W., Araminta and Della. As indicating the general popularity and good standing of the family, it should be stated that on the occasion of the great street fair and carnival held in Butte in 1901, Miss Araminta Steward was chosen queen of the festivities over a number of very active competitors. It need scarcely be added that she discharged the duties appertaining to the exalted and dignified position with a grace and delicacy of manner which won her universal approbation. The political sympathies of Mr. Steward have always been with the



John M. Steward

publican party; fraternally he is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being identified with Beartooth Lodge No. 534, in the city of Red Lodge

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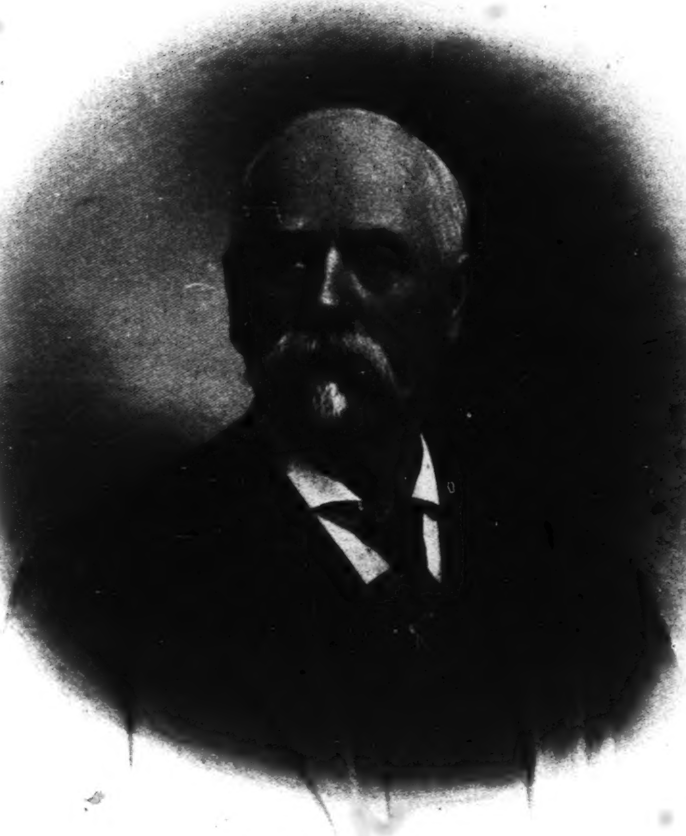
JOHN M. STEWARD.—Left an orphan in early life by the death of his father when he was eleven years old, and by that of his mother when he was fifteen, and thus thrown on his own resources even before he realized definitely what were the responsibilities of life, John M. Steward, of Butte, has by innate force of character, determined resolution, industry, thrift and a readiness for every emergency, risen to a position of consequence among his fellows and wrung from the hard conditions which surrounded him an estate that defies the shafts of misfortune and assures him of a generous competence for life. More than this, he has been one of the makers and builders of the great commonwealth which his citizenship adorns, having set in motion by his tireless energy and fertility of resources many fruitful and productive enterprises which are aiding in the development of the state and the benefit of her people. He was born in Missouri on January 3, 1844, of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents were George W. and Sibyl (Lindley) Steward, the former a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1816, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of about the same age as her husband. They were engaged in farming in Ohio until 1838, when they removed to Missouri, where the father died in 1855 and the mother in 1859. Of their ten children, only five were living at the time of their death, and only two now survive. John M. was the third of the ten. Under the circumstances he did not get much opportunity to go to school, and was able to snatch only a handful of the golden ingots of book learning amid the necessities of his orphan existence, and depend for his armor in the world's stern combats on his native force and the sharp lessons of every day experience.

In 1859, when the death of his mother broke up the family and drove the surviving children out into the world to shift for themselves, he crossed the plains, driving a team for an Indian trader. He had removed to Kansas City soon after his father's death and found employment on a farm in the neighborhood, and to Kansas City he returned in 1860, being yet but a boy of sixteen. Two years later he again directed his steps toward the setting sun, going to North Platte, Neb., where he secured an engagement as a clerk in a store. In 1863 he went to Denver, Colo., but again turned back to Omaha. From there he came to Montana, making the journey with a mule team and arriving at Bannack in July of that year. He at once proceeded to Alder gulch and there located a mine. He did not, however, develop it, but instead went to Biven's gulch, where he remained until 1865. Not meeting with the desired success in this venture he spent the next year at Ophir gulch and then returned to Bannack. From there he went to Leesburg, in the Salmon river country, prospected during the summer and then transferred his energies to Deer Lodge, where he was engaged in the restaurant and saloon business until 1874. Disposing of his interest in this enterprise he made a journey to Cedar creek, in the Coeur d'Alene country, returned to Missoula for the winter, went to Deer Lodge in the spring and from there to Butte, where he arrived in 1875. Here he located the Little Mina quartz mine, which he worked for a number of years, taking out a large quantity of silver and gold. Since then he has located several valuable mines in the vicinity of Butte which he has disposed of at remunerative prices. He has also invested to a considerable extent and to good advantage in Butte real estate.

In 1893, in company with W. A. Smith, he organized the Smith Piano Company, which was engage in the sale of musical merchandise on a large scal until 1898, when Mr. Steward disposed o his interest in the business and has since devote his attention principally to mining. In 1878 h was married to Miss Emma Bogk, a native Oshkosh, Wis., and of German ancestry. Th had nine children, all born in Montana, of who four are living—Walter F., Arthur W., Aram and Della. As indicating the general popula and good standing of the family, it should stated that on the occasion of the great st fair and carnival held in Butte in 1901, Miss A minta Steward was chosen queen of the fest over a number of very active competitors. It scarcely be added that she discharged the appertaining to the exalted and dignified p with a grace and delicacy of manner whi her universal approbation. The politic pathies of Mr. Steward have always been



Eng by Henry Taylor Jr Chicago

John M. Steward

Democratic party, in whose ranks he is conspicuous for his devotion to the cause and his skill and influence in promoting its welfare. He is essentially a self-made man. His natural ability and the strength of his mind enabled him to triumph over the deficiencies of early education and take his place among the potential factors in the transformation of Montana from a wilderness into a garden, a treasure-house, a hive of industrial enterprise, a great and growing state.

F. M. and BENJAMIN SMITH are prosperous and enterprising ranchers, residing near Radersburg, in Broadwater county. They are the sons of James and Nancy (Copeland) Smith, both natives of Overton county, Tenn. The father, a Tennessee planter, removed to Illinois in 1828 and engaged in farming, and here F. M. Smith was born, in Morgan county, on February 12, 1835. He remained with the family, worked on the farm and attended the Morgan county schools until the fall of 1863, then went to Nebraska and for nearly a year worked at blacksmithing. In coming to his understanding that there were more alluring prospects further west he joined an ox train for Montana. He encountered no serious trouble with Indians on the way, although they were then quite hostile, and arrived at Virginia City on July 27, 1864. Here he passed a year working profitably at his trade, and removed to Jefferson City, and carried on the same industry for two years. He then engaged in freighting for a year and removed to Radersburg, where he has since resided, prosperously engaged in stockraising.

Benjamin Smith, younger brother of F. M., was born in Morgan county, Ill., on December 14, 1848, and was there reared and educated. He assisted his father on the farm until he, in 1867, at the age of nineteen, removed to Greene county, Iowa. Here for fifteen years he was profitably occupied in farming. In 1882 he joined his brother at Radersburg, Mont., where they have extensively conducted stock operations in partnership. They have a large number of horses and cattle, and are the proprietors of a steam threshing machine. Both are members of the Methodist church, in which they take an active interest.

In February, 1868, in Greene county, Iowa, Benjamin Smith married Miss Sarah E. Smith, of Dewitt, Ill., born on October 9, 1848. She is a daughter of Thomas Smith, a pioneer of Iowa, settling there in 1855. Three of their eight children, Pleasant, James and John, twins, are dead. The former died in 1882, and the twins at the age of four years. The surviving children are: Thomas, now adjutant in the Salvation Army at Portland, Ore.; Hattie, now Mrs. James Rawlings, of Townsend; Sarah, Frances, V[illegible]na, Walter, married and living near Radersburg; Arthur and Verna Stella, both attending school. Both brothers are Democrats and Benjamin has been several times elected a judge of elections. Since coming to Montana the Smith brothers have been highly favored with the prosperity that has blessed this state. They are highly esteemed as men of upright character and sound business judgment and valuable citizens.

ELIAS S. SMITH.—One of the prosperous ranchers and stock-growers of Fergus county is the gentleman whose name introduces this article. He is a native son of the west, and has passed the major portion of his life in Montana.

Mr. Smith was born in Siskiyou county, Cal., on the 1st of January, 1861, a son of Christian B. and Mary E. Smith, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Illinois. His father was one of the California argonauts of 1849. The early life of Christian Smith was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but he labored at mining in California with fair success. In 1868 he removed to Montana, locating near Helena. After living in various places, in 1883 he made his home three miles west of the village of Cottonwood, and lived there until his death, which occurred on the 5th of May, 1896, his wife having passed away on the 19th of July, 1887. Of their three children one, Newton W., died on the 27th of March, 1879; the survivors are Walter B. and Elias S.

Elias S. Smith received such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of California and Montana in the earlier days, and from the age of twelve years he has been continuously with ranching and stockraising. He became an interested principal in the firm of C. Barr Smith & Sons, and they were engaged in raising horses on an extensive scale until 1895. Since then Mr. Smith has conducted his operations individually. His ranch, which includes the old homestead, now comprises 800 acres and the place is one of exceptional fertility. He gives, however, his special attention to the raising of cattle. In politics he gives loyal support to the Republican party, of which his father was one of the original adherents, and he maintains a public-spirited attitude in regard to all that touches the interests of his county and state.

On the 23d of September, 1897, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Clara F. Sipple, who was born in Madison county, Iowa, the daughter of Frank J. and Hannah E. Sipple, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania. The family removed to Illinois and thence to Iowa, where he thereafter was engaged in farming. He was a Catholic and his wife a member of the Evangelist denomination. Of their seven children, one died in infancy, the surviving children being: Emma L., John E., Joseph F., Clara F., Mary L. and Maggie J. Mr. Sipple died on the 13th of December, 1888. His wife survived him until the 10th of June, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children—Hazel J. and Frank S.

GEORGE W. SMITH, aside from being a typical Montana pioneer, is one of the most prominent and successful ranchers in the Sun river district of Lewis and Clarke county. He was born in Spencer county, Ind., November 4, 1850. His parents were Bernard and Hilca Smith, natives of Amsterdam, Holland, who had come to the United States and located in Indiana in 1848. The father followed the blacksmithing and wagonmaking trade. The parents were both members of the Lutheran church. They, together with one son, died the same day from milk poisoning, in 1855. Our subject, then a lad of five years of age, was taken in charge by his uncle who moved with him to Kansas. Awakening to the fact that his uncle was inclined to be harsh and cruel, George Smith ran away at the age of nine years and struck out into the world for himself. He first went to Clinton county, Mo., where he worked for his board and clothes. He had received but little in the way of education, but was determined to make the most of his opportunities. He remained with his employer, C. V. Ditmiss, until the summer of 1861. The Civil war broke out, but his employer advised him to keep out of the impending trouble and gave him a horse and $100 to assist him in leaving the state. Young Smith got as far west as the Missouri river, which he found almost impassable. He finally found a boat, and tying his horse at the stern managed to ferry the turbulent stream with no great difficulty. On the opposite side he met a crowd of home boys with whom he was well acquainted, and they persuaded him to enlist. Accordingly he accompanied them to Arkansas, where he joined a regiment of Confederate soldiers. During the battle of Perry Grove, in which he participated, he was captured, relieved of his horse and all his money and then paroled. Angered by such treatment he immediately re-enlisted, joined a scouting party and was again captured. This was serious business, as he had plainly broken his parole. He was brought before a court martial, which decided that he was a member of a guerrilla band and sentenced him to be shot at 9 o'clock the following morning. However, he succeeded in making his escape at daylight, but while doing so he was grazed on the hip by a rifle bail and another shot passed through the rim of his hat. He then went to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged for $35 a month and board to care for mules which were being shipped from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa. Following the termination of this employment he went on to Omaha and joined a freighting outfit bound for Salt Lake City, Utah. It was while at Salt Lake that Mr. Smith learned of the famous gold strike at Alder gulch, Mont. He secured employment with a party bound for the mines, and was paid $35 per month for his services. In November, 1863, they reached Alder gulch, having been on the road eight months. On his arrival our subject began herding cattle for $75 per month, and continued at this business for three years.

It was in 1866 that he went to Deer Lodge. There he engaged in taking care of horses for the firm of Hardenbrook & Walker, who at that time conducted a livery barn. Subsequently he engaged in the lumber business with Walker & Brother, who conducted a lumber yard at Helena. He remained with them until 1868 at a salary of $75 per month. The same firm soon afterward organized a freighting enterprise and Mr. Smith was given the position of wagon boss at $100 per month. During the winter of 1872 he wintered cattle at Sun river on government land, above Fort Shaw, and in the spring of 1873 he turned the freighting outfit over to Henry Garth. Owing to ill health and by the advice of a physician Mr. Smith devoted some time to hunting and fishing in the mountains. Subsequently the markets fell to pieces and he lost everything he had in the world in the way of financial assets. It was then that he again turned to ranch work for the firm of Cox & Flowerree, with whom he remained one year, working for $60 per month. During the summer of 1876 he rented a ranch of 160 acres located four miles south of Augusta, and engaged in farming. In 1877 he purchased 160 acres of land for $450, situated three miles south of Augusta, continued farming with fair success, and in two years closed it out for $500. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Smith took up a pre-emption claim located one mile east of Augusta; improved the same and sold it for $150. Following this he engaged in timber work in the mountains, which he continued until 1884 and saved considerable money. The four subsequent years found him herding sheep for D. C. Holbrook, at a wage of $40 per month. He continued on the same ranch, which had been sold to R. H. Wellman, until 1895. Then the ranch and stock were turned over to Grand Christian, with whom he continued until 1898. The ranch was again disposed of to P. B. Christian, but still our subject remained with it until the fall of 1900. In that year Mr. Smith moved on to the ranch where he at present resides, comprising 160 acres, a homestead claim, which he has wonderfully improved and practically made it blossom as the rose. He raises hay and cattle. It is located eleven miles southwest of Augusta. During the early days of his pioneer life in Montana, and elsewhere, our subject had many serious encounters with hostile Indians. One of these episodes is worthy of note. In company with five others he went to Sixteen-mile creek for the purpose of hunting buffalo. A body of twenty-five Indians cut him off from his camp. Dropping into a buffalo wallow he ordered the redskins to stop, but they failed to do so, and he shot one of them. On hearing his shot the rest of the company came to his assistance and between them they killed nine of the hostiles. Mr. Smith is a member of the Lutheran church; politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SMITH, an enterprising stockman of Cascade county, Mont., first came to the state in 1889. He was born at Nassau, Germany, on April 19, 1859, the son of William and Catherine Smith, both natives of Nassau, where the father was a farmer and where the mother died in 1889, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the father at the age of seventy. William Smith attended the public schools in the place of his nativity and assisted his father in work about the farm until 1879, when he enlisted in Company I, Regiment Eighty-eight, of the German army, remaining in the service four years. In 1883 he worked as a painter in a machine factory in Neviges. In 1886 he sailed for the United States, landing in New York, immediately went west to Fergus Falls, Minn., and remained one year, working on a farm. In 1887 he removed to St. Paul, where for two years he worked as a plasterer. In 1889 Mr. Smith came to Great Falls and assisted in building the Montana Central Railway to Monarch. In 1899 he took up a homestead claim, improved his land and is now successfully cultivating it. Since his arrival in Montana he has been eminently successful in all his business ventures.

THE SILVER SMELTER.—This plant is located in Great Falls, Cascade county, Mont., and is owned and operated by the American Smelting & Refining Company, a corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of $1,000,340. The local manager is Frank M. Smith, a sketch of whose life immediately follows this article. The works in Great Falls were built entirely by New York capital, under the name of the Montana Smelting Company, the ground for the erection of the buildings having been broken by Hon. Paris Gibson on March 5, 1888. The original officers, and who were also the principal owners of its stock, were Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, president; Anton Ellers, vice-president; W. S. Gurnee, treasurer, and H. W. Child, general manager. The first superintendent of the metallurgical department was Robert Sticht, who died at Pueblo, Colo., in August, 1893. The Helena & Livingston Company were operating a silver-lead smelter at East Helena, and, owing to the fierce competition between the two smelters, both were losing money, the eventual result being that, in 1891, a consolidation of the two enterprises was effected under the name of the United Smelting & Refining Company.

Recognizing the value and expediency of owning its own plant for the refining of the bullion produced at the two smelters, the United Smelting & Refining Company combined with the National

Smelting & Refining Company, of South Chicago, Ill., where all the bullion for both plants is now shipped for refining. In 1896 Barton Sewell was elected general manager of the United Smelting & Refining Company, succeeding Anton Eilers, who had resigned. On the first of May, 1899, was effected a combination of the silver and lead smelters in the Union under the title of the American Smelting & Refining Company. The concerns represented in this combination comprised practically all of the silver-lead smelters in the country, excepting three plants on the Pacific coast and the plants owned by M. Guggenheim & Sons, but on January 1, 1901, the Guggenheims identified their interests with the company and the following officers were chosen: E. W. Nash, of Omaha, president; Barton Sewell, of Chicago, vice-president; Edward Brush, secretary, and Isaac Guggenheim, treasurer. The general offices are located at 71 Broadway, New York city. The operating department is managed from New York and is controlled by an executive committee, consisting of eleven members, of which Daniel Guggenheim is chairman. The immediate direction of affairs in Colorado, Utah and Montana is under the control of the western executive committee, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

The ores treated at Great Falls are principally lead, silver and gold, the lead ores of the Barker and silver ores of the Neihart districts forming the bulk of those treated. These are supplemented by shipments from the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, district and by large quantities of high grade silver-lead ores from Fort Steele, Kootenai lake and the Slocan district, in British Columbia. The works were planned and laid out with a view to treating a large tonnage of ore. The plant is located on the sloping ground on the south bank of the Missouri river, just below the famous giant spring. The loaded cars arrive at the track scales, situated at the highest point, and after being weighed are switched to the sidetrack leading to the sampling works, the crusher house, or placed directly at some ore bin, discrimination being made according to the character of the ore. The roaster building is an immense structure, 150x600 feet in dimensions, and here the sulphur is extracted from the ores before undergoing other processes. There are twenty roasting furnaces and four blast furnaces. These furnaces have a capacity for the output of about 100 tons each per day, and are of the typical lead-furnace style. The engine house is a brick building 60x205 feet in dimensions, with an iron roof. It is equipped with two engines of 150 horse-power each, one being held in reserve to meet exigencies. A neat machine shop is connected with the engine room, and this has a ten horse-power engine, with bolt-cutter, drill and lathe. The boiler house has a battery of five steam boilers, sixteen feet long and sixty inches in diameter, which supply the requisite steam for the operation of the plant.

A very complete assay office is located in juxtaposition to the general offices. The laboratory proper has boiler, sand bath, five Becker balances and all other essential equipments for the exact and facile handling of the work. The general offices are in a handsomely appointed brick building, three stories in height and of pleasing architectural design, in the early French style. The manager's residence is of the same architectural design as the general office building, and is one of the most attractive dwellings in the city. The entire smelter and its contents have a perfect system of fire protection. A large Worthington pump raises the water from the river to a height of 160 feet and along a distance of 3,500 feet into a reservoir whose capacity is 2,500,000 gallons, the pipe line being tapped wherever required and hydrants being located at almost every corner. The local officers are: Frank M. Smith, manager, and P. A. L. Mannheim, superintendent and metallurgist.

FRANK M. SMITH.—One of the representative business men of the state and an honored citizen of Great Falls, where he is the incumbent of the responsible position of local manager of the American Smelting & Refining Company, whose operations are of gigantic scope and have been an important factor in forwarding the development of the great mining industry which figures as the chief of the resources of the state. Frank Marshall Smith was born on August 16, 1866, in Philadelphia, Pa., the son of William and Mary (Beath) Smith, both of whom were born at Boothbay, Me. The father has for many years been in the employ of the American Express Company and is now located at Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank M. Smith is one of five children, and he and his brother, Montgomery B., are the only representatives of the family in Montana.

The early boyhood days of Mr. Smith were passed in Buffalo, N. Y., where he received his preliminary education. In 1881 he went with his parents to Brooklyn, where he attended the high school, graduating with the class of 1884. In October, 1885, Mr. Smith matriculated in the school of mines at Columbia University, of New York city, where he graduated in June, 1889, receiving the degree of engineer of mines. Thoroughly fortified for the work of his chosen profession, Mr. Smith was soon accorded preferment in the employ of the federal government on the United States geological survey. He was thus engaged in Virginia and Maryland, and in hydrographic and triangulation work in Idaho and eastern Oregon, clearly demonstrating his capacity for the effective discharge of these important duties. In January, 1891, Mr. Smith became assayer for the Colorado Smelting Company at Pueblo, and in October, 1892, was appointed assistant superintendent, retaining this incumbency until October, 1893, when he removed to Great Falls, Mont., where he had been given the superintendency of the United Smelting & Refining Company, in which office he showed such distinct executive ability that he was promoted to manager in January, 1898.

In this capacity he has since been retained, and its importance and responsibility may be inferred from the preceding brief description of the enterprise under his charge. Mr. Smith is interested in mining properties near Barker, Mont. He is a young man of decided force of character and business discrimination, while his scientific attainments are of wide scope and marked exactitude, and he is manifestly one of the progressive men of the state. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and also of the Montana Society of Engineers. In June, 1893, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Clara Everhart, who was born in Martinsburg, Pa., the daughter of Marshall H. and Mary Everhart, and she presides with gracious dignity over the beautiful home assigned to the manager of the important company he represents in Great Falls.

CHARLES H. SPRAGUE.—Among the honored veterans of the war of the Rebellion is Mr. Sprague, who also figures as one of the progressive and highly-respected citizens of Bozeman, in the immediate vicinity of which place is located his fine residence, which is a center of refined hospitality, the family enjoying marked popularity in the county. Mr. Sprague is a native of New York city, born on June 2, 1847, the son of Theodore Sprague, a native of Rhode Island, removing thence to New York. His death occurred in the city of Albany; the mother of our subject died when he was an infant, and he has no recollection of her.

Charles H. Sprague became a resident of Illinois when he was a lad of eight years, and there attended the common schools in a somewhat irregular way, devoting his attention to farm work until the age of sixteen years. During the Civil war his patriotism and loyalty led him to tender his services to the Union, and in October, 1863, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, being practically on duty every day during his entire term and participating in every engagement in which his regiment took part. After the close of the war he was employed in various lines of occupation and in divers sections of the Union. In 1873 Mr. Sprague moved to Inyo county, Cal., where he remained until 1882, when he went to Idaho, remaining there until his removed to Montana. In 1884, some twelve years after his marriage, he came to Montana with his family, arriving in June of that year and renting a ranch in Madison county, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing until the fall of 1890; he then disposed of his interests in that section and purchased his present fine ranch home near Bozeman. Here he has about 300 acres well improved, and in addition to his live stock interests has a considerable portion of his place under effective cultivation.

In politics Mr. Sprague gives his support to the Republican party and its principles and policies, his first presidential vote having been cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876. He has ever manifested a lively interest in educational affairs and all other worthy causes touching the general welfare, and has served for a number of years as a member of the school board. Fraternally he keeps alive the memories of his military service and his interest in the old comrades in arms, by retaining membership in William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Bozeman. He and all the members of his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and are zealous and active workers in the parish at Bozeman. On December 22, 1872, Mr.

Sprague was united in marriage to Miss Ann Sebern, who was born in Marion county, Ind., the daughter of John and Deborah (Smock) Sebern, natives of Indiana. The father died in Kentucky, while there on a business trip, and the mother's death occurred in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprague four children have been born: Walter H., Robert H., Kate M. and Dora M. Robert H. is now deputy sheriff of Gallatin county. He served as first sergeant of Company C, First Montana Volunteers, in the Philippine islands, rendering effective duty in this capacity for a period of eighteen months, after which he received an honorable discharge. He had previously been a member of the National Guard of Montana. Each of the four children received excellent educational advantages. The family hold a prominent position in social circles, maintaining the highest esteem of all who know them—each aiming to do well their work in life.

GEORGE W. SPRING.—This well known and progressive stockgrower and farmer of Gallatin county claims as the place of his nativity that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion, since he was born in Loudoun county, Va., on October 3, 1856, the son of Jefferson and Sophia (Etcher) Spring, who were married May 10, 1853, both of whom were born in Virginia, where they are still living on the old plantation; the father, born March 18, 1817, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years, while the mother, born January 20, 1832, is sixty-nine years of age. Her father, Peter Etcher, was born August 18, 1798; died July 18, 1884. The Spring family were of German descent. The grandfather, Casper Spring, was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 16, 1788, and died January 30, 1869. He married Elizabeth Slater in 1809, who was born October 9, 1791, and died September 11, 1883. The educational advantages received by our subject were those afforded in the public schools of his native county, and he assisted in the work of the home farm until he attained his majority. On April 24, 1879, he left home and started for the far distant territory of Montana, where he arrived in the following month. He secured work by the month, and was thus employed about a year and a half, when he purchased horses and devoted his attention to freighting for one year. He then went to the eastern part of the territory, seeking a location, and finally returned to Bozeman, his original destination, and here resumed work and was employed for a number of years. In 1882 he located the ranch which he now owns, taking up his abode in a little log house, 12x14 feet in dimensions, which continued to be his home until the erection of his present attractive and commodious residence in 1890. His ranch, comprising 480 acres, is located seven miles northwest of the city of Bozeman, where he is successfully engaged in the raising of high-grade thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He has been very careful in the breeding of both cattle and hogs, and done much to improve the grades in this section of the state, and it is doubtful if a better line can be found elsewhere in Montana. He devotes but little attention to the raising of grain, finding it more profitable and satisfactory to confine his efforts exclusively to the stock interests. He kills and ships stock, finding a ready market for his products, and is known as one of the able and enterprising business men of Gallatin county. He has attained success entirely through his own efforts, and it has been achieved by such worthy means that he has ever held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. Ever influenced by the strictest integrity of purpose, his life serves as an example well worthy of emulation by those who have depended upon their own resources in making their way in the world. His business acumen is such that his advice and counsel are held in high estimation by many older than himself, and in his particular line of enterprise he holds a foremost position.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast in 1892 for Grover Cleveland. Fraternally Mr. Spring is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On February 11, 1891, Mr. Spring was united in marriage to Miss Ella S. Pierpoint, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., the daughter of John and Mary (Shrigley) Pierpoint, natives respectfully of Virginia and Ohio, the Pierpoint family being one of distinction in the annals of American history. Mr. and Mrs. Spring have three sons and one daughter: Roger E., Wilbur P., Elenora and George V.

THE STATE NURSERY COMPANY, of Helena, Mont., now one of the most successful business ventures in the country, is the joint creation of three enterprising and progressive gentlemen, T. E. Mills, W. E. Mills and Arthur Judges. In the heart of the Rocky Mountains, isolated from the congested population of the east, the State Nursery Company in 1890 successfully established an institution of which any state might be proud. Their nursery is located on the extreme western boundary of Helena, close to the celebrated Broadwater natatorium. It is difficult to associate Montana with the cultivation of delicately perfumed flowers, for the natural ruggedness of the country is foreign to the eastern idea of culture and refinement, which renders possible the sale of beautiful flowers, many of them rare exotics; yet it would surprise people in the far east or indeed the middle west, to know that the society people of Montana use as many or more flowers for decorative and other purposes as do the people of any section of the land. The American Beauty roses, grown by this company, have given Helena an enviable reputation, and people coming here from abroad are shown as fine, or perhaps finer, roses and carnations as can be found elsewhere. One novel feature in this Montana enterprise is the heating of the greenhouses during the winter months. About a mile from the nursery natural springs well up on the mountain side, from which water of a high temperature rushes forth. This water is led from the springs into pipes and, having a good pressure, circulates through the conservatories as artificially-heated water does, with the exception that there is no return to the boilers, as it courses away to freedom after having performed its duty. With the exception of about thirty of the coldest days the natural heat of the water is sufficient to keep the houses at a proper temperature. During the extremely cold days the natural hot water is connected with boilers, which run the temperature up to the desired point. This method of heating has been in successful operation for three years, and it is believed to be the first case known of heating greenhouses by water coming from hot springs. The enterprise is now incorporated as the State Nursery Company. The corporators and officers are T. E. Mills, president; W. E. Mills, vice-president; Arthur Judges, secretary and treasurer. The company commenced business in 1890 with 600 square feet of glass, and in eleven years they increased the surface capacity to 46,000 square feet.

It is appropriate in this connection to present short biographies of the three men who had the foresight to grasp and utilize the great natural advantages of this location and to build up an institution that is a credit to Montana.

THOMAS E. MILLS was born at Middlesex, England, in 1869. At the age of four years he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Hampton, Va. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and at the age of eighteen returned to England and was three years in London, during which time he attended and studied at the Royal Horticultural Society Institute. In 1890 he returned to the United States and became identified with the State Nursery Company at Helena, his present home.

ARTHUR JUDGES is also of English nativity, having been born in Essex in 1858. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-one and engaged in stockraising in Idaho. In 1887 he came to Montana, and was in the banking and mercantile business at Dillon until 1894. He then came to Helena to fill the office of secretary and treasurer of the State Nursery Company, and here he has given ample demonstration of his capability to competently fill this responsible dual office.

WILLIAM E. MILLS, born in Middlesex, England, in 1866, came to America with his parents when seven years old. He received his common school education in Hampton, Va. In 1883 he went to Wisconsin, locating at Milwaukee where he was a member of a military band. In 1886 he took a course at the famous Boston Conservatory, at Boston, Mass. He followed music as a profession for several years, until 1890, when he became a member of the State Nursery Company, of which he is vice-president. During 1901 the company added a seed department, and established themselves in their own store in Helena. This last venture has proved successful beyond their expectations, and promises a good future. Although this concern is not officially a state institution they claim the state for their business and reach nearly every point.

RICHARD STANTON.—The life of this prominent ranchman and useful citizen began in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1850, just as the nineteenth century was turning into its second half. He is the son of James Stanton, who left his native England at the opening of his promising manhood and immigrated to Canada, where he is still living the life of a peaceful, independent farmer and stockraiser. His wife was Agnes

(Hea) Stanton, also a native of England; she died near Toronto many years ago.

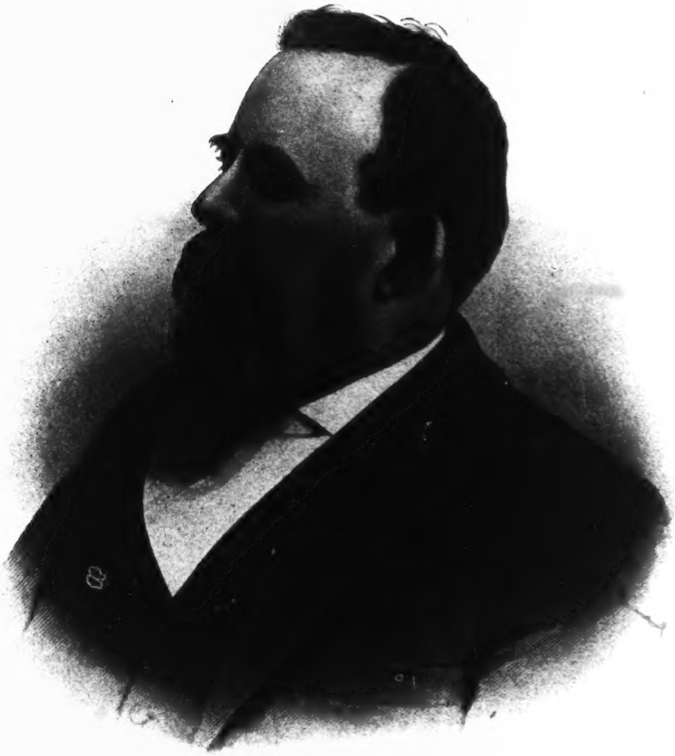
Mr. Stanton attended the public schools at London, Canada, until he was fourteen years of age, and then worked as a farm hand for two or three years. The next five years he spent in the lumber business at Orville, Canada; and during the next four was employed by the Canadian government on the construction of the Winnipeg & Dawson Railroad. In the summer of 1874 he was rafting on the river at Winnipeg, and in the fall of 1875 removed to Sun River, Mont., where he worked for Robert Vaughn for about three years. Until 1883 he was freighting from Fort Benton to Helena and the northwest territory, but tiring of this in the spring of 1883 he bought a squatter's claim on Shonkin creek in the Highwood mountain district, where he now has a farm of 360 acres and large free range adjoining, on which he raises a fine grade of horses and cattle with success and profit.

Mr. Stanton was married at Johnson's residence on Shonkin creek, in 1889, to Miss Jennie Johnson, a native of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada. They have six children, namely: Samuel James, William Henry, Albert Leroy, Warren, Richard and a baby, Charles. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has done what he could in a quiet way for party success, but has never sought an office or an honor at its hands. He is esteemed as a very worthy citizen. Mr. Stanton is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and ever willing to make some sacrifice of his personal convenience for the general weal. He has served as school trustee for many years, and is still doing good work in that capacity. He has also been road supervisor for eleven years. His life is peaceful and prosperous now, but has not been without adventure and danger in times past. The Indians took away his horses several times while he was freighting, and he had a number of exciting experiences with them.

WILLIAM L. STEELE, M. D.—A record of the experiences of all worthy pioneers should be perpetuated, for the passing years will otherwise obliterate data of much historical value which they alone can impart. One of the distinguished members of the medical profession in Montana, where he was among the first to become established in practice, a man of strong individuality and unbounded benevolence, and one conspicuously identified with the pioneer history of Montana, Dr. William L. Steele is justly numbered among the representative citizens of the state. He comes from stanch old southern stock and was born near Pendleton, Anderson county, S. C., on February 17, 1833, the son of William and Margaret (Guyton) Steele, natives of the same county. The father was a midshipman in the United States navy, and was in the Chesapeake-Shannon naval battle when Capt. Lawrence was killed. After his service he was a planter until his death and was honored with several offices of public trust, serving the legislature and being tax collector for sixteen years. His original American ancestors, of Scotch-Irish stock, located first in Pennsylvania, whence descendants removed to South Carolina before the Revolution, in which the family were active for freedom. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Steele were named Watson, and extant records show that Grandmother Watson, passing through the camp of Lord Cornwallis, carried a dispatch to Gen. Greene during the siege of Yorktown.

William L. Steele was one of sixteen children, and three of the brothers became residents of Montana. The Doctor received his academic education in the John L. Kennedy Classical School and at Thalion Academy, S. C., where he graduated and then for two years he was engaged in pedagogic work and in the reading of medicine. In 1854 he matriculated in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and, completing a three-years course, he was graduated in 1857 as M. D. His initial practice of medicine was as contract surgeon with the Rabun Gap Railroad, in which position he served two years. In 1859 Dr. Steele made the journey across the plains to Colorado, locating in Missouri City, where he secured a placer claim which he worked until 1862 with fair success, doing such professional service as came to him. In Colorado he became superintendent of the consolidated ditch, which supplied water for the placer mines, being largely interested in the enterprise, and he also devoted considerable attention to stockraising.

He became a resident of Montana in 1863, locating first at Bannack City and next at Alder gulch, of which place he was the first president. This incumbency, under the conditions then existing, implied his presiding over the local court



Wm L Steele MD

of justice, the powers being practically supreme. The Doctor in this judicial capacity presided at the trial of several outlaws and passed the death sentence upon one or more criminals condemned to execution. In 1864 he brought a stock of goods to Alder gulch, soon disposed of them, and in November located in Helena, then a mere mining camp, and from that time his strongly marked individuality has been a valuable factor in its progress. He purchased a large interest in mining properties in Grizzly gulch, and in 1865 others in Ophir gulch, Deer Lodge county and McClellan gulch, and operated them with success. He also engaged in cattleraising and in 1867 and 1868 conducted freighting from Fort Benton as headquarters. In 1869 he was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, during his two years of service doing much to suppress lawlessness and crime, this office then demanding of its incumbent great tact, much discrimination, incessant watchfulness and dauntless courage. From 1871 until 1898 the Doctor was in active medical practice, he then retiring largely from its active duties, though his services are in frequent demand for consultation, while the families to whom he has ministered for years naturally turn to him for aid when sickness enters their homes.

The Doctor has been a prominent figure in the public life of the city, county and state since locating in Helena. He was a member of the state senate in the legislature of 1896, was county coroner for ten years, mayor of Helena three times, and in 1898 was elected treasurer of Lewis and Clarke county, in which capacity he has served ably and acceptably. In 1898 he was strongly urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate for governor of the state, and in many other ways have the leading people shown dignified evidences of the high esteem in which he is held in both his city and his state. In politics Dr. Steele has ever done much successfully to promote the Democratic party in the various campaigns which the years have marked. Professionally he holds membership in the state and county medical societies, and in fraternal relations he is also a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr. Steele was united in marriage in 1865 to Miss Agnes Forbis, a native of Missouri. Their children are Turner A., Frank F. and Agnes B. The Doctor is president of the Association of Montana Pioneers and all honor is paid him as a man of strong and pronounced activities, of the highest personal honor and faithful in all the relations of life and as one of the best types of the sterling pioneers.

SOLOMON F. SOLBERGER. — There is scarcely a lot in life more essentially peaceful and blessed than that of the man who has done his duty well and sees growing and thriving around him the wholesale and beneficial fruits of his labor, in an interesting family for which he has well provided, in an advanced state of thought and development in the community to which he has largely contributed, in a vigorous activity of all the moral and social forces of his people, which he has fostered and encouraged. Such as this is the lot of Solomon F. Solberger, who resides near Hamilton, in Ravalli county. He was born on June 1, 1839, at Cleveland, O., the son of John and Elizabeth Solberger, both natives of Switzerland. The family consisted of five children, Solomon being the first born. He attended the public school at Mt. Eaton, Ohio, until he was ten years old, then lived with his grandfather on his farm for four years, until his parents removed to St. Genevieve county, Mo., whither he accompanied them. There he farmed and learned the trade of a machinist under his father, with whom he remained until 1859.

In 1859 Mr. Solberger went to Pike's Peak and mined until 1863, and then came to Montana. For two years he mined at Bannack, Alder gulch and Helena, where he worked two and a half years mining and running a quartz mill until 1871. From that time until 1877, he worked for Keaton & Blacker at Radersburg at mining, when he removed to Butte and built the old Lexington mill for A. J. Davis, then taking charge of it for two years. After that he mined for himself, worked at his trade and followed other occupations, including running a shop for himself until 1887, when he came to the Bitter Root valley and located on a ranch two miles northwest of Hamilton, where he has been residing since. He has a ranch of 160 acres on which he has a fine orchard in good bearing condition and raises numbers of superior cattle and abundant crops of farm produce. He has also eighty acres of timber land a mile and a half west of this ranch. In politics Mr. Solberger is an ardent Republican, always giving its candidates and policies his earnest support. He has served as school trustee for a number of years, and taken a lively interest in all local matters. Being among the pioneers of the state he is an active member of their association. He was married in May, 1872, in St. Genevieve county, Mo., to Sarah Ann Williamson, a daughter of Lindley and Tillie Ann Williamson, and five of his seven children are living: Daniel, Chance, John, Mary and Sarah. Mr. Solberger is an ornament to the community, has been of great service in every department of its useful activities and he is secure in the cordial regard, the full confidence and the universal esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOSIAH K. SQUIRES.—Ravalli county, whose organization dates back comparatively few years, has enlisted in her official affairs the services of men of distinctive ability and integrity, and among those who have ably administered the county's finances is Mr. Squires, who was county treasurer for four years and whose course met with unqualified endorsement. He is now serving as deputy in the same office. He is also a capable dentist. Mr. Squires is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born on November 10, 1857, the sixth of the ten children of William and Elizabeth (Kearney) Squires, the former of whom was born in England, his father having been a captain in the British army, while the latter was born in New Brunswick, a descendant of the ancient Kearney family of Ireland. Mr. Squires had the most meagre of educational advantages in his youth, but his is a nature that could not have been held down to a low level through adverse circumstances, and he is today a man of broad and definite information, speaking and writing three languages with facility, and still being a close observer and careful student. He has educated himself by self-application, by observation and by association with the practical affairs of life. He assisted in the cultivation of the homestead farm until he was fourteen, after which he was for two years employed in a machine shop at Lewiston, Maine. He next was a filer in a large sawmill in Maine until 1879, when he came west to Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining and prospecting for two years, and after a year of work in a sawmill he began to study dentistry, and became an expert workman, while he thoroughly reinforced himself in all the required theoretical knowledge.

In 1885 Mr. Squires opened a dental office in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the next year he came to Montana and opened dental parlors in Missoula. The following spring he removed to Stevensville, and there he continued to practice dentistry until 1891, and thereafter he was similarly engaged at Hamilton until the fall of 1896, when he was elected treasurer of Ravalli county. He was chosen as his own successor in 1898 and served until March, 1901, since which time he has consented to remain in the capacity of deputy, being thoroughly familiar with the routine of the office and its financial conditions. He gave a careful and economical administration which met with uniform approval. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and he has never failed to retain the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. In his political adherency Mr. Squires originally was a Republican, but later gave his allegiance to the Populist party, on which ticket he was elected treasurer. In 1896 he was the only Populist elected in the county, being endorsed by the Silver Republicans. Fraternally he is past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

VALENTINE STAUBACH, one of the substantial stockraisers and pioneers of Montana, resides on a valuable ranch in Broadwater county, near Winston. He was born in Földa, Prussia, on December 18, 1829, the son of Conrad and Eva (Nichter) Staubach, both natives of his birthplace. Their family consisted of six sons and two daughters. Valentine Staubach attended the government schools and learned the tailor's trade. When attaining his maturity, in 1850, he came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md. He soon went to Pittsburg, Pa., thence after eighteen months to New Castle, Pa. Here he remained two years and then passed one year in Pittsburg, subsequently locating in St. Paul, Minn. Here he followed tailoring for one year, and then became a farmer. Mr. Staubach early made the discovery that working for wages is not the most advantageous way to lay the foundation of worldly prosperity and that the agricultural pursuits of the great, new west offered superior inducements to the young, the adventurous and the ambitious.

Valentine Staubach possessed all three of these personal characteristics, and in 1866 he started across the plains for Montana, joining a large party under the guidance of the celebrated Capt. Fisk. There were 140 wagons and 400 men and women in the train, and on September 13, 1866, they arrived at Beaver creek, Mont. Here Mr. Staubach took up government land where he is now located, purchased some cattle at Helena, and wintered sixty-five head. In 1867 he started in farming and stockraising, in which profitable industries he has continued, some years wintering 400 head of cattle. He has added to his original land by purchase, taking up 640 acres under the desert land act, buying 400 acres from the Northern Pacific and purchasing 160 acres from Charles King, until he now owns 1,400 acres, upon which he has erected a handsome brick residence in an eligible location. In Allegheny, Pa., in 1853, Mr. Staubach married with Miss Julia Margaret, a native of Bavaria. Six children have blessed their union, Catherine, who was Mrs. King, but has since died, leaving one child; Julia, who resides with Mr. Staubach; John, deceased; Henry, a prosperous rancher; Barbara, Mrs. Henry Ingalls, of Cincinnati; Lizzie, Mrs. Ross Deegan, living on the homestead, and Annie. Since his first arrival in Montana Mr. Staubach has steadily progressed, yearly adding to his fortune and his income. He is recognized as a man of the highest character and strictest probity, and justly merits the confidence reposed in him.

JAMES B. STEARNS.—Hunter and trapper, scout and rancher and miner, James B. Stearns, the subject of this review, has had a varied and thrilling career. He was born in Orleans county, N. Y., February 26, 1828, the son of Bradley B. Stearns, of Massachusetts, whose ancestors came from England to America in Colonial times and settled in the New England states. The grandfather took a prominent part in the Revolution, and every member of the family has been distinguished for loyalty to his country. Mr. Stearns was educated in his native county, and in 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, being a pioneer in that state and remaining seven years, engaged in farming. In 1859 he joined the Pike's Peak stampede, and remained in the neighborhood of the Peak until the fall of 1863, prospecting and mining with varying success. He then returned to Michigan, and in the spring of 1864 came to Montana, bringing a team from Kalamazoo. At the start he had one companion, but when near Fort Laramie they fell in with a large train and joined one section of it numbering fourteen wagons, of which Mr. Stearns was chosen captain. On their arrival at the Madison river they disbanded and Mr. Stearns went into Virginia City and prospected in the vicinity. In the fall he went to Rattlesnake gulch where he remained until 1875, making that place his headquarters and freighting from there. In 1875 he went to Nevada and engaged in freighting; and the following year returned to Montana and passed a year or two hunting and trapping on the lower Yellowstone. In 1877 he was engaged by Gen. Miles as a scout, and was out with him on the Little Muddy expedition. On this trip they got 550 horses belonging to hostile Indians, killed some of the savages and burnt their lodges, thirty-two in number. He passed November and December in Bozeman, and in January, 1878, took some cattle down the Yellowstone to Junction City. In June of that year he took up a ranch fifteen miles from Junction City, and engaged in ranching. The following incident will illustrate the dangers of that period.

"On March 17, 1879, he went to work as usual, taking his rifle with him. While cooking his dinner Indians came to the door, and the spokesman claimed to be a half-Crow. Mr. Stearns said he was not. Then seven came into the house, and a few minutes later an acquaintance named Johnson came in, and Mr. Stearns told him to keep hold of his gun as the Indians were Sioux. One of them, who spoke English, got a piece of tobacco from Mr. Johnson, and another fired at him and killed him. Still another struck at Stearns with his rifle. He warded the blow with his arm and was then struck on the head. He knocked one Indian down, dodged another, and escaping two shots that were fired at him, went around the house and got into the barn which was not yet completed. There he was attacked by an Indian with a war club, but his dog aided him to defend himself. Finally, after considerable effort and danger, he got behind some dead willows, and after lying quiet for awhile, crawled down the stream about a mile where he met his companion who had been away. The next day Mr. Stearns, having been wounded in several places, went to the hospital at Fort Custer, and in consequence of his story two companies of cavalry went after the Indians, but did not catch them. After sixty days in the hospital he returned to his home to find that the Indians had destroyed or stolen everything he had. In June, 1879, Gen. Miles sent telegrams to Mr. Stearns asking him to go out as a scout and try to find the Indians, but the telegrams did not reach him in time. He went to Fort Walsh, to Fort Benton and in other directions, finally landing twenty miles west of the Woody mountains, having been accompanied during the trip by Lieut. Tillson of the Fifth Cavalry, and having met on the way Maj. Walsh who furnished him with a mounted policeman's coat, assuring him at the same time that if the Indians took him for a plain citizen they would certainly kill him. He remained about ten days in the midst of hostile Indians in large numbers, but had the protection of Maj. Walsh and his body of Canadian mounted police, of whom he speaks very highly. They accompanied Mr. Stearns and Lieut. Tillson to the United States line, from which they made the trip home with no other trouble than having their horses stolen occasionally. They met Gen. Miles at Little Rock creek with his army. After returning home Mr. Stearns took up his residence on his old farm, and remained there until 1892, when he went up Canyon creek and in April, 1893, located his present ranch and again engaged in farming."

In December, 1852, he was married to Miss Louisa Brown, of New York. She died in 1883, leaving five children: Frank, a rancher on Clark's Fork; Fred, a clergyman in Michigan; Euphie, Mrs. McNutt, of Augusta, Mich.; Cap, at Federalsburg, Mich., and James, living in Yellowstone county, Mont. In 1886 he was married a second time, being united on this occasion to Miss Jane Cluff, of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Stearns has served as assessor, deputy sheriff, sealer of weights and measures and justice of the peace. He is well known and highly respected by all classes of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM H. STEELE.—Descending from Kentucky ancestry and a native of Bath county, Mo., where he was born in December, 1835, the second of the fourteen children of Lewellen J. and Sarah J. (Walker) Steele, William H. Steele has lived in a number of places and has made a reputation for straightforward and dignified manliness, good business capacity and useful citizenship wherever he has been. When he was two years old the family removed to Pike county, Ill., where he attended the public schools until he was eighteen, and learned carriage blacksmithing at which he worked in various places for twenty-five years. In 1883 he came to Montana and located at Grantsdale, where he followed the carpenter's trade for six years and then engaged in the confectionery business with his son, George M. Steele, and they have developed the business into a general store of magnitude and with a constantly expanding trade and growing reputation.

Mr. Steele is an active Republican and has served his party and his people well in several official positions. He was postmaster of his home town for eight years and was succeeded by his son, who held the office for four years, his term having recently expired. Mr. Steele was a justice of the peace for fourteen years at Schuyler, Mo., and occupied a similar position for twelve years at Grantsdale. He was successful in the administration of his official duties and won thereby the commendation of the community. On June 10, 1855, he was married at Barry, Ill., to Miss Rebecca J. Thompson, daughter of Abraham and Mary Thompson. They had six children, of whom five are living: Harriet, wife of Joseph Kaley, of Hamilton; Sarah J., wife of C. P. Dye, of Boise, Idaho; George M.; Mary J., wife of F. V. See, a Bitter Root valley rancher, and Della, wife of Hugh McLean. Another daughter, Alice, is deceased. Mrs. Steele also died July 4, 1901.

GEORGE M. STEELE, the son and business partner of William H. Steele, was born on October 14, 1861, in Shelby county, Mo., and attended the public school at Schuyler until he reached the age of eighteen years, then worked at carpentering and railroading for some years. He was in the employ of Broadwater, Hubble & Co., of Miles City, in 1881 in lumber operations. From there he returned to Missouri and in 1883 again came to Montana, accompanied by the family. He engaged in farming in company with his father for two years, passed the next two in carpentering, and then engaged in merchandising in partnership with his father and in this he is still engaged and has been continuously since 1888, four years of the time he being also postmaster. During his entire residence in Montana, except his first year in the state, before the family came out, he has lived with his father, with whom he made his home prior to his first trip west, and they have worked harmoniously and successfully in all their undertakings. Both are highly esteemed in the community as leading citizens and forceful factors in the development and advancement of their town and county.

DR. HARRY L. STEELE, the leading physician and surgeon of Neihart, Cascade county, although a young man, has attained prominence and won public confidence. He is a native of Ohio county, W. Va., and was born on June 17, 1872. His parents were William H. and Mary E. Steele, also natives of West Virginia, where for many years the father followed the mercantile business as a traveling salesman and was eminently successful, and he now holds the important position of superintendent of the Wheeling Corrugating Company, of Wheeling, W. Va. Fraternally he is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias; politically he belongs to the Democratic party. His wife, who was a devout Presbyterian, died in October, 1875, leaving four children: William H., Eliza H., Nellie C. and Harry L. Dr. Steele received an education of exceptional excellence. Having completed his studies in the public and high schools of Wheeling he pursued a course at a leading commercial college, and then matriculated at Beaumont College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated with honors. In that city he passed eighteen valuable months as an assistant physician at St. Mary's Infirmary, and for one year he was with Dr. W. A. McCandless as an assistant. He then received the appointment of government physician at McAllister, Indian territory, which he filled with marked ability for a year. At the conclusion of this meritorious service he came to Neihart, where he is now located, and was soon in the possession of a most lucrative practice. His skill and ability as a surgeon have often been demonstrated, and the Union Mine Workers of Belt Mountain Hospital hold him under contract to serve as acting physician and surgeon for that institution. Fraternally Dr. Steele is a member of the Knights of Pythias; politically he is a strong Democrat. He has valuable interests in mining properties in the Neihart district, and in all ways stands as one of the best representatives of the professional and cultured people of the state, holding distinctive precedence in medical circles. Among a wide circle of acquaintances he numbers a host of warm personal friends, and he is highly esteemed.

ALBERT J. STEPHENS.—Making his way through privation, hardships and dangers to competence and ease, Albert Joseph Stephens has felt much of the hard discipline of life and realizes forcibly the good results that follow it when properly applied and appreciated. His parents were Jarah and Lynda S. (Webb) Stephens, and he was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., November 17, 1837. Jarah Stephens was born in Milton, N. Y., September 10, 1806. His wife descended from early New England Colonial ancestors, and was herself a native of Litchfield, Conn., where she was born October 11, 1810. They were married October 1, 1829, at Bridgewater, Pa., and had ten children, Franklin A., Ethan P., Albert Joseph and Alfred James (twins), Daniel H. (died from wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness May 9, 1864), Francis M., Ira O. (deceased), Oscar C., Olive M. (Mrs. A. Reynolds) and Emeline E. (Mrs. J. S. Calph). Of these four reside in Montana—Albert J. and his twin brother, Alfred J., the popular postmaster of Lewistown, Oscar C., one of the stock kings of the state, and Mrs. Calph, living with her brother Oscar in Fergus county. Jarah Stephens, a pioneer farmer and lumberman, owned and operated a sawmill for many years in Montrose, and, an old-line Whig, he held various local offices. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Stephens long preceded him, dying in 1865, aged fifty-five, after a long life of useful and Christian activities.

Albert Joseph Stephens passed his youth in his native county, and in 1855 began life independently for himself, going from home to Tunkhannock, where he remained two years. In December, 1856, he went to Evanston, Ill., and farmed there two years and a half; and there in 1858 and '59 he was a schoolmate of Miss Frances Willard. In March, 1859, he joined the Pike's Peak stampede, outfitting at Lawrence, Kan. From there he went on to Denver, Colo., and then to Central City, where he was mining the next four years with varying success. From 1861 to 1862 he was in California gulch. He also went to New Mexico on the San Joaquin stampede. In March, 1863, then came to Montana, making the trip by ox teams, arriving at Bannack in June, having had no trouble with the Indians. He soon located at Virginia City, passed two years in successful mining, and then removed to Confederate gulch. Here for four years he was mining and conducting a bakery, following this time with three years service as a tollgate keeper. In April, 1867, with Thomas G. Cooper, now of the Judith Basin, Mr. Stephens located the ranch which he has occupied continuously since that date. The location is one of the most picturesque in the state. It is three miles from Fort Logan, and immediately surrounded by hills and mountains, with Smith river coursing gracefully through it. Here he is extensively engaged in raising fine breeds of sheep. He was married December 20, 1875, to Miss Fannie Hillis, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John P. Hillis, who came to Montana in 1863 and remained until his death in 1893. Their children are Frank and John, now of Fergus county; Alice, of Berkley, Cal., and Edith, Andrew and Lucy and Jarah (twins), who are all attending school in Helena, where Mr. Stephens has a residence which he occupies during the school months to give his children the benefit of the city's superior educational advantages.

Mr. Stephens has always manifested an intelligent interest in local affairs. He has been assessor, county commissioner and school trustee for many years, and has an influential voice in matters of public improvement. Besides the dangers of his journeys on the plains, his life has not lacked the spice of hazard always prevalent on the frontier. In 1869 he had nine horses stolen from his stables. A year or two later several Indians tried to steal the horses of the hunting party of which he was a member, and the man in charge of the camp shot one of them. A few hours afterward the Indians shot one of the white men in sight of the camp. In 1860, while Mr. Stephens was in Colorado, a horse thief was ordered out of the camp and refused to go. The horses were picketed and all hands went to sleep. During the night the horses were stolen and the thief had disappeared, and none of the horses were recovered. Mr. Stephens went to a road house nearby to get something to eat, and when he was admitted after some parley, he was led through room after room, the door of each being closed behind him. In the last room he was confronted by Jim Walters with a revolver in his hand, who thought Mr. Stephens was one of an expected party searching for him as one of a gang of "rustlers." Mr. Stephens soon convinced him of his error, and there was no further trouble. These incidents are here related to show that every hour in those times was fraught with danger, and that the men of that day had to be continuously on their guard.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.—No state can boast of more heroic pioneers than Montana. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing a commonwealth which takes high rank in the sisterhood of states. These worthy pioneers laid solidly the foundations of the state. Their indefatigable efforts were the building stones. And among them is the distinguished citizen and honored pioneer whose name initiates this sketch. Judge William J. Stephens was born at Kingston, County Dublin, Ireland, on May 30, 1834, the son of Henry A. Stephens. Of the four sons of his parents he was the only one who came to the United States. His mother died at his birth, and he early assumed the responsibilities of life. Until he was thirteen years old he attended the public schools, and in 1847 went to sea for two years. In 1850 he shipped from Baltimore on a merchantman bound for San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate in July. He remained in San Francisco for a few days and, then being sixteen years of age, made his way into the interior of the state where the mining excitement was at its height. At Indian bar on the Tuolumne river he secured a clerkship in the general store of Curtis & Chase for one year, after which he was for two years engaged in placer mining. He next opened a grocery at the little mining town of Poverty Hill, Tuolumne county, continuing this enterprise five years, when he returned to San Francisco and began the study of law under Judge Townsend, continuing in his office until 1861, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., where he resumed his studies in the office of Quint & Hardy until 1864, when he was examined before the supreme court of Nevada and admitted to the bar. Beginning practice in Nevada, in 1865 he removed to Idaho City, Idaho, where he practiced law for one year; in 1866 he located in Beartown, Deer Lodge county, Mont., where he was engaged in practice for one year, was elected as the first district attorney of the Second district, embracing Deer Lodge, Beaverhead and Missoula counties, and served from 1867 until 1869, making his residence in the city of Deer Lodge. During his term of service as district attorney occurred the first conviction for murder in the first degree in the history of the state, Mr. Stephens having convicted, at the April term of court at the town of Deer Lodge, Sullivan, Mullen and Baggs, for the murder of John Smoot at McClelland gulch, that county. The three condemned men effected their escape from jail and were never apprehended. Lawlessness and crime were much in evidence in the early days, when restrictions were lax, and many criminal cases were brought before the courts, Judge Stephens being concerned in many such trials.

He was at that time junior member of the firm of Thornton, Robinson & Stephens. In 1870 the office of the firm burned and their valuable library was destroyed. After this Judge Stephens removed to Missoula, then a mere hamlet serving as a base of supplies for a large mining district, and having an importance out of proportion with its appearance and population. Here he found a large and valuable clientage and continued an individual legal practice until 1883, when he was elected county clerk and ex-officio probate judge of Missoula county, retaining this dual office for two years. He then formed a law partnership with W. M. Bickford, as Stephens & Bickford, which association continued for three years, when Frank Higgins was admitted to the firm, which became Stephens, Bickford & Higgins. In 1889 Judge Stephens retired, going to the Pacific coast for eighteen months, and on his return became the candidate of his party for district judge, but was defeated by Judge Woody in the ensuing election. He accumulated a handsome property by his well directed efforts in his profession; and his private interests in mining and the extending of financial loans now demand his entire attention.

During the Nez Perces war of 1877 Missoula was threatened by chiefs Looking Glass and White Bird with 300 braves. A company was organized to protect the town and Judge Stephens was made first lieutenant. The company officers organized a scouting party, which met the above mentioned chiefs on Lolo creek and agreed with them to have a consultation on the next day with Capt. Bacon, of the Missoula military post. This consultation was not successful, and the Indian chiefs and their warriors on the one side and Capt. Bacon and his troops on the other prepared for battle. The Indians, however, made a successful detour, got below the entrenchments of Capt. Bacon and succeeded in going up the Bitter Root valley to Trail creek, where they camped, and a few days later took part in the memorable Big Hole battle with Gen. Gibbons. In 1884 Judge Stephens was a member of the first constitutional convention looking to statehood, and represented his county in the lower house of the Fifth and Sixth general assemblies of the state legislature. He has long been one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the state. He has been distinguished in his profession, in the public service of county and state, and honored in all the relations of life. In July, 1868, Judge Stephens married Miss Emma H. Tabeau, a native of St. Louis, Mo., who traces her origin to pure French lineage. Their eight children, all living and all natives of Montana, are: Harry A., an abstractor and promoter; Laura A., Alexander H., Lawrence E., Eleanor F., Adeline A., Eva R. and Alice M.

MELZER N. STEVENS.—One of the active and enterprising as well as extensive promoters of the sheep industry of Meagher county is Melzer N. Stevens, of Winnecook. He was born June 12, 1864, at Unity, Me., the son of Edwin S. and Ellen (Rackliff) Stevens, both natives of Unity. The Stevens family came from Scotland during Colonial days and settled in New England, where they were prosperous farmers for generations. In addition to his farming enterprise Edwin S. Stevens was engaged in sawmilling and trading, in both the east and the west, having made several trips to Montana in the line of business. He is now living in Maine seventy-four years old, still hale and vigorous. He has always been a man of great public spirit, taking an earnest interest in politics as a Democrat and frequently being the choice of his party for the legislature. In his early manhood he was a school teacher.

Melzer Stevens was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on leaving school passed two years in a cotton mill at Waterville, Me., then a year on the homestead. In the spring of 1884 he came to Montana, and after putting in a month at Martindale he was employed on the ranch he now occupies, ten miles east of Harlowton, then belonging to Ralph Berry, for whom he worked a year and a half. At the end of that time he returned east and started in the express business in Boston, which he continued for a short time. Longing for Montana, he returned and located on the Musselshell. Later he spent a year in Judith basin, where he engaged in ranching, finally selling out to the Sage Creek Sheep Company. He next went into the sheep business with Gould Brothers on the Musselshell, fourteen miles below his present location. At the end of two years he bought his partners out, and although the panic of 1893 followed almost immediately he managed to pull through and continued in the business until 1896, when he began speculating in sheep, passing his winters in the east where he fed one winter, feeding at the same time a flock in Montana, which he successfully continued until 1900. In July of that year he bought a third interest in Ralph Berry's Musselshell ranch of 20,000 acres, ten miles below Harlowton, where they winter more than 15,000 sheep as well as 200 cattle. The firm name is Berry & Stevens, and is doing a very profitable business. The ranch is particularly well adapted to the stock industry, being well supplied with water by the Musselshell, which runs through it for a distance of seven miles. It is improved with good buildings of every kind and receives the utmost care from its proprietors.

On July 30, 1891, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Theresa M. Clark, a native of Maine and daughter of Dudley Clark, of that state. He was a representative farmer in New England, and was also a "forty-niner." Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, Irving Thayer and Richard Stevens. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a public-spirited, progressive man, earnestly interested in the welfare of his adopted state, and Meagher county in particular, where he is highly respected. He is also postmaster at Winnecook.

NELSON STORY is one of the business princes of Montana. The history of his eventful career is pre-eminently the story of the typical successful westerner—successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of early manhood. He is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, where he was born in the year 1838. His father, Ira Story, was born near Lebanon, N. H., October 29, 1804, and died in Meigs county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a son of John, Jr., and Priscilla (Choate) Story, and the great-grandparents were John, Sr., and Hannah Story. John Story, Sr., was a son of Deacon Seth Story and Elizabeth Story. Seth Story, Sr., was a son of William, the first Story of whom there is any authentic record in the chronology of the family. He came from England and located in New England in 1637. At that early day it is recorded that he was "granted liberty to erect and operate a sawmill."

The mother of our subject, Nelson Story, was Hannah Gile. She was born in New Hampshire, and died in Meigs county, Ohio, aged fifty-four years. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are yet living. Her parents were Nelson and Hannah Gile, who lived and died in New Hampshire. The death of young Nelson's father was followed three years later by the passing from earth of his mother. Up to the age of seventeen he had been reared on a farm and enjoyed the advantages of the district schools of his immediate vicinity. He had entered the university with the determination to overcome the lack of proper schooling in early youth, and maintained himself by teaching school. At the time of his father's death his collegiate education was cut short. It had been prosecuted as far as the third term—the sophomore year. He desired to come west, and taught school to procure the means to gratify his ambition. The money thus earned was the foundation of his present colossal fortune. From that era until the dawn of the twentieth century he has been an active, energetic, earnest business man, a man of great executive ability and wonderful resources. His investments and experiences in business life have by no means been "cribbed, cabined or confined" to Montana; they have extended over the western states and territories and California. In earlier days, when there was a sniff of danger on the dusty trails or along the star-lit plains, he engaged in freighting from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. He interested himself in placer mining in Montana and other western territories, and operated various lines of mercantile business, from supplying the wants of rugged miners to the control and management of mammoth department stores. With milling, stockraising and agricultural pursuits Mr. Story was early made familiar, and at different times he has been connected with banks. He was the principal owner and president of the Gallatin Valley National Bank, at Bozeman, Mont. In all of these various industries he has been eminently successful, as is attested by the princely for-

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Nelson Story

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tune he has accumulated, being reported one of the wealthiest men in Montana. But the pathway of this splendid business career has by no means been a path of roses. To the natural excitement of business speculation has been added the spice of personal danger. His experiences embrace the fierce and sudden attack of the hostile savage in the darkness of the night, when the only reliance was upon the trusty Winchester or a Colt's navy. He has felt the nervous thrill and the torturing anxiety of the destitute placer miner, who sees at one turn of the shovel thousands of dollars in glittering gold unroll before his eyes—a rich reward for long and patient toil. In the early days when civil law was in abeyance, Nelson Story witnessed the results of the rude justice of the Vigilantes, or citizens' committees, which sternly executed the penalty for barbarous crimes committed by sanguinary desperadoes, and seen these malefactors arrested, tried and executed within three hours from the commission of their last crimes. To Mr. Story the crude period of pioneer life—the log cabin on the open plain exposed to the sudden descent of painted savages, laborious days in the gulches and the want of proper food or medical attendance—are all familiar episodes in his career. In later years he witnessed the kaleidoscopic changes that merged the scenes of early western life into the refinements of cultivated society, the steady habits of the solid banker keeping measured step with his commercial compatriot in Chicago and the farther east. Through all these changes of a strangely varied and romantic life, from the beardless boy on the banks of the Ohio to the mature and experienced business man of sixty years, his name stands for high character, sound judgment, an unquestioned fidelity to business and a conscientious devotion to whatever his hands should find to do. He is now in the maturity of a life rich with experience and rewarded with success. In his domestic life there is nothing left to be desired. His wife, formerly Ellen Trent, the choice of his early manhood, who bravely shared his perils and adversities and, when the clouds hung heaviest, by cheering words and an undaunted spirit would almost see the silver lining beyond, still lives to rejoice with him in the prosperity which crowned his efforts. To them have been born seven children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are: Rose, who is married and the mother of three sons and one daughter; Nelson, Jr., married, with one son, Nelson III, and one daughter; Thomas B., married, with one son and one daughter, and Walter P., single, now in Shattuck College, Faribault, Minn. All of the children are finely educated. Two palatial residences are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Story; one in Bozeman, the other in Los Angeles, Cal. In style, finish and appointments the Bozeman home is modern and up-to-date in every particular. When first built it was the most elaborate residence on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad between St. Paul, Minn., and the Pacific ocean, a grand and imposing structure. The one at Los Angeles is noted for its beauty and elegant appointments. The benevolence of Mr. Story is well known, and among his generous gifts are the grounds and several thousand dollars to the State Agricultural College at Bozeman. He has contributed many thousands of dollars to churches, schools and public and private enterprises; has erected many business blocks, and has now in process of construction three elaborate and up-to-date blocks on the principal street of Bozeman, being the owner of numerous houses, lots, ranches, business blocks and dividend-paying properties. The first home of this man of affairs and action, this enterprising millionaire, was a log cabin with a dirt roof, in size about 14x16 feet. And yet we have his testimony to the effect that here many happy days were passed as well as numerous hardships incident to pioneer life in the new territory.

Among his many friends, with whom he has dwelt and mingled for the past quarter of a century, Mr. Story is highly esteemed. All classes, from the humble laborer, the hard-working servant girl, the aristocratic capitalist, the trained and scholastic professional man, the wily politician, all turn to him as their friend and counselor. He meets each with the same cordiality, warm-heartedness and open generosity. Since 1885 Mr. Story has rebuilt his fine, large mill. In 1892 he sold 13,000 head of cattle, and was given three years in which to deliver them; one of the largest transactions in live stock recorded in the history of northwest ranching. It was about this period that Mr. Story retired from the active details of his business, although still enterprising and energetic.

Politically Mr. Story has been a life-long Republican, and for many years a member of the city council of Bozeman. His family attend the Episcopal church, and his sons are leading members of society. Fraternally they are prominent in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES E. STEVENS.—Prominently identified with the newspaper press in Montana, known as a thorough and capable newspaper man, not "journalist," the bete noir of the practical man, Mr. Stevens has wielded no inconsiderable influence in public affairs in Montana, and has been a distinctive factor in politics. He has been a resident of Montana for over a quarter of a century and merits consideration as one of her representative citizens, being now the editor and publisher of the Ravalli Republican, at Hamilton, Ravalli county, where he located in 1898, and also postmaster at Hamilton, having been appointed by President Roosevelt on the recommendation of the entire county committee and the leading business men. Mr. Stevens was born in Belleville, province of Ontario, Canada, on September 16, 1849, one of the five children of Dr. Francis A. and Isabel (Stobie) Stevens, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland, her father, a colonel in the British army, being in command at Dover for many years. James E. Stevens, the fourth of the five children and one of the four yet living, received his early education in the public schools of Ontario, continuing his studies there until he was thirteen, when he became initiated into the "art preservative of all arts," an association which of itself implies a liberal education, becoming an apprentice in the office of the Intelligencer, published at Belleville, Canada, and here gained his first experience in newspaper work under Sir Mackenzie Bowell, now ex-premier of Canada, and where he remained until 1867, when he entered the Kingston military school, practically completing the course and passing the examinations the same year. He was next employed in Chicago as a job printer in the offices of the Chicago Journal and the well known firm of Rand, McNally & Co., until 1874, when he determined to cast in his lot with Montana.

Mr. Stevens made the trip by rail to Corinne, Utah, and thence by stage to Helena, then working at placer mining in the summer seasons and in the winter of 1874 he had charge of the Bozeman Times, published by Bogart & Black, while the next three winters he was in charge of the job rooms of the Helena Herald. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Stevens went to Diamond City and had charge of the Rocky Mountain Husbandman until he resumed his position with the Helena Herald in 1878, he retaining this incumbency until the spring of 1880, when he went to Fort Benton as foreman of the Benton Record. A few weeks later he became associated with Thomas Wright and one Williams in inaugurating the River Press at Fort Benton. Mr. Williams was soon succeeded in the firm by Jerry Collins, and in 1882 Collins and Stevens formed a stock company, with Mr. Stevens president and Mr. Collins treasurer and manager, and the Press was changed from a weekly to a daily edition, and its political policy changed from independence to a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. In October, 1883, Mr. Stevens sold his interest to Mr. Harber, the present editor and manager. Mr. Stevens then went to Townsend and established the Trenchant, publishing it until 1886, when he disposed of it and edited the Missoula Times, while its publisher was in the legislature of 1887. He afterwards acquired an interest in the Missoula Item, became sole proprietor in 1889, and soon sold to the Missoula Daily Gazette, and was thereafter the city editor of the Gazette until 1891, when the Republican state central committee sent him to Stevensville to manage the Western News during the campaign. When the Ravalli Republican was founded at Stevensville Mr. Stevens became editor and manager, and gradually bought the other interests, becoming sole proprietor in November, 1896, thereafter continuing publication at Stevensville until December, 1898, when he removed to Hamilton, where he purchased the Bitter Root Times, consolidating the papers and continuing as editor and publisher. He has a well equipped plant and an excellent supporting patronage. The paper is an able exponent of the Republican cause and wields unmistakable influence, Mr. Stevens being one of Montana's veteran newspaper men, a vigorous and logical writer and thoroughly familiar with local conditions and needs, and it is a natural sequel that his publication should stand in high favor as one of the leading papers of Montana.

Mr. Stevens has ever been a stalwart Republican, and in 1882 he was made temporary, and finally permanent, secretary of the territorial convention of the party, at Butte. He has always been active in the party cause. In 1884 he was nominated for member of the territorial legislature from Meagher county, but met with defeat through normal political conditions. Fraternally Mr. Stevens is one of the prominent members of the Knights of Pythias, having been chancellor commander of Crescent Lodge at Fort Benton as early as

1882, representing the same at the institution of the grand lodge at Butte in 1885. He was the first chancellor commander of Crescent Lodge No. 37, of Stevensville. On February 4, 1886, at Townsend, Mont., Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Ida May Carpenter, daughter of Daniel D. Carpenter, one of the pioneers of the state, and sister of Mrs. George F. Cowan, of Boulder. She died in November of the same year, and on February 26, 1897, Mr. Stevens consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Margaret F. Powers, of Missoula, a well known newspaper woman. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, Donald, born on January 3, 1899, and Marjorie, born on April 17, 1901.

W. S. STOCKING.—Just about the time when Washington's second term as president closed, and that great man was about to retire to the peaceful shades of private life on the banks of the noble river which he loved so well and has made famous throughout the world, there was born in a little Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania a sturdy infant named Jared Stocking. He grew to manhood in his native county, learned the cabinetmaker's trade, worked at it faithfully for nearly a half century in Grand Rapids and Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., where he made his home in early manhood and where he had large factories, and then, at the opening of Civil war, closed his record at Chicago and was laid to rest. He had long before married Lucy Bigelow, a native of New York state, near Niagara Falls, who survived him thirty-three years and then also died in Chicago, at the age of ninety years. They were the parents of eleven children, one of whom, W. S. Stocking, is the subject of this narrative. He was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 15, 1837; attended the schools of his native county until he was fifteen years old, and then, beginning the battle of life for himself, went to Grand Traverse and gave diligent attention to the lumber and sawmill business until 1860, when he went to California and for three years engaged in the lumber business in Yolo, Trinity and Humboldt counties. In 1862 he joined the stampede to the Salmon river mines, Oregon, but stopped at the John Day river, where his party discovered the John Day mines. The following year he went to Boise City, Idaho, and remained in that vicinity about a year; then, in 1866, he removed to Fort Benton and opened a meat market and was proprietor of the Benton hotel for five years. In the spring of 1872 he located his present ranch on Teton river, five miles from Fort Benton, which embraces 640 acres with an abundance of free range adjoining. Since locating there he has been engaged in general farming and raising horses and cattle. During the first three or four years of his residence there the country was still full of buffaloes and Indians, and both gave the struggling settlers a vast amount of trouble. Besides this ranch Mr. Stocking owns valuable property in Fort Benton, where he makes his home. He has a valuable and interesting relic in the form of a stove made at a blacksmith shop in the old fort in 1847, which is still in a good state of preservation.

In politics Mr. Stocking has always been a Republican except that he has differed with his party in recent years on the silver question. He was one of the first county commissioners of Choteau county, being appointed by Gov. Morrow in 1867; and also a member of the first grand jury at Fort Benton, in the early 'seventies. He joined the Knights of Pythias at Fort Benton in 1884, and has taken an active interest in it ever since. He was married at Boise City, Idaho, in January, 1864, to Miss Margaret Henry, a native of Louisville, Ky., who still abides with him at their pleasant home. Theirs is one of the oldest families in the old frontier town. They have two children: John and Lulu, both living at home and helping to dispense the generous and graceful hospitality for which Mr. and Mrs. Stocking are noted. They are growing old gracefully, and the foot of time falls lightly upon them because of their sunny and obliging dispositions, and the goodness of heart towards all mankind, which is one of their striking characteristics and has won for them the affectionate regard of all who know them.

HIRAM HAYWARD STONE, who passed away April 4, 1899, in the fullness of years and high in the regard of his fellowmen, wandered widely from the home and the pursuits of his ancestors. He was born at Bridport, Vt., on December 8, 1819, the son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Hayward) Stone, natives of Vermont, and representatives of well known families prominent from early Colonial days. His father was a merchant and owned several sailing vessels on Lake Champlain. Mr. Stone was educated in the schools of his native town, finishing his academic course at the high school of Middlebury. In 1844 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the warehouse and grain business until 1849, when he joined the stampede to California in company with his brother and two others. They made the trip across the plains without incident worthy of note, leaving Chicago April 1, 1849, and arriving in California early in September. They immediately engaged in placer mining, but in a short time Mr. Stone received a sunstroke which resulted in serious illness, and as soon as he was able he returned east and passed a portion of the year 1850 in New York and the New England states. In September he returned to Chicago, where he remained until March, 1851, when he removed to Plainfield, Ill., and engaged in mercantile business. He was again obliged to quit on account of his health, and selling out his business he removed to Onarga, Ill., where he was employed as land examiner for the Illinois Central Railroad. He remained in the employ of the company until 1862, when he and his brother came to Montana, and after a short stay went on to Portland, Ore., but returned to Montana the next year, and engaged in mining at Alder gulch. In the autumn they removed to Gallatin county and passed the summer of 1868 in farming. That fall they went east and brought their families to Montana. After passing three years in charge of a boarding house at Unionville Mr. Stone removed to Bozeman in 1871, where he died February 4, 1899. In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Stone and their two sons visited what is now the Yellowstone Park. They were among the first who went there shortly after its discovery and Mrs. Stone was the first white woman to make the trip to the geysers. There were no roads and the trip was made on horseback over fallen timber, through the beds of creeks and up one canyon with no trail of any kind to serve as a guide until nearly reaching the lower geyser, where they came into Hayden's trail, coming from another party which, a day or two before, had camped in the basin. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Stone went to the Crow agency, where he was employed as a carpenter and she as a matron. In August he took up a ranch on the Yellowstone, near Rouse's Point, and it was there that the Nez Perce Indians crossed the river, near their home, when being pursued by Gen. Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were despoiled of everything they had by the redskins. Two men working about two miles below were killed, although Mr. Stone and Mr. Rouse had tried to reach them and give warning, but had to take to the bushes for self-protection. The stage having just arrived the passengers were also in danger, but the entire party walked all night to reach a logging camp, and it was several days before they arrived at Bozeman.

In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought public office. He was married in 1846 to Miss Emma J. Baker, a native of Vermont, where she was born in 1824, the daughter of Elijah Baker, born in that state in 1792, one of its representative farmers, a zealous Democrat, an ardent Freemason and highly esteemed citizen. His wife, Mary (Torrey) Baker, was also a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were the parents of three children: Mary, now Mrs. W. L. Perkins, of Bozeman; Howard, who is in business as a coal merchant in Butte; and Chilon Ward, living in Judith Basin, near Cottonwood.

STOW BROTHERS.—The senior member of this prominent firm of sheepraisers resides upon an extensive ranch twenty-three miles north of Wolf creek, Lewis and Clarke county, the postoffice address being Stearns. The partners have, by judicious management and careful attention to details, built up a most profitable business in this line of industry. Francis M. Stow, the elder brother, is a native of Hunt county, Tex., born January 19, 1862, the son of James and Winnie L. Stow. The father was a Missourian by birth and his wife a native of Georgia. In Missouri he was recognized as a successful farmer. Both parents were members of the Christian church. Fraternally the father was a master Mason. The wife and mother died December 29, 1882, and was followed by her husband September 10, 1889.

The somewhat limited education of Francis was received at the public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, which he attended during the winter months. At the age of seventeen his school days terminated, but he continued to reside with his parents until he was twenty, when he assumed charge of his grandmother's (Elizabeth Stow) farm, and continued thereon for five years. In 1886 he came direct to Helena, Mont., where he secured employment at the poor farm, receiving a monthly wage of $40. The succeeding year he followed the business of hauling wood, and later secured a contract to build fences for W. C. Gillett. At the end of two years profitable employment in this line Mr. Stow associated himself in partnership with C. D. Bennett, and the two leased 2,000 sheep from W. C. Gillett, which enterprise was profitably conducted for four years. At the termination of that period the partnership was dissolved, and our subject dispost of his sheep interest to Mr. Gillett, and leased a band of 2,400 from the same party. The venture was fairly successful, and he then, in company with his brother, George M. Stow, leased another flock, 1,500 in all, which they finally purchased, together with 5,280 acres of land. This property is located twenty-three miles north of Wolf creek, and the brothers have added territory to the same sufficient to run it up to 5,920 acres, about 100 of which is under cultivation. They now have a band of 7,000 head of sheep, and are on the high road to prosperity.

Mr. Stow was united in marriage December 11, 1900, to Miss Mary Ostle, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Harry and Elizabeth Ostle, natives of England. They first settled in Pennsylvania, where Mary Ostle was born, and where the father followed the business of a coal miner until he came to Montana in the spring of 1893, and is now engaged in the cattle business. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic ticket. His son-in-law, Francis M. Stow, is a Republican.

George M. Stow, the brother and business partner, was born in Macon county, Mo., November 5, 1871. In early years he worked on neighboring farms, and for a period of seven years was in the employ of the American Sheep and Land Company. On November 5, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Watrous, of Bates county, Mo., daughter of Ellie and Mary Watrous. Her father was a native of Connecticut and her mother of Virginia. In religious conviction they were Latter Day Saints. In 1877 the father died. On September 29, 1897, Mrs. Watrous was severely injured in a runaway accident from the effects of which she died. To George M. Stow and his wife have been born one child, Mary L. Stow. While quite liberal in local politics Mr. Stow votes the national Republican ticket.

NEIL STEWART.—A Canadian by birth and training, but none the less a loyal and patriotic citizen of his adopted country, interested in her welfare and active in the support of every good measure for her advancement, Mr. Stewart was born at Leskard, province of Ontario, September 4, 1856, the son of David and Margaret (McMillan) Stewart, natives of Scotland, the former born there in 1823, and accompanied his parents to Canada when a child; and the latter was born in 1828, and died in 1895. The father was a prosperous farmer and died at Bowmanville in 1896.

Our subject was educated at Bowmanville, attending the public schools as he had opportunity. After leaving school he remained on the homestead until he reached the age of twenty-three years. In 1881 he came to Montana, locating at Newlon, Dawson county, and was engaged in farming and raising stock for thirteen years. In 1894 he sold out and bought 640 acres of railroad land on Stewart creek, twenty miles from Glendive, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising and dealing in cattle and horses. His ranch is well located and improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances, and what is under cultivation is in a high state of fertility, showing the effects of intelligent farming and skillful adaptation of means to ends.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a zealous and influential Republican, taking an active part in local political affairs and aiding always in keeping up the spirit and organization of the party. And although he has not been a seeker of its honors or emoluments, his voice has been heeded in its councils and his influence has been felt in its contests. He was married at Bowmanville, his native town, in 1886, to Miss Arletta Gardiner, a native of Ontario, where she was born in 1860, and where she died in 1894. They were the parents of three children, namely: Roy N., aged fourteen, Gertie, aged thirteen, and Viola, aged eleven.

In his business relations, in public affairs, in social matters and in commercial enterprises in his neighborhood Mr. Stewart is always to the front, and has the good will and cordial regard of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES F. STRAW.—Born near Winfield, Iowa, July 24, 1861, and reared and educated in that state, Missouri and Kansas, Charles F. Straw, of Rosebud county, Mont., is distinctively a product of the west. When he was seven years old his parents, O. H. and Sarah (Laukens) Straw, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, who had settled in Iowa in their early life, removed to Sullivan county, Mo., where they were engaged in farming until 1874. In that year they moved to Kansas and later came to Montana, settling in the Rosebud valley in 1882. The father began operations in the stock business, which he continued until his death in 1898. His widow is still living on the Pleasant Hill home, the only one they ever occupied in the state.

Charles Straw attended the district schools in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas until he was eighteen years old, when he began life for himself as a farm laborer near his home. In 1882 he accompanied his parents to Montana, and shortly afterward located a ranch in the Rosebud valley, ten miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad. To his original homestead of 160 acres, filed on in 1883, he has added 800 acres. He now has a very desirable ranch comprising 320 acres on the river bottom and 640 on adjoining hills and prairies, all of which is devoted to raising cattle and hay. His average herd of cattle numbers about 100. In addition to his ranch and stock business, he employs his teams in the summer in profitable freighting. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. He was married at Minden, Neb., in 1886, to Miss Mabel Konkrigh, a native of Sigourney, Iowa. They have four children: Norvin, aged fourteen; George, eleven; Ada, eight; and Bertha, two years of age.

WILLIAM O. STRAW is recognized as one of the representative ranchers of Fergus county, having an extensive and valuable estate. He has been very successful in his efforts, which have been directed with marked judgment and ability. He is a native of Maine, born in Piscataquis county, on the 10th of July, 1841, the son of David R. and Caroline C. Straw, both of whom were likewise born in Maine, and representatives of old families of New England. David R. Straw was a lawyer, a man of marked intellectual ability and an influential supporter of the Democratic party. Both himself and wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father passed away in 1875, his widow surviving him many years, her demise occurring in 1900. Of their twelve children six have passed away, Martha, Frederick, Nahum, Daniel and two who died in infancy. The survivors are: William O., Agnes M., David R., Gideon, Caroline and Henry.

William O. Straw, after educational discipline in the public schools, completed a course of study in the high school. Upon attaining his legal majority he engaged in farming and stockgrowing in Maine, where he continued operations for eleven years. In 1885 Mr. Straw came to Montana and located on his present ranch, so that he has been a resident of Fergus county for nearly a quarter of a century. His finely improved place is located nine miles north of Ubet. Upon coming here he filed claims under each of the allowed forms of entry, and has since added 1,000 acres to his holdings, so that the area of his estate now reaches 4,000 acres. The greater portion of this great ranch is devoted to the raising of hay, of which enormous yields are secured, while various lines of grain are also raised. Mr. Straw also raises cattle and horses upon quite an extensive scale, and this branch of his ranching enterprise has been attended with gratifying success. Prior to 1898 he had given much attention to the growing of sheep. In politics Mr. Straw is an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause. His appreciation of the noble teachings of the great fraternity of Freemasons led him to identify himself with the order, and he has passed the ancient-craft degrees, and is now a valued master Mason.

On November 17, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Straw to Miss Agnes Hastings, who was born in the state of Maine, as were also her parents, John and Abigail Hastings. Both of these are members of the Methodist church, while Mr. Hastings is a Democrat in politics. Of their eight children three have died, the surviving ones being Gideon, John D., Moses M., Agnes and Daniel S.

CHARLES G. STUBBS, who is recognized as one of the progressive and successful business men of Helena, where he is engaged in the grocery trade, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Stryker, Williams county, Ohio, on July 8, 1860. His father, Chauncey C. Stubbs, was born in the state of New York, whence he removed to Ohio in 1840, engaged in teaching school during the winter months and in the summers was employed as a civil engineer. He came to Montana in the pioneer days, making the long overland trip in 1865. In 1867 he returned to Ohio for his family. He located at the mouth of Trout creek, which debouches into the Missouri river, and there established what was known as the Trout creek ferry. In 1871 he began the operation of Stubbs' ferry, constructing a road to the river at the point where the ferry was operated. The mother of the immediate subject of this sketch was born in Starke county, Ohio, her maiden name being Lavina Grant. She secured her education in the public schools. Her father was a prosperous farmer, and for a number of years was a successful school teacher. Charles G. Stubbs was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Montana, and his early education was secured in the district school of Prickly Pear valley, his mother being his teacher during a considerable portion of the time. Later he continued his studies in the public schools of Helena, after which he turned his attention to the practical affairs of life, becoming associated with the mercantile trade. In 1887 he entered the grocery establishment of R. C. Wallace. Two years later he began an individual enterprise, opening a drug store in the immediate vicinity of the Northern Pacific Railroad station in Helena, which he operated successfully about five years. He then added a general merchandise stock. At present he is engaged in the grocery business at 353-55 North Main street.

Politically Mr. Stubbs gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1896 he was elected a member of the city council of Helena, as the candidate of the Populist party, serving in this capacity for two years and proving a valuable member of the municipal body. He was chairman of the committee on city parks and cemeteries and was a member of the committee on printing. Fraternally Mr. Stubbs is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having passed the various official chairs in the two first mentioned. On April 27, 1886, Mr. Stubbs was united in marriage to Miss Anna R. Gremm, a native of Illinois, their marriage being solemnized in Helena. Mrs. Stubbs' father, who came to Montana in 1883, was a civil engineer by profession but became a farmer in Montana. To our subject and wife three children have been born: Senora, who was born in 1887; Linton C., born in 1894, and Helen, born in 1896. The children are attending the public schools of Helena.

JAMES SULGROVE.—Among the able and successful representatives of the bar of Montana is Mr. Sulgrove, the present incumbent of the office of county attorney of Teton county, and well established in the practice of his profession in the attractive village of Choteau. Mr. Sulgrove traces his lineage to stanch old English and Scotch origin, but is a native of the beautiful capital city of Indiana, having been born in Indianapolis on March 31, 1861. The family had long been established there, for Berry R. Sulgrove, the father of our subject, was born in Indianapolis on March 16, 1827, being the son of James Sulgrove, a wholesale merchant, who was born in Germantown, Ohio, in 1805, the original American ancestors having come hither from England during the Colonial epoch. Berry R. Sulgrove was for many years one of the most able and influential journalists of Indiana, being upon the staff of the Indianapolis Journal from 1854 until 1869, and thereafter with the Indianapolis News until the time of his death, February 20, 1890. In early life he practiced law for a time, but his prestige was gained in the province of editorial work, in which he held a high reputation as a forceful writer and as a man of fine intellectuality. In 1853, at Indianapolis, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary M. Jameson, who was born in Jefferson county, Ind., on April 29, 1829, her ancestors having come from Scotland to America as early as 1700. She is now making her home with her son, the subject of this review.

In his youth Mr. Sulgrove pursued his studies in the public schools of his native city, graduating in the Indianapolis high school as a member of the class of 1880, after which he began the technical work of preparing himself for that profession to which he has since devoted his attention. He entered the law office of Coburn & Wishard, Indianapolis, and under their preceptorship began reading law, later continuing the work with the firm of Florea & Wishard, and attending the Central Law School of Indianapolis, making such progress as to secure admission to the bar of the state in 1882. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis until the fall of 1891, when he came to Montana, and in the spring of the following year he entered upon his profession in Choteau on the 18th of April. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Montana March 9, 1892, on motion of Judge Cornelius Hedges, of Helena. Mr. Sulgrove soon secured a representative clientage, and on the creation of Teton county, March 1, 1893, he was appointed county attorney and was elected to the office at the first regular election held in November of the following year, as the candidate on the

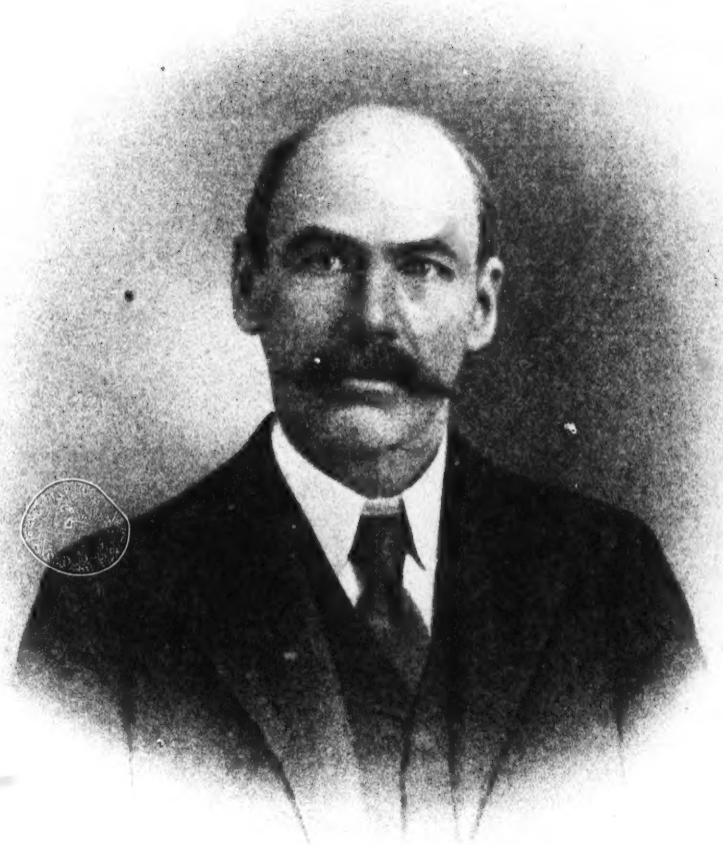
Republican ticket, having no opposition. He was re-elected in the fall of 1900, and is now serving with marked ability, ever aiming to conserve the best interests of the county and state.

Mr. Sulgrove has ever taken an active interest in political affairs, both in Indiana and Montana, and during the past four years has served as chairman or secretary of the Republican county central committee of Teton county, doing much to forward the cause in this section of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W., of Choteau. Mr. Sulgrove has shown himself an able advocate before judge or jury. He has been a close student of his profession and is thoroughly informed in the science of jurisprudence and is a safe and conservative counselor. Through young men of such caliber and talent Montana is destined to maintain the high prestige of her bench and bar.

JAMES S. THOMPSON, one of the distinctly representative men of Livingston, traces his ancestry through a long line of American progenitors, while the lineage has stood for strong manhood and noble womanhood from the early colonial epoch to the present. Mr. Thompson was born at Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y., on August 6, 1856, the son of Ellis C. and Elzama (Kelsey) Thompson, both natives of Otsego county, N. Y. The former, born July 14, 1824, was the son of James S. and Amanda (Colburn) Thompson, and James S., born October 13, 1801, was the second of the twelve children of William and Betsey (Pope) Thompson, the former of whom, born in 1777 and died June 7, 1850, was the fifth of the eight children of Elihu and Desire (Palmer) Thompson. Elihu Thompson was born on September 5, 1741, and his marriage to Desire Palmer, born August 19, 1753, was solemnized on January 14, 1767. Elihu was the youngest of the nine children of William and Katherine (Richardson) Thompson, the former having been born on July 23, 1695, his marriage occurring on April 25, 1721. He was the eldest of the five children of William Thompson, who married Bridget Chesebrough, of Stonington, Conn., on December 7, 1692. Desire Palmer was the daughter of Thomas and Priscilla (Chesebrough) Palmer, the latter being the daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Alden) Chesebrough, while Priscilla Alden was the daughter of David Alden, son of John Alden, who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620, and whose name is familiar in history and romance. Through the Palmers Mr. Thompson can claim connection with Gen. U. S. Grant, who descended on his maternal side from Walter Palmer, the founder of the Stonington, Conn., family, while William Chesebrough, the head of the Stonington family, was the first white man to settle in that ancient town, locating there in 1649.

James S. Thompson passed his youth in his native county, and prosecuted his studies in the public schools and West Winfield Academy and later matriculated in the Albany (N. Y.) Normal School, where he remained until June, 1879, when he taught one term in a high school in his native country, when the gold excitement concerning the Black Hills, Dakota, led him to resign his position and remove thither. He arrived in Dakota in the spring of 1880, and accepted a position in a general merchandise business, continuing with the firm about fourteen months, when he was prevailed upon to accept the principalship of the Lead City public schools, thus becoming the pioneer teacher in that locality, and he had to organize and superintend the entire school system in that place, and effected the work with ability, affording a satisfactory educational organization. He held this position one year, and then went to Montana, where he arrived in March, 1882, locating at Coulson, where he conducted merchandising for a few months, after which he located in Livingston, where he has since been a merchant. After one year he was joined by his brother, William E., in a partnership with the firm title of Thompson Brothers. In 1886 their brother, Floyd A., was admitted to the firm, and not long thereafter the great increase in the business of the firm demanded more commodious quarters, and they erected their present building, a substantial and commodious brick structure, two stories in height and most eligibly located on Main street. The business was continued by the three brothers until 1900, when William E. sold his interest to his brothers, who have continued the enterprise under the original title. They are progressive business men, and have gained the confidence and supporting patronage of all classes, enjoying both personal and business popularity.

In politics Mr. Thompson gives allegiance to the Republican party, and has been influential in its cause. He served on the board of aldermen of Livingston, while in 1889 the citizens of the county gave evidence of their confidence and esteem and



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James A. Thompson

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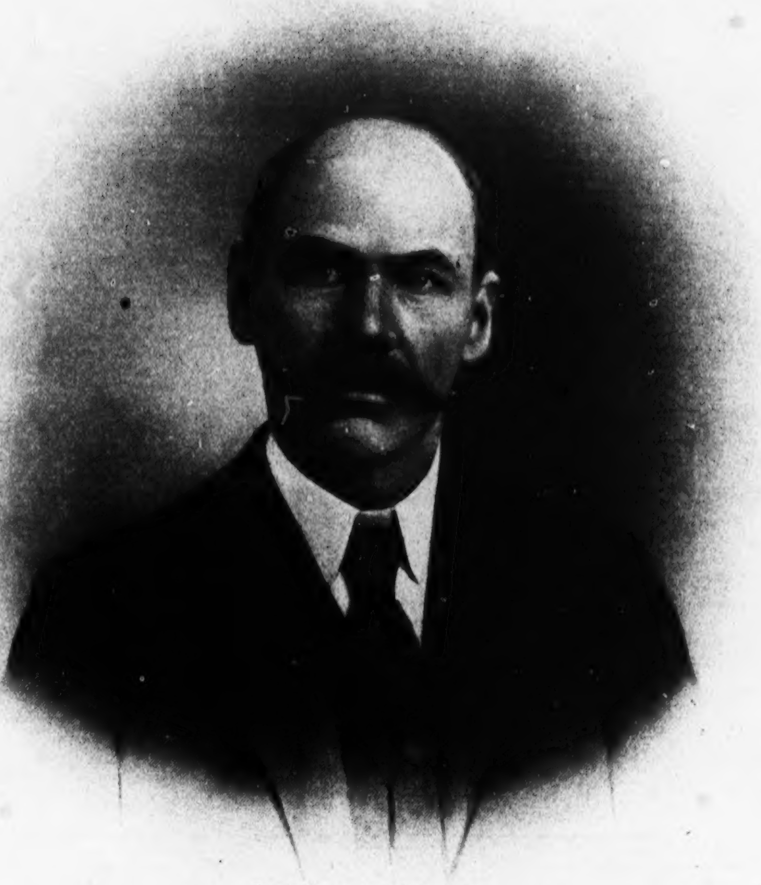


Eng. by Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

James S. Thompson

appreciation of his eligibility, by electing Mr. Thompson to the First state senate, in which he served with credit, being one of the working members of the judicial body of the legislature. On August 6, 1884, Mr. Thompson wedded Miss Clara L. Parkhurst, born in New York, the daughter of Gould Parkhurst, distant relative of Dr. Parkhurst, the eminent Presbyterian divine. Mrs. Thompson was called from earth on April 13, 1887, leaving one son, Ellis Howard, now attending school in Livingston. In November, 1889, Mr. Thompson consummated a second marriage, he being then united with Miss Martha Draper, a native of Massachusetts, and the daughter of William H. and Sarah Ellen (Perry) Draper, both springing from old Massachusetts stock. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are parents of four children: Milo Draper, Helen Ramona, Marjorie Elzama and James S., Jr.

CHRISTIAN SWANZ.—Utica's well known blacksmith, Christian Swanz, is one of the most respected citizens of his locality. He was born at Nassau, Germany, April 17, 1863, the son of Christian and Mary Swanz, also natives of the Fatherland, where the father still lives, engaged in farming. The mother died April 21, 1863, leaving one child, Christian, as her survivor. She was a faithful member of the Catholic church, and died in its full communion. Her husband is also a zealous Catholic. Mr. Swanz, at the age of fifteen, entered a blacksmith shop as an apprentice, and worked at the trade in Germany until 1885, when he emigrated to America, locating at Helena, Mont. In that city he secured work in the employ of Cohen, Baker & Co., at a compensation of $5.00 per day. After a year and a half, he was employed for a year in the same line by Whitmore Brothers, and for the next six months by Weisenhorn. He then became manager for Charles Lehman & Co., at Cottonwood. In 1891 he removed to Utica and opened a shop of his own, which he has since conducted with steadily increasing business and profit. He is also a successful ranchman, possessed of 480 acres of land, of which about one-fourth is under cultivation, and generously supporting numbers of fine cattle. In all of his ventures since he came to Montana Mr. Swanz has been eminently successful, and has deserved his prosperity. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he is independent, acting on his convictions without dictation from any party management or political leaders and for the right as he sees it.

Mr. Swanz was united in marriage June 17, 1885, to Miss Katie Blank, a native of Germany, daughter of John and Mary Blank, whose respective families have lived in Germany for many generations. Her parents were members of the Catholic church, and followed tilling the soil. Mr. Swanz was the second of their eight children. Her own marriage has been blessed with four children—John, Christian, Jr., Mary and Edward. She and her husband are devoted members of the Catholic church and useful residents of their community.

CORNELIUS SWEENEY, a successful ranchman of Broadwater county, came to the territory when the Nez Perce Indians were killing what settlers they could and trying to drive out the others. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on September 25, 1851, the son of Patrick and Ellen (Gallagher) Sweeney, both born in County Donegal. Previous to his marriage and before the Civil war Patrick Sweeney, the father of nine sons and three daughters, came from Ireland to Philadelphia, and for a time engaged in business. Returning to his native country he purchased a stock of Irish woolens, which he brought to this country and sold at a good profit in Philadelphia and the south and then returned to Ireland. Cornelius Sweeney received his education in the public schools of County Donegal and on April 10, 1871, at the age of twenty, he left Ireland and after a short voyage he landed in New York. He soon went into western Canada, where he was in the employ of a railroad company for a few months. Going to Peshtigo, Wis., he engaged in lumbering until the next spring, and for twelve months thereafter he conducted a stone quarry at De Pere, Wis. Subsequently he went to Escanaba, Mich., and after six months going back to De Pere, there remaining until the spring of 1873.

Mr. Sweeney then removed to St. Paul, and for six months engaged in railroading. It was a far cry to Texas, but down there he went, and until the spring of 1874 he was a conductor on the Texas Central. He then came back to St. Paul for another year, employed by the St. Paul and Duluth Railway. In August, 1875, he removed to Brainerd, Minn., for the Northern Pacific, but in October he returned to St. Paul, and was employed on a road running between that city and Hudson, Wis. The following summer he was again with the St. Paul & Duluth Company, but in the winter he made another trip to Texas, thence to Sedalia, Mo., where he was employed in running railway trains until the spring of 1877. Having returned to St. Paul, he came west, stopping first at Bismarck, but ended his journey at Bozeman, Mont. On his way up the Yellowstone the boat was fast thirty days on a sand bar. The party camped at the old stockade on the present site of Fort Keogh for two weeks, and then traveled to Bozeman on horseback. On the second day out Mr. Sweeney and his partner were joined by three other men and the next evening they ran into a Sioux camp. The horses of the Indians were grazing and, as Mr. Sweeney's party were all well mounted, they had a fair start of the savages who, however, pursued them and several shots were exchanged. The chase continued for ten or fifteen miles before it was abandoned. The following day they met Lieut. Doan, who had charge of the Crow Indians, at the mouth of the Big Horn river. They were on the war path after the Sioux Indians. The Crows, said to number 12,000, had all their outfits, squaws, pappooses and 24,000 horses with them. Mr. Sweeney informed the lieutenant of the Sioux they had so recently encountered, and he said he would go after them, taking one of Mr. Sweeney's party as a scout. The night before Mr. Sweeney left Fort Keogh Gen. Miles had an engagement with the Sioux across the Yellowstone, and the party distinctly heard the firing.

Arriving in Bozeman in July, 1877, they passed a few days and came to Beaver creek. Here Mr. Sweeney engaged in diversified industries, farming, mining, carpentry, etc. In the fall of 1880 he located on his present valuable and finely situated ranch in Broadwater county (then Jefferson county), where he has since resided, surrounded by all the comforts of home. He has several times engaged in railroading in Montana, and he contracted for and did considerable work on the Montana Central Railroad. He also passed one year in Helena, engaged in quarrying stone and contracting with his brother. Since then he has devoted almost his entire time to cattle and stockraising with gratifying results. In October, 1884, Mr. Sweeney was married at Helena, to Miss Alice Quinn, a daughter of James Quinn, of County Donegal, Ireland. She had come to the United States with a brother and made her home in Helena. Their four children are Agnes, now attending the Helena high school, Cornelius, Annie and Alice. Fraternally Mr. Sweeney is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party, and is an influential worker during the campaigns. For a number of terms he has served as school trustee. He now resides near Winston, Broadwater county, and is universally esteemed.

GEORGE W. TALBOT is numbered among the progressive and successful stockgrowers of Cascade county, and as a conservative and discriminating business man has done much to aid in the development of this branch of industrial activity in the state. He was born on the paternal homestead in Montgomery county, Mo., on November 22, 1858, the son of Isaac H. and Anna V. (Wright) Talbot, both representatives of pioneer Missouri families. The father was born of English ancestry in Montgomery county, on August 10, 1832, his ancestors coming thither from Kentucky, in 1810, being numbered among the earliest settlers. The mother was of Scotch and Dutch origin, and was likewise born in the same county in December, 1839. There their marriage was solemnized in 1856, and there they now reside.

George W. Talbot, after attending the public schools, supplemented their instruction in Mound College, at Mound City, and Central College, at Fayette, in Howard county, both in Missouri. He closed his school education when he was nineteen, and later engaged in the transfer business at Hermann, Gasconade county, Mo., on the Missouri river, operating three boats in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and being thus engaged for two years. He then located on his father's farm in Montgomery county, where he bought and sold live stock for an equal length of time. In March, 1889, Mr. Talbot came to Great Falls, Mont., and in the fall, with Sanford Allen, purchased two bands of sheep, there being 2,500 head in each. The stock was placed on a ranch located five miles from Belt, on Little Belt creek.

In 1890 Mr. Talbot purchased his partner's interests and continued alone in the business until 1900, when he sold his sheep and turned his attention to the raising of cattle, in which he is now successfully engaged, having an excellent grade and employing marked discrimination in the enterprise. He has a ranch of 2,000 acres on Little Belt creek, the entire tract being under fence and well improved, while a considerable portion is under effective cultivation. In politics Mr. Talbot is a stanch Democrat, and in 1901 he rendered efficient service on the board of appraisers of Cascade county. Fraternally he is a member of Daggett Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Montgomery county, Mo., and of Willow Lodge, A. O. U. W., of the same place, while he is also identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOB THOMPSON, Sr.—Among the sterling pioneers of Montana is Mr. Thompson, one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Broadwater county. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born on March 10, 1834, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Arran) Thompson, both natives of Yorkshire, and of old English lineage. Joseph Thompson emigrated to America in 1844, accompanied by his family of seven sons and two daughters. His wife's brother had located near Belleville, Ill., in 1830, and Mr. Thompson also settled there, engaging in farming for about eighteen months, his wife dying there in the fall of 1844. In April, 1845, he removed to Lafayette county, Wis., and followed farming there until his death in 1852.

On May 2, 1862, Job Thompson went to Colorado, where he located in Central City and mined until February 17, 1863, when he left Denver for Bannack City, the only mining camp then existing in Montana. In the party there were five teams and later Dr. Steele and others at Fort Bridger joined them. Mr. Thompson had become well acquainted with Dr. Steele in Colorado. At Fort Bridger, Wyo., the party encountered Gen. Connor, who had just had a fight with the Snake Indians in Cache valley, and considered it unsafe for the company to proceed farther until its number was largely augmented. They accordingly remained at the fort ten days, when the party had increased to about 170 individuals. The company was organized in military form by Capt. Hugh O'Neil, well known to old-timers, and they proceeded on their journey, and arrived in Bannack City on April 7, 1863, without unusual experiences. Here Mr. Thompson and three others purchased mining claims which they worked with fair success. On November 5, 1863, Mr. Thompson started to go to Wisconsin to bring his family to Montana. He drove his ox team and had one companion who made the original trip with him from Denver. Provisions were very scarce at Bannack, and at the time of starting they had very little food, their expectation being to secure supplies from incoming trains. Train after train, however, refused to sell them provisions, and at last they found themselves without food, and for two days and three nights their only sustenance was procurred by cutting strips from their rawhide lariats and chewing them. They traveled day and night, and one night they discerned a light which they found to emanate from an Indian camp.

So exigent was their demand for food that they visited the camp, finding the Indians friendly, but unable to supply them with any provisions except a peck of potatoes, for which they paid in shot and powder. They were so hungry that they did not wait for the potatoes to boil, and all of the party were made very ill for a time by the practically uncooked food. The Indians informed them that after one more sleep they would find white men who would supply them with food, and before sundown they came to Box Elder settlement and here Bishop Lovell entertained them with the utmost generosity, providing a supper that Mr. Thompson declares was better than any other he has eaten in his life. The party again paid the penalty for over-indulgence in another temporary illness, but then completed the journey without further difficulty. They sold their outfit at Salt Lake City and took Ben Holliday's stage to Denver, the fare for the trip being $110 each, and they worked their passage. This was the holiday season and while en route the drivers would unharness the teams and start off for a dance in some primitive settlement, leaving the passengers in the stage to endure the intense cold as best they might.

Mr. Thompson finally arrived at his destination and made ready for returning in the spring. In 1861, before starting for Colorado, Mr. Thompson had gone to Shellsburg, Wis., to enlist for service in the Civil war, but as the Wisconsin contingent for the first call for volunteers had been filled, he found no opening, and therefore went west. On his return Mr. Thompson came by the Bridger route, and settled in Virginia City, where he engaged in mining during 1864, and in June, 1865, removed to Blackfoot City, in Ophir gulch, where he continued mining with varying success. On October 23, 1865, he removed to the Missouri valley, being the first to take up a homestead there, and this place is still in his possession. He has here devoted his attention to very successful raising of horses and cattle, his ranch being well improved and one of the best in this section. The home ranch is located within one and one-half miles of Townsend, his postoffice address, and he has another ranch in Dry Creek basin, also in Broadwater county.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Thompson was corralled by eighteen Blackfeet Indians, who shot a number of arrows about him, hoping to cause him to abandon his horse, but he refused to take this recourse, and they finally designated him as a brave white man, and rode away without molesting him further. The Indians manifested no little hostility during the years from 1865 to 1870, and alarms were of frequent occurrence, but they did little damage in their marauding trips except to steal horses and cattle. Large bands of Nez Perces, Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles used to pass through in large numbers each fall to the Musselshell and Yellowstone rivers, in search of buffalo, and they would return in the spring laden with jerked meats, hides, furs, etc. They gave little trouble, but occasionally they would secure "fire-water" in Helena, and they would then become turbulent, and steal whatever articles they could carry off. While Broadwater county was yet a part of Meagher, Mr. Thompson served for some time as county commissioner, being chairman of the board for one or more terms. He has been a Republican since 1856, and fraternally holds membership in the Order of United Workmen. It is a matter of fact that in Broadwater county no citizen is held in higher esteem than this honored pioneer. On May 18, 1858, at New Diggings, Lafayette county, Wis., Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Calvert, born in County Durham, England, whence she had accompanied her parents to Wisconsin. Of their children we enter brief record: William T., whose marriage to Isabella Andrews was solemnized in 1888, has five children and resides within a few miles of the parental homestead; Isabella died in infancy; Joseph is at Dillon, Mont.; Job, Jr., Henry who died in 1868; Charles C., F. Leslie, Lizzie O., who is the wife of Fletcher Sparling, of Red Lodge, Carbon county, and Benjamn F.

RUFUS THOMPSON.—One of the honored pioneers of the state who has attained success as a farmer in the beautiful Gallatin valley, Mr. Thompson well merits representation in this volume, though it can scarcely be said that he stands as a type of the farmer so quaintly portrayed by his own cousin, the eminent comedian, Denman Thompson, the creator of the title role in the well known drama, "Josh Whitcomb." Our subject, though advanced in years, is a man of strong intellectual force and progressive methods. He is a native of Cheshire county, N. H., where he was born on January 16, 1829, the son of Otis and Polly (Hunt) Thompson, the former born in Connecticut, whence he removed to Pennsylvania and later to Green county, Wis., where his death occurred in 1900 at the patriarchial age of ninety-two years. He devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his demise was a resident of Brooklyn, Wis. The mother of our subject was born in Vermont, and died in Wisconsin in 1891, aged seventy-eight years. Otis and Polly Thompson became the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Thompson were Timothy and Polly (Aldrich) Thompson, who were born in New England, whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania and thence, in 1845, to Wisconsin, becoming pioneers of that state and there passing the residue of their days. His son, Otis, father of our subject, took up his residence in that state in the succeeding year.

Rufus Thompson received his education in the common schools, and accompanied his parents on their successive removals to Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin. He devoted his attention to farming pursuits in his youth and early manhood, and thus became familiar with life on the frontier. He was with Col. Donovan when that officer crossed the plains to do service in the Mexican war, and when they arrived at Santa Fe, N. M., Kit Carson brought them the information of the close of the war. Mr. Thompson then accompanied Carson on the return trip to St. Louis, where he remained for a time, going to the parental home in Wisconsin in the spring of 1848. He was thereafter in that state, Minnesota and Iowa, at different intervals up to 1859, when the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, Colo., drew him to that section, which he had visited twelve years previously, and where he recalled many places on his second visit, especially points where soldiers had been buried. Mr. Thompson remained in Colorado until April, 1863, when he started for Montana, attracted by the reports of the great gold deposits discovered in Alder gulch, the present site of Virginia City, arriving on the 22d of July, and engaged in placer mining. In 1865 he joined the stampede of miners to Grizzly gulch, near the present city of Helena; two years later, in 1867, he took up his abode on a ranch in Gallatin valley, having entered claim to the same in 1863, while on a prospecting tour. His first house, built of logs, was 18x24 feet in dimensions and had only a dirt floor. He had been married but a few weeks when he brought his wife to this primitive home. Here they lived four years, when a frame house was erected, and later a more pretentious residence replaced the second one. He still retains the old homestead, and in 1891 purchased adjoining land, so that his estate now comprises 840 acres, all improved and under effective cultivation. The ranch is located four miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address.

In matters political Mr. Thompson maintains an independent attitude. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, for his first term, and he voted for Harrison at the first presidential election held (1892) after the admission of Montana to statehood. Thus in national affairs he supports the Republican party, but in local matters is independent. Mr. Thompson is a member of the state and county pioneers societies, and is honored as one of the sterling pioneers of Montana. November 6, 1865, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. McDonald, a sister of Mrs. Jacob Weaver, to whom reference is made elsewhere in this work, and we refer the reader thereto for the genealogy of Mrs. Thompson. Our subject and his wife were the parents of sixteen children, and all living with the exception of one daughter, Clara E., who became the wife of Henry Barrett, and who died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving six children. Five of the children of our subject are married, and he and his wife now have thirty-six grandchildren, the eldest of whom is about fourteen years of age. The names of the surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are: Benjamin F., Dora C., wife of Wm. F. Miller, of Gallatin county; John Edwin, Floy E., wife of Reuben Johnston, of Flathead county; Olive May, wife of Solomon Murray; Amos Walter, Warren A., Rufus B., Frederick A., Henry O., Charles A., Herman E., Polly E., Martha Ida and Laura A.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were William and Mary Hunt, both of whom were born in New England, and both died in Cheshire county, N. H., from the infirmities incidental to advanced age, both nearly four score years old at time of death. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thompson was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, and our subject still has the old flintlock gun which he carried in that conflict. The father of our subject, though in advanced years at the time, showed his loyalty by serving in the war of the Rebellion, responding to the first call for volunteers, and becoming a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, his company being commanded by Capt. Ellsworth. He served under Gen. Grant, and was discharged in 1864 on account of impaired health.

W. D. TALBOT, now at the head of the Jefferson City, Mont., postal system, first came to the state in 1887, and his has been a busy and not uneventful career. In the prime of life and thoroughly equipped in a business and social way for all its duties, he is in a position to enjoy the undoubted success that he has achieved. He was born at Marengo, Iowa, January 3, 1854. His father, Joseph Talbot, was a native of Indiana and became a pioneer of Iowa under most distinguished circumstances. During the Mexican war he served as color bearer, for which he received from the United States government a grant of land in Marengo township, Iowa county, Iowa. The land he improved and successfully farmed and was elected county treasurer, but he died before the time when he was to take his office. In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Hench, also a native of Iowa, and to them were born four daughters and one son, W. D. Talbot, who received his education in the public schools and at the close of his school days engaged in the hardware business, dealing in agricultural implements also. In 1885 he removed to Nebraska and turned his attention to the purchase and sale of horses. Two years were passed in that state, and then, in 1887, he removed to Montana, coming direct to Helena. Here he was employed by the Bald Butte and other mining companies until 1894. Mr. Talbot then went to Jefferson City in Jefferson county, and opened a general store. In this business he has met with unqualified success and still conducts it, carrying a large and well selected stock. In 1895 he received the appointment of postmaster, which position he still retains. Mr. Talbot is a man of superior business ability.

This has been demonstrated in a variety of successful enterprises which he has undertaken and carried to successful completion. He is a man of sterling worth and the highest probity, so acknowledged by a host of warm personal friends. He has one daughter, Sarah A. Talbot, at present attending the high school at Helena, by his marriage to Miss Nettie Weeks, who was also a native of Iowa. Politically Mr. Talbot affiliates with the Republican party, in whose campaigns he manifests a lively interest. He belongs also to the order of United Workmen.

JOHN C. TINTINGER.—One of the most attractive ranch properties in Carbon county is that owned by John C. Tintinger, situated five miles west of the village of Absarokee. Mr. Tintinger is a young man of progressive and successful methods in farming and stockraising, which have made him worthy of being associated in a work devoted to the annals of other builders of our commonwealth. Mr. Tintinger is of French lineage, and was born in Peoria, Ill., on December 17, 1860, the son of Nicholas and Marie (Ludwig) Tintinger, both of the province of Lorraine, France. In 1856 Nicholas Tintinger removed with his family to America, locating first in Connecticut, and shortly after in the state of Illinois, remaining in Peoria until 1862, after which he made several changes, coming finally, in 1885, to Montana and locating on Big Timber creek, Sweet Grass county, where he has since engaged in the cultivation of sheep and in general ranching, occupying himself diligently.

John C. Tintinger received a common school education up to the age of sixteen, when he made his way to the northwest territory, remaining about two years. He then located in Pine county, Minn., and was employed in the lumber camps of that district during the winters, going thence to Minneapolis, his headquarters until 1885, when he came to Montana and entered the employ of Urner Brothers, working on their extensive ranch in Sweet Grass county for two years. Securing a band of sheep he began operations on his own responsibility, devoting two years to the enterprise, when he disposed of his interests, the venture having proved very successful. He then entered into partnership with his brother and engaged in the hotel business in Big Timber, under the firm title of Tintinger Brothers. He closed out this business in one year and passed the ensuing summer as clerk in the Big Timber hotel. He then, in partnership with W. E. Anderson, engaged in the sheep business, locating on Stillwater creek, where the business was conducted until 1898, the partnership being dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Tintinger continuing the business on his own account. Mr. Tintinger has a valuable ranch property, well improved and supplied with effective irrigation. He is known as one of the upright and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of this section of the state, raising chiefly the Merino type of sheep, and securing large annual yields of hay from his ranch, whose area is 160 acres, from which, in 1900, he raised eight tons of alfalfa to the acre. Fraternally he is a Freemason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His course has been such that he commands uniform confidence and esteem in the community, and he is recognized as one of the representative men of this section.

On February 27, 1901, Mr. Tintinger was married to Miss Sidney F. Hinton, of Kossuth county, Iowa, the daughter of R. A. Hinton, of that state. Their married life was brief, as Mrs. Tintinger died on October 8, 1901, mourned by a wide circle of friends who had been won by her gentle, womanly character.

J D. THOMPSON.—Born at Wilmington, Ill., May 9, 1858, and coming to Montana in 1884, Mr. Thompson has given nearly all of his mature life to the development and improvement of his adopted state. His father, David C. Thompson, was a native of Wigdonshire, Scotland, who came to America when he was fourteen years old, and from 1851 to his death in 1894 was engaged in manufacturing carriages and wagons in New York and Illinois. His wife, the mother of the subject of this narrative, was Helen M. Resley, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who died at Lockprot, in Illinois, February 9, 1895. Mr. Thompson attended school at Wilmington, Ill., until he was seventeen years old, and then worked with his father eight years in the carriage and wagon manufactory. In 1884 he removed to Sun River, Mont., where he worked two years on a ranch near Augusta. In 1886 he and his brother, F. W. Thompson, went to Washington territory and bought a flock of sheep, which they brought to Sun river. They were engaged in the sheep business for six years on Symme's creek, and then sold their ranch and divided the sheep, J. D. locating on his present ranch, seven miles from Havre on Bull Hook creek. There he has 800 acres extending for a distance of five miles along the creek, his ranch being one of the finest in this part of the country. His average flock of sheep numbers from 10,000 to 12,000, and the breeds and quality are of the best. He has a handsome residence in Havre, where he lives with his sister.

Mr. Thompson is an active Republican in political faith, and neglects no opportunity to advance, as far as he can, the welfare of the party. He is recognized as a man of excellent judgment and common sense, and has great influence in party counsels. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county commissioner of Choteau county for a term of four years, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and advantage to the county. In fraternal relations he owes allegiance to three orders—Masons, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In the first he belongs to Havre Lodge No. 55, having been transferred to it from Chinook No. 50; in the second he is a member of Assinniboine Lodge No. 56, and in the third, Allendale Lodge No. 35. He is an active and useful member in all, and in other relations is well esteemed.

JACOB TITMAN, of Toston, Broadwater county, is one of the early pioneers of Montana who fought their way across the plains in 1866, sleeping in rifle pits at night and engaging in occasional skirmishes with Indians by day. He is now a prosperous ranchman, with the evidences of financial success and solidity all round him. He was born in December, 1837, at Hope, N. J., where his father, Barclay Titman, was also born, and where he married, in 1833, Miss Ellen Hagerty, a native of Sussex county. Shortly before his marriage Barclay Titman purchased 150 acres of land, three miles from the Titman homestead, and here engaged in agriculture until his death. He was a son of Jacob Titman, born in Warren county, N. J., who was a son of George Titman, also a native of Warren county. The father of George Titman came to America in 1737 when he was eleven years old, with his father, Loadwick Titman, a native of Saxony, Germany, who purchased 480 acres of land in New Jersey where he located and developed a fine estate, which remained in the Titman family 107 years and was sold in 1844.

In 1775 Jacob Titman, grandfather of the exemplary Toston resident, purchased 300 acres of land in New Jersey which is now in the possession of his descendants. A quiet family of industrious and peaceful tendencies, it is probable it took no active part in the Revolution, but one of its members was a valiant soldier in the war with England in 1812.

Jacob Titman, of Toston, received his early education in subscription schools, public schools not having been established, and he continued his studies at the famous academy at Blairstown. Following his graduation he removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he taught school two years. He then went to the Pennsylvania oil fields, in which he took an active interest in the summer of 1865. In 1866 he started from Iowa for Montana with ox teams. In the party were 144 men and a few women and children. In the Yellowstone country they had a number of brushes with the Indians, but excepting the loss of seven horses they did not suffer. As soon as the day's "trekking" was over and the wagons and teams "outspanned," as they say in the South African veldt, rifle pits were dug, and each man took his turn on guard as the train was never left without protection. Mr. Titman accounts for the slight trouble they had by the fact that the Indians were then receiving their supplies from the United States government, and the most of them were at the government posts and away from the overland trail. On August 5, 1866, the party arrived at Bozeman. From here Mr. Titman went to Helena, where in summer months he engaged in mining, while in the winter he taught school.

In the spring of 1870 he removed to Townsend, purchased 160 acres of land, which he cultivated one year and sold, then rented the 160 acres where he now resides. This property he subsequently bought and has increased in acreage from time to time until he now has 980 acres and, while engaged in general farming, he usually winters 100 head of stock. On June 22, 1881, at Lancaster, Pa., Mr. Titman was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Scott, a daughter of Franklin Scott, a prosperous farmer. A strong Republican, in 1886 Mr. Titman was elected to the Montana legislature, serving one term. In 1898 he was a candidate for county commissioner of Broadwater county, and received a large complimentary vote. In 1900 he was a candidate for county treasurer and led his party ticket by fifty votes. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. Mr. Titman is a gentleman of upright character and highly respected. There were only three children in his father's family, one sister is deceased, while the other lives in New Jersey, three miles from the Titman homestead.

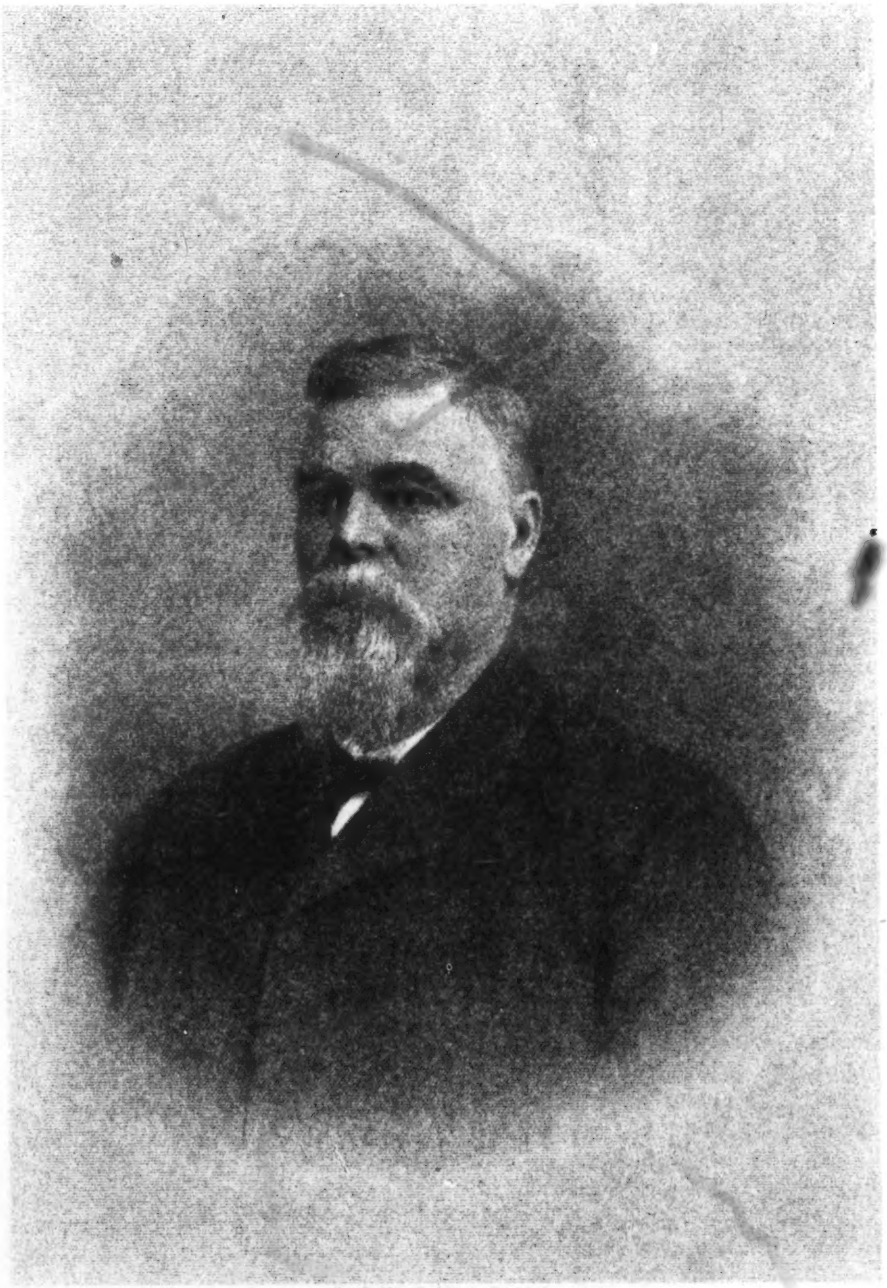
HAROLD TILLISON.—Mr. Tillison was born in Norway, December 3, 1855, the son of Gabriel and Caroline (Peterson) Tillison, of the same nativity, both born in 1814. The former was a foreman on farms and in iron foundries in his native country, and died there in 1895. His wife had preceded him to the other world one year, having died in 1894. Mr. Tillison was educated at the town of Beerum, Norway, and came to the United States when he was nineteen years old, locating first at Eau Claire, Wis., where he followed the trade of a blacksmith for five years. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating in that part of Custer county which is now Rosebud, where in 1881 he took up a homestead on the north side of the Yellowstone river, nearly opposite the town of Rosebud, where he engaged in farming and stockraising for seven years, and still owns the ranch. In the meantime, in 1884, he built the second house put up in Rosebud, which was a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, in which he carried on a profitable business from 1884 to 1889. In the spring of 1889 he went to Alaska and engaged in mining on Forty-mile creek, Stewart river and Six-mile creek until 1891. Returning to Rosebud, he continued blacksmithing for two years, and in the fall of 1893 removed to the Tongue river agency, Cheyenne reservation, where he has since been government blacksmith.

In political affiliation Mr. Tillison is a Republican, and takes an active part in the local campaigns. He was married at Fort Custer, 1897, to Miss Emma Harris, a native of Trabing, Wyo., and they have two young children, Harold and Carl.

JOHN F. TEBAY is numbered among the representative men and stockgrowers of Jefferson county, where he has an excellent ranch, equipped with the best of improvements, and he is known and honored as one of the worthy pioneers of Montana, where he has attained marked success. Mr. Tebay came of stanch old English lineage, being himself a native of Oswego, Ill., born on October 9, 1840, the son of William and Mary (Furthergole) Tebay, both of them natives of England, whence they came to America, their marriage being solemnized in Bristol, Kendall county, Ill. Their three sons and three daughters are all living. The father located in Kendall county, Ill., where he owned and operated a farm. He was also engaged in mercantile pursuits in Chicago at an early day, having a store on Dearborn street just across the river on the north side. He died in 1849 in Chicago, and was buried in what is now Lincoln park. His wife died in 1884 in Montgomery, Ill. They were folk of sterling character and held in high esteem.

John F. Tebay received his education in the public schools of Oswego and assisted his father in his business enterprises until April 10, 1864, when he started for Montana, making the overland trip with a horse team. Upon reaching Fort Kearney, Neb., he had to wait about a fortnight, until enough teams arrived to make a train, and insuring protection from the Indians. When seventy-five wagons arrived, the train was formed and started for Salt Lake City, where it arrived without any trouble, though trains ahead and behind were attacked by Indians. From the Mormon city they came to Montana. Mr. Tebay arrived in Virginia City on September 10, 1864, and soon removed to Jefferson island, in Jefferson county, where he took up pre-emption and homestead claims, now a part of his present ranch property, which now comprises 1,600 acres. Mr. Tebay had made a trip to Pike's Peak, Colo., in 1859, remaining there about three months in unsuccessful operations, and then returned to Illinois. When he started his ranch on Jefferson island Mr. Tebay devoted attention to dairying, receiving $3.00 a pound for his butter during the first winter, the price then dropped to $1.50, where it remained for four or five years, and then it dropped to $1.00 and he abandoned dairying and engaged extensively in cattle raising. From 1875 until 1880 he pastured a large band of cattle on the Musselshell river, when he had 1,400 head, and sold all of them.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Tebay made a trip to the east, going by steamboat on the Missouri from Fort Benton, and returning in the spring with sixteen horses and a load of freight. He has since continued extensively in stockgrowing, usually wintering from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle and from 300 to 500 horses. His ranch is one of the best in the county, and the homestead is a fine brick residence of two stories, while the other buildings on the place indicate the progressive methods of the owner. He also owns a ranch of 320 acres near Whitehall, in which village he has valuable real estate, including two large brick business buildings and a number of dwellings. He is also the owner of valuable farm property in Franklin county, Iowa, while his realty holdings still further include property in the city of Helena and in the town of



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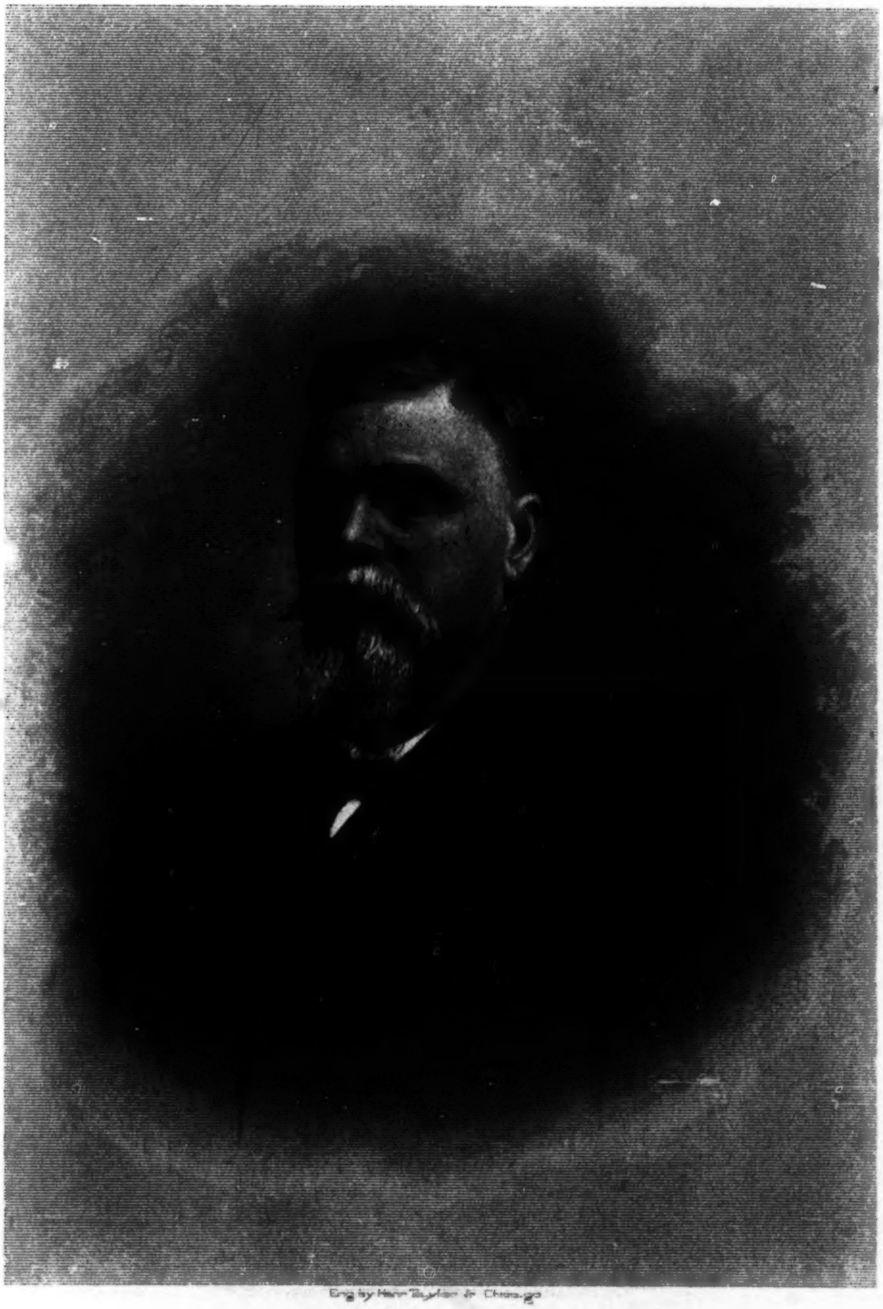
John F. Tebay received his education in the public schools of Oswego and assisted his father in his business enterprises until April 10, 1864, when he started for Montana, making the overland trip with a horse team. Upon reaching Fort Kearney, Neb., he had to wait about a fortnight, until enough teams arrived to make a train, and insuring protection from the Indians. When seventy-five wagons arrived, the train was formed and started for Salt Lake City, where it arrived without any trouble, though trains ahead and behind were attacked by Indians. From the Mormon city they came to Montana. Mr. Tebay arrived in Virginia City on September 10, 1864, and soon removed to Jefferson island, in Jefferson county, where he took up pre-emption and homestead claims, now a part of his present ranch property, which now comprises 1,600 acres. Mr. Tebay had made a trip to Pike's Peak, Colo., in 1859, remaining there about three months in unsuccessful operations, and then returned to Illinois. When he started his ranch on Jefferson island Mr. Tebay devoted attention to dairying, receiving $3.00 a pound for his butter during the first winter, the price then dropped to $1.50, where it remained for four or five years and then it dropped to $1.00 and he abandoned dairying and engaged extensively in cattle raising. From 1875 until 1880 he pastured a large band of cattle on the Musselshell river, when he had 1,400 head, and sold all of them.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Tebay made a trip to the east, going by steamboat on the Missouri from Fort Benton, and returning in the spring with sixteen horses and a load of freight. He has since continued extensively in stockgrowing, usually wintering from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle and from 400 to 500 horses. His ranch is one of the best in the county, and the homestead is a fine brick residence of two stories, while the other buildings on the place indicate the progressive methods of the owner. He also owns a ranch of 320 acres near Whitehall, in which village he has valuable real estate, including two large brick business buildings and a number of dwellings. He is also the owner of valuable farm property in Franklin county, Iowa, while his realty holdings still further include property in the city of Helena and in the town of



Eng by Harr Taylor Jr Chicago

John F. Tebay

Montgomery, Ill. On August 5, 1880, Mr. Tebay was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hager, born in Kendall county, Ill., one of the two daughters of Joseph and Lucina (Young) Hager, both natives of New York. They have three children: James Boyd, Kate and Clare.

JOHN N. TOLMAN, of Carbon county, Mont., is a fine representative of the prominent stockgrowers of this section of the state, and the success which has crowned his efforts is but additional evidence of what is possible to those who systematically follow some chosen line of industry. Mr. Tolman is a native of the East Indies, probably the only representative of that distant clime in Montana. He was born in the district of Assam, February 5, 1861, the son of Rev. Cyrus and Mary (Bronson) Tolman, the former a native of New York and the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. The paternal grandfather of our subject was A. Judson Tolman, also born in New York, of which state the ancestors figured as pioneers, the original representatives having located in America in the Colonial epoch, emigrating from England, being direct descendants from the Tudors. The father of our subject is a venerated clergyman of the Baptist church, and his life has been devoted to the cause of the divine Master and in the uplifting of humanity. He passed a number of years as a missionary in the East Indies under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Society, and his labors were zealous and fruitful. He returned to the United States in the year 1864, and for a short interval was located in the city of New York, whence he removed to Chicago, continuing in the service of the society. With his devoted and cherished wife he still retains his home in the western metropolis, having reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. Of their six children our subject was the second in order of birth.

John N. Tolman received his preliminary education under the immediate supervision of his parents while in India, and afterward entered the preparatory department of the University of Chicago, rounding out his education by a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Chicago. In 1879 Mr. Tolman started for the west. His first location was in Winfield, Kan., where he remained about one year, after which he went to Oregon and for a few months was employed by the Dilworth Cattle Company, organized under the laws of Kansas, Mr. Tolman becoming associated with the enterprise at the time of the formation of the company. Leaving Oregon the employes of the company trailed a large band of cattle through to Gallatin valley, Mont., where they passed the winter, and in the spring drove the stock through to the Crow Indian reservation, locating in what is now Carbon county. Mr. Tolman continued in the employ of the company, and was its manager until 1896, when the company discontinued operations. Mr. Tolman then engaged in the stockraising business upon his own responsibility, taking up a tract of land in Carbon county and devoting his attention to the raising of cattle and horses. In 1899 he added sheep to his operations, and his efforts have been crowned with gratifying success. He has done much to advance the stock interests of this section of the state, and is considered one of the leading representatives of the industry in this district. He controls 4,000 acres of land, and has at times as many as 1,000 head of cattle, Hereford and shorthorn types being his favorites, while he runs an average of 10,000 head of sheep and about 500 head of horses. In each branch of his business he devotes special care to the breeding of the best types, including some of the noted Brilliant stock of purebred Percheron stallions and mares, and some of the best known prize winning purebred shorthorns and Herefords, males and females, and his success has been the result of steady application and scrupulous care. A considerable portion of his fine ranch property is under effective irrigation, and from the tracts so improved are secured large annual yields of hay. In placing his stock on the eastern markets Mr. Tolman usually accompanies the shipments, and thus keeps well informed as to conditions and is enabled to handle his products to the best advantage. He is president of the Clark's Fork Stock Association, a member of the state board of stock commissioners, and vice-president of the Red Lodge State Bank. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party; fraternally he is a popular member of Beartooth Lodge No. 534, B. P. O. E., at Red Lodge, and Star in the West Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is well known in Carbon county and no man is more highly esteemed.

On July 11, 1890, Mr. Tolman was united in marriage to Miss Eva Armstrong, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., the daughter of Gen. A. J. Armstrong, who made his home in the old Keystone state until his death, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Tolman are the parents of one daughter—Mary. The attractive family home is located twelve miles south of Red Lodge, and the ranch is one of the best in this section.

BENJAMIN TOWNSLEY, one of the most successful stockmen and ranchers of Broadwater county, is a resident of Townsend. He was born at Lachine, Canada, on January 20, 1840. His parents, Peter and Jane (Elliott) Townsley, were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, where they were married. In 1825 they came to the United States and settled near Lachine, P. Q., Canada, and followed farming. They had three daughters and six sons. In 1853 the family removed to Wisconsin, but remained only a year, all then returning to Canada, excepting Benjamin Townsley, who remained and engaged in railroading until 1859, when he went to Hannibal, Mo., and became section foreman on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, having charge of the first section out from Hannibal. Here he remained a year, then exchanged sections, going to Clarence, Shelby county, Mo.

In the spring of 1862, having heard of gold discoveries in the west, Mr. Townsley at once started for Salmon river, Mont., where he arrived on August 22d of that year, making the dangerous journey by ox teams. They went by Council Bluffs and Lander's cutoff, on to the last crossing of Green river. The day before they arrived twenty wagons had crossed in safety, but twenty miles before they reached the river the train was attacked by Indians, and a lively skirmish ensued, in which one of their number was killed. The Indians also took off several of their horses. The next night guards were stationed fifty yards apart around their outspanned teams and wagons. About 11 o'clock in the evening the savages fired a volley into the corral, which was promptly returned, no fatalities ensued, and finally the Indians withdrew. Twenty-five miles from where this attack occurred they passed three deserted wagons. One was loaded with liquor, another badly burned, while nearby was a solitary grave, probably containing the body of one of the emigrants. The horses had been taken by the savages. The remainder of their journey was uninterrupted by Indians. Having arrived at Deer Lodge, Mont., Mr. Townsley engaged in profitable mining, but within two months he joined the great stampede to Bannack, and in the fall went to Salt Lake City for provisions. On his return trip he was snowed in and compelled to remain during that winter. Shortly after reaching Bannack on his return in the spring of 1863, he went to Gallatin, sojourned a few months and then went to prospecting. Learning of the strike at Alder gulch he immediately removed thither, and did fairly well at mining. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Townsley secured two claims at Confederate gulch which at that time was developing richly, but they proved to be worthless.

Undismayed by his ill fortune he proceeded to Last Chance gulch and remained there until the spring of 1865, going thence to Confederate gulch, where he passed the summer and in the fall went to Gallatin, changing his occupation to farming and ranching, in which he has since been very successful. Later he removed to Crow creek, then in Jefferson, now in Broadwater county, where he secured a valuable ranch and has since resided, and finding profit and prosperity in raising cattle and horses, and standing secure in the regards of a large circle of personal friends. On April 6, 1866, Mr. Townsley married with Miss Lovira Parker, of VanBuren, Iowa. The ceremony was performed at Gallatin, where Miss Parker had taken up her residence with her mother in 1865. Of their eight children seven are living, Ella, now Mrs. J. W. Sherlock; Emma, now Mrs. J. C. Ross, living on Deep creek; Hester Elizabeth, now Mrs. George G. Webb, whose husband is a prominent rancher on Crow creek; Mattie, Walter B., Mabel and Minnie. Joseph, a most promising youth, died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Townsley has always affiliated with the Democratic party, in whose councils he stands high, and in whose campaigns he has ever wielded influence. He was appointed county commissioner for Jefferson county, and served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff A. M. Easterly. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the order of United Workmen.

MARTIN THORNTON.—Born in the mountains of Vermont, near the beautiful city of Montpelier, December 12, 1867, the subject of this sketch is no stranger to the ruggedness of a country like Montana and the conditions of life which obtain in such a land. His parents are Henry and Alice (Millard) Thornton, the former a native of New York state, where he was born in 1841, and the latter of New Hampshire, where her life began in 1843. They are now residents of Riceville, Mitchell county, Iowa, where the father is successfully engaged in dealing in horses.

Mr. Thornton was educated at the district schools of Mitchell county, Iowa, and took a special course of business training at La Crosse, Wis. When he was eighteen years of age, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he became connected with the Fletcher brothers, who have extensive stock interests in Custer county, Mont., and sale stables at Minneapolis. He remained in their employ in that city from 1885 to the fall of 1894, and then came to Montana as manager of one of their ranches, which he had charge of for two years. From 1896 to 1898 he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Forsyth, and in the year last named bought a half interest in the American hotel, with W. R. Crimmins as a partner. Mr. Crimmins died in January, 1899, and his interest in the hotel was purchased by Joseph E. Choisser, and for the next two years the hotel was conducted by the firm of Thornton & Choisser, who at the same time conducted a meat market. In May, 1901, they sold out both enterprises and took the agency for the Anhauser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis.

In political affiliation Mr. Thornton is a Republican, and always takes an active part in the campaigns of his party, giving it both counsel and substantial aid. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which orders he is active and influential. He was married at Forsyth, in 1896, to Miss Caroline Walthers, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1871. They have three children: Millard, Ralph and Rodgers. In all his business ventures Mr. Thornton has been successful; in social relations he is well esteemed and has a host of friends; and in all matters affecting the welfare of the community he has shown himself to be deeply interested and potential for good.

WILLIAM M. TRACY is one of the honored pioneers of Montana, a man who has attained success in temporal affairs through his own efforts and who is identified with the annals of Gallatin county and the city of Bozeman. Mr. Tracy, well known and highly honored throughout this section of the state, was born in the city of Ithaca, N. Y., on May 3, 1838, the son of Daniel L. and Martha (Duncan) Tracy, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in New London, Conn. Daniel L. Tracy was a harness and saddlemaker by trade, to which he devoted his entire business life, his death occurring in New York at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife there passed away at the age of forty-seven. They were the parents of three children. The maternal grandfather was Capt. Henry Duncan, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, whence he emigrated when a young man, locating in New London, Conn., from which point he followed a seafaring life, serving for thirty years as captain of a vessel. He finally abandoned the sea and located on a farm, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He married Elizabeth Hold, who passed her entire life in Connecticut.

William H. Tracy left home at the age of nineteen, having received only such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools; but upon this foundation he has reared an effective superstructure through his contact with men and participation in the active affairs of life. He has thus become thoroughly appreciative of the value of education, and is giving to his children the best of opportunities. Upon leaving his home Mr. Tracy came westward, living for a time in Illinois, whence, in the spring of 1859, he went to Denver, Colo., and while there was a member of the state guards, under Gov. Gilpin. He came to Montana, and in 1863 aided in laying out the old town of Gallatin City. When the discovery of gold was made in Alder gulch, now Virginia City, Mr. Tracy dropped everything to join in the mad rush to the new gold fields, where he engaged in mining. In 1864 he returned to Gallatin county, which has long been his home; turned the first furrow on a farm in the county, and has since been prominently concerned in the development of the agricultural and stock-growing industries of this section. In the winter of 1864-5 he settled on three forty-acre tracts in what is now the city of Bozeman, and as soon as the government survey was made preempted it, and has since handled real estate, dealing only in his own properties. The appreciation in value of local realty has largely contributed to his prosperity. He has platted three additions to the city of Bozeman, and still owns his valuable ranch, which he operates though residing in the city. In the 'seventies he engaged in the manufacture of brick; and for three years was engaged in freighting, while for more than twelve years he conducted a general merchandise store in Bozeman. When a young man he learned the machinist trade, and his skill in this line proved of much value to him when good mechanics were in demand on the frontier.

In politics Mr. Tracy gives his support to the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Stephen A. Douglas. When the city of Bozeman was incorporated he was made a member of its first board of aldermen, but has never desired public office, his private interests and enterprises having at all times demanded his undivided attention. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and with William English Post No. 10, G. A. R.; and is also a prominent member of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society. In 1869 Mr. Tracy returned to Freeport, Ill., was there united in marriage to Miss Sarah Bessey, who was born in Pecatonica. They became the parents of six children, three of whom survive, namely: Albert, Frank S. and Edna B., all of whom still abide beneath the parental roof. The family attended the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Tracy is a devoted member. She is a woman of gracious refinement and utmost kindliness, and has been to her husband a devoted companion and helpmeet during all the long years of their wedded life, retaining the esteem and affection of a wide circle of friends.

JOHN TRESCH.—The great English writer, Dr. Johnson, once spoke as follows in regard to biography in general: "The accounts of parallel circumstances and kindred images to which we readily conform our minds are, above all other writings, to be found in the lives of particular persons; and therefore no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography." Especially is this a pleasure when we come to chronicle the events and characteristics of such a useful and cheerful life as has been that of the subject of this review, one of the honored pioneers of the state, and now numbered among the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Fergus county.

Mr. Tresch claims the fair land of Switzerland as the place of his nativity and he was born on the 8th of May, 1837, being the son of Henry and Catherine Tresch, who were likewise born in Switzerland, where they passed their entire lives, both having been devoted members of the Catholic church, in whose faith they reared their children, the surviving members of the family being as follows: Zacharias, now known as John, and the one of whom we write, Joseph, Sophia, Catherine and Helen. The father died in 1878, his widow surviving until 1887. He had devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits and was a man of sterling integrity, holding the esteem of all who knew him. Of the children only John is now living in the United States.

John Tresch, the immediate subject of this review, had but limited educational advantages in his youth, having attended the common schools of his native land until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he resigned his studies in order to contribute his quota toward carrying on the work of the homestead farm, where he remained until he had reached the age of eighteen, when, in 1855, he emigrated to America, locating at New Orleans, La., where he was variously employed until the time of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, serving for nearly a year, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., when he secured work on one of the Mississippi river steamboats and thereafter continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1866, when he came on one of the Missouri river steamboats to Montana, disembarked at Fort Benton in 1866 and from thence coming to Helena, where he then turned his attention to placer mining in Last Chance gulch, and later prospected and mined in various sections of the state, continuing operations until 1881, when he came to his present ranch, which is located two miles west of the village of Cottonwood, Fergus county. Here he took up a homestead and preemption claim, and to the same he has since added until he now has a fine ranch property of 1,200 acres, of which 200 acres are available for cultivation, yielding large annual crops of hay and grain. His chief resource, however, is in the raising of high-grade cattle, in which line he conducts operations upon a quite extensive scale, having the best of facilities and having made good improvements on his ranch, which gives evidence of prosperity and careful management. Mr. Tresch is public-spirited and enterprising and commands the confidence and esteem of the community, while to him has come a fair measure of success, a legitimate reward for his years of earnest toil and endeavor. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, while both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in which they were reared. Mrs. Tresch came to this country in 1880, joining her uncle, John Danoith, in Helena.

In October, 1880, Mr. Tresch was united in marriage to Miss Mary Danoith, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Julius and Hilda Danioth, both likewise born in Germany where they are now living. The father is a shoemaker by trade and vocation, and both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. To them nine children were born, and of the number two are now deceased: Heronimus and Ralph. Those living are Mary, Henry, Julius, Annie, Felix, Sophia and Ralph (2d). Mr. and Mrs. Tresch became the parents of seven children and all are living except Annie, who died at the age of eight years. The others are here named in order of birth: Catherine, John, Walter, Sarah, Julius and Mary.

GEORGE W. TRASK.—One of the best judges of live stock in the state and prominently identified with the great industry pertaining thereto, Mr. Trask is one of the representative men of Fergus county, where he has a finely improved ranch of 720 acres, located twenty-two miles south of Utica. Mr. Trask is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Alton, Belknap county, on the 27th of September, 1855, the son of William and Lydia Trask, both of whom were born in Nova Scotia, whence they removed to New Hampshire in their early married life. The father was engaged in successful business as a tanner and currier in Nova Scotia, and engaged in farming at Alton in New Hampshire. In 1890 he removed to Fairhaven, Wash., where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 16th of February, 1891. He was a stanch Republican and in religion was a Baptist, of which church his wife also was a member. She is now residing at Billings, Mont. Of their eight children all are living save Amos W. and Margaret; the names of the others are Elizabeth, George W., Ella S., Willard F., Annie W. and Sarah S.

George W. Trask attended the public schools of his native state, and when seventeen found employment in a bakery, continuing at this work for five years. Thereafter he was a farmer in his native town for nine years. For some time he conducted a profitable enterprise in importing Canadian horses and marketing them in the United States. In 1884 Mr. Trask came to Montana, locating in Miles City, where for five years he was employed as range superintendent and acting foreman for the Mankato Cattle Company, of Mankato, Minn. In 1890 he removed to Fairhaven, Wash., where he conducted a successful trucking and transfer business for three years, when he went to the east side of the Cascade range, locating in Cle Elum, Kittitass county, where he was employed in connection with mining until 1895, when he again entered the employ of the Mankato Cattle Company as their agent in the closing up of their extensive business interests in that section. A year later he located his present ranch, which is most eligibly situated, 200 acres of the tract being available for cultivation, with an effective system of irrigation. He devotes his attention particularly to the raising of the best grades of cattle, his long and intimate experience making him a good judge.

On the 26th of October, 1897, Mr. Trask was united in marriage to Miss Jane Pirrie, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Alexander Pirrie. She emigrated to this country in December of 1895, having brothers and sisters in Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Trask are the parents of three children.

In his politics Mr. Trask is a Republican, in which party he takes an active interest. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, taking an ardent interest in its spiritual work and collateral benevolences. They are active in the social life of the community and their home is a center of love, refinement and hospitality.

JOHN J. THOMPSON is numbered among the progressive and successful young business men of Great Falls, Cascade county, and his efforts have been directed with signal discrimination and ability, making his success a natural sequel. Mr. Thompson comes of English lineage, and he is a native of Canada, having been born on the parental homestead near Toronto, on January 15, 1862. His father, John Thompson, was born in England, whence he was brought to Canada when an infant by his parents on their removal from their native land. He received his education in the schools of New Market, Canada, and was for many years a prominent and influential farmer. He is now living retired, enjoying the companionship of his cherished wife in the village of Zephyr, Canada. His wife, formerly Miss Annie Hopkins, was born in New Market, and if their lives are spared a few years longer their golden wedding will be celebrated.

John J. Thompson pursued his studies in the public schools of Zephyr until he was eighteen years old, and assisted in the operation of the home farm until he was twenty-two, when he came west to Sanborn, N. D., where for five years he was employed in mercantile establishments. In 1890 he came to Great Falls, Mont., and for about two years held a clerical position in the Park hotel, and was thereafter with the Montana laundry for one year. In 1893 he established the Great Falls Produce Company, conducting this until January, 1899, when he disposed of his interests and soon established his present enterprise, which is analogous in character, his headquarters being eligibly located on Second avenue, south, and here he controls a large business in the handling of all kinds of produce. In 1899 also Mr. Thompson purchased the Rock Springs coal mine, at Sand Coulee, and this valuable property he has since operated, the average output being ten carloads of coal per day. Mr. Thompson gives a strong allegiance to the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of the World and the United Moderns. He is a man of distinctive business sagacity and discrimination, and his methods have ever been such as to gain public confidence and esteem. In June, 1896, Mr. Thompson married Miss Annie Traers, of Owen's Sound, Canada, and they have one son, Master Stewart.

JOHN F. TRUMBO.—Among civilized and progressive peoples, at all times and everywhere, the banking business has served as an index of financial and material prosperity; and whether the system has been that of the primitive money changers or of the gigantic transactions of our day, it has required for its proper conduct the master minds of the time, its success and full utility being dependent on the skill, judgment and care with which it is carried on. Among the representatives of this line of mental activity who have given valuable aid in the development of Montana, John F. Trumbo, of Bridger, Carbon county, is entitled to high rank. He was born at Alturas, Cal., August 3, 1873, the son of Andrew F. and Mary S. (Flournoy) Trumbo, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The Trumbos came from Alsace, France, to America in Colonial days and settled in Kentucky. The Flournoys are of Scotch ancestry. Both families gave good service to the colonies in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Trumbo's father joined the stampede to California in 1849, and passed several years there as wagon-master for the contractors who transported the government freight from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., via Salt Lake City, and had many thrilling experiences with the Indians. In 1866, having brought his family across the plains by means of ox teams, he settled in Grand Ronde valley, Ore., but after a year's residence removed to Yolo county, Cal., where he engaged in farming for a number of years. He then located permanently in Modoc county, where he is farming and raising stock, having at times 10,000 head. He has reached the advanced age of seventy-six years, but is still hale and active. His family consisted of nine children, of whom John was the fifth. John F. attended the public schools of his native town, a high school at Chatham and Eureka College at Eureka, Ill., where he passed two years. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper in the state bank at Auburn, Ill., and held it for eighteen months, resigning to take a similar position in the Illinois National Bank at Springfield, where he remained two years. From there he removed to Thermopolis, Wyo., to become cashier for E. Amoretti & Co., and passed two years in their service. Finally he came to Bridger, Mont., to take the position of cashier and manager for the Stockgrowers' Bank, having also an interest in the institution. Under his management the business has grown to such magnitude as to necessitate a new building for its accommodation, which is now (1902) in process of erection.

Mr. Trumbo is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He stands well in the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and has been a potential factor in the development of Carbon county, exhibiting an active and helpful interest in everything that tends to general improvement. His life has been passed, for the most part, on the frontier. He was the first white child born in Modoc county, Cal., and with the exception of his school days and early years of business life, has lived in the west. In business he is careful, skillful and enterprising; in social life genial, entertaining and courteous; in matters of public moment tolerant, considerate and liberal; and in all things he is strictly upright.

HARRISON J. TUTTLE, who is prominently identified with the ranching and dairy interests of Jefferson county, first came to Montana in 1864. He was born in Marion county, Iowa, October 26, 1852, a son of David and Lucinda (Cornwall) Tuttle. His father was a native of Long Island and the mother of Canada. They had eight sons and four daughters, and a further record of the family will be found in the sketch of Mr. Harrison Jordan, on other pages of this work. Harrison L. Tuttle came to Montana with his parents in 1864. The family located at Alder gulch, where he attended the primitive schools and for a time engaged in mining until his parents removed to Fish creek, Jefferson county. Here their occupation was farming, dairying and ranching, in which they have all been eminently successful. When of age Harrison J. Tuttle returned to mining, but, not having satisfactory success, in 1879 he went to the Judith basin, and was engaged as a cowboy until 1885, and here, as a partner of his brother, he obtained a thorough and valuable knowledge of all branches of the Montana cattle industry. They then returned to Fish creek, having been quite successful in the Judith country.

On December 24, 1886, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Laura Gray, who was born in Kansas City, Mo. She was a daughter of W. A. and Jane (Gist) Gray, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. They were married in Missouri where they resided until they removed to Montana in 1880. At this time Mrs. Tuttle was quite a young girl, and the family consisted of one son and two daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have been born two children, Mabel and Lucille, both now attending school. Their parents take an active and enthusiastic interest in temperance and church work and are valued members of the Christian church.

David W. Tuttle, a brother of H. J. Tuttle, was born in Marion county, Iowa, on December 3, 1854. Coming to Montana at an early age he attended school and worked in the placer mines alternately, and removed with his parents to Fish creek, Jefferson county, where he passed a number of years ranching and in the dairy business. In 1879 his brothers bought an interest in the Warm Spring claim, at Pipestone, and shortly afterward David W., purchased an interest in the same property. Here he passed one year and then engaged in trading and ranching. On January 22, 1888, he was wedded to Mrs. Mary C. (Fisher) Repp, of Millersburg, Ohio, daughter of Isaac Fisher. Their two children are Lena V. and Irwin Noel. For a number of years Mr. Tuttle served as road supervisor, and he is highly esteemed both as a man and a citizen.

MILES L. TUTTLE, a prominent farmer and leading dairyman of Jefferson county, came to Montana at an early day and settled at Alder gulch. Thence he removed to Fish creek, where he attended the public schools, remaining until 1878 with the old people, the mother having sold the homestead to the three older brothers. Miles L. Tuttle was born at Pleasantville, Iowa, on May 20, 1859, the son of David Tuttle. For the genealogy of the Tuttle family see sketch of Harrison Jordan. In 1878, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Tuttle removed to Oregon and passed the summer in the dairy business with his eldest brother, Terry, and in the fall he returned to Fish creek and organized a dairy on his own account. This enterprise he transferred to the Belt river valley in Cascade county in 1879.

In the fall of 1880 he returned to Fish creek, residing there until 1884, when he came to his present home, where he has since engaged extensively in general farming and dairying. During his earlier years he followed pedagogic work to quite an extent, teaching some eight terms of school. On March 4, 1883, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Martha Elmer, a native of Fairbury, Ill., and daughter of Joseph Elmer, a farmer of that place who had removed to Montana in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have been born eight children: Orestus, Elvan, Jessie, Rollo, Maude Alice, Eugene and an infant. In 1885 Mr. Tuttle was public administrator and he has been school trustee for several years and justice of the peace for three years. Fraternally he belongs to the United Workmen and to the Order of Pendo. Since making his last residence in Montana Mr. Tuttle has been very successful, both in business and social relations. His present ranch is most eligibly situated and thoroughly equipped for the thriving business he is conducting. In the community in which he resides he is well known and highly esteemed and considered one of its representative citizens, while the family has a high rank in the county.

JOHN F. WEGNER is one of the pioneers of Lewis and Clarke county to whom the highest esteem is accorded. He was born in Germany "on the Rhine," December 14, 1848. His ancestry was distinguished for intelligence and patriotism. His parents, John F. and Elizabeth Wegner, also natives of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1849. They were Protestants and devoted to the interests of their church. The father was engaged in wholesale merchandising and a wine business, but he was more than a mere merchant; he was a far-seeing and scholarly gentleman. At the national convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president he was the speaker for the German element. Still, although prominent in politics and often urged, he would never accept political office. Soon after he came to America his wife died, and he died in 1889.

John F. Wegner, Jr., obtained an excellent education in the schools of Chicago. When only thirteen he secured a situation at Leavenworth, Kan., and remained in that vicinity two years, working for $35 a month. On February 8, 1864, he joined the John Herman train bound for Montana. The party had no trouble with the Indians, but were called upon to bury seven whites of another party whom the savages had massacred. Mr. Wegner arrived at Virginia City, Mont., July 15, 1864, and followed bartending for two years, receiving $125 per month. He then entered into partnership with George Brandt. They invested in stock and located in Madison county, on Spring creek. Beginning with seventy head of cattle, they conducted a dairy business, which they continued for two years, but the business was overdone, and the price of butter dropped from a dollar a pound in gold to twenty-five cents a pound in greenbacks. In 1868 Mr. Wegner rented from Miss Nellie Clark the Malcolm Clark ranch, including the stock. Miss Clark's father had been killed by the Indians, and his death incited Col. Baker's force to slaughter no less than 300 of the bloodthirsty redskins. Mr. Wegner conducted this ranch with profit for two years, and then located homestead and pre-emption claims at Craig, the nucleus of his present valuable ranch. To this he has added 1,940 acres of railroad land, and he now has 2,580 acres. The cattle business is his principal industry. He began with a small herd which he has increased to 1,200 head. In 1881 and 1882 he was engaged in driving sheep from California to Montana, bringing as many as 7,000 head along the trails.

On May 23, 1883, Mr. Wegner was married to Miss Lena Wallendorf, a native of Henderson county, Minn., and a daughter of John Wallendorf, who came to Montana on August 15, 1883. He was a carpenter and contractor, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically a stanch Republican. He died July 1, 1890, and was followed by his wife September 3, 1900. They were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Wegner are the parents of five children, Albert F., Lena A., Erma C., Irene L. and Herbert N. Politically Mr. Wegner has always been an active Democrat. Since the age of twenty-one he has been successively elected to the office of judge of election and for many years he served as school trustee. At the November election of 1900, he was chosen one of the commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, and on the organization of the board was made chairman. He was also a deledate to the first irrigation convention held at Helena. He has justly won public esteem and confidence.

REV. W. W. VAN ORSDEL.—This prominent evangelist, the present superintendent of the Northern Montana Mission, with headquarters at Great Falls, was born March 20, 1848, near Gettysburg, Pa., the youngest of seven children, three sons and four daughters, born to William and Mary (Osborn) Van Orsdel. William Van Orsdel was a native of Adams county, Pa., where his father, Isaac Van Orsdel, had settled in 1776, coming from Holland when a young man, and there married and reared a family of nine children. Mother Van Orsdel, nee Osborn, also born in Adams county, was the daughter of Samuel Osborn, a native of England, who came to America with his father, Samuel, Sr., prior to the Revolution. He espoused the cause of the colonies and entering the army the father became a colonel.

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J F Wegner.

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The son was severely wounded, however, and retired a cripple for life.

Rev. William W., our subject, was reared to the life of a farmer boy, received his education in the common schools of his native place and rounded out his scholastic training by an academic course after the death of his parents—his father dying in 1859 and his mother in 1862—he being but fourteen years of age. To most young men of his years, burdened with great personal responsibilities, surrounded by the horrors of fratricidal war, and at a time when the terrible battle of Gettysburg was in progress, almost at his very door—the duties of life might have been entirely overshadowed by the excitement and chaos in that mad whirl of carnage and devastation. Not so, however, with him. He had already mapped out his future, and ever kept before his mental vision these words:

"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

From his earliest years he was an earnest seeker after religious truths, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of twelve, hence his studies were pursued with a view to entering the ministry. During that period the horrors of the Rebellion had drawn his elder brothers into the army, and the heavy burden of conducting the farm and caring for the remaining family fell upon his young shoulders. A few years after peace was declared he left home and went to the oil fields in Venango county, Pa., remaining until August, 1871, engaged as a stationary engineer and occasionally preaching as a layman. Thereafter he became an active worker in the church, and held many revival meetings. Believing that he could accomplish greater good to his fellowmen he entered upon his evangelistic work in the winter of 1871, and brought many wandering souls into the fold of Christ. In March, 1872, he started for the west, it having been his desire so to do from early boyhood. Reaching Sioux City, Iowa, he eventually worked his way to Fort Benton, arriving in June, 1872, and at once began work on his own responsibility, the first practical effort in evangelism in northern Montana. At that time there were but four ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in the territory, and his active and zealous work attracted such attention that he was engaged by the Montana Mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now has a territory of 50,000 square miles over which he travels to meet the wants of his people. In 1873 the circuit embraced Beaverhead, Madison and a part of Jefferson counties. It also reached as far as Salmon City, Idaho, where he made occasional visits. Virginia City, the capital of the territory at that time, was the headquarters of this circuit; there Rev. F. A. Riggin, who had just come to the territory, was associated with him and was preacher in charge of this large circuit. Rev. Van Orsdel continued in pastoral and evangelistic work until 1890, going to different parts of the state, until he was made presiding elder of the Great Falls district. When the Northern Montana Mission was founded in 1892, he was appointed superintendent, serving until 1897. At the conference of that year he was appointed presiding elder of the Helena district, served two years and was then re-appointed to his old post at Great Falls, where he is now serving, strong in the regards and secure in the affections of the whole people.

In 1876 he attended the general conference at Baltimore as delegate, and four years later was sent to the session held at Cincinnati. Rev. Van Orsdel has been a conspicuous and active participant in church matters throughout the state and is widely and favorably known. He has been a trustee of the Montana Wesleyan University since its founding, and a member of the State Board of Charities. For thirteen years he rode horseback in order to cover his territory, and traversed thousands of miles by stage coach. His life in the territory is replete with hardships and trials, that have been met with a manly fortitude which comes from perfect trust in the protecting care of the Divine Master. In looking backward over a period covering a third of a century, he has the grand consolation of knowing that no appointment was ever missed or deferred. Through storms of snow and rain, over roads deep with mud and streams often swollen beyond their bank, he made his way with no thought beyond his life's duty to God in ministering to his widely scattered flock.

In February, 1874, the first district Methodist Episcopal conference ever held in Montana was held in the city of Helena, which had but five members; all who were in the territory at the time were present. They were: Rev. J. A. Van Anda, Rev. T. C. Iliff, Rev. F. A. Riggin, Rev. W. C. Shippin, Rev. Hugh Duncan and Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel. Two years later, August, 1876, the first annual conference was held in Montana at Helena, known as the Rocky Mountain Conference, and included the territories of Montana, Idaho, Utah and part of Wyoming. Bishop W. D. Harris presided, the first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church to visit Montana. Rev. Van Orsdel was in attendance at each of these initial sessions of the conferences, and was a valuable aid in mapping out the work of the church throughout the scattered settlements of the immense territory within the jurisdiction. While Rev. Van Orsdel is not a member of any of the social or benevolent orders, it is probable that he is more widely known and has the entre to more homes than any other man in the state. To give an account of his services within the church during the busy period he has been identified therewith would be impossible in this work. His personal experiences while in the discharge of his duties, which allowed but scant rest, traveling under conditions that would make the ordinary man shrink or covet the more genial atmosphere of some hospitable home, was to him no thought. His aim and ambition was to carry into the widely separated families the cheery inspiration of God's word and the redeeming promise of the Christ who suffered that all mankind might live. Go where you may throughout the state; enter the humblest shelter of the pioneer who here has sought to make a home for himself and family, far from the congenial influences of social intercourse, and you will find him held in that kindly remembrance which knows not forgetfulness. His ministrations were not only words of cheer when adversity or the dark angel visited some humble home; his purse was ever open, and that assistance gladly and silently rendered which goes deep into the hearts of stricken ones. Such acts were almost of daily occurrence, but the gladness of his own heart and the knowledge that it was one of the Divine comands was to him ample reward. Much could be written, but no words can convey to the reader a better insight into the true character of the man than the following:

" 'He whom thou servest here would have thee go
Alone to Spiran's huts, across the snow,
To serve Him there.' Ere Asmiel breathed again
The eager answer leaped to meet him, 'When?'
The angel's face with inward joy grew bright,
And all his figure glowed with heavenly light;
He took the golden circlet from his brow
And gave the crown to Fermor, answering, 'Now,
For thou hast met the Master's hidden test,
And I have found the man who loves Him best.
Not thine, nor mine, to question or reply
When he commands us, asking "how?" or "why?"
He knows the cause; His ways are wise and just;
Who serves the King must serve with perfect
trust.' "

DR. THOMAS VAN SCOY, president of the Montana Wesleyan University, is one of the most distinguished and highly esteemed residents of Helena. He was born in White county, Ind., February 13, 1848, the son of William and Mary (Channel) Van Scoy, natives of West Virginia and Zanesville, Ohio, respectively. The father was born in 1803; Mrs. Van Scoy in 1808. Following their marriage in Virginia they continued to reside in Randolph county until 1847, having in that year removed to White county, Ind., where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death. On the old homestead in Virginia, however, he had been largely interested in stockraising, and frequently drove cattle to market over the Blue Ridge mountains. While on these commercial excursions his road was past the elegant residence of Thomas Jefferson, located on the summit of a mountain, and the ex-president being quite hospitable Mr. Van Scoy would frequently pass the night at the mansion. In after years he would relate stories concerning the genial disposition and personal qualities of the great man whose name had become a household word in America. In 1855, having entered land for his boys, in Iowa, he removed to that state and remained five years. There were fourteen children in the family, of whom Thomas was the youngest. Iowa, at that period, was a frontier state and after a thorough trial of its advantages and drawbacks they returned to Indiana, taking with them the three younger children. The boyhood days of Thomas Van Scoy were passed on the Indiana farm, applying himself diligently during the summer months, and attending the district school during the winter. The war of the Rebellion broke over the country during his minority, when he was but thirteen years of age. Young Van Scoy was patriotic, and while the spirit was willing the mustering officer was obdurate, hence he was compelled to remain at home until the age of eighteen. In 1865 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and a year was passed in guard duty in the Shenandoah valley. At the beginning of the war his three older brothers, Aaron, Jacob and James, had entered the service, and the home was saddened by the loss of Jacob, who fell at the battle of Missionary Ridge while charging the enemy "into the valley of death." Having passed a few months at a select school, at Brookston, White county, following the close of the war, Mr. Van Scoy became a student in 1866 at the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, located on the historic spot where Gen. Harrison had successfully fought the Indians in 1811. During the winter he assiduously pursued his studies and taught school in the summers, remaining two years. He then attended Brookston Academy for a year. Following this Mr. Van Scoy entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., but at the termination of his sophomore year, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected principal of Brookston Academy. After three years' efficient and conscientious service he resigned for the purpose of continuing his studies in college. In 1875 Mr. Van Scoy was graduated from the Northwestern University and entered upon his ministerial duties in the Methodist Episcopal church, having received appointment at Rensselaer, Ind., by the Northwest Indiana Conference. After three years occupancy of the pulpit he retired to complete a theological course in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston. It was immediately after having successfully passed an examination for graduation in theology that he received a telegram from Salem, Ore., announcing his election to the chair of Greek, in Willamette University, which was accepted. In June, 1891, President Van Scoy tendered his resignation at Salem, and was immediately elected dean of the College of Liberal Arts, of Portland (Ore.) University, and professor of ancient languages, Portland. For twelve years he had served on the state board of examiners of that state, giving exceptionally valuable service in this connection.

It was while President Van Scoy was in charge of the church at Rensselaer that he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Thomas. At the time of the announcement of his election his wife was in declining health and on her account he decided to remove to Oregon. At the close of his administration, having taught the ancient languages for one year, and been president of the institution, the school had grown from 150 to 495 students and the financial condition had been rendered about $100,000 better. In 1884, at the age of thirty-six years, the University of the Pacific conferred upon Prof. Van Scoy the degree of doctor of divinity. Mrs. Van Scoy having died in 1883, Prof. Van Scoy was married in 1885 to Miss Jessie Eastham, of Salem, Ore., a graduate of Millammel College. During this time Dr. Van Scoy had charge of the college. By his first marriage there is a daughter, Lena, and a son, Paul, by the second.

The Montana career of President Van Scoy has been equally successful and distinguished. He came to the state in 1898 as president of the Montana Wesleyan University. This institution had formerly been located some three or four miles outside of the city limits of Helena. At the close of the work for 1900 it was removed to Helena, and is now on Helena avenue, a commodious and well equipped edifice affording excellent facilities for the accommodation of students. The grade of the university has recently been raised to that of full collegiate work, and students are now graduated with degrees. During the comparatively few years that President Van Scoy has passed among the people of Helena he has won a host of friends and admirers. His great ability as an instructor has been recognized and the profundity of his learning appreciated, but his high integrity and manly qualities have endeared him to all the residents of his present home city.

PETER VALITON.—In the career of this adopted son of our republic we find exemplification once more of the pertinent fact that America offers notable opportunities for a young man to make his own way in the world and to attain a position of independence. Mr. Valiton came to the United States a young man, with no knowledge of the English language and with no financial reserve. He was brave, loyal and self-reliant, and against almost insuperable obstacles has made his way onward, ever honest and straightforward and never depreciating the value and dignity of honest toil. He is today recognized as one of the representative business men and extensive stockgrowers of Deer Lodge county, a pioneer of the state and as a man among men. Peter Valiton was born in "la belle France" on December 13, 1832, the son of Peter and Marguerite (Boulier) Valiton, both representatives of the old Huguenot stock, so persecuted in France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father was a farmer in his native land, whence he emigrated to America in 1850, locating near Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived until his death in 1858. His wife survived him several years and made her home with her son, Peter, until she was killed by being run over by a Northern Pacific train in the city of Deer Lodge on June 6, 1889.

Peter Valiton, of this review, was reared on the parental farmstead in France, and his educational advantages were very limited. In 1850, when nineteen years of age, he came to the United States, without money or friends, and unable to speak a word of English. That he endured many hardships and vicissitudes may well be imagined, but he was determined to make for himself a place in the world, and turned his attention to whatever work came to hand to make an honest living, and remained in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, about two years. In 1855 he went to Marysville, Kan., and became manager for Gen. Marshall, an extensive government contractor, who also operated a trading post and conducted freighting. In 1859 Mr. Valiton went to Colorado in charge of two wagon trains and remained there during the ensuing winter to look after the goods thus transported, and in the spring of 1860 he opened a general supply store in Georgia gulch, operating it on his own responsibility and securing his stock with money he had saved. The enterprise proved successful, and he continued it until the fall of 1861, when he opened a restaurant in Denver, then a mere mining camp, and this also yielded him good returns.

In August, 1862, Mr. Valiton disposed of this business and secured a stock of supplies and with his widowed mother and her two children started on the long trip over the plains and mountains to what is called the "Salmon river country," Montana not yet having received its present name and being still a part of Idaho. He proceeded as far as Fort Bridger, Utah, where he received reports that the Indians were causing much trouble in the Salmon river country and that prospects were not encouraging. He then decided to go to California, but on arriving at Virginia City, Nev., he decided to locate there. He accordingly opened and conducted a restaurant there until the fall of 1864, having in the meanwhile speculated in mining stocks and lost practically all the money he had accumulated and having only sufficient funds to enable him to return to Colorado. He passed the winter in Denver, and on February 1, 1865, started out as wagonmaster of a freighting train whose destination was Virginia City, Mont., where he duly arrived. Subsequently he located at Diamond City in Confederate gulch, where he opened and conducted a store profitably for some time, after which he unsuccessfully tried mining again.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Valiton located in Deer Lodge, his present home, being one of the pioneers of this attractive little city and one of its representative men. Here he has been identified with various and important lines of industry, and done much to forward the development and insure the material prosperity of this section of the state. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Marchessau & Valiton, wholesale and retail grocers, of Butte, and this association has since been maintained. Mr. Valiton has very extensive stock interests and owns much valuable real estate, utilizing about 10,000 acres of land in connection with his stockgrowing, the greater portion of this being deeded land. He has devoted especial attention to the raising of cattle and horses, usually having an average of 1,000 head of cattle and about 100 head of horses. His land is all located in what is now Powell county. Mr. Valiton belongs to the Democratic party, but his private interests demand his entire time and he has never sought political preferment. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1860. In 1875 Mr. Valiton was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Epler, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of Christian Epler, and to them one child was born, who survived the mother only three months, her death having occurred in November, 1877. In 1885 Mr. Valiton consummated a second marriage, wedding Miss Anna N. King, who was born in New Jersey, the daughter of George and Cordelia (Cavender) King. Mr. and Mrs. Valiton have had four children: Francis, deceased; Peter C., Carnot and Ribot.

JOHN J. VANCE is one of the progressive ranchmen of Cascade county, where he is well known and held in the highest esteem. Mr. Vance traces his genealogy back to sturdy Scottish extraction. He is a native of Woodstock, Oxford county, Canada, where he was born on September 15, 1866, the son of John and Matilda Vance, the former born in Scotland and the latter in England. The father of our subject was a carpenter by trade, to which he devoted his attention for many years, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in August, 1891, his wife having passed away in November, 1874. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and were people of sterling character. They became the parents of eight children: Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, John J., Matilda, Maggie and Jeannette.

John J. Vance, to whom this sketch is dedicated, grew up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Ontario, Canada. At the age of fifteen years he began to render efficient service in the cultivation of the home farm, and was thus employed for three years in Manitoba, where his father had located and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he took up homestead and pre-emption claims in that section of the northwest, but was not very successful in his operations, his place being sixty miles distant from the nearest shipping point on the railroad. He continued operations, however, until 1885, in the fall of which year he began working on various farms for wages. The following spring he returned to his farm and put in crops, but frosts did much damage and he did not realize the returns hoped for. In the fall he was employed in getting out ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the following spring he utilized his team in putting in crops for various farmers; in the summer engaged in teaming, and in the fall brought his team into requisition in cutting grain. In 1889 Mr. Vance returned to Ontario for a visit, and there remained until the following spring, when he once more went to Manitoba and devoted his time to various lines of work incidental to the conducting of farms until the spring of 1891, when he came to Montana and secured employment on the ranch of Thomas Chamberlain, south of the city of Great Falls. At the expiration of three months he secured work in the Great Falls smelter, and assisting in the erection of the concentrator building. Thereafter he entered the employ of H. H. Nelson, with whom he remained three years, and was variously engaged until the winter of 1893-4, which he passed in Manitoba, returning to Montana in the spring and locating in Cascade county, his present home. Here he entered a homestead claim of 160 acres and in the fall secured a desert claim of eighty acres; in February of the following year his wife took up an adjoining 120-acre track as a desert claim. The ranch is well improved in every respect and is eligibly located eight miles north of the thriving village of Cascade. Of the tract 160 acres are well adapted for cultivation, but Mr. Vance devotes his attention more particularly to the raising of cattle, in which line his success has been most gratifying. In addition to his ranch he leases a half section of school land, which is utilized for grazing purposes, for which it is splendidly adapted.

In politics our subject is known as a stanch supporter of the Republican party. On August 27, 1894, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Vance to Miss Margaret Bremner, who was born in Scotland, the daughter of Roderick and Christina Bremner, both of whom were born in the land of hills and heather. Mr. Bremner and family came to America in 1894 and has since devoted his attention to ranching and railroad work, being now foreman of a section gang on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. They became the parents of seven children, of whom one is deceased—Alexandria. The others are Ina, Margaret, Elizabeth, John, James and Rhoda. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have three children: Roderick J., Christina and William J.

JAMES VESTAL.—One who has gained an enviable name in Sweet Grass county, Mont., owing to his progressive spirit and honorable methods of dealing with his fellow men, and one who, so deeply imbued with high American patriotism that he loyally gave his sons to the cause of his country, James Vestal, was also called to mourn the death of the oldest, who had not yet reached the prime of life. Cut down on the threshold of manhood, he still lives in the memory of his home community. James Vestal was born within thirty miles of Kansas City., Mo., on January 21, 1853. His parents were John Acy and Nancy (Howe) Vestal, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. At the venerable age of seventy the father still lives in Missouri, the owner of an extensive and profitable farm. The early years of James Vestal were passed in his native county, where he received his education in private schools. Removing to Oregon in 1870, he passed one year in the stock business and then moved on to Paradise valley, Nev., where, until 1883, he was interested in sheep and stockraising. That year he came to Montana driving a band of sheep, and one year later, having made a second profitable trip, he purchased the Little Timber ranch, and at once engaged in sheep raising, usually having 4,000 or 5,000 and 100 cattle. In 1897 Mr. Vestal became manager of the Briggs & Ellis ranch at Big Timber in Sweet Grass county, and of half a dozen others, two of them in Sweet Grass county and four in Custer. These ranches are devoted to sheep-growing, and the company controls 40,000 head of sheep. All this immense business is under the direct supervision of Mr. Vestal, whose home is at the ranch opposite Big Timber, in an elegant residence equipped with all modern improvements and surrounded with everything necessary for the most successful management of the business, commodious stables and other outbuildings and appliances of every necessary kind. On the principal ranch there is an irrigating ditch carrying 1,000 inches of water, another one carrying 500 and another 250 inches. They are fed by Little Timber creek and supply 500 acres of land. Governor Toole appointed Mr. Vestal sheep inspector for Sweet Grass county, an appointment which was entirely unsolicited by him. Mr. Vestal is an Odd Fellow and has passed the chairs of his lodge. On July 16, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Tureman, of Oregon, daughter of L. E. and Mary (Schafer) Tureman, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her death occurred July 25, 1891. Of their four children, Ora, the eldest son, received, through the influence of United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, a position in the United States navy on the U. S. S. Yosemite, and served through the Spanish-American war in Cuba. On the second call for volunteers, he enlisted in October, 1899, in the First Montana Regiment and was made first sergeant. He served gallantly in the Philippines until May 20, 1900, when he was drowned in the Cowgaric river, on the Island of Luzon, while taking provisions across the stream. The boat capsized and threw him into the river, and it is thought that he must have been seized by a crocodile, for he was an excellent swimmer and should have swam to the shore. He was then not twenty-two years old. Clarence Bird, another son, enlisted in Company L, First Montana Regiment, and took part in twenty-three engagements. He was one of the troop that made the brilliant charges on February 23, 1899, when Lieut. French was killed. He returned home with the regiment and was honorably discharged. In 1900 he was married to Miss May Baxter, of Pennsylvania. Maud and Otto, younger children, are attending school, Maud being a student at Missoula College. In February, 1892, Mr. Vestal married Miss Isabel Aldridge, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary E. Aldridge, who was born in Missouri. Her father was a native of Alabama and her mother of Tennessee.

JOHN W. WADE, one of the most prominent civil engineers in the state and a resident of Helena, first came to Montana twenty years ago. During that time he has been connected with some very important engineering work. On the Wade homestead near Columbia, Mo., he was born on September 10, 1853. The progenitor of his branch of the Wade family was Pearce Wade, a licensed Baptist minister, a native of Ohio, and of English ancestry, who, in 1810, removed from Ohio to Kentucky and a few years later accompanied his son, John Wade, grandfather of J. W. Wade, to Missouri, where he subsequently died. John Wade went to Missouri as a teamster in the employ of a man named Wisdom, and later he married Lucy Wisdom, his employer's daughter. They settled in Missouri and engaged in farming, to which industry Mr. Wade added dealing in horses and mules for the southern market. In this he built up quite an extensive business which he continued for years. He was born in 1799, the year of the death of George Washington, and died in 1847. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1882, aged eighty-two. Their children were: Pearce, Thomas M.; Elizabeth, wife of John Sims; Nancy, wife of Frank Stivers; William J. and James B. Thomas M. Wade, the second son and the father of John W. Wade, was born February 5, 1828, on the Missouri homestead, where he passed his life in farming until 1898, when he retired from active business life and now resides in Columbia, Mo. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth J., daughter of William T. Barry, of Staunton, Va., who had settled in Missouri. Their children are: Mary F., wife of B. F. Sublette, she has three children; Lucy M., wife of John S. Riley, has two children; John W.; Amanda C., unmarried; Henry B., of Helena; Andrew F., an attorney of Los Angeles, Cal.; James M., residing at Spokane, Wash.

John W. Wade completed his education at the State University of Missouri, where he graduated in 1879. Previous to and subsequent to his graduation he taught school in Missouri for four years. In 1880 he came to Montana as assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1880 he taught in Jefferson City, Mont., and later was traveling correspondent for the Helena (Mont.) Independent. Subsequently he was assistant and locating engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which position he remained until the completion of the road in 1883. Mr. Wade then opened an engineer's office at Helena, where he has since practiced his profession, and in this line of work he has no superior in the northwest. In 1883 he was appointed United States deputy mineral surveyor; has held the office of county surveyor of Lewis and Clarke county for four terms, and that of city engineer of Helena for two terms. He has also been road superintendent for Lewis and Clarke county for two years.

The political affiliations of Mr. Wade are Democratic, and he takes a lively interest in the various campaigns. He was a charter member of the first body of the Baptist church organized in Montana, and has belonged to the society from early life. He is a member of the Helena Baptist church, in which he has been clerk for eight years, and since 1888 he has been a deacon, superintendent of the Sunday school and also clerk of the State Baptist Association. He is a member of the state board of the Montana Children's Home Society, and president of the Helena local board of the same society. In 1886 Mr. Wade was united in marriage to Miss Claude Hilman, daughter of Capt. J. Rowland Hilman, commandant of the Montana Soldier's Home. They have three children: Ruth A., Esther C. and Preston A. Since coming to Montana Mr. Wade has led an energetic and successful business life, and by his deep religious convictions and philanthropic character has won the esteem of the residents of not only Helena, but of a large number of people throughout the state.

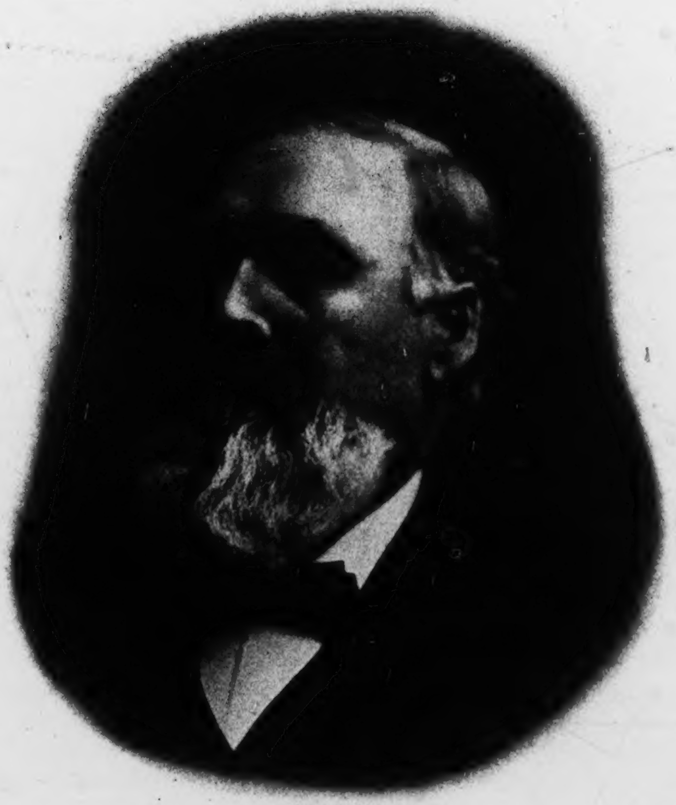
JAMES WALKER is numbered among the successful business men of Helena, where he conducts a grocery, at the corner of Broadway and Davis street, having a well-equipped establishment and catering to a representative trade. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in the vicinity of the city of Belfast on February 24, 1861, the son of John and Elizabeth (Swain) Walker. The father, who conducted a grocery and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, was a Liberal leader in his native land, where he wielded much influence in public affairs; his religious faith was that of the established Church of England. He came to the United States in 1887, and here his death occurred August 18, 1892. His wife, who was given birthright membership in the Society of Friends, or Quakers, died in 1867, in Ireland. James Walker received his preliminary education in the Lurgan Model School, near Belfast, leaving the same in 1872, but later taking a special course of study in magnetism and electricity in the Brookfield Quaker School, where he graduated in 1875. He began his business career by serving an apprenticeship at the grocery business in Belfast, Ireland, entering the establishment of Foster, Green & Co., the most extensive grocers in the United Kingdom. He continued with this house for a period of five years, but in 1881 came to New York city, where he entered the employ of Jackson & Fletcher, after which he associated himself with his father, John Walker, in the produce commission business, under the firm name of Walker & Walker. At the expiration of six months he returned to Ireland, where he tarried but a short time, returning to the United States and locating in Dakota, devoting his attention to ranching and also to the grocery and hotel business. He was thus occupied for seven years, when he closed out his business interests and came to Montana, located in Helena and was employed in the grocery of John T. Murphy until 1889, when he engaged in the grocery trade with George Gander, under the firm title of Gander & Co. At the expiration of a year Mr. Gander sold his interests to John Walker, Jr., and the business was continued under the firm name of Walker Bros. until 1893, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and has continued the business successfully, keeping a large and well-selected stock and sparing no pains to meet the demands of a discriminating patronage. He has also been identified with the mining industry, having invested more than $10,000 in prospects.

In politics he formerly gave his support to the Populist party, and was its candidate for alderman in 1896, the exigencies of political affairs compassing his defeat. Fraternally Mr. Walker is identified with the Modern Woodmen, the Pioneers of the Pacific, and the Royal Highlanders; in religion he holds the faith of the Methodist church, being highly esteemed in both business and social circles. In 1889 Mr. Walker was united in marriage, in Helena, to Miss Ida Peterson, who was born in Sweden. They have one son—James Edwin, who was born in 1891.

GEORGE R. (TWO DOT) WILSON.—The story of human life is a wide, a boundless theme. Sadly, wildly have poets sung of it; calmly, lucidly, have historians traced its meanderings; gravely, seriously, have priests and sages reproved its errors. It is the supreme topic of thought, and, both in its entirety and its individual aspects, is always interesting and always unfathomable. From the cradle over which the young mother bends with wondering delight to the bier around which all are gathered in the brotherhood of a common sorrow, each human life is a marvel and a poem. In few are the elements of comedy and tragedy, the lights and shades, more strangely commingled than in that of the man whom we have now under review. His characteristics have impressed the very body of the time, not only here in young, untamed Montana, but in the commercial marts and business centres of the east. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., September 30, 1830, the son of George Wilson, a native of London, England, and Mary Goldsmith, of Elmira, whose father originally owned the whole town site of that city, but divided it among his four sons, leaving her a small portion because he was opposed to her marriage. The Wilsons were formerly Quakers, and both they and the Goldsmiths came to this country from Scotland.

Our subject's father was a farmer with a large family and a small income. He died in 1849, having almost reached the century mark. And so, when George was thirteen years of age he was obliged to make his home with a half brother at Otsego, N. Y., the half brother being a child of the first marriage, and our subject a child of the third. He received some little education while with his brother, chiefly through the ministrations of his sister-in-law, who had been a school teacher prior to her marriage. When he was sixteen his brother, who was a large farmer and cattleman, sent him out to buy cattle and kept him at this business until he was eighteen, at which time he went back to Elmira and worked for wages. In 1855 he made a trip to Wisconsin in search of some of his sisters who were living in that state. His search was unsuccessful, and his money being exhausted when at Whitewater he located there and worked for wages in that neighborhood for nine years.

In 1864 Mr. Wilson came to Montana, accompanying a large train containing 365 men and fifteen families of women and children. Capt. Townsend was in command and all went well until they reached Powder river, where they were attacked by a band of Sioux Indians, who made friendly approaches and desired to come within the corral. This being refused by the captain, they asked for food, and Mr. Wilson was detailed with some half dozen others to take it out to them. While on their way back to the camp the Indians began firing on them. Capt. Townsend arranged his men and returned the fire, killing two Indians. The Indians occupied the high ground surrounding the train, which was in a small valley, and this enabled them to kill a man. The fight lasted eight hours, and the train had three men killed and the Indians reported eighteen of their number as dead on the field. One of them, dressed in the clothes of one of the dead white men, came close to the camp and set fire to the grass. The flames were extinguished by the women, the men being at this time on high points keeping guard. After the fight Mr. Wilson and some twenty others went out to recover the body of Martin, the first man who had been killed. They were surrounded by Indians, and were obliged to fight hard to get through. They killed three of their assailants and the rest retreated, but the white leader came into camp with an arrow sticking in his shoulder. Without further mishap they reached Virginia City, August 13, 1864, and there our subject spent the winter cutting cordwood for his board. In the spring he went to Blackfoot and worked for wages part of the summer; then to Helena where he bought a wagon and ox team, cut wood and hauled it into the town and sold it. He wintered in Virginia City, and for a few years thereafter followed about the same course. On one of his trips to Virginia City he was held up by road agents, who took all his hard earned money, amounting to $400, after which he spent the winter in Jefferson valley working for his board. Knowing a butcher in Virginia City he secured a job to work on his ranch at $15 a month, but after three months returned to Alder gulch, and by persuasion of a man named Young, who had come west in the same train with him, he bought a half interest in a claim Young owned, and worked it that winter with good success. In the spring he left the wash-up to his partner, and going down the gulch bought a claim payable on reaching bedrock. He put thirty men to work on it and realized enough to pay for the claim and all the expense of working it. At this time a friend induced him to go with him to Salt Lake and buy cattle. They made the trip, returned in sixty days with a herd of cattle and cleared 100 per cent. on the deal. Mr.



G R Wilson

Wilson continued in the business for five years and was very successful at it. He took up a ranch in Boulder valley, Jefferson county, in 1874, located another on the Musselshell, near Martinsdale, and in 1877 settled on the ranch which has been his home ever since. Just before this he made his first trip east with cattle, and since then has made annual shipments.

Mr. Wilson was married December 7, 1876, to Miss Harriet Salisbury, of New York state, a daughter of George Salisbury, who died when she was a child. They had settled at Whitewater, Wis., and there the marriage occurred. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him in all his subsequent wanderings, and proved herself to be an able helpmate for a man of his push and enterprise. Mrs. Wilson made the trip from Omaha by rail to Green River. From there Mr. Wilson, in December, brought his horses over the range, being thirty days from Green River to Whitehall. Mrs. Wilson went on to Ogden by rail, and from thence all alone to Whitehall by stage, where she remained at Maj. Brooks' until the arrival of her husband with his stock. Soon after they located in South Boulder valley near Ed. Cardwell, where they lived until the opening of spring in 1877, when they removed to Musselshell. Mrs. Wilson accompanied her husband on many round-up trips, living in the wagon and doing the cooking for her husband and the men, sometimes being out for three months. In the fall of 1877, however, matters became more settled and they began housekeeping where they now live. In 1878, on returning from a round-up, Mr. Wilson found his home surrounded by 2,200 Indians, Flatheads and Bannacks, all in camp. Tan-Dog was the chief. Nothing daunted, although alone, Mrs. Wilson had invited the chief and two sqaws to a dinner, her husband arriving in the meantime. Mr. Wilson, while at dinner, said to the chief, "Do you like pie?" Stretching himself and expanding his chest, Tan-Dog replied "Heap like pie." Mr. Wilson had no trouble with the Indians. His wife was the third white woman who came to the valley, and often fed the Indians. At one time ten, all armed, called on her. Mrs. Wilson prepared dinner for them and when ready they were inclined to retain their guns during the meal. Mr. Wilson asked them to stack their arms, which they at first refused to do, but on being commanded by him so to do, they readily obeyed. Mrs. Wilson had the reputation of being very brave, but with her natural modesty, she attributes the kind treatment by her savage neighbors to the kindness she always showed them. Many times she had great cause for alarm, of course, but danger was always warded off.

One incident in Mr. Wilson's life should be noted, as it has given him wide celebrity, fixed a sobriquet on him and given a new town in this commonwealth its baptismal name. In 1868 he adopted two dots as his cattle brand, and since then he has become known throughout the state and all the stock centers of the east as "Two Dot" Wilson, and in his honor the town of Two Dot, Meagher county, also bears this name. He owns most of the town site, has greatly improved the place, having built there a $6,000 hotel, a large livery and a fine store building, the last now occupied by the Babcock & Miles Company, of which he is vice-president. He is also a stockholder and director in the White Sulphur Springs Bank. Our subject is one of the most extensive landholders in the state, and carries on the stock business on a scale of great magnitude. He has deeds to about 15,000 acres in Meagher county, and two or three ranches in Sweet Grass county. Frequently he has as high as 8,000 head of cattle, and at present has a flock of 10,000 sheep. He has also 500 or 600 head of Percheron, Norman and Clydesdale horses. At one time he owned $8,000 worth of blooded stallions, but at this time has only one, the others having died in the spring of 1900 of a disease which he did not learn how to cure until all were gone but the one he now has. One of those which died cost him $1,900. The expense for hired help in his business amounts to $45 per day, but he pays it cheerfully, and by his close personal attention to his business and his fine executive ability, gets good returns for the money paid out. Mr. Wilson is an honest, upright man, and has a rugged and picturesque manner, two qualities which have made him well known far and wide in business circles in the east as well as in the west, for he frequently accompanies his cattle to the eastern markets. He has the respect of all who know him, and is highly esteemed for his sterling manhood, his unostentatious generosity, his genuine kindness of heart, and his genial, social disposition. He is a character unique in our history, and when in the course of time he shall be gathered to his fathers, "we shall not look upon his like again." His type is not the graceful tree which ornaments the landscape garden, but the gigantic oak of the forest, massive in strength, ample in reach, challenging all of the elements and surrendering to none.

THOMAS J. WADDELL.—The life story of this gentleman is an oft-told tale in American history. He is essentially a self-made man, having gone to work earnestly in the struggle for existence for himself at the age of eleven years, hiring out as a farm hand for $12 a month, the top price paid a full grown man being $15. He continued at this occupation nine years, when he removed to Utah, and engaged in mining at the Ontario mines, at wages ranging from $50 to $75 a month. After following this for some time he trailed a flock of sheep from Utah to Radersburg, Mont., for Huntley & Clark, consuming four months in the trip, which he reports as very pleasant. He herded sheep some nine months at $40 a month, then engaged in sawmill work at Bozeman for the same wages, continuing at this until 1881. He then came to his present location, six miles east of Philbrook, where he took up a homestead claim, and used all his other claim rights in securing 240 acres. Here he raised oats and hay successfully, but soon sold the land for $1,800, preferring to give his attention to the blacksmithing business, which he started when he located in the neighborhood. Mr. Waddell is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics a Republican. He was married on November 24, 1887, to Miss Emma Montgomery, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Henry and Hulda Montgomery, who came to Montana in 1874 and located in the Prickly Pear valley, remaining there engaged in mining until 1882, when he also removed to the neighborhood of Philbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell are the parents of five children, of whom one, Edward, is deceased. Those living are Belle, Thomas, Guy and Howard.

Mr. Waddell is now in the prime of life, as he was born in Boone county, Ill., October 6, 1856. He is a man of great energy and capacity for work, has mechanical ability and inventive powers, and rejoices in his power to conceive and to execute. He is well esteemed and highly respected.

FREDERICK R. WARREN.—The great agricultural and stockgrowing industries of Montana transcend in scope and importance any limitations which even the most sanguine pioneer of the state would have defined two decades ago and in no lines of enterprise are better opportunities offered in this favored section of the Union. Among the leading and successful stockraisers of Fergus county is the gentleman whose name initiates this review.

In Wyoming, Wyoming county, N. Y., on the 1st of January, 1858, there was born to Otto and Mary Warren, also natives of New York, a son, upon whom was bestowed the name of Frederick R. His father has long been engaged in farming, and he is one of the prominent citizens of Wyoming county. He is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their seven children all are living save one, Elizabeth—the others being Frederick R., Edward, Lillian, Josephine, Gertrude and Jennie.

Frederick R. Warren supplemented his early scholastic discipline in the public schools by a course of study in the Geneseo (New York) State Normal School. He began to assist in the work of the homestead farm when fourteen years of age, and thus continued faithfully at these labors until he was of legal age, when he came west to Fort Collins, Colo. This was in March, 1879, and he at once secured employment on a sheep ranch. One year later he engaged in quarrying stone in that state, but in this he met ill-success, owing to the interference of the railroad company. He then engaged in the transfer business at Fort Collins successfully for two years. He then came to Montana, reaching Fergus county by way of Billings, from which point he brought a load of freight to Utica, where he arrived on May 24, 1883, camping for two days on the land now his home. He was thereafter for eighteen months in the employ of John D. Waite on sheep ranches, receiving $50 per month. Realizing the possibilities for success in this industry, he determined to embark in it. He took up a tract of government land, purchased an adjoining squatter's claim, and began operations on a modest scale. He is now recognized as one of the leading sheep-growers of the county, running an average of 10,000 head. To his original ranch he has added until he now has a fine estate of 3,500 acres. He usually harvests about 500 tons of hay annually. His home is situated six and one-half miles southwest of Utica and is one of the attractive places of the county. Mr. Warren takes an interest in all that makes for the advancement and material welfare of the community, gives stalwart support to the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment. His interest in educational matters led to his election as school trustee for several years. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 25th of March, 1886, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Tabler, who was born in Floyd county, Ind., the daughter of James and Lydia Tabler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England, and both members of the Catholic church. James Tabler was a Democrat, who devoted his active life to farming and stockraising. His death occurred at New Albany, Ind., on the 28th of January, 1879. His wife is still a resident of the same city. Of their seven children four are living—Josephine, Melvina, Eliza and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have one daughter, Ethel G., born on the 25th of May, 1888.

GEORGE W. WARD.—Born on September 28, 1844, at Lyons, Ind., and in his youth engaged in active service in the Civil war, George W. Ward is one of those who have come up through tribulation to a present comfort, competence and peaceful enjoyment of life. His parents were Charles B. and Nancy (Simons) Ward, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. They had eight children, George being the second. In his childhood the family removed to Halltown, Mo., where he went to school until the war came on, when he joined the state militia and was in the active service of the Union army for a portion of the struggle. After the war period he attended school for a few months in 1865, then went to farming for himself, following this business continuously until 1881. Coming in that year to Montana, he took up homestead and pre-emption claims in the Bitter Root valley east of Hamilton, which he increased until he had 2,000 acres, all of which he sold to Marcus Daly in 1892 and it now is part of the famous Bitter Root Daly stock farm. He then bought 1,480 acres on Camas prairie, six miles south and two miles west of Hamilton, where he has lived ever since, engaged in ranching and a stockraising business with good success and gratifying profits.

In politics Mr. Ward is an unwavering Democrat and as such was elected as one of the representatives from the county in 1892. In the ensuing session he displayed great activity in behalf of his section and rendered valuable service to his constituents. Fraternally he is identified with the Freemasons, and takes great interest in the brotherhood. He was married on April 14, 1869, in Lawrence county, Mo., to Miss Hannah L. Wan, daughter of William and Tennessee C. Wan. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had six children, four are now living: Charles W., Sidney M., Ruth and Dale. Mr. Ward has an interesting family and a fine farm. He fully discharges all the duties of citizenship, according to his convictions, and stands high in the good opinion of his friends and neighbors, as a progressive farmer, a pleasing companion and a substantial citizen.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, while not one of the pioneers of Montana as the phrase is used today by those who assisted in the establishment of civilization in the state, was one identified with the early business interests of central Montana and up to the time of his death in Lewistown in 1894 took an active interest in all that pertained to the upbuilding of that section of the state.

Mr. Watson came not to Montana of his own choice—he was not a homeseeker nor one who left pleasant surroundings in the east to search for a fortune in the far northwest. While engaged in business with Edward P. Allis, the famous manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis., he was sent to Montana in the spring of 1882 by Mr. Allis in the interest of the firm of Barrows & Allis, which had been for a few years engaged in the manufacture of lumber near the Judith gap. In the same year he succeeded to those lumbering interests and the next year began operations at the Big Casino mills, six miles south of the present site of Lewistown. The mill set there by Mr. Watson had a much larger capacity than any now in the Basin and for some years supplied a major portion of the rough and finished lumber, lath and shingles used not only in the basin, but as far south as the Yellowstone and north to the Missouri river, teams of twelve yokes of oxen being kept constantly on the road delivering the product. In the fall of 1884 the mill was burned, and the entire plant, together with nearly all the immense stock of logs and lumber, became a total loss, bringing financial ruin to the previously successful owner. From that time until his death Mr. Watson gradually retired from active business, but never lost the acute interest in public affairs which he had taken from boyhood.

Born in Geneva, N. Y., August 31, 1822, the eldest of a family of fourteen children, he attended Geneva schools until he entered Hobart College, from which he was graduated in 1840. His inclinations and talents were in literary lines, and after leaving college he took up the work which he laid aside but for short intervals until coming to Montana. In 1847 Mr. Watson went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in merchandising, but soon became associated with Gen. Rufus King as one of the editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

In 1858 he accepted the post of private secretary to Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, and when the Civil war broke out became his military secretary, retaining that important position throughout the administrations of Govs. Randall, Harvey and Salomon, covering the five years of conflict. The duties of military secretary frequently took him to the front where Wisconsin troops were engaged and also to the camps in the fever-stricken districts of the lower Mississippi.

After leaving the service of the state of Wisconsin Mr. Watson went to Washington and accepted the head of one of the departments of the Indian bureau. He remained there nearly five years, during which time he personally negotiated several treaties with the Indians. Among them were those looking to the opening of right of way for the Union Pacific Railroad, then building west through Kansas. This work completed Mr. Watson's period of official service, and he returned to Milwaukee, becoming associated with Mr. Edward P. Allis, who was his sister's husband. With brief intervals he continued with the Allis company until he came to Montana in 1882. During his residence in Montana he held but one public position, that of a representative of Fergus county in the convention which framed the organic law of the Treasure state. Mr. Watson married Maria L. Woodbridge, at Canaan, Conn., in 1855, and his wife and five children survived him when he laid down his life's work in August, 1894, having well done his faithful labors.

GEORGE I. WATTERS.—Whatever there may be in great ancestry as indicative or explanatory of character or career is to be found in the life of George I. Watters. In his lineage the cavaliers of Virginia combine with the sturdy mountaineers of Vermont, uniting the admirable salient traits of each people and the highly creditable records of two distinguished families. He was born on August 2, 1864, at America City, Kan. His parents were Charles and Eleen (Lawrence) Watters, the former descended from a Virginia family prominent in every age and every phase of the Old Dominion's history from the founding of Jamestown to the present day, and the latter a native of Vermont and belonging to the family which gave to the American navy the distinguished commander whose last injunction to his faithful subordinate on the Chesapeake was, "Don't give up the ship!" This worthy couple had seven children, of whom George I. was the fourth. He attended the public schools of Burnett Junction, Wis., and also the high school at Horicon. After leaving school at the age of eighteen he was employed as engineer in a grain elevator belonging to his uncle, whom he served in that capacity for three years, then he was buyer for the concern for a year and a half. This uncle was George H. Lawrence, one of the first men to engage in mercantile business in Helena.

Mr. Watters next engaged in railroading as agent at Bridgewater, S. D., for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, serving that company four years, and then serving the Northern Pacific seven years in the same capacity at Victor, Mont. He then retired from the railroad ranks and went into the drug business at Victor, but a year later sold out and engaged in general merchandising, becoming a member of the firm of Appollonio, Watters & Co., of Victor, with which he is still connected. While he has won high commendation for fine business qualifications in every position he has held, it is only the large, complete and comprehensive business of the present enterprise that has given full scope to his powers and enabled him to display in full measure the versatility and readiness of his active mind.

In politics Mr. Watters is a zealous Republican, not indeed an active party worker, but one who never loses sight of the welfare of his party and who is always willing to contribute to its proper success by counsel and more substantial aid. Fraternally he is allied with the Masons, being a charter member of Victor Lodge No. 43, although he was made a Mason at Ripon, Wis. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He was married at Red Wing, Minn., on January 5, 1891, to Miss Louise Brink, daughter of Charles and Lucinda Brink, the father being a contractor and the builder of the union depot at St. Paul, Minn., as well as of other works of magnitude. Mr. and Mrs. Watters have four children, Gladys, Lawrence, Miriam and Dwight, all of tender years. They are among the leading citizens of their section and have a large circle of friends.

ALEXANDER D. WEAVER is one of the honored pioneers, prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of the beautiful Gallatin valley, Mont., his fine ranch property being located three miles north of Belgrade, his postoffice address. He has been the artificer of his own fortunes; indefatigable in his efforts and guided by the highest principles, and tangible reward is his in the accumulation of a handsome property and the respect and confidence of all who know him, hence his life offers both lesson and incentive.

Mr. Weaver was born in Botetourt county, Va., March 1, 1841, the son of John and Eliza (Cainer) Weaver, the former born in Pennsylvania, while the latter was a native of the Old Dominion. The father removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and thence to Boone county, Ky., in 1854, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in the same county, aged fifty-four. They became the parents of thirteen children, and six of the number are yet living. The paternal grandparents were born in Pennsylvania, and the great-grandfather was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated in an early day and became one of the pioneers of the Keystone state. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Weaver was George Cainer, a representative of an old Virginia family, both he and his wife dying in that state. He was a man of prominence and influence, having been an extensive miller and merchant, and having also conducted a hotel. The father of our subject was for a time employed in the mill, and thus met his employer's daughter, who ultimately became his wife. The Cainer springs were named in honor of our subject's grandfather.

The educational facilities afforded Alexander D. Weaver in his youth were only such as were offered by the district schools. At the age of eighteen he left his home in Boone county, Ky., his worldly capital represented in the sum of fifty cents. He found employment in cutting cordwood at seventy-five cents per cord, and boarded himself. He next engaged in splitting rails, and for three weeks devoted his attention to this arduous labor, averaging 400 rails a day, being paid fifty cents a hundred and his board. He next joined his brother in carpentry work, at which he was employed for some time, but returned to Virginia, and soon afterward his mother died. He was employed at farm work in Virginia until 1860, when he returned to Kentucky and worked all summer for fifty cents a day, having never received more than $15 per month for his services. He saved nearly all the money which he thus earned through unremitting toil, and within five years accumulated $1,000. On his trip from Virginia to Kentucky he walked the entire distance, with the exception of the first thirty miles, and reached his destination at the expiration of five days. Eventually he rented a tract of thirteen acres in Boone county, Ky., paying $150 for a lease of one year. He put in a crop of tobacco, and was fairly successful in his operations, retaining the land for three years. In January, 1864, Mr. Weaver started for Montana, coming as far as St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained until spring, when he purchased an outfit and set forth on the long trip across the plains, arriving in Virginia City, on August 24, He there disposed of his outfit, and soon thereafter returned eastward as far as Salt Lake City, where he secured two loads of flour and returned to Virginia City. He stored the flour until the following spring, when he disposed of it for $30 a sack. Flour was very scare at the time and two weeks later he could have obtained $50 to $60 for each sack of 100 pounds. Soon afterward he came to the Gallatin valley and took up a tract of land, the original claim being his home for two years. Later he took up another claim and purchased adjoining ground until he now has a ranch of 840 acres of fertile and prolific land. He and his brother Frank were partners, and lived together for several years; but in 1868 they divided their property, and our subject then settled upon his present place. His first domicile was a pole cabin, but later erected a more pretentious dwelling of hewed logs. He has continued to make improvements from year to year until he has one of the finest farms and most attractive homes in this section of the state. He devotes his attention to general farming and to the raising of high-grade live-stock, and his success has been exceptional, his judgment and industry insuring this result. The residence is a frame building of modern design and is substantial and commodious. It was erected in 1873, and later enlarged and improved. Mr. Weaver employed the best mechanics to be had in the state, and also paid toll for two months in order to secure better sand than was accessible without going to a point on the toll road. In 1874 he erected from his own plans a fine barn, which has been pronounced by competent judges to be the best farm structure of the sort in Montana.

In politics Mr. Weaver renders allegiance to the Democratic party, and at the first election after Montana was admitted to statehood he cast his presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any project or undertaking which will promote the material or moral welfare of the community, and has given tangible assistance in the building of churches of various denominations. Honored and esteemed by all, he is recognized as one of the representative men of his community and as one worthy the success and prosperity which attend him. On January 5, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weaver to Miss Eliza H. Martin Statler, the ceremony being performed at Brideham, on Crow creek. Of this union three children were born, namely: Rosetta, Virginia, S. B. and Mity Alice. All of the children are married and well established in life. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has been active in all good works, retaining the friendship of all with whom she comes in contact and proving to her husband a true helpmeet and companion.

JACOB B. WEAVER.—On another page of this work will be found a sketch of the life of Alexander D. Weaver, a brother of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, to which the reader is referred for data touching the genealogy of the subject of this review. Jacob B. Weaver is one of the pioneers of Montana, where he has attained success through the medium of agriculture, his finely improved and extensive estate being located in the beautiful Gallatin valley, three miles northwest of Belgrade, his postoffice address. Mr. Weaver is a native son of the Old Dominion, having been born in Botetourt county on July 9, 1847, the son of John and Eliza (Cainer) Weaver. He was reared on a farm and received such educational advantages as were afforded by the schools of that period. When in his fourteenth year he began to depend upon his own resources, first working six months for his clothes and board. Later he received $7.50 per month. In 1864 he started west in company with his brother, Cyrus L., and they drove a distance of 200 miles, to Nebraska City, having missed their brother, Alexander D., at Fort Kearney, where they expected to meet him. Jacob B. continued his journey to Colorado, where he remained for two years, and crossed the plains five times before taking up his permanent location in Montana. In July, 1866, he arrived in Gallatin county, where his brother, Alexander had previously located and was engaged in farming, and was employed on his brother's ranch until 1868, when he purchased a squatter's right to two government claims and settled down to farming. His first house was a log cabin, 14x14 feet, which continued to be his domicile until 1871, when he erected a double log house, that the family occupied until 1891, when Mr. Weaver erected his present attractive and commodious residence. His original ranch comprised 320 acres, to which he has added until he now has a fine property under a high state of cultivation, excellently improved throughout and embracing 1,010 acres. Large crops have been secured as the result of his effective and well directed endeavors. He also raises livestock upon an extensive scale, being known as one of the progressive and straightforward citizens of the community, thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude. Mr. Weaver has been the architect of his own fortunes. When he arrived in Gallatin county he had only $2.00 in cash and a pony of minimum value. Self-reliance, energy and perseverance were his, however, and through these he has risen to a position of independence and attained that prosperity which is the just reward of his labors.

In politics he gives loyal support to the Democratic party; in 1871 he was elected assessor of Gallatin county, serving for a term of one year. His first presidential vote was cast in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, the first general election subsequent to the admission of Montana to the Union. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and no residents of the community are held in higher esteem. On March 19, 1874, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Missouri McDonald, the ceremony being performed in Gallatin county. She is the daughter of John E. and Lucy E. (Keith) McDonald, natives of Kentucky, whence they came to Montana in 1864, the father having been a carpenter by trade, but devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died at the home of Mr. Weaver at the age of sixty-three, and here also his wife passed away at about the same age. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have been born fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Edgar J., Ella and Jennie (deceased); Jessie M., born April 14, 1879, is the wife of Joseph C. Gowin; Minnie B., born July 6, 1880; Charles E., born November 22, 1881: Jacob A., born January 27, 1883; Carrie E., born August 21, 1884; Lulu E. (deceased); Lillie L., born January 25, 1890; Lester J., born December 23, 1891; Olla E., born May 27, 1895; Alice E., born July 22, 1897; and Marjorie F., born June 10, 1899.

HOYT J. WELLS.—Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action; but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are equally the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement. Throughout all the gradations of life recognition should be given of true values and full appreciation be manifested. Within the pages of this work will be found specific mention of many young men who have come to Montana and worked their way to success and independence, and of this number is Mr. Wells, one of the representative young stockgrowers and farmers of Carbon county.

A native of the Badger state, Mr. Wells was born in Portage, Columbia county, Wis., on July 17, 1864, being the son of Isham and Sarah (Pelten) Wells, the former born in Burlington, Vt., of stanch old New England stock, while the latter was born in the state of Ohio. Isham Wells, the father of our subject, removed from the old Green Mountain state to Wisconsin in the year 1863, becoming a pioneer of that commonwealth, and moved to Minnesota in 1864. He was engaged in freighting at the time of the Madelia massacre, notable in the history of Minnesota, and then continued his pioneer experiences by removing to Winnebago City, Martin county, Minn., where he still retains his residence, having been engaged in farming and stockraising since taking up his abode in the state. His wife is also living, as are all of their six children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Growing up under the kindly discipline of the homestead farm, Hoyt J. Wells waxed strong in mental and physical vigor, his educational privileges having been such as were afforded in the public schools. He remained on the homestead until attaining the age of sixteen years, when he assumed the practical duties of life and was variously employed until 1882, when he came to Montana, making Billings his destination. There he remained for a brief interval and then removed to Judith basin, where for two years he was identified with the sheep business. He then made a trip through Idaho, and on his return settled in the vicinity of Gardiner, near the boundary of the Yellowstone National park. There he engaged in business, but in the second year his building and stock were destroyed by fire, and he then turned his attention to the vocation of shearing sheep, which he followed for fourteen years, traveling through Montana and Oregon as an expert in this line. In 1894 Mr. Wells came to Carbon county and located on his present ranch, situated on Beaver creek at a point two miles east of the village of Absarokee, his postoffice address. Here he has a valuable ranch of 160 acres, well improved and devoted principally to the raising of sheep. He has been very successful in his enterprise, which he is steadily expanding in scope and importance, and he runs an average band of about 7,000 head, giving his preference to the Merino type crossed with the Cotswold. He has a good residence, a fine modern barn, 50x150 feet in dimensions, and the necessary equipment for carrying on his business with facility and success. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party; fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. By his straightforward course and inflexible integrity he has gained the confidence and good will of the community, and is known as a progressive and able representative of the stockgrowing activities of this section of the state. Mr. Wells is a nephew of Gov. Heber M. Wells, of Utah, and a brother of S. G. Wells, a prominent member of the St. Louis (Mo.) bar, where he holds a fine and representative practice.

JAMES D. WATTS.—Born on February 1, 1860, in Greene, now Webster county, Mo., on the neutral ground for which both sections contended in our terrible Civil war and which was wasted by the armies of each in turn, James D. Watts may almost be said to have begun his childhood amid the smoke of battle. His father and three uncles were soldiers on the Union side, suffering many of the horrors of the contest. His father was discharged on account of sickness after nine months service and then was captain of the home guards until the close of the war. One uncle was killed in battle, one died after he came home from disease contracted in the service and one went through the war without mishap. Mr. Watts, an only child, attended the public schools until he was twenty-one, then farmed for himself for two years and came to Montana in the spring of 1883, and worked for wages on a farm in the Bitter Root valley for a year. Then he began farming and stockraising on his own account near Corvallis, which he continued until 1891 and then engaged in butchering at Hamilton, conducting the business successfully and profitably until 1900.

Mr. Watts is an active Republican and has always been influential in the councils of his party. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, in 1898 assessor, and in 1900 sheriff. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and is an active and zealous member of the Christian church. He was married on September 14, 1884, at Corvallis, to Miss Rosa M. Chaffin, daughter of Elijah and Margaret Chaffin, her father being a prominent farmer near the town. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have three children, Elijah J., Laura Blanche and Andrew J., the last being an adopted child. Mr. Watts has been nearly twenty years among this people and he has shown such qualities of head and heart as to win their confidence and esteem to an unusual degree. In his business he is fair, upright and considerate; in political and religious matters broad and tolerant, in public affairs an example of fidelity, breadth of view and conscientious devotion to the general welfare. In social life he is genial, companionable and benignant.

LEWRIGHT BROTHERS.—Jerome and Eugene Lewright, prominent and progressive ranchmen in Fergus county, are natives of Franklin county, Mo., where Jerome was born May 8, 1848, and Eugene, January 17, 1853. Their parents were William P. and Mary Lewright, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Alabama. They were early emigrants to Missouri, and engaged in farming. The father was an ardent Democrat in politics, and both parents were zealous members of the Baptist church.

The brothers were well educated and after school days remained at home assisting their parents until they reached years of maturity, then engaged in farming together. In 1881 Jerome sold his interest in the farm and went into the meat business, continuing in it two years with good success. In 1883 he sold this business and, in company with his brother Eugene, came to Montana, and went to ranching, Eugene having also disposed of his farming interests in Missouri. When they arrived in Montana they located the ranch on which they live, using all their rights in securing land, and they have since added by purchase until they now have 1,120 acres, 320 of which are cultivatable, and are in a high state of fruitfulness and supporting generously large herds of cattle, until 1896, since which time they have devoted their attention to sheep, finding the business very profitable.

In politics both of these gentlemen are Democrats. Jerome was married February 14, 1894, to Miss Ellen Parker, a native of Jackson county, Mo., and a daughter of Zacharias and Mary Parker, Kentuckians by birth, who removed to Missouri when they were young. Her mother was a zealous member of the Baptist church. The Lewright brothers stand well in the good opinion of the entire community.

THE WESTERN MONTANA NATIONAL BANK.—Scarcely any form of industrial enterprise is more generally or more unostentatiously useful in a community than a bank or banking institution. It is at once a conservator and a promoter—a storage battery and a motive power—the depository and safeguard of the breadwinner, the home-maker, the business man and the manufacturer—the vital breath of trade, the inspiration of commerce, the strong sinew of productive enterprise. In business circles times come in every country which try men's souls, and shake the very foundations of civilization. Great fiscal agencies wither and die. Institutions of magnitude and power topple and go down. Men of mercantile genius are crushed in the falling ruins. Firmly built and wisely managed indeed are the concerns which withstand such seismic disturbances. One such appears in the Western Montana National Bank, of Missoula. It has shown facilities broad in scope, responsive in action and adapted to specific needs. And, in the gloomiest hours of fiscal depression, it has been a reservoir of monetary strength, averting disaster from in-

J. Lewright

Eugene Lewright

dividuals, quieting the feverish pulse of the community and keeping in vigorous motion all the wheels of productive energy. This bank was founded in 1889 with a capital stock of $75,000. Its first directorate was composed of Ferdinand Kennett, L. J. Fisk, Charles Otto, G. A. Wolf and J. H. T. Ryman. Of these Mr. Kennett was president, Mr. Ryman, vice-president, and Mr. Wolf, cashier. The present board is the same except that Charles Otto has died and J. C. Lehsou has been chosen in his place. The officers at this writing (1901) are: President, G. A. Wolf; vice-president, J. C. Lehsou; cashier, J. H. T. Ryman. The capital stock is the same as at the beginning. The bank has a surplus of $15,000, undivided profits amounting to $15,000 and annual deposits reaching the sum of $525,000. While the institution is not a large one, it is manifestly sound and well managed. It carries on a general banking business.

It is a member of the American National Banking Association, and has a high reputation wherever it is known, for financial soundness, a spirit of wise accommodation and adaptability to circumstances and conditions.

JUDGE J. R. WESTON, of Townsend, Broadwater county, is not only prominent as one of Montana's earliest pioneers, but is recognized as a man of high integrity, superior intelligence and progressive views. In the stirring history of the early settlement of the territory he was an important factor, and it is to men of his sterling character and undaunted energy that the state owes its rapid advance. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., on April 24, 1824, the son of Edward and Clarissa (Rathbone) Weston, the father a native of Maine and the mother of New York. The paternal grandfather was Cornelius Weston, also a native of Maine. The first representative of the family in America was Edmund Weston, the English emigrant, who came to the Plymouth colony in 1636, in the ship "Ann and Elizabeth." Later two Weston brothers settled, one in Cumberland county, Me., the other in Massachusetts. The Rathbones were also among the earlier pilgrims to this country, and the maternal grandfather of the Judge, James Rathbone, was a colonel in the Continental army under Gen. Washington, and his paternal grandfather was the proprietor of a line of coasting vessels, plying between Portland and Manhattan island, and, during the exigencies of the Revolution, congress appropriated these vessels and paid Capt. Weston in continental money, a portion of which is now in the possession of Judge Weston. The elaborate cane now used daily by the Judge has a most romantic history. It was presented to him on the day of his birth by his grandfather, James Rathbone, and it was given to him by a William Russell, who was imprisoned for a debt of $600 in Herkimer county, N. Y. James Rathbone, a brother Mason, paid the debt and freed the prisoner. In token of remembrance of this fraternal act Mr. Russell gave him this cane, on the construction of which he had expended six months' time. The grateful debtor also wished to refund the $600, but this James Rathbone refused to accept. The cane is handsomely carved with quaint designs, birds, fishes, Masonic emblems, etc. The cane is eventually intended to be presented to Mr. Benjamin Folsom, a cousin of Mrs. ex-President Cleveland, and a nephew of Judge Weston.

After his earlier school days Judge Weston attended the Friends' School for three years, and then the famed Homer Academy in Cortland county, N. Y. Pursuing first the literary course of Geneva College, he was there duly graduated and then he availed himself of the advantages of the medical school of the same institution, graduating in 1846. In 1847 he removed to Allegany county, locating in Bolivar, where he practiced medicine three years. At the time of the completion of the Erie Railway in 1851 he opened a drug store, was appointed postmaster and engaged in other mercantile pursuits for twelve years. In 1863 he joined a train of seventy wagons drawn by mules, oxen and horses, and bound for Montana, and was chosen captain of the outfit. At Fort Laramie, where the train had camped for the night, a corporal demanded from them all government uniforms, one of the trainmen wearing such clothing, but an interview between Captain Weston and the commander of the fort resulted in the uniform being kept. The train went by Lander's cutoff and at Blackfoot they celebrated the Fourth of July. Bill Hickman, the celebrated Mormon, was camped on the other side of the river, and crossed over to join in the celebration, continuing with the Weston party as far as Snake river.

Soon after their arrival at Bannack, in July, 1863, Judge Weston and three partners prospected on Yankee flat, occupying a cabin adjacent to the notorious Plummer gang. Judge Weston speaks of Plummer as a sociable, courteous, blonde young man, and not one that would be selected as a bloodthirsty desperado. Later the Judge witnessed the hanging of this same Plummer, executed on a gibbet which himself had erected while sheriff for the punishment of others. Following this event Judge Weston went to Omaha for the winter, returning in the spring to Virginia City, Mont., accompanied by Benjamin Folsom and a train of supplies, which were exchanged at a good profit for gold dust. In the fall of that year he went to Last Chance gulch and located a claim on Sixteen Mile creek, which he soon sold and removed to Diamond City, where he remained three years in an unprofitable hotel business. Until 1883 Judge Weston remained at Radersburg, where he served as postmaster, and he then engaged in the drug business at Townsend. He represented Meagher county in the territorial legislature at Virginia City in 1867. On the attainment of his majority, in 1845, Judge Weston was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide D. Clarke, of New York, a daughter of Zora A. Clarke. Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and personally he is held in the highest esteem in the community in which he resides, and is well and favorably known throughout the state.

WILLIAM WHALEN.—He to whose life history we now direct attention is one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Sweet Grass county, where he is associated with his brother in conducting one of its most valuable ranches, their selection of land having been particularly fortunate, since they control an individual system of irrigation and can place under effective irrigation their entire tract of nearly 1,000 acres, more than one-half of the ranch now being thus supplied. Mr. Whalen comes of stanch old Irish stock, being the son of Timothy and Mary (Maloney) Whalen, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence the father emigrated to America in 1850.

Timothy Whalen settled on a farm in Johnson county, Ia., and there William Whalen was born on October 4, 1861, one of six children. He received his education in the public schools and continued to assist in the cultivation of the homestead until 1885, when he came to Montana and settled upon a ranch on the American Fork, where he remained three years, returned to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1898, when he once more came to Montana, and with his brother Michael, who had located here in 1880, engaged in ranching upon an extensive scale in Sweet Grass county. William Whalen located a homestead about four miles from Melville, his brother having one one mile above his. They then purchased the section lying between the two homesteads, thus making a fine ranch of 960 acres, and here they have diligently improved their time in farming and stockraising, having now more than 100 head of cattle, mostly shorthorns, in which line they have largely contributed to the improvement of the stock of their vicinity.

Their ranch has been excellently improved with good buildings, and two streams run through the ranch and practically supply all water required to irrigate all of their land, though they have also access to a ditch from the Sweetwater river which supplies them 1,100 inches when required. The brothers showed much wisdom in the selection of their land, since there are few tracts in the state so effectively supplied with water. The results of their efforts in raising grain have been very satisfactory, and they are showing the great possibilities for general agriculture in the state, and their well-directed efforts have attracted attention and commendation. The gentlemen are progressive and enterprising, and retain the confidence and high regard of all who know them. On December 26, 1890, William Whalen was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Morris Fitzgerald, who was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to Johnson county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Whalen consists of four children, Beatrice, Isabella, Geraldine and Romanus.

BURTON C. WHITE.—As a leading representative of the activities of Fergus county we refer to Mr. White, who is extensively raising sheep and cattle, owning fine ranch properties and conducting his operations with consummate ability and wise discrimination. He has gained prestige in other fields of endeavor as a teacher, a lawyer and by successful reformatory work in various state institutions, notably Elmira State Reformatory, Montana State Reform School and Pennsylvania State Orphan School. Mr. White is essentially a man of power, having the faculty of leadership, and his results come as a natural sequence. He was born in Allegany county, N. Y., on October 2, 1854, the son of Clark and Tryphena White, likewise natives of New York, where the father was engaged in combined farming and merchandising at the village bearing his name, being successful in his endeavors, and standing as a leader in his community. He was a stalwart Democrat, and incumbent of public offices of trust. His death occurred at Whitesville, N. Y., on July 18, 1900, and his wife surviving him until May 28, 1898. Their six children are Valentine (deceased), Nancy M., Burton C., Florence, Cora M. and Grace L.

Burton C. White received excellent educational advantages, having, after an attendance at the public schools, completed a course of study in the Mansfield (Pa.) Normal School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1878. Later he took a postgraduate course in the same institution, while his scholastic discipline was rounded out by three years passed in the study of law at Elmira, N. Y. Mr. White remained at the parental home until he had attained his twentieth year, taking satisfaction in earning the money to defray his expenses at school, although his father stood ready to assist him and did so. Mr. White engaged in pedagogic work in the public schools of New York for two years, proving a peculiarly tactful and able teacher. He was also an instructor in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of Mansfield, Pa., later becoming one of the members of the legal profession at Elmira, N. Y., where he was elected recorder of the city for a term of four years.

After being admitted to the bar and successfully conducting work in the profession of law, in 1890 Mr. White came to Montana and soon thereafter located his present ranch, within three miles of the little village of Ubet. To his homestead he has added until he has a landed estate of 3,400 acres, while he leases 2,500 acres, used for grazing purposes. He has made excellent improvements upon his property, and a portion of the land yields large crops of alfalfa and a considerable amount of grain, but the chief feature of his industry is the raising of sheep, of which he now has 7,000 head, while the growing of high-grade cattle is also an important factor of his operations. Thus it will be seen that he conducts a business of wide scope and importance.

Mr. White was engaged in the practice of law at Lewistown, the county seat of Fergus county, from 1894 until 1896, both inclusive, while from April, 1897, until May, 1900, he was superintendent of the State Reform School at Miles City, Mrs. White serving as matron of the institution. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. On June 8, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. White to Miss Isadore N. McClave, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y., the daughter of Michael H. and Eliza McClave, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Mr. McClave was for some time superintendent of the county farm near Bath, the county seat of Steuben county, and later was connected with milling. He is now retired from active business, maintaining their home at Elmira, N. Y., both being Methodists in religion, while he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has ever given support to the Republican party. Five children have blessed their home, Phoebe M., Alida, Isadore, Carrie G. and Charles P. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children, Antoinette and Harold M., and the family ranks high in social life, and their home is one where a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence. Mrs. White is an active church worker, and a communicant of Trinity church, of Elmira, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.—This enterprising ranchman and wide-awake business man, whose home is in Carbon county, Mont., not far from the town of Columbus, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., November 6, 1854, the son of Robert and Rebecca White, natives of Maryland, who died in 1860 when their son was only six years old. He passed some years in the southern part of Indiana, and in 1872 enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry under Col. Palmer, being mustered into service at Louisville, Ky., and then transferred to Fort Sanders, near Laramie City, regimental headquarters. In the spring of 1873 they were ordered to Fort Ellis and there joined the company and remained until 1877. The service there brought them a few skirmishes with the Indians, but no serious engagements. Mr. White was one of the party sent to the relief of Gen. Custer, and camped on the night of June 27, two nights after the massacre, on the spot where the Crow agency now stands, they having been unable to make better time on account of high water and the difficulty of moving their artillery. At the mouth of the Rosebud on the way up they had three men killed. Mr. White's narrative of the massacre is graphic and interesting. He says Gen. Custer had made a forced march of thirty hours and reached the ground sooner than Gen. Terry wished him to, and then went into the battle with his men exhausted and no support. On the night of the 26th Mr. White's party marched until midnight in a violent storm and camped near the mouth of the Little Horn. At nine o'clock next morning the infantry came up, whereupon Gen. Terry led the advance up the Little Horn with the cavalry, but on meeting Crow Indians who informed him of Gen. Custer's fate, he again halted and waited for the infantry, and when they came up the whole force moved in the direction of the smoke which they saw. Toward night they saw a large party of men on a hill. Men in uniform with the national flag were plainly visible, and the general appearance led to the belief that they were some of Custer's men. Three men were sent forward to meet them. Arriving withing 200 yards it was discovered that they were Indians, dressed in uniforms taken from Custer's dead. The Indian camp was also visible and presented a scene of commotion. Lieut. Roe desired to charge them with his company, but Gen. Terry refused permission. The command was then moved up and camped within 500 yards of the Indian council. The next morning on breaking camp the column moved up the valley, but found the Indians gone. At this time Col. Bradley came up and reported finding the dead bodies of Custer and 191 of his men. Another body of men was then discovered on a hill further up the valley, which proved to be Gen. Reno's command, which soon joined us, and all were then under Gen. Terry. Fifty-two of Reno's men were wounded, which impaired the efficiency of the command, and kept us from following the Indians. Mr. White saw but one dead white man whose body had not been stripped, scalped and mutilated. The Indians were making their way as rapidly as possible toward Canada, the troops in hot pursuit. The fight between them and Reno's command had lasted from 2 o'clock on the 25th to 4 on the 27th, when Terry arrived and relieved Reno.

Mr. White acted as scout in 1877, and in June was mustered out, after which he took up his residence on Musselshell and remained until August, when he went to Fort Ellis and took charge of relief wagons going up the Yellowstone after the Nez Perces. He was following Gen. Howard and acted as guide on the first wagon train that went through the Yellowstone National Park. He passed some time on the Yellowstone and Stillwater, and from 1883 to 1889 was ranching near Stillwater. In the latter year he moved into town and engaged in business which he continued until 1893. He now has 640 acres of low land, all suitable for cultivation, one half being well watered, and water easily available for the other half. He has recently completed a fine modern residence of the Colonial style of architecture, which is well finished and equipped with all the usual conveniences. He was married in June, 1878, to Miss Julia White, a native of Montana. Their children are: William H., now attending college; Mary E., who has been a teacher for some years; Minnie, Charles Francis and Cida Montana. They are all having the benefit of excellent educational advantages and are apparently making good use of them, the family exhibiting unusual culture and intelligence.

REV. THOMAS A. WICKES.—T. A. Wickes is one of the active business men of Boulder, where he is conducting a large mercantile business. He came into the state in 1879, and has been an active citizen ever since. His ancestry were people of high integrity, one of them being Thomas Wickes of the Massachusetts colony of 1635, and one of the early settlers and original patentees of the town of Huntington, L. I., in 1666, while the grandfather of T. A. Wickes was a major in the Revolution and was a friend of Washington and later of DeWitt Clinton. His grandfather was Gen. Van Wyck Wickes, of Jamaica, L. I., at which place his father, Rev. Thomas Wickes, D. D., was born. He received a complete collegiate education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1834, and pursued his theological studies at Princeton, he being a member of the Presbyterian denomination. His theological course was taken at the time when the disruption of the church was approaching its climax, and, as his doctrinal views were in sympathy with the new school, he left Princeton and finished at New Haven, being thereby led into the Congregational body. He was soon after called to the oldest

Congregational church in Ohio, at Marietta. In that state he was a leading spirit in the organization of the state association and was its stated clerk during the twenty-nine years of his pastorate. He was an able and fearless preacher and did not shrink from denouncing the sin of slavery in the troublesome times before the war. Dr. Wickes married Mary Antoinette Gunn, daughter of Rev. Alexander Gunn, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed church in New York city, and by this marriage he had four children, of whom Thomas A., born on May 13, 1848, was the youngest.

He was bereft of his mother when he was but a few days old. Marietta was his birthplace and his home for twenty-five years. There he received common school education and a full college course, being graduated at Marietta College in 1869. Ill health prevented a contemplated theological course and he reluctantly allowed mercantile work to take its place. After two years he went to Jasper county, Mo., as administrator of his father's estate, to look after a large tract of farming land. Here for three years the stock farm engrossed his attention, after which he taught in Joplin, Mo. It was then that a call came to him from the First Congregational church, of Pierce City, to become its pastor. He accepted the invitation, was ordained and passed two years in the work before he broke down and was obliged to travel for his health. In 1879 he received an invitation from his uncle, W. W. Wickes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to remove to Wickes, Mont., where the uncle was conducting a mining and milling enterprise under the name of the Alta Montana Company. He accepted the invitation and removed to that place, arriving in September, 1879. There, after being associated in mercantile business with John Vawter for a year, he engaged in merchandising for a number of years without a partner. He also took an active part in religious work, and was largely instrumental in organizing a Presbyterian church, preaching often and sustaining the work during his stay until 1884, when he made Helena his home. Again failing health compelled a change of vocation, and while establishing stores in Boulder, Corbin and Basin, he personally took charge of large wagon loads of goods sent through Madison county, where he is well and favorably known.

While living in Boulder Mr. Wickes found opportunity to work in his chosen profession and was instrumental in putting the weak, struggling mission on its feet. He preached as its pastor for five years, contributing his salary to the church building fund until a beautiful church was built and paid for. He was married in Marietta, Ohio, on July 27, 1871, to Elizabeth D. Woodbridge, whose ancestors were New England pioneers of the Marietta colony. Three children, a son and two daughters, compose the family. The son, William Woodbridge Wickes, was united in marriage with Miss Helen Stinson, of North Carolina, on July 27, 1896, and has two children, Margaret Stinson and Elizabeth Woodbridge. He had five years training in Deer Lodge College at Oberlin, which qualified him to take the management of his father's business in Boulder, after a preliminary experience in Basin and Corbin. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, a member of the Maccabees and the Woodmen and, by appointment in 1878, a notary public. The second child, Elizabeth Darling Wickes, is the wife of Frank M. Hope, to whom she was married on July 27, 1898. She passed three years at Oberlin College previous to her marriage. Mr. Hope was for eight years in charge of Mr. Wickes' interests in Boulder before resigning to become deputy clerk and recorder of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Hope have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Hope. The third child, Mary Ward Wickes, is a graduate of the Boulder public schools and has had three years of study in Oberlin. All of the children are connected with the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and both vocal and instrumental music are not only enjoyed in the home, but participated in by the entire household. Politically Mr. Wickes affiliates with the Republican party, while strongly sympathizing with the cause of Prohibition.

GEORGE J. WICKHAM, one of the earliest of the adventurous settlers who blazed the road into the treasure beds of Montana, is now a resident of Madison county, near Waterloo. He was born January 1, 1820, at Ithaca, N. Y., the son of David and Louisa (Hilliard) Wickham. The father was a farmer near Ithaca and in the family were three sons and three daughters. In 1840 David Wickham removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where he was a farmer until his death. In 1853 George J. Wickham removed from Ohio to Minnesota where he also engaged in farming until 1862, when he joined an expedition bound for Montana, then a primeval wilderness, the home of the buffalo, elk and Rocky Mountain sheep and the hunting and battle ground of the painted Indians. The company came by ox and mule train, taking the northern route under the guidance of Capt. Fisk, an old plainsman who escorted many trains through from the eastern states, and gained great celebrity as an overland pilot. Capt. Fisk formed his expedition on military principles, appointing guards and pickets, and brought the party to quite strict discipline. On several occasions the Indians advanced upon them with hostile demonstrations, but never attacked them. On September 10, 1862, the party arrived at Montana City. Soon after this Mr. Wickham removed to Bannack. Here he had an episode decidedly unique and exciting. Those who are at all familiar with Montana have read of the dreadful "road agents," at times more dangerous to life and property than were the Indians. Mr. Wickham had not been there a week when he discovered that the cabin next to his was inhabited by the notorious "Plummer gang," as bold, reckless and treacherous a band of stage robbers and murderers as ever infested the west. Eventually most of them fell into the hands of the "vigilantes," and formed principal characters in "neck-tie" parties, but at this time this gang was in the full flower of its deviltry. It was by no means a pleasant surprise when Mr. Wickham fully realized the character of his neighbors. There were then nine in the party. Fortunately for Mr. Wickham the gang appeared to take his immediate proximity in a jocular spirit. At first they promptly relieved him of his money, but this they gave back with the quiet remark that it would be to his interest to say nothing about their location. Knowing that it would be certain death to disobey this command Mr. Wickham wisely remained silent. The principal and most lucrative business of this band was holding up stage coaches, at which they were experts. So long as they remained in that vicinity they had things their own way. At last George Ives, a principal member, was captured and hanged, and the others scattered to different places. Mr. Wickham remained here until June, 1863, when he joined the great stampede of gold hunters to Virginia City and until fall was engaged in prospecting with indifferent success. He then returned to Bannack, where he was thrown from a horse and broke one of his legs and sustained other injuries. By this accident he was laid up six months. Then in the fall of 1864 he joined the Silver Bow, Blackfoot and German gulch stampedes. For six months in the summer of 1865 he was collector of tolls on Parson's toll road. Mr. Wickham passed the winter of 1865-6 in Salt Lake City, where he purchased cattle and brought them to Waterloo in June, 1866. He then took up a large tract of government land on which he made his home and has continued to occupy in cattleraising, to which industry he has recently added general farming. In October, 1866, Mr. Wickham was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta Flannigan, a native of Iowa. They have four children, George J., William H., Mary M., all now residents of Stevensville, and Byron O. Mr. Wickham is a veteran "old-timer," a pioneer of pioneers, for he has witnessed the admittance of two states, Minnesota and Montana, into the Union. There are few now living who have experienced a more eventful and exciting career than he, but the early days of danger and hardships have gone into the shadows of the past, and he can now sit in the sunlight of prosperity in the full content of a life work satisfactorilly accomplished.

GEORGE E. WIEGAND, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Sun River district, Cascade county, is another of the sturdy sons of the Fatherland who have cast their lot with the American republic and honored with their worthy efforts. He was born in Prussia, Germany, on June 6, 1841, the son of John G. and Caroline Wiegand, natives of Prussia, where the father followed the trade of shoemaking until his death in 1861; his wife preceded him into eternal rest in 1854. They were members of the German Evangelical church, and folk of sterling character. They became the parents of seven children, of whom Augusta, John, Eliza and another are deceased, while those who survive are George W., Henry and Mary.

George W. Wiegand attended the excellent public schools of his native land until attaining the age of fourteen years, when he began learning the trade of a butcher, and devoted his attention thereto until he was eighteen, when he severed the ties of the Fatherland and emigrated to the United States, located in the city of New York and engaged in the manufacture of cigars and the sale of other lines of tobacco with good success. In the year 1870 he came to Montana and established a brewery at Sun River, which he conducted four years, when he determined to turn his attention to farming and stockraising. With this end in view he took up in this vicinity homestead, pre-emption and desert claims to the amount of 480 acres, and has devoted his attention to raising livestock and farming. He has been careful in his methods, has used much discrimination in the selection of his stock and the success has been gratifying and cumulative.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party; in religion he clings to the faith of his fathers, being a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran denomination. On September 17, 1867, Mr. Wiegand was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Hartcorn, who was born in the Rhine district of Bavaria, Germany, as were also her parents, Michael and Elizabeth Hartcorn, of whose four children only Mrs. Wiegand and her sister Elizabeth are now living, the two brothers, John and Simon, being deceased. The father, who was a cooper by occupation, died in 1847 and the mother in 1881. All of the family became members of the Catholic church, of which Mr. Wiegand's children are also members. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand, Henry W. and Caroline are deceased; while the seven surviving are as follows: John, Julia, Fannie, Wilhelmina, Clara, Cornelia and Teresa. The family have a pleasant home and are highly regarded in the community.

JAMES M. WIGHT.—The descendant of a race of pioneers and himself a pioneer, James M. Wight has experienced all the phases of life and has exhibited all the salient characteristics of an early settler in a new country, and has contributed his due share to its growth and development. He was born in Hancock county, Ind., April 12, 1840, the son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Osborn) Wight, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. The paternal ancestors were originally from Scotland and settled in the United States in early times. They took a prominent part in the war of 1812, and the family has ever been connected in a leading way with the stirring events of American history. In 1831 the grandfather of Mr. Wight removed from Kentucky to Indiana, where he was a pioneer, and in 1842 removed to Illinois, at that time on the western frontier. In 1864 he made another move into the wilderness, settling in Madison county, Iowa, where he passed the rest of his life engaged in farming and where he died.

In 1855 Mr. Wight's father removed to Iowa and took up a homestead on which he engaged in farming, and after a career of usefulness and credit died. There was a family of seven children, only two of whom were living at the time of his demise. Mr. Wight passed his boyhood days in Illinois and Iowa, remaining at home with his parents until 1860. He then engaged in farming and freighting on his own account, continuing in that neighborhood until 1865, after which he removed to Madison county, Iowa, and remained until 1884. He was married August 13, 1863, to Miss Mary Ettien, a native of Dauphin county, Pa., a daughter of John Ettien, of Lancaster, Pa., whose ancestors came from France. Mr. Ettien left a family of nine children, all of whom are enjoying excellent health. In 1884 Mr. Wight came to Montana and settled in Fergus county, where he remained until 1898, engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1898 he sold his property and bought his present ranch, located five miles northeast of Gebo. It is all irrigated and under cultivation, yielding good crops of wheat, oats and corn. He has a good herd of shorthorn cattle and a large number of Poland China hogs. Elbow creek runs through his place, giving him a sufficient supply of water. The place is well sheltered from storms and is improved with substantial modern buildings and well made fences. Mr. Wight has taken a deep interest in local affairs. He has been a school director for many years and has given his best mental powers and much of his time to educational matters in the county. He is a progressive, wide awake citizen, whose influence has been potential for good in the community where he lives, and is well esteemed by all classes of its citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Wight are the parents of thirteen children, all living: Harry, Fred, Ralph, Philip, Edd, Margaret, Dick, Burt, Elizabeth, Dicie, Jennie, Judith and William.

FRANK WILSON.—One of the most extensive ranchers and stock dealers in Sweet Grass county, where he owns one of the finest ranch properties in the state, is Mr. Wilson, who merits specific consideration as one of the progressive men of Montana. He is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., born on September 18, 1859, the son of James and Rebecca (Madell) Wilson, natives of Wales and Ireland. They had five sons and five daughters. James Wilson emigrated to the United States in the early 'fifties, locating in Oswego county; in 1864 he removed to Canada and followed farming until his death. Frank Wilson remained with his grandfather in Ontario until 1868, when he returned to Oswego, and was for four years a driver on the canal. In 1872 he went to Michigan and engaged in lumbering until 1881, when he started for Montana, coming by rail to Forsyth, Custer county, then the terminus of the road, and traveling over the state for two years, seeking a favorable location.

In 1883 he located in Big Timber, and was variously employed for three years, then passed a year at Fort Custer, returning to Big Timber and locating a ranch on Devil creek, where he engaged in raising horses until 1891. He made Big Timber his headquarters for two years, continuing in the stock business, and in 1893 he purchased the James Deboid ranch on Boulder creek. In 1898 he traded this property to C. O. Hathaway for stock, renting of him his ranch on Big Timber creek, where he now makes his home, having 1,400 acres of valuable and eligibly located land. A large irrigation ditch was commenced in 1881 by David Riffle, and Mr. Wilson completed it. This carries 400 inches of water, being one mile in length. He has also completed another ditch, conveying 600 inches of water, more than a mile in length, and he has 250 acres under effective irrigation and devoted to alfalfa. He has also begun a third ditch, on the west side of the river. This will carry 600 inches of water, will be a mile and one-half in length, and afford irrigation to more than 400 acres.

Mr. Wilson has recently disposed of about 2,000 sheep and retains about an equal number. He usually buys stock in the fall, which he winters and disposes of in March, securing by this method more frequent and satisfactory returns. He handles shorthorn cattle, having more than 100 head, the majority of them being thoroughbreds. He is very enthusiastic on this subject, exercising great care and discrimination, and has done much to improve the grades of cattle produced in his section. When he has completed his third ditch he will add largely to his stock, and will figure as one of the most extensive dealers in the county, still following his system of feeding and selling, rather than raising or breeding. Mr. Wilson owns a good dwelling and eight town lots in Big Timber, and he has some fine specimens of Percherons. He has one horse, named Brigham, which he secured as a colt in 1887, now retired from active duty, and he states emphatically that this worthy old favorite is not for sale. In the very prosperous condition surrounding his home, Mr. Wilson must certainly enjoy life.

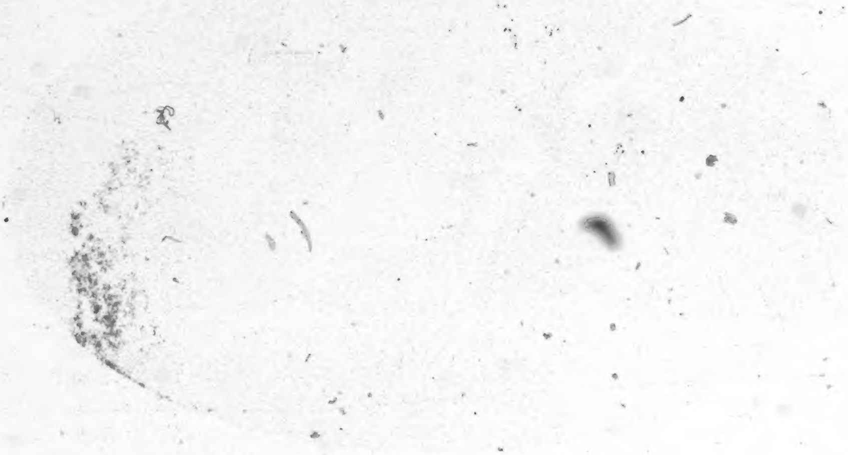
HENRY B. LAPHAM.—Comfortably located on his ranch of more than 2,000 acres, seven miles from Philbrook in Fergus county, Montana, Henry B. Lapham has a fine flock of sheep, with all the necessaries of life and many of its luxuries about him, and is secure in the good opinion of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Although a young man comparatively, he can look back with interest and pleasure over the way so full of adventure and danger and arduous toil by which he came to his present estate.

He was born in Lynn county, Iowa, September 29, 1859, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Lapham, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana, who took up their residence in Iowa early in their married life, where the father was a prosperous blacksmith and a Republican in politics. Both his parents were members of the Presbyterian church and were the parents of eight children, one of whom is deceased.

Henry, the second son, was sent to the public schools until he was ten years old, and then was hired out as a farm hand for $9.00 a month and his board. After spending three years in this occupation, he secured a position with the Newbury & Twist Cattle Company, of Texas, and for that organization drove cattle to Kansas City, Mo. When but thirteen years of age he was in the Indian territory, when hostile Indians were on the war-path to exterminate the outfit with which he was connected and a thrilling experience was thus given him at an early age. The leader of his party was at once on his return to Kansas, commissioned to raise a company of troops for Indian warfare, and in that company the young lad was accepted as a soldier and he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry at $13.50 per month and rations. At the end of a year, however, he was given a place as wagon boss at $35.00 per month, which he continued to fill for four years. At the end of that time he removed to Price county, Wis., and secured employment in the lumber woods at the same wages. He worked in the woods three years and then located a ranch at Lake Benton, Minn. In this move he was prospered until a disastrous fire destroyed his crops and machinery. This drove him back to labor in the lumber woods where he spent the winter of 1889. In the spring following, he came to Montana, and located in the vicinity of Philbrook, in Fergus county, and secured employment as a cook for the Judith round-up at $60 per month, under direction of S. S. Hobson. He remained in this

H. B. Lapham

Mrs. H. B. Lapham



position five years, receiving at the close of the term a compensation of $125 per month. In the year 1894 he engaged in freighting and continued with good success at this business for a period of three years. He next took up a pre-emption and a desert claim at his present location which he has since increased until he now has 2,080 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation. Until 1897 he was extensively engaged in cattleraising, but since that time he has devoted his attention mainly to the raising of sheep.

Mr. Lapham is a valued member of the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is an ardent Republican. He was married December 30, 1889, to Miss Jessie Murray, a native of Scotland, and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Murray, who are also natives of Scotland, but came to America soon after their marriage, and settled at Lonaconing, Md., where they remained until 1883, when they removed to Montana. In Maryland the father devoted his time to coal mining. He was a Republican in politics, and both were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Lapham have two children, Nina and Mildred. They are also active members of the Presbyterian church, and are held in high esteem wherever they are known. Their home is a center of generous and gracious hospitality, over which Mrs. Lapham presides with refined courtesy.

HARRY I. WINSLOW.—Whatever there may be of credit and commendable achievement in the career of the subject of this review, it is all Montana's own, for he is a native here and to the manor born, and has spent his entire life on the soil of the Treasure state. His life began April 26, 1864, at Summit, in Madison county, he being thus one of the first white boys born within the limits of the state. He is the son of James I. and Ellen Christena Winslow, the story of whose interesting lives appears on other pages of this work. Mr. Winslow spent his school days in his native town and, in 1888, when he was twenty-four years old, removed to Centennial valley, and there engaged for about twelve years in the cattle business. He has recently returned to his native county, and is now successfully carrying on a general ranching and cattleraising business. In political relations Mr. Winslow is an active Republican and has rendered good service to his party in various representative capacities, as well as by zealous work in the ranks. He has represented his district in the county conventions and his county in the state conventions of his party from time to time, and has always borne an influential part in local party councils. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Lima Lodge No. 45. He was married in February, 1887, to Miss Mary Roth, a native of Switzerland, and daughter of John and Mary (Winegard) Roth, also natives of Switzerland, the former of whom died in his native land, and the latter emigrated to America in 1883 and settled in Montana. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have six children, Ivanhoe, Alta May, James Paul, Lillian M., Ervin W. and Irma L.

HARVEY E. WOLFE is a native of Crawford county, Ill., where he was born April 27, 1864, the son of W. H. and Catherine (Allison) Wolfe, also natives of Crawford county, Ill. His grandfather Wolfe removed to that county from Pennsylvania, and was a pioneer in the state. His son, the father of Harvey, made Illinois his home through life. He was a prosperous farmer, an influential and representative citizen, and a man of broad views and progressive ideas, taking great interest in educational matters.

Henry E. Wolfe received his elementary education in the public schools of his native county. In 1882 he removed to La Salle county, where he was employed for four years. Having accumulated some money he entered the normal school at Danville, Ind., where he remained more than a year. He then engaged in teaching school in La Salle county for two years, at the end of which he again entered the normal school at Danville, and remained three years, completing the business course and being valedictorian of his class. He also completed the teachers' and scientific courses, and was president of the class in each. In 1892 he was graduated from the classical course, came at once to Montana and located at Bozeman, having been engaged as principal of the east side schools, which position he filled for two years. His services in this capacity were highly appreciated and his salary was increased in the second year. On June 22, 1893, he was married to Miss Vivian Robinson, of Sidney, Ill., a daughter of W. A. Robinson, a native of Ohio. She was a classmate of his at the normal school, and after her graduation was engaged in teaching school for a period of four years. In 1894 Mr. Wolfe was made principal of the schools at Deer Lodge, and remained in that position five years. In 1896 he presided at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which was held at Great Falls, and delivered the annual address to the teachers. In 1899 he resigned his position as a teacher and, removing to Gebo, engaged in mercantile business, which he continued for about eighteen months. He then homesteaded his present ranch two miles east of Gebo and at once began farming. His land is all well irrigated and is highly productive. He has built on it a fine modern residence and has it improved with good barns, sheds and other necessary outbuildings. A young orchard which he has recently planted is promising, and in every way the ranch is in good order and makes an attractive home.

In political affiliation Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat, and has rendered good service to his party. He has frequently represented his district in the county conventions, has been for years a school trustee, and is well esteemed as a leading and representative citizen of Carbon county, being energetic and progressive, and taking a deep interest in local affairs.

EMIL WOMMELSDORF.—No nation has contributed a more valuable element to the citizenship of the great American republic than the German empire, and in Helena a worthy representative of the Fatherland is to be found in the person of the subject of this sketch, who is engaged in the grocery business, conducting the same according to correct principles and catering to a representative patronage. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on New Year's day, 1861, being the son of Detlef and Anna (Moeler) Wommelsdorf, natives of the same grand duchy, and where the family of each had been established for many generations. During the war of 1848-50 the father of our subject drove a government mail coach, implying much peril and responsibility. Later he was engaged in the lumber business; was foreman of a corps of workmen in the government salt mines at the same place; and in 1874 he purchased a farm, which he continued to operate until his death, in November, 1880. Emil Wommelsdorf received his education in the excellent schools of his native land, graduating at Eastertide, 1876. After leaving school he entered a mercantile establishment and served four years, familiarizing himself with the details of the business. He was next employed as second clerk in a dry goods and clothing establishment in the city of Friedrichstadt, where he remained until 1881, when he determined to try his fortunes in the United States. He took passage for New York city, and on arrival came directly to Helena, September 24, 1881, where he joined an uncle who had preceded him to America. He soon accepted a position as clerk in the grocery establishment of Charles Lehman, where he continued until June 22, 1884, when he took the position of shipping and receiving clerk in the wholesale grocery house of J. T. Murphy, remaining with that concern until August 23, 1886, when he removed to Stuart, Mont., and purchased and conducted a general merchandising business until 1889. He also served as postmaster during the administration of President Cleveland. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Wommelsdorf returned to Helena and here purchased a lot at the corner of Fifth avenue and Hoback street, whereon he erected a store building in which he opened on the 10th of June a well equipped grocery. He has secured a good business and is worthy of the success which has attended his efforts.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party; socially he is prominently identified with the Freemasons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to Lincoln Lodge No. 57; and with Helena Lodge No. 2, S. of H.; in the Masonic fraternity he affiliates with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, of which he was worshipful master in 1900, being presented with a beautiful past master's jewel at the time of his retirement from office; his capitular membership is Helena Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. On September 22, 1889, at the home of the bride's sister, in Latah, Wash., Mr. Wommelsdorf was united in marriage to Miss Laura Amelia Clauton, who was born in Missouri, where her father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. To our subject and his estimable wife two children have been born: Bernice, born August 8, 1890, and Anna, born on New Year's day, 1892, the anniversary of the birth of her father, and they fill the home with cheer.

HON. GEORGE R. WOOD.—Holding precedence as one of the progressive business men of Montana and as a representative of Cascade county in the legislature, it is signally appropriate that a review of the life of Mr. Wood be incorporated in this work. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on October 3, 1840, the son of Nathan L. and Catherine (McIntyre) Wood, natives of New Hampshire and Nova Scotia, the mother of Scotch ancestry. Nathan Wood went to Canada in 1825, for the Hudson's Bay Company, and traveled over a large area of country, collecting furs and trading with various posts. He was a man of genial characteristics and his ready wit a source of constant entertainment. He eventually engaged in merchandising at Aylmer, Ontario, and his death occurred in 1887, while his wife died in 1891. A paternal uncle of Mr. Wood went to Palestine in 1826 on a government geological expedition and nothing further was heard of him.

George R. Wood secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Ontario, and was employed in his father's store until he was of age. When twenty-four he engaged in the lumber business and continued this for four years, and then came to Montana, arriving in Helena in 1868, so that he may have been consistently termed a pioneer of the state. He made the trip by steamboat to Chicago, thence by rail to Omaha, was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad during the summer of 1868 and then came overland to Montana. He secured employment in placer mines in Helena, receiving $7.00 per day in gold dust, and in the spring of 1870 he entered the employ of Holter Brothers, in the lumber business, with which he was thoroughly familiar. He continued his residence in Helena until 1873, then went to Fort Benton, passed one summer in the employ of T. C. Power & Brother, as check clerk on the levee, afterwards going to Fort Walsh, B. C., where he built a trading post for the Powers, remaining there one year. He then returned to Fort Benton and to Helena, and the employ of Holter Brothers, with whom he remained until 1890, when he became manager for the Montana Manufacturing and Lumber Company. In 1892 he located in Great Falls, as manager of the Holter Lumber Company's interests, and this incumbency he has since retained, and is numbered among the representative citizens of the place.

Mr. Wood has ever been an uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles and policies, and has been one of the wheelhorses in his county. In 1898 he was elected an alderman of Great Falls, his term expiring in 1900, and in the fall of 1900 he was the successful candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative of Cascade county in the lower house of the state legislature, serving in sessions of the Seventh assembly and taking active part in its deliberations. He was made chairman of the state land committee, and assigned to membership on other important committees, the judiciary, agriculture and stock, railroads and transportation, and the "steering" committee. He is a thorough Montanian, ever ready to lend his influence to any enterprise looking to the advancement of the state. Fraternally Mr. Wood is identified with the lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, and also with its auxiliary organizations, the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star, having held official preferment in each. He possesses a genial personality, is thoroughly alert and progressive and enjoys marked popularity.

EDWIN P. WOODS.—After many years of active effort, covering a great variety of pursuits and experiences, among which the leading lines of business have been cattleherding, stockraising, mercantile life and general farming, Edwin P. Woods has finally settled down into a mercantile enterprise of magnitude commensurate with his capacity and breadth of view, being a leading factor in the Amos Buck Mercantile Company, of Stevensville. He was born on September 30, 1844, in Sheridan county, Mo., a son of Patrick and Eliza (Terrell) Woods, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky, where her family have been prominent in public affairs for generations. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Edwin P. was the second. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, where he remained until he was seventeen years old.

After leaving school he set out at once for the distant west, and, reaching Colorado, passed two years there in freighting. In 1864 he came to Montana, crossing the plains with one of his present partners, Amos Buck, and landing in Virginia City in September of that year. During the winters he was herding cattle in Gallatin valley and in the spring went to Prickly Pear valley, near Helena, and engaged in farming for himself on a ranch of his own until 1869. From there he went to the Missouri valley, and continued at farming and stockraising until 1890, when he was for a year in Butte in the grocery business. Selling out he removed to the Bitter Root valley and followed farming until 1900, when he bought an interest in the Amos Buck Mercantile Company, a very extensive merchandising house with headquarters at Stevensville, Ravalli county, with which he and his two sons are actively connected.

It might appear from this narrative that Mr. Woods has been too busy with his own affairs to pay much attention to public matters, but this is not the case. He has always taken an active part in politics and in movements having in view the welfare of the community, the county in which he lived or the state. He is of the Democratic faith and influential in the councils of his party, in consequence of which he was one of the chosen representatives of his county in the Fifth and Sixth state legislatures, a position wherein he exhibited great legislative capacity and knowledge of public questions. In fraternal relations he is a Mason, holding the rank of past master in his lodge, and in religious affiliations he is a member of the M. E. church, South. Mr. Woods was married on September 17, 1872, to Miss Lizzie F. Keaton, a daughter of J. J. and Sarah Keaton, and of Meagher county, where her father is a prosperous stockman. Mrs. Woods was born in Doniphan county, Kan., on September 1, 1857, and when five years old went to Colorado with her parents. Two years later, in 1864, the family came to Montana, locating in the Missouri valley, in Jefferson county. They have a very interesting family of five children—Newton P., Arthur M., Winnie L., Vincent K. and Edna V., whose presence makes their home not only bright with life and light for them, but renders it additionally attractive to their hosts of friends.

FRANK A. YAEGER.—Among those of foreign birth who have come to Montana and attained success is Mr. Yaeger, whose fine ranch property is eight miles west of Lewistown. Mr. Yaeger is a native of Alsace, Germany, where he was born on the 18th of March, 1849, the son of George and Margaret Yaeger. George Yaeger was employed by the French to prevent smuggling from Germany, Alsace being on a line between the two countries. He and his wife were Catholics and they passed their entire lives in Germany. George Yaeger died in 1893, and his wife in 1895. Of their six children Joseph and Charles are deceased, those surviving being Frank A., Annie, August and Louis. Three of the number are residents of the United States.

Frank A. Yaeger attended the parochial schools of Alsace until he was fourteen, when he was apprenticed to a baker and was employed in this vocation until he was twenty, when he entered the French army as a private soldier and served for two years. Then returning home he entered the employ of a supervisor as an oarsman on the dam. In 1872 Mr. Yaeger emigrated to America and located at St. Charles, Mo., where he was employed in a brickyard for about a year, receiving $2.00 per day for his services. The ensuing winter he worked on a farm for $8.00 a month and board. Until 1876 Mr. Yaeger followed various lines of work in different localities, and in 1876 came to Fort Benton, Mont., his first employment here being in the night herding of mule teams at $60 a month. In the winter of 1876 he devoted his attention to hunting coyotes and in the spring he secured employment as a driver of bull teams. In 1879 he was a teamster for John K. Castner, at Belt, and in 1880, at the time of the gold excitement at Barker, Meagher county, he went there, but soon went through to his present location with a span of horses and a wagon. Here he took up a homestead and to this original tract he has added until he now has 880 acres, nearly half of which is available for cultivation. Mr. Yaeger has devoted his attention more particularly to the raising of cattle and has been very successful, keeping a fine herd of stock.

Mr. Yaeger is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, as is also that of his wife.

On the 22d of June, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Yaeger to Miss Rosella Reglie, who was born in Switzerland, as were also her parents, Joseph and Josephine Reglie. Her father, whose death occurred in 1896, was always a resident of Switzerland, and his widow now makes her home in that little republic. Of their thirteen children five have passed away—Catherine, Pius, Annie, Julius and Joseph. Those surviving are Henry, Josephine, Julia, Charles, Dominick, Frank, Adelrich and Rosella. Mr. and Mrs. Yaeger are the parents of twelve children whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Josephine, Bertha, Margaret, Rosella, Julia, George, Frank, Fred, Ida, Joseph, Clothilda and Rudolph Yaeger.

JOSEPH YOUNG has gained prosperity in the cattle business since coming to the state of Montana. He resides on a pleasant ranch in Cascade county, near Eden. He was born at Nassau, Germany, on May 12, 1861, being the son of Frank and Margaret (Bratz) Young. The father was a lifelong farmer, dying at Nassau, at the age of forty-nine years, and the mother is still living at the age of sixty-four. Joseph Young was reared in Nassau to the age of fourteen years, and alternated his school days with work on his father's farm. In 1879 he began work in a paint factory, continuing in this occupation two years. In 1881 he came to the United States and located at Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed in the Borns & Slay breweries until 1888, and at Columbus he married Miss Eva Kessler, daughter of Joseph and Achada Kessler. Their children are Edward, Clara, Albert and Alexander. The wife and mother died in December, 1890.

In 1892 Mr. Young remarried with Miss Sophie Scheit, a native of Russia, daughter of Alex. and Margaret Scheit, whose mother died at the age of forty-two, while her father is still living. By this marriage Mr. Young has three living children, Frank, Dora and Joseph, and two, Florence and Sophia, have died.

In 1888 Mr. Young came to Montana, locating at Great Falls. He there worked industriously for eight months, during this time taking up a homestead of 160 acres. One hundred acres of this land he cultivates. In 1895 he took up a tree claim, and bought forty acres of government land in 1899. Of the tree claim he cultivates eighty acres. Mr. Young has now 280 acres of land, twenty-eight head of cattle and twelve horses. Since coming to Montana he has wrought willingly and industriously, and has gained financial independence.

WILLIAM W. ALDERSON, of Bozeman, was born at Arkendale, North riding of Yorkshire, England, February 28, 1831, being the eighth of a family of twelve children. He was allowed to attend the parish school for about five years, but as soon as he was able he was obliged to do his share towards supporting the large family and therefore, at the age of thirteen, went to work in the lead mines. He continued in this occupation until he was seventeen years old, when he emigrated to America with his parents in 1848. They settled in the lead mining district of Illinois, near Galena, and until 1854 William was most of the time in the employ of his oldest brother, Simon, who was extensively engaged in merchandising, mining and smelting at and in the vicinity of Council Hill, Jo Daviess county, Ill. In 1854 the subject was united in marriage with Miss Frances, daughter of Edward and Mary Weatherly, prosperous residents of Shullsburg, Wis., where he subsequently located and engaged in merchandising on his own account. Four years later he removed to Winona county, Minn., remaining about eighteen months, when he returned to Illinois and again took charge of his brother's business at Council Hill station. Later he engaged in farming until 1864, at which time, in company with his younger brother John, he started across the plains for Montana, then a part of Idaho, making the trip by the Bridger route, then newly opened, arriving about the middle of July, 1864, on the site of the present city of Bozeman. He settled down at once on a claim one mile south of that proposed town and engaged in farming. That year the first grain and vegetables were raised in Gallatin valley and farming was a paying business. In 1865 a small patch of winter wheat, the first in Montana, was grown near Bozeman and sold at $25 per bushel. But it required capital to get a start. Mr. Alderson sent a team to Cache valley, Utah, to get seed wheat, oats, etc., which cost him on his ranch twenty cents per pound. His plow, transported by team from Galena, Ill., was bought at Virginia City for $150 in United States currency; harrow teeth, forged from old wagon tires, cost forty cents per pound; seed potatoes thirty-five to forty cents, flour fifty cents to one dollar a pound, and other things in proportion, so that the outlay was great before even a small crop could be raised. In 1865 Mr. Alderson made a trip to Fort Benton and Cow island to receive a Woods self-raking harvester which had been shipped up the Missouri river from Fort Benton to Gallatin valley at a cost of twelve and one-half cents a pound, the wagon haul costing an equal amount. This was the first machine of the kind used in Gallatin valley, if not in Montana. He combined the dairy business with farming, and took the highest premiums for butter and cheese at the first territorial fair in 1868. In 1866 his family, consisting of his wife and four children, joined him on his ranch, coming via the Missouri river from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and gave him once again the comforts and the domestic happiness of a home.

Although Mr. Alderson had never had the advantage of schooling except attendance at the old English parish school for a few years, he had by constant study qualified himself to take a leading part in the young community with which he had cast his lot. He saw farther than most of the other citizens of the growing and thrifty little town, and realized the necessity for schools and churches for the community whose permanence and prosperity were already assured. He gave much valuable time to those interests, and if Bozeman is noted today for its excellent schools and live, prosperous churches, much of the credit for that fact belongs to the early labors of Mr. Alderson in this behalf. He held the first religious services in the valley, organized the first Sunday school in Bozeman, and built there in 1868 the first church edifice, which was also the first frame building. He was twelve years a member of the public school board. In 1873 he was appointed United States Indian agent of the Milk river agency, comprising the Yanktonnais and Uncpappa Sioux and the Canoe band of the Assinniboines. While he occupied this post no serious difficulties occurred except the shooting of the government interpreter, Benoit, by a number of Sitting Bull's band. They were treacherous Indians and difficult to manage, but in spite of all their obstinacy and treachery his efforts to induce them to become dwellers in houses and tillers of the soil were successful to a degree. In 1876 he resigned and, returning to Bozeman, gave his attention to his real estate and other interests there. A good part of the present flourishing city of Bozeman stands on his additions to the town.

Looking for a wider field of usefulness, he bought in 1877 a moribund local paper, the Bozeman Avant Courier, of which he has since been proprietor and editor. This paper he soon put in the front rank of Montana journals, although he had no previous experience or training in journalistic work. As an editor he was naturally drawn into politics and has been an active and influential member of the Republican party. He was for many years a delegate to the county, territorial and state conventions, and along every line of public interest has shown himself to be a progressive and public-spirited citizen, keenly alive to the welfare of the community in which he lived. When Bozeman was incorporated in 1883 he was elected alderman of his ward, and was re-elected in 1884 for two years. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for mayor. Mr. Alderson was twice elected to represent his county (Gallatin) in the Montana legislature, being a prominent and influential member of the house of representatives in the Fifteenth territorial legislative assembly two sessions, and serying in a like capacity in the Fourth legislative assembly of the state of Montana with marked credit to himself and his constituents. In the Fourth state legislature he was chairman of the house committee on state institutions, buildings and grounds, and did much towards shaping legislation for the establishment and maintenance of the state's institutions of learning, which already stand so high and give promise of stability and surpassing utility in the education of the coming generations.

Mr. Alderson's family consists of nine children: Matthew W., mining expert and operator, Lewis and Clarke county, married to Miss Mary Long, of Braintree, Mass.; Edward C., former postmaster at Bozeman, now nunter and mountain guide, still a resident of Gallatin county; Elizabeth Lina, who was married to Stafford Houston about eighteen years ago and was soon thereafter left a widow with one child, Edith, both now reside with her parents at the old homestead; Mary Frances, now married to Dr. Charles J. Deitz, and residing in Chicago, Ill.; Anna Gold, married to James S. Hammond, resides at Whitehall, Mont.; Margaret Helen, married to Stephen A. Ulmer, resides at Mansfield, Ohio; Charles R., manager of the Avant Courier, still resides at home with his parents; Willie Bowman died at Bozeman ten years ago; George Franklin, married to Marguerite Sears, of Canada, is cashier of the Avant Courier Publishing Company, residing in Bozeman.

JACOB A. YUND.—In the subject of this brief biographical sketch we find a most pronounced illustration of the fact that no social prejudice, no class distinction, no differences of birth, can prevent the man of true merit from obtaining reward in this our land of personal liberty. Mr. Yund is of French extraction, his grandfather, Nicholas Yund, being one of the little band of 12,000 French soldiers who, on November 9, 1812, reached Smilensk, the tattered and wornout remnant of the once glorious army of 102,000 men, who, by the reluctant order of Napoleon, set out from Moscow, October 18th preceding, after the memorable fire of the great Russian metropolis, on that memorable and historic retreat. Nicholas Yund was born at Barr, Alsace, France. He was a woodworker and died at Barr at the age of fifty-three years. His wife, who survived him, was also a native of Barr, and attained seventy-three years. The maternal grandfather of Jacob A. Yund, Mr. Sheets, was born at St. Peter, Alsace, and died while still young. His wife died at St. Peter at the age of fifty-five years.

Born in the town of Ribeauville, department of the upper Rhine, province of Alsace, then one of the French possessions, on May 14, 1857, of industrious and thrifty parents, he spent his youthful days in attending the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to the brushmaking trade. War was then raging between Germany and France, and by a treaty signed by the two powers Alsace was doomed to become a German province. Mr. Yund's father, with true French instinct and patriotism, and not wishing to submit to Prussian rule, resolved to take advantage of the "option" laws and immigrate to America, whither two sons had already preceded him; and on December 3, 1873, we find Mr. Yund in company with his father and mother landing at Castle Garden. Soon joining the two brothers in Fort Hunter, N. Y., where they were profitably engaged in the manufacture of brooms, the happy family was once more united. Here Mr. Yund also engaged in the same business, and ere many years the family earned quite a competency. Seeing his parents comfortably settled in a nice home of their own in the then village of Amsterdam, to which town they had previously removed, Mr. Yund set out to seek his fortune on his own account; and on January 19, 1879, we find him on his way to St. Louis, Mo., where he accepted a position with the firm of Samuel Cupples & Co. in the manufacture of brooms. Later we find Mr. Yund in Melvern, Kan., engaged in the same calling. Not finding that occupation remunerative enough, in his desire for more rapid advancement he resolved to emigrate, and on June 21, 1881, we find him in company with R. D. Flood, a fellow employe, boarding a train for Bismarck, N. D., from which point they soon embarked on the old river steamer, "Nellie Peck," bound for Fort Benton, Mont. Many incidents could here be narrated about the trip up the river, but suffice it to say that on arriving at Fort Benton, July 14, 1881, Mr. Yund and companion realized the necessity of relinquishing their old calling. A deal was soon made with an agent of the firm of C. A. Broadwater & Co. for an engagement in Assinniboine, where he remained for two years in various capacities, directly under the charge of that eminent frontiersman and man of affairs, Samuel Pepin. To the latter, and to the kindness shown by him and the firm, Mr. Yund ascribes his future successes. In August, 1883, he determined to visit his parents, friends and brothers in the east. He went by stage to the Coal Banks, a freight depot about forty miles below Fort Benton, with a view to taking a down-stream steamer, but was disappointed, owing to shallow water which prevented the steamer coming up as high as the Coal Banks. Nothing daunted, Mr. Yund, in company with William Mason, a discharged soldier whom Mr. Yund had known in Assinnaboine, purchased a small row boat and, regardless of inexperience in the art of rowing, launched their craft on August 5, 1883, amidst a shower of laughter and good wishes from those remaining behind, who knew what a dangerous trip Mr. Yund and partner were undertaking. The dusk of the first day found the voyage at Fort Clogget, a fur-trading post 100 miles down the river from their starting point. The rapids between Coal Banks and Clogget are justly regarded as the swiftest and most dangerous on the Missouri river, and not again on their trip could they equal their first day's record for distance. Here they supplied themselves with provisions, and after passing the night on a small island resumed at an early hour their perilous journey. To relate all the reminiscences, adventures, hair-breadth escapes from drowning, attempted hold-ups and disastrous results from attempts to use improvised sails would in itself fill a book. August 16th found the travelers at Poplar River agency, camping for rest and to witness a sun dance, for which the Indians were making elaborate preparations. For their loss of time we find our travelers repaid in a well-earned rest, and the knowledge that the sun dance is really practiced with a brutal, fiendish exhibition of endurance and self-torture, believed by them to have existed only in the minds of dime novel writers. Arriving at Fort Berthold on August 24th, Mr. Yund and partner decided it prudent to continue their journey by stage; accordingly they asked for and received from the Indian agent a permit to remain on the reservation until the 26th, when they took the stage and arrived at Bismarck on the eve of the 27th. In St. Paul Mr. Yund and his friend separated, the latter going to Baltimore, and Mr. Yund to New York. Urgent entreaties by his folks kept him at home until the spring of 1885, when thoughts of the fresh Montana air cut the bonds of friendship, and March, 1885, found Mr. Yund in the employ of Sklower & Lissner, proprietors of the International hotel in Helena, erstwhile porter, then clerk, and many will remember the genial form of "Jake" perched on top of the International bus upon the arrival of trains seeking patronage for the hostelry he was representing. In June, 1887, his desire for starting in business overcame all others. With only good judgment, coupled with a good reputation for honor and integrity, we see Mr. Yund starting in a loan and jewelry business, only to receive a severe check one year thereafter by a disastrous conflagration. Unable to secure a proper location at once, owing to the great demand for business locations in those days, Mr. Yund took advantage of the opportunity, and, going to Amsterdam, N. Y., was married August 15, 1886, to Miss Ida Anders, daughter of John and Sophia Anders, of that place, and an acquaintance from almost childhood days. The union has ever proved a most happy one, and was favored with three children, Walter S., born Nov. 27, 1889; Lauretta V., December 19, 1890; Marguerite F., born July 7, 1892. Mr. Yund again resumed business, and to his success all who know him can attest. He is now comfortably situated with his family in their lovely home at 213 Fifth avenue. As Catholics the members of the family are devoted communicants of the Cathedral of the Sacred Hearts. Mr. Yund makes no pretense at politics, never having affiliated with any party, preferring to be independent. He is still young, being only forty-four years of age at this writing, and his declining years should be fraught with unbounded happiness.

ANGUS McMILLAN.—The sturdy Scottish lineage of Mr. McMillan is plainly indicated in his name, and in his character are those sterling attributes which have made the Scotsman noted in all parts of the world. Mr. McMillan is one of the sterling pioneers of Montana and is one of the prosperous stockgrowers of Fergus county.

He is a native of Alexandria, province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 15th of November, 1843, the son of Donald and Mary (McMillan) McMillan, also natives of Canada and of Scotch extraction. They passed their lives in Canada, where the father was a farmer. He was a Liberal in his politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, people of intrinsic integrity. Four of their ten children are deceased, their names being Donald, Hugh, Dugald and Veir. The cherished mother died in 1881, the father surviving until 1896. The living children are: John, Mary, Flora, Margaret, Angus and Archie.

Angus McMillan received his education in the public schools of Ontario, and remained at the parental home until he was eighteen, when he secured employment in the lumber woods of western Canada, his first wages being $12 per month. In 1865 Mr. McMillan went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was employed in sawmill and lumber work for one year. In June, 1866, he joined the party of Capt. J. L. Fisk, destined for Montana, coming by way of the northern route, the trip occupying three months. They encountered no Indians, but saw many buffalo. After his arrival in Montana Mr. McMillan engaged in placer mining until the spring of 1867, when he moved to the Blackfoot country for a short time, after which he took up land near where East Helena now stands, and engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1880 he removed to the Judith basin and formed a partnership alliance with R. H. Carsine, and engaged in sheepraising, and continuing this until 1882, when Mr. McMillan came to his present location, and took up a pre-emption claim eight miles west of Lewistown. This was the nucleus of his present fine landed estate of 1,680 acres. Of this 800 acres are available for cultivation. Mr. McMillan has been peculiarly successful in the raising of cattle both in the selection of grades and in the extent of his operations. Mr. McMillan is public-spirited and has ever given his influence to the advancement of the material prosperity of his section. His politics are those of the Republican party. He has never aspired to public office, but has consented to serve as road commissioner and as trustee of his school district.

On the 26th of March, 1884, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Annie McMillan, who

Angus McMillan

was born at Kirkhill, Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Angus and Flora McMillan, both natives of Canada and of Scottish lineage. The father devoted his life to agriculture and supported the Liberal party, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He passed away in 1898, his wife preceding him in 1891. Of their eight children Alexander and Christiana are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have six children, namely: John E., Florence, Mary, Annie, Alexina and Judith. Mr. McMillan has recently erected one of the best residences in the country districts of Fergus county, where a true Scotch hospitality is extended.

W S. YOUNG.—The pleasing subject of this sketch is living the quiet, peaceful and independent life of a prosperous farmer and stockraiser, with no suggestion in his present condition and surroundings of the toilsome and varied experiences through which he has passed. He was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., September 23, 1854. His industrious parents, Thomas and Lydia B. Morris, were natives of the same county, and are still living there in comfortable retirement. Mr. Young attended the public schools of his native town until he was eighteen years of age, and from that time until he was twenty-two worked on the home farm. In 1876 he went to Princeton, Ill., and worked on a farm for two years. In 1878 he went to Leadville, Colo., and followed prospecting for three years. In 1882 he took a jaunt to Socorro, N. M., where he remained two years engaged in mining and prospecting; and in 1884 removed to Durango, Colo., and followed the same pursuit for another year. From August, 1885, to May, 1886, he was quarrying stone at Salt Lake, and in the summer of 1886 changed his residence from there to Butte, Mont., where he put in four years prospecting and mining, dividing the time between that place and Bannack and Dillon. In the summer of 1890 he turned from this wandering life and settled on the ranch he now occupies, which is a pleasant home on Clear creek in the Bearpaw mountains, about half way between Havre and Chinook, where he is successfully engaged in raising cattle, hay and grain, in good quantities and of superior quality.

In politics Mr. Young is an active Republican, always bearing a forceful and influential part in local campaigns, and giving to party matters close and earnest attention. He was married at Minot, N. D., January 2, 1899, to Mrs. Emma Whittier, a native of Canada, and a widow with two children, namely: Gordon, aged seven years, and Genevieve, aged five. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are well esteemed in their neighborhood and have hosts of friends. Mrs. Young's maiden name was Emma Perrett. Her father, Robert D. Perrett, is now a resident of Chinook, Mont., having come there in 1890; he is a carpenter by trade. Mr. Young has a ranch of 420 acres, and has from 150 to 200 head of cattle; also has good open range on both sides. While prospecting in New Mexico Mr. Young had a number of exciting experiences with the Apache Indians.

BAKER W. BADGER.—The subject of this review comes of distinguished old Colonial ancestry, and the name has been prominently identified with the annals of American history from the early epoch down to the present time. Mr. Badger was born in the old city of Elizabeth, N. J., where was centered so much of interest during the Revolutionary days, the date of his nativity having been June 6, 1844. His father, George S. Badger, was born in New Jersey, being a son of Richard S., a native of Haverhill, Mass., and a son of Moses S. Badger, who was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church (or the Church of England), being rector of an important church in Boston in the Colonial epoch. The original ancestors came from England, some of them settling in New England and others in North Carolina. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, an uncle of the subject of this review, was a judge of the supreme court of the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century and was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster. Richard S. Badger, grandfather of our subject, was a prominent merchant in New York city for many years, being engaged in the merchant marine trade and having large and important commercial transactions with Europe and East India. He continued to reside in the national metropolis until his death. George S. Badger, the father of Baker W., of this review, continued in the same line of business which his father had established and was thus engaged until 1860, when he removed to Kentucky, which continued to be his home until his death, in 1870. He married Miss Sarah M. Buell, who was born in New Jersey, a representative of one of the old and influential families of that state, and they became the parents of three children, of whom our subject was the only survivor at the time of his father's death. His mother passed away in 1891. At the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion George S. Badger gave his support to the cause of the Union, but his son, Richard S., took a most active part in the conflict as a member of the Confederate army, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, a crack organization mustered in the city of Memphis and having in its personnel a number of the most patrician sons of the south. At Shiloh this regiment was literally cut to pieces, but Mr. Badger escaped serious injury. He participated in many of the most memorable conflicts of this great internecine war and died shortly after its close, from disorders caused by exposure and privation while in the service.

Baker W. Badger, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his preliminary educational discipline in Kentucky, and was thereafter matriculated in the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1867. He then returned to Kentucky, where he continued to reside until 1874, when he went again to Missouri, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1880. In that year he came to Montana and located in White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, where he turned his attention to the ranch business, continuing in the same until 1884, when he was elected to the bench of the probate court of the county. He remained the incumbent of this office until the admission of Montana to statehood, in 1889, when he was elected to the office of clerk of the court, of which he has ever since continued in tenure. He was elected justice of the peace soon after his arrival in the state, and served for a number of years as a member of the board of school trustees, ever maintaining a lively interest in all that makes for the advancement and well-being of the community and the state. In politics Judge Badger has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, whose cause he has done much to promote. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of strong intellectuality and generous nature, being held in the highest regard by all classes and being thoroughly democratic in his attitude at all times.

Judge Badger has in his possession a relic of great historical interest and value, the same being a commission given by Sir Henry Clinton to Leaverett Saltonstall, Gent., (a relative of the Badger family) as a second lieutenant in His Majesty's Twenty-third Regiment of Foot, and bearing date of May 30, 1778, executed in the city of Philadelphia.

On the 16th of November, 1869, Judge Badger was united in marriage to Miss Fannie L. Woodson, who was born in Columbia, Mo., the daughter of Judge Warren W. Woodson, a native of Virginia and one of the prominent figures in the political life of Missouri for a number of years. Of the children of Judge and Mrs. Badger we incorporate the following brief record: Warren W. is located at Gilt Edge, Mont.; Kate is deceased; Ellen M. is the wife of L. L. Calloway, of Virginia City; Richard S. is now a student in the mining department of the University of California; and Emma and John A. are still at the parental home, which is a center of refined hospitality.

ELMER J. ANDERSON.—It is now given us to touch briefly upon the life history of one of the representative business men of Meagher county and one who has attained marked prestige in connection with public affairs in Montana, being now a member of the state senate and having otherwise been an important factor in forwarding the social and material advancement of the virile young commonwealth.

Mr. Anderson is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1854, the son of Joshua B. and Mary J. (Beer) Anderson, both of whom were likewise born in Ohio. The former was a son of Thomas Anderson, who was born in the north of Ireland, whence, as a young man, he emigrated to America, becoming one of the pioneers of the state of Ohio, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and there passed the residue of his life. The father of our subject turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in his native state and was also the owner of a stock farm. He was one of the successful and influential citizens of Columbiana county and there practically passed his entire life, his death occurring in the year 1878. His wife is living in Alliance, Ohio. Her mother, Elizabeth McClellan, was a cousin of Gen. George B. McClellan. Joshua and Mary Anderson became the parents of seven children, and of the number two of the sons became prominently identified with the history of Montana, Elmer Jay, the immediate subject of this review, and James T., who was associated with him in business in Meagher county until his death, which occurred on the 13th of December, 1899. Of James T. Anderson it may be said that he was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1856, and both he and our subject received their preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, while both entered Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, where James T. was graduated in 1877 and Elmer J. as a member of the class of 1876. After leaving school they continued their residence on the old homestead until 1880, when they started for Montana, coming through by railroad to Beaver Canyon, Utah, and thence by stage directly to White Sulphur Springs, the official center of Meagher county. They first engaged in farming on a ranch near this little city, but at the end of the first year purchased a band of cattle and were thereafter engaged in stockraising for two years, at the expiration of which time they disposed of their interests in this line and opened a general merchandise establishment in White Sulphur Springs, the association of the brother in this important enterprise continuing until the time of the death of James T., who was then the representative of Meagher county in the state senate. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had been raised to the master's degree, and was honored for his sterling integrity and marked business ability.

Since the death of his brother Elmer J. Anderson has continued the mercantile business, which is one of the most extensive and important in the city of White Sulphur Springs, a large and well-appointed store building being utilized for the display and salesrooms, while commodious warehouses adjoining are demanded for the accommodation of surplus stock and for the handling and storing of various lines of produce. Mr. Anderson is thoroughly progressive in his business methods, and his unequivocal fidelity and honor in all the relations of life have ever commended him to the confidence and high esteem of all who have known him. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Anderson is largely concerned in the stock business, having control of a ranch of 18,000 acres, located on the north fork of the Smith river, where he devotes attention to the raising of high-grade shorthorn and Hereford cattle, having inaugurated this enterprise about three years ago, having about 2,000 head at the present time. He also has about 10,000 head of sheep, which are kept on a fine sheep ranch which is located on Sixteen-mile creek. His ranch properties are well improved and are constantly increasing in value, as are also his stock interests, while he has made various investments in mining properties, holding promising prospects in this line at the present time.

In politics Mr. Anderson gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never been an active factor in local political affairs. In 1900 he was elected to represent Meagher county in the state senate, which position he accepted at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and he is now a member of that body, having shown in his legislative career the same keenness of judgment and mature wisdom which have conserved his success in business life. His brother was elected to the senate on the Democratic ticket, the other members of the family having ever given their allegiance to the Democracy. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the various official chairs in Castle Mountain Lodge No. 16, at White Sulphur Springs.

On the 25th of December, 1878, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Eva King, who was born in Ohio, being the daughter of George and Sarah King, both likewise natives of the old Buckeye state, the latter having passed away several years ago. Mr. King, who is now retired from active business, has long been one of the influential citizens of Columbiana county, where he now maintains his home. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson we enter the following brief record: Glenn, who received his elementary education in the public schools of White Sulphur Springs, also attended school in California for a time, later continued his studies in the School of Mines at Golden, Colo., and is now a student in Columbia University, New York city, where he will be graduated as a member of the class of 1902; Olive is now a student in the Woman's College, in Baltimore, Md., and Eldon matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, in the same city, in September, 1901, and is there pursuing his higher scholastic work. The family take a prominent place in connection with the social life of their home city, and their attractive residence is a center of refined hospitality.

ELIZUR BEACH.—We are now permitted to take under review the life history of one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Montana, one whose experiences in the early days were varied and interesting and one who has been conspicuously identified with the industrial development and progress of territory and state. Mr. Beach is at the present time a member of the board of county commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, and his connection with public affairs has redounded to the benefit of the state, for his judgment is signally conservative and discriminating and his executive powers are of high order. His life has been one of consecutive endeavor, and he has been the artificer of his own fortunes, gaining success by worthy means and holding the esteem and confidence of those with whom he is thrown in contact, in either public or private life.

Mr. Beach is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 28th of April, 1837, the youngest of the six sons of David and Mary (Peck) Beach, both of whom were natives of the state of Connecticut. David Beach removed to Ohio in his young manhood, and thence, about 1839, to Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days, having been a carpenter and millwright by trade and having devoted the greater portion of his active life to work in these lines. His wife also passed away in Iowa, shortly after their removal to that locality, the subject of this sketch having been at that time about three and one-half years of age.

Elizur Beach received his early educational training in the public schools of Iowa and later supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the academy at Camden Point, Mo. Upon attaining the age of twenty-two years he started out on his own responsibility, seeking to make his way to the Pike's Peak district of Colorado in 1859, in company with another young man, named Thomas Lloyd. They encountered trouble with the Indians, however, and therefore deemed it expedient to return to Missouri, where Mr. Beach remained until the spring of the following year, when he again essayed the task of crossing the plains to Colorado, going through to Denver and the Blue River mines. There he was engaged in placer mining during the summers of 1860 and 1861, passing the winters in Denver, where he found employment as clerk in mercantile establishments. In the fall of 1861 he purchased mule teams and began freighting between Omaha and Denver, continuing operations along this line until the spring of 1863, when the discovery of gold at Bannack, in what is now Montana, led him to join the rush of miners to the new diggings. For the long journey he secured an outfit of four mules, through the medium of which were transported the supplies for himself and three passengers, each passenger paying $75 fare and furnishing his own provisions. They came through without further company as far as Fort Bridger, in Utah, where the government officers refused to allow them to proceed farther save in company with a large train, since there was a constant menace from the marauding and hostile Indian bands. Mr. Beach discovered that a train had started from the fort on the previous day, and he prevailed upon the officers to allow him to proceed and overtake the same, which he did in twenty-four hours, there being three men in the train which he thus joined, Jack Gallagher and William and George Greer, the first mentioned of whom was subsequently hanged by the Vigilantes in Virginia City. Some of the horses of the train were stolen by the Indians, and the property was not recovered, the Indians having chased Mr. Beach and one companion back to camp when they attempted to pursue them and recapture the horses. The party crossed Snake river below Eagle Rock bridge, and arrived in Bannack on the 1st of June, 1863. Within a few days after this the discoverers of Alder gulch returned to Bannack and reported as to the fine prospects in that section, which became one of the most notable placer mining camps in the history of the world, and Mr. Beach was among the first to push on to the new diggings, arriving in Virginia City on the 6th of June, 1863. He located claims in three districts on the creek and also mined at Highland, securing big returns from his efforts. In November of that year he returned to Missouri, where he passed the winter, and there, in the spring of 1864, was solemnized his marriage, as will be duly noted later on. He soon returned to Virginia City, in company with his bride, and on this occasion he brought through a number of cattle and thereupon engaged in freighting and dairying.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Beach came to Helena, and in this locality continued in ranching and dairying, meeting with good success. In the spring of 1867 he resumed placer mining, in the McCunus bar, Missouri river district, and was thus engaged for a period of three years. In 1870 he turned his attention to another line of enterprise, driving in wild horses from the state of Washington, via the

Mullan route, and keeping the stock on the range until he was enabled to dispose of the same at a good profit. He thereafter continued to be engaged in general ranching, raising horses, cattle and grain, while at intervals he conducted a freighting enterprise, his discriminating and well-directed efforts ever insuring the maximum of success possible from his industrial activity. During the later years Mr. Beach has continued to be most conspicuously and extensively engaged with the ranching industry in the state and his interests in the line are of wide scope and importance. He devotes particular attention to the growing of live stock, having finely improved ranches in Lewis and Clarke and other counties, and being interested in fine cattle herds in the eastern and northern sections of the state.

In politics Mr. Beach has ever given a stanch and unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1875 he was elected county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county, serving with signal efficiency and ability. He was again chosen to this important office in 1892 and is now serving in that capacity, sparing neither time nor effort in promoting the best interests of the county. He also served as a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth sessions of the territorial legislature, being an active working member and taking a prominent part in the deliberations. He has wielded a distinct influence upon public affairs, and all legitimate projects tending to conserve the advancement of the commonwealth receive his cordial endorsement. He was appointed a member of the capitol building commission and served as such nearly four years.

As has been previously noted, the marriage of Mr. Beach was an event of the spring of 1864, and he was at that time united in wedlock to Miss Alice G. Vivian, who was born in Missouri. Of this union three children were born: Emory V., who was born May 10, 1865, in Helena, and who has the distinction of having thus been the first white boy born in the present capital city. He is a representative attorney of Helena, being a graduate of the literary and also the law department of the State University of Missouri; Lauretta May died at the age of three years; and Alva W., born March 3, 1869, is a graduate of the law department of the Missouri University, located at Columbia, in that state, and is now associated with his father in the ranching and stockgrowing industry. He contracted a second marriage some years ago, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Tabitha M. Chinn, a sister of his first wife. Her death occurred August 8, 1901, at Los Angeles, Cal. This review is a slight tribute to the life and services of one of the honored pioneers of Montana, and will be a just matter of permanent record in this connection.

JOS. T. BERTHELOTE.—The subject of this brief biographical notice is a native of the state he has done much to develop and improve in two or three locations. He was born at Helena, October 8, 1869. His father, Louis B. Berthelote, was a native of Monroe, Mich., who came to Montana when a comparatively young man, engaged in mining and stockraising at Helmville for nine years, and then spent the last three years of his life in the same business at Augusta, on the south fork of Sun river, where he died February 12, 1883. His widow, Helena (Reesman) Berthelote, is still living at Augusta.

Mr. Berthelote began his education in the public schools of Augusta and started on a more extended course in those of Helena. His father died, and at the age of fourteen he was obliged to take charge of the extensive business interests of the family at Augusta, where they had ranches containing in all some 1,200 acres of land and were feeding a large number of sheep and cattle. In 1893 they took up a new location on Miners' coulee, in the Sweet Grass hills, and soon after sold the Augusta property. Their Sweet Grass holdings consist of 2,720 acres, with ample free ranges adjoining, and are devoted to raising sheep and hay. They have regularly flocks numbering from 5,000 to 8,000 sheep, besides some cattle and horses. Louis, a younger brother of Mr. Berthelote, is an active partner in the business and his mother and sister Mary are silent partners. In politics Mr. Berthelote is a Republican. He is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., of Augusta, and manifests a warm interest in everything which looks to the improvement of the neighborhood in which he lives, being a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive citizen.

LOUIS BORHO, deceased, was born in Offenburg, Baden, Germany, June 4, 1846, and his parents both died in that country. His father was a cooper and constructed the largest cask ever made in the world, which was ordered by the Emperor and delivered at Baden.

At the age of fifteen years Louis Borho, in 1861, came to Helena, or what was properly known at that time at Last Chance gulch. At first he devoted his attention to ranching, working for wages, but finally he acquired property of his own thirty miles south of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, comprising 640 acres of land, and here he followed profitably the business of cattleraising. On October 7, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Mary Bucher, a widow and the mother of three children, Frank, Mary and Anna. She is a native of Switzerland and a daughter of Joseph and Amelia Bachman, also natives of that country, agricultural people and members of the Catholic church. The mother passed away May 4, 1861, and she was followed by her husband in September, 1863.

The subject of this memoriam, Louis Borho, was a musician and general worker at other vocations. In a runaway accident October 4, 1899, he was thrown from a wagon and killed. To Mr. and Mrs. Borho were born four children, Emma, Edward, Elizabeth and William. Mr. Borho was a member of the Catholic church, as is his widow, who now successfully conducts the ranch. She is an active member of the Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft. During the past ten years the postoffice at Stearns has been in her charge, Mr. Stearns being postmaster for eight years and she succeeding him. She is a woman of great executive ability and enterprise, showing admirable qualities for life in a new country.

JAMES H. BRADLEY.—Among the valiant soldiers of the United States army whose lives were sacrificed in the celebrated and ever-memorable battle of the Big Hole, when the troops came into conflict with the famous Nez Perce Indian, Chief Joseph, and his band of warriors, was Lieut. Bradley, and when his blood thus drenched the soil of Montana a brave and noble life was extinguished. Well indeed does his name merit a place on the pages of Montana history, and we can but regret that more complete data are not accessible in the preparation of this memoir.

James H. Bradley was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in the year 1844. He was reared and educated in his native state and in 1861, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army. Later he was appointed first lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry, with which he was sent to quell the insurrection of hostile Indians at Crazy Woman's Fork, Wyo. The next year he was assigned to the Seventh Infantry of the regular army, at Forts Benton and Shaw, Mont., and was with Gen. Gibbon in his expedition against the Sioux in 1876. In the following year he was in command of a mounted detachment of the Seventh Infantry in the campaign against the Nez Perces, and met his untimely death while gallantly leading his command in the battle of the Big Hole, as before noted. Lieut. Bradley kept a diary of the events occurring in Montana during his service in the territory, and likewise a journal of Gen. Gibbons' Sioux campaign, and these records constitute a valuable contribution to the history of the state and that of Indian warfare in the northwest.

JAMES BRIDGER.—Among the pathfinders of the great northwest there is none more worthy of honor than "Jim" Bridger, whose life history, if known in detail, would be as full of adventure as that of Kit Carson or any other of the noted scouts and frontiersmen of the American continent. It is to be regretted that only the briefest outline concerning the career of this brave and gallant man can be entered in this work, for the available data are scant in the extreme. Such was his influence, however, upon the early history of all the northwest that it is proper that definite mention be made of him in this connection, the Bridger route across the plains and over the mountains being one traversed by many of the Montana argonauts of the pioneer epoch.

James Bridger was born in Richmond, Va., in the year 1804, and as early as 1823 became identified with the life of the western plains, having accompanied Gen. Ashley to the frontier. In 1832 he accompanied Capt. Bonneville as guide in his famous expedition through the Rocky mountains. Two years later he entered the employ of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the American Fur Company, continuing to be engaged in trading with the Indians until 1839, when he associated himself with Messrs. Frappe and Vasquez in the trapping trade, in connection with which they established Fort Bridger. In 1851 Bridger was employed as guide in Gen. Johnson's expedition against the Mormons. In 1864 he acted as guide for the United States troops in the Powder river country; in 1866 he was similarly engaged with Gen. Carrington's command. He built Fort Bridger on the Black fork of the Green river and there lived for many years with his Indian wife. To him is attributed the discovery of the Great Salt lake. Capt. Stansbury, of the United States army, said of Bridger that he "was a wonderful, guide and a born topographer. The whole west and all the passes and labyrinths of the Rocky mountains were mapped out in his mind." Gen. Sheridan often consulted him and his kindly services were freely accorded to many of the weary and jaded travelers across the plains in the early days. As early as 1823 he had crossed and recrossed the Rockies, and before 1830 he was a recognized leader among the mountaineers. In physique he was tall and spare, standing erect and being very active and energetic. His hair was long and brown, his eyes gray and exceedingly sharp, his habitual expression mild, his conversation always agreeable and his manner kindly. He died in Washington, Jackson county, Mo., in the year 1881, one of the last of the noble mountaineers and trailsmen of the great west when it was practically a terra incognita.

HERMAN BRUNS.—After a career involving great variety of experience and laborious work in many lines, Herman Bruns, the subject of this review, has settled down on a fine ranch in Choteau county, Mont., and finds pleasure and profit in rearing the large droves of horses, herds of cattle and harvesting the great crops of grain and hay for which his ranch is noted. He was born in Brown county, Wis., October 23, 1869. His parents, Henry and Lottie (Sponholt) Bruns, are natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in their early married life and settled in Wisconsin, afterwards moving to South Dakota, where they are still living.

Mr. Bruns was educated in the schools of Wisconsin and South Dakota, graduating from a German course when he was twelve years old, and then taking a year's instruction in an English school. At fifteen he went to work regularly as a hand on his father's farm, remaining there in that capacity three years. In 1888 he was railroading and harvesting in Minnesota and South Dakota, in the summer of 1889 sailing on the lakes, that winter lumbering in the woods of Minnesota, and the following spring taking log drives down the river from Duluth until the strike in that region stopped operations and he was appointed a deputy marshal to aid in preserving the peace until the difficulties were settled. In July, 1890, he came to Fort Assinnaboine and worked four months for the men who had the contract for grading the roadbed of the Great Northern Railroad, which was then building. In the spring of 1891 he took up a ranch on Box Elder creek in the Bear Paw mountains, and was engaged in stockraising there for the next six years. Then in 1897 he located on his present ranch on Clear creek, also taking up a desert claim on Box Elder creek. He devotes his attention principally to farming, raising superior breeds of horses and running sheep on contract. But notwithstanding the exacting nature of this occupation, he finds time to give the public affairs and matters of general interest in his community a due amount of his active aid and to do what he can to further their best features. He is a Republican in politics and has great influence in the local concerns of his party. Socially he is an agreeable, genial gentleman and is much beliked by all who come in contact with him. His partner, Joseph Mooser, also an esteemed and serviceable citizen of this section of the state, is noticed at some length on another page of this work.

HON. B. PLATT CARPENTER, ex-governor of Montana and a member of the state bar, is a resident of Helena. He was born at Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., in May, 1837. He is the son of Morgan and Maria (Bockee) Carpenter, the father of English and the mother of French Hugenot ancestry. B. Platt Carpenter, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1857. He then began the study of law at the National Law School and in the office of Thompson & Weeks, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was subsequently admitted to the bar in 1858, and became an able lawyer.

During his residence in New York Mr. Carpenter held the offices of district attorney, county judge, state senator and member of the state constitutional convention. He was a delegate to both Republican national conventions that nominated Gen. Grant for president of the United States, and also to the one that nominated James G. Blaine. In 1881 he was chairman of the New York Republican state committee.

In January, 1885, Mr. Carpenter first came to Montana, having been appointed governor of the territory in December, 1884, by President Arthur. He located at Helena, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Montana constitutional convention of 1889, previous to its admission into the Union, and he also served as one of the commissioners to prepare the codes of Montana.

In 1860 Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Esther Thorn. They have three children: Mrs. A. E. Tower, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Katherine and Stephen Carpenter, of Helena. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Carpenter has practiced law and is now engaged in that profession at Helena, at present in partnership with Mr. Stephen Carpenter, under the firm name of Carpenter & Carpenter.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL.—It is with distinct gratification that the writer takes under review the career of one who is truly a typical westerner, one who has been intimately concerned in the wild, free life which has ever denoted the glorious realm of mountain and plain, and yet one who has grandly depicted by palette and brush the scenes which have given to the west its local color and originality. Mr. Russell is distinctively known as the "cowboy artist." and the cognomen is an accurate one, as under it he has limned many striking pictures of western life, particularly in the times when Indians and buffaloes maintained sway without let or hindrance. Mr. Russell is a native of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born on March 19, 1865, the son of Charles S. Russell, who is likewise a native of St. Louis, where he was born of Irish descent about 1824. He is still a resident of that city, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of fire brick for nearly a half century, being one of the oldest native residents of the city. His wife formerly Mary Mead, was born in Virginia of German descent. Her death occurred in St. Louis in 1894.

Charles M. Russell, the artist, received the education given in the St. Louis schools and then attended for a time Burlington (N. J.) College. When he was thirteen his school work closed, and two years later in 1880, he became a resident of Montana. He located in the Judith basin, where he lived about two years with Jake Hoover, a well known hunter, whom he assisted in work. Mr. Russell then became a night herder of cattle, or, in western terms, a "cow puncher," operating in the Judith basin in this capacity for eleven years, and making his headquarters at the Jesse Phelps ranch. In 1888 the whole outfit of cattle in that district was transferred to the Milk river country, where he remained until 1892. In the fall of that year he came to Great Falls, and and has since devoted his attention to reproducing on canvas, in oils and water-colors, in pencil sketches and in clay and plaster modeling, the scenes made so familiar to him during his twelve years' experience in the rough, untrammeled life of the plains.

As an artist Mr. Russell has advanced to a foremost position entirely through his natural talent, as he is entirely self-taught in the technique of the work, but showing conclusively in all of his portrayals that he has a full command in a technical way of an artist's touch, while the marked strength of his depictures is in their fidelity and action, his composition being effective and the local color unmistakably exact and true to nature. His work is in demand, both at home and abroad, and he is well deserving of his reputation as a true exemplar of art. In 1900 Mr. Russell published a book of pen sketches of strong individuality and distinctive merit, depicting western life. On September 9, 1896, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Cooper, a native of Kentucky, and they have a pleasant home in Great Falls.

ALBERT BRUCKERT.—The son of a prosperous farmer of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born January 26, 1840, the subject of this sketch has followed in the new country, to which he came when he was nine years old, the vocation of his father in the old, but on a scale of magnitude undreamed of in that land of small area and dense population. His parents were George and Fannie Bruckert, both natives of Bavaria, where their respective families had lived for many generations.

In 1849, after spending a few years in the state or public schools, our subject was brought to the United States by an older brother named Michael, who had taken part in the war of 1848. Their first location was at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the barber's trade and worked at it, remaining there until 1857, when he removed to

C. M. Russell

Missouri and made his home at St. Joseph until 1863. On the 13th day of April, that year, he crossed the river and started for Denver, Colo., where he arrived without mishap, remaining there until March 29 of the next year. He then came to Montana with a wagon train under command of Capt. Steele. They had but little trouble on the way until they reached Snake river where two men of the party were drowned. The ferryman demanded a compensation of $15 a wagon to take them over, but the Captain refused to pay the price and took his own wagon over and then began taking the others over successfully. When the ferryman saw this he dropped to $5.00 a wagon, but the captain refused to pay more than $2.50, which the ferryman declined to accept. So they got all the wagons over themselves, and proceeded to Virginia City, Mont., where they arrived June 15, 1864.

Mr. Bruckert remained at Virginia City ten months, working at his trade, having a good business and getting very high prices for his work, half a dollar for a shave and a dollar for a haircut. From Virginia City he went to German gulch and opened a hotel which he called the Bruckert House, but the venture was disastrous and he soon lost all he had previously made. From there he went to Diamond City and remained until 1871, engaged in mining and running a bakery, at both of which he was successful, and in course of time bought a ranch from Judge Orr in Missouri valley. This, however, he did not keep long, but sold it without loss. He then went to Thompson gulch, where he remained some six years engaged in storekeeping, finding the business profitable. In 1881 he located on his present ranch and began operations in the cattle business.

Mr. Bruckert was married May 26, 1859, to Miss Rachel C. Wiedman, daughter of Jacob F. Wiedman, of Wittenberg, Germany, who removed with his family to Missouri and made that state his home, after lingering a short time in the state of New York. The marriage was solemnized at St. Joseph, Mo., and Mrs. Bruckert accompanied her husband across the plains and in all his subsequent wanderings. They are the parents of six sons, now all grown to manhood and settled in life, Mr. Bruckert having made a joint stock company of his property in June, 1892, for their benefit, and distributed a portion of the stock among them, retaining a large interest in the concern for the benefit of himself and his wife during life. The sons are briefly mentioned in the following paragraphs:

ALBERT BRUCKERT, Jr., was born May 22, 1860, at St. Joseph, Mo., and received his early education in Montana, finishing at a college in his native city. He is the general manager and cashier of the Bruckert Land and Live Stock Company, with headquarters at Sixteen Mile ranch. He is a young man of excellent character and habits, strictly attentive to the business of the company, which he manages with success and skill.

JOHN BRUCKERT, who was born July 12, 1862, at St. Joseph, Mo., attended the public schools wherever the family happened to be living from time to time, finishing his education at the college in Helena. He is vice-president of the company and is located on Shields river, in Park county. He was married December 22, 1892, to Miss Sadie D. Faulkner, and has four children: Eli G., Alice M., Albert and Frank.

GEORGE EDWARD BRUCKERT, who was born July 11, 1864, at Virginia City, Mont., was educated in the public schools there and at Helena, finishing his course at St. Joseph. He was married June 12, 1894, to Miss Ida L. Tubbs, of Helena. He is secretary of the company, with headquarters at Sixteen Mile.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BRUCKERT, who was born January 20, 1866, at Diamond City, was educated in the schools of Montana. He was married September 12, 1899, to Mrs. Ella Thompson, of Greenwood county, Kan., and has removed to Idaho, not now being connected with the company.

CHARLES F. BRUCKERT, who was born December 14, 1874, at Diamond City, was educated in the schools of his native state. He was married January 24, 1899, to Miss Bertha M. Brown, a native of Centralia, Ill. He is a member of the company and gives its affairs his close attention.

BENJAMIN F. BRUCKERT, who was born November 23, 1879, at Helena, was educated in the schools of that city. He is an active and diligent member of the company, taking great interest in its business and doing his part to advance its prosperity. His headquarters are at Sixteen Mile.

This company controls a large body of land in

Smith river valley, at Sixteen Mile and in the Shields river district, and usually has on the land some 10,000 Cotswold sheep, 1,500 head of shorthorn and Galloway cattle, and 700 or 800 Norman horses. The enterprise has grown from a small and unpretentious beginning, its start being a cabin erected on Shields river in 1871 by Mr. Bruckert, Sr., which was the first building put up in that district, he being one of the pioneers in Smith river valley.

Mr. Bruckert is a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has belonged for many years, and in which he has taken an enthusiastic interest. He has been progressive and enterprising in all things, and now enjoys the fruits of his labors in the peace which comes from a consciousness of a well-spent life and the esteem of his fellow men. He bears his advancing years in good form, being hale and vigorous, and capable of great activity yet, although he has left to his sons the management of his business. They are worthy followers of his excellent example, and are exemplifying in their lives the integrity, courtesy and good business sense for which his has been renowned.

REV. WILLIAM E. CATLIN, A. M.—One of the conspicuous figures to be considered in connection with the industrial progress of Montana, and particularly of Meagher county, is the venerable gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph and who is honored by all as representing a noble type of citizenship. Mr. Catlin's career has been singularly varied and interesting in character, and a record concerning the same cannot fail of objective interest in a compilation of this nature. He is a native son of the sunny Southland, having been born in the city of Augusta, Ga., on the 27th of November, 1823. His father, Joel Catlin, was born at Harwinton, Litchfield, Conn., the son of Isaac Catlin, who was born in the same place, as was also his father, who bore the name of Jacob, and who was a son of Benjamin. That the family was established on New England soil in the early Colonial epoch is plainly shown from records extant, and indicated, as well, from the slight genealogical record already entered in this connection. Thomas Catlin, one of the original American ancestors, was born in England and arrived in Hartford, Conn., about 1640. A record still extant shows that he was incumbent of the office of "viewer of ladders and chimneys" in that city as early as 1646-7, and for many years he served as constable, one of the most honorable and dignified preferments to be conferred in the colony, as is duly intimated in a standard work designated as "Hinman's Puritan Settlers." He also held other positions of trust in the colony and town, and in 1687 he gave evidence in court that he was seventy-five years of age. He acquired considerable landed property and his death occurred in 1690. He left two children, John and Mary. The former married Mary Marshall, who bore him seven children, the fifth being Benjamin, previously mentioned as being in the direct line of descent to the honored subject of this review. The latter's grandfather, Isaac Catlin, was a farmer in Connecticut at the time of the war of the Revolution, and went to the relief of Danbury, that colony, when the place was sacked by Benedict Arnold.

Joel Catlin, the father of our subject, learned the trade of silversmith at Farmington, Conn., and there, on the 30th of August, 1820, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Callista Hawley, who was born in that city. They finally removed to Augusta, Ga., where Mr. Catlin engaged in business with Nathaniel Olmstead, whose interests were subsequently acquired by the former's younger brother, Willys Catlin. The enterprise was thereafter continued under the firm name of J. & W. Catlin, until May, 1832, when Joel removed with his family to Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained for a period of three years, after which, in company with a brother-in-law, he located a tract of land in the southeastern part of Hancock county, the site on which the town of Augusta now stands, the same having been named by them in honor of their former home in Georgia. Joel Catlin remained in that locality until 1849, when he returned to Jacksonville, where he passed the residue of his life, he and his wife there celebrating their golden wedding on the 30th of August, 1870. His death occurred in October, 1879, and that of his wife in 1875. It may be noted in this connection that our subject, in company with his wife, attended this golden wedding anniversary, as did they also the similar half-century anniversary of the wedding of Mrs. Catlin's parents, George F. and Philomela Smith, at New Haven, Conn., in November, 1875, while on the 8th of April, 1900, came to our honored subject and his devoted wife the privilege of celebrating their own golden wedding, which they did at their "IV" ranch, six miles south of White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

William E. Catlin received his preliminary educational discipline in the schools of Augusta, Ga., and Augusta, Ill., after which he was matriculated in Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he was graduated in June, 1845, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater three years later. He was present at the fiftieth anniversary class celebration at this college, in 1895, and at that time there were only five of the members of the class of 1845 still living, while death has since placed its seal upon the mortal lips of two of this number. In 1846 Mr. Catlin went to New Haven, Conn., pursuing his studies in the Yale Theological Seminary until 1849, after preaching a year at North Stamford.

On April 8, 1850, William E. Catlin was united in marriage to Miss Emma Smith, of New Haven, a daughter of Deacon George F. Smith, who was for thirty years city missionary of New Haven and chaplain of the county prison.

In 1850, in company with his bride, Mr. Catlin returned to Illinois and thereafter was engaged in home missionary work, in various states, for the long period of forty years, having been ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church in February, 1851, and having been a faithful and effective worker in the Master's vineyard until his advanced age entitled him to rest from his active and devoted labors. In March, 1883, he removed from Forrest, Livingston county, Ill., and joined his sons in Meagher county, Mont., where he has since maintained his home and where he still gives his attention to practical business affairs, giving in appearance slight indications of his advanced age. He recently suffered from a severe attack of la grippe, and this has impaired his strength to a certain extent, but he still has full control of his mental faculties, having an almost phenomenal memory. His devoted and cherished companion remained his true helpmeet for more than half a century, but she was summoned into eternal rest on the 24th of January, 1901, loved and revered by all who had known her, her life having been one of tender charity and grace and imbued with unmeasured gentleness. It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Catlin met with an accident when a boy of fifteen, being shot in the left arm in such a way as to render necessary the amputation of the member. Of the sons and daughter of our honored subject we enter brief record in the appending paragraphs.

George Joel Catlin was born at Carthage, Ill., on the 2d of May, 1851, and was the pioneer representative of the family in Montana, having come here in the spring of 1878. He spent some time in the Missouri valley, while during a portion of the years 1879 and 1880 he was to be found in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, and here he eventually located the present homestead ranch and turned his attention to farming and stock-growing.

Edwin H. Catlin was born at Concord, Ill., July 8, 1853, and joined his brother in the Missouri valley, Mont., in the spring of 1879, being also accompanied by his brother, Charles B., who was born in New Haven, Conn., on the 18th of February, 1856. The latter received his educational training in Illinois, where he later was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Montana, as has already been noted, and thereafter the three brothers worked in what is now Broadwater county until the winter of 1879-80, when they came to the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, where each took up a homestead and laid the foundation for their present extensive business. They continued to be engaged in the cattle business under the firm name of Catlin Brothers until 1893, when Edwin returned to Illinois, making his home at Augusta. In August, 1898, George J. also returned to Augusta, and Charles B. then became manager of the enterprise, which was incorporated in January, 1890, under the title of the Catlin Land & Live Stock Company, the specialty being the breeding of pure Hereford cattle. Charles B. Catlin is a Republican in politics and is one of the representative men of the county, being now a member of the board of county commissioners. In December, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Higgins, of Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county, Cal., the daughter of P. C. Higgins, and of this union one child has been born, William Clark.

In 1883 Rev. William E. Catlin came to Montana, as has been duly noted, being accompanied by his wife and their other two sons and one daughter, Mary. The latter was born at Lima, Mich., was married April 4, 1889, to Rev. George Edwards, and died on the 2d of June of the following year. James K., who was born at Camp Point, Ill., on the 11th of September, 1865, is now a member of the company founded by his elder brothers, as is also John S. B., who was born at Forrest, Ill., on the 28th of September, 1868. Harry Bridgman died in October, 1879, at the age of sixteen, being killed by a railroad train while driving across the track.

The Catlin Land & Live Stock Company now have under fence 20,000 acres of land, and about 2,000 acres are eligible for cultivation, utilized for the raising of timothy and clover hay, in which line they have large annual yields, having the entire homestead ranch under effective irrigation. They are making the raising of high-grade cattle their great specialty and in this line have done much to forward this great industry in the state, having the choicest of Hereford stock and operating upon a large scale. They were the first to inaugurate the system of keeping cattle sheltered during the winters, in place of allowing them to forage on the range, as the usual custom has been in Montana. The Catlin brothers are young men of distinctive ability and sterling character, and they add to the honors won by their reverend father in his long and useful life.

REV. PHILIP S. BUCK, of Creston, Flathead county, Mont., is a man of great force of character and devout religious convictions, who exemplifies by his daily walk and practice his firm faith in the truth of his tenets, for which he has labored much, endured much and contributed much of time, ability and worldly possessions. He is a native of Edwardsburg, in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born March 18, 1833, the son of Stephen W. and Catherine (Kingsland) Buck. His grandfather, Miles Buck, was of Puritan stock, domiciled in Massachusetts from the earliest days of the colony. He came from Sorel, Quebec, to Johnstown, Ontario, as one of the first pioneers, a hard-working blacksmith, and a man of fixed religious principles. Stephen Buck, his son and the father of our subject, was a life-long resident of Edwardsburg, where he died in 1889, aged eighty-one years. His wife was born in Johnstown, N. Y., and survived her husband eight years, dying in 1896, at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven. Her family, the Kingslands, have long been prominent in the Mohawk valley and northern New York, and the family tree is intertwined, in different places, with those of the Schuyler, Van Rensselaer and other leading Knickerbocker families. This devout couple were the parents of nine children, of whom George S. Buck, of Kalispell, and our subject are the only ones resident in Montana.

Rev. Philip S. Buck was educated in excellent Canadian schools, remained with his parents until he was of age, then learned the trade of stone and brickmason, which he has diligently followed during the greater portion of his life. On Christmas day, 1855, in his twenty-third year, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Heller, daughter of John and Cornelia Heller, in Scott county, Iowa, which was his home for ten years.

Always religious in his nature, in 1856 Mr. Buck connected himself with the Disciples Society, although an Adventist in belief from early childhood. His preparation for the ministry began prior to the Civil war, in fact may be traced back to boyhood's days, when he was diligently searching the Scriptures for light on the mysterious problem of human existence and man's relation to his Maker. His pulpit ministrations and pastoral services began in 1865, when he was called as pastor of a church at Alden, Iowa. After this two-years relation he was in various pastorates for a number of years, including important charges in Cascade, Dubuque county, Jackson county, Iron Hill, Manchester, Delaware county, near Maquoketa and at a number of other points, and interspersed with these pastoral labors were twelve years of continuous activity in missionary work. Later he was pastor of the Woodland church, in Decatur county, Iowa, and then for three years in charge of evangelistic work at Nodaway. Following this, from about 1876, came five years mission and evangelistic work in South Dakota. Probably no missionary connected with any society, whose labors have been along frontier lines, ever gave himself up more unreservedly or faithfully to his work than did our devoted subject. With him his sacred calling was a matter of conscience. All his life a student of one book, the Bible, he seemed to turn a hidden light on its pages, and the illumination is so clear to him he dares not refuse to try to show to others. Broad and liberal in spirit, he is above sectarian narrowness, and sees all denominations as children of one heavenly father, who should form a grand union of brotherly love. The salient points of his religious belief are fully set forth in his exposition of faith appended to this sketch, and written substantially by himself.

Mr. Buck's first wife died in February, 1882, leaving six children, of whom three, Frank W., Charles and Elmer, are residents of Flathead county. His second marriage took place in August, 1883, when Miss Margaret Newlin, a native of Mercer county, Mo., but then residing in Decatur county, Iowa, became his wife. They have one child, Lena Grace Buck. He is a Republican in political affiliation, but has left official station for others to seek and hold. His connection with Flathead county began in 1892, he coming to Columbia Falls on June 12 of that year to join his sons, who had preceded him to the valley. Four days after his arrival he took up his residence at Creston, where he now lives, and has given his energies to making a home for himself and family out of the fine natural conditions of the locality, at the same time ministering to the spiritual needs of various places as occasion arises and duty demands. He has won and holds the esteem and confidence of all the best people within the circle of his acquaintance and commands the universal respect of the community in which he lives.

As Elder Buck is very much interested in and has faithfully maintained his peculiar religious belief at the sacrifice of money, position, pleasure and even friends, he desires to have a few words expressive of his faith published in connection with his biography. He is a firm believer in conditional immortality, which view, while it is not popular, has been held by some of the most learned men of the age, such as C. L. Ives, president of Yale College; Prof. Hudson, author of the Greek concordance used by the recent revisers of the English Bible; Prof. White, of London University, and Mr. Tyndal and other great translators of the Holy Scriptures. His views may be stated as follows:

1. Man, made to live forever if obedient, lost the opportunity of living forever by believing Satan's lie, "Thou shalt not surely die" (Gen. iii:4), instead of believing God's "Thou shalt surely die" (Gen. ii:17), and thus, becoming a sinner by disobedience and unbelief, was shut away from the tree of life "lest he put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life and eat and live forever." Therefore the Lord sent him forth from the garden (Gen. iii:21-23). Thus God would avoid the responsibility of having immortal sinners whom he could never destroy, for even sinners would have eaten of the tree of life and had an everlasting life of misery and woe. So God shut man from the tree of life and made him come to his Son by faith and obedience in order to secure eternal life. And thus only the good can live forever; and the wicked will consequently be cut off from eternal life, as expressed by Jesus in Matt. xxv:46, "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." Their punishment will indeed be everlasting, without end, lasting as long as the "eternal life" of the righteous. But they are opposites. One class receives the "gift of God," which "is eternal life through Jesus Christ" (Rom. vi:23), and the other class the "wages of sin," which "is death," and this causes their "everlasting destruction from the presence of God." And as God is everywhere "the wicked shall not be" (Ps. xxxvii:10).

The word punishment is a translation of the Greek word kolasis, which means to cut off, prune, etc. And as the English word punishment has for one of its first meanings, loss of life, it is used to render kolasis, the word used by Jesus. So the wicked are cut off from life as long as the righteous enjoy it, that is, eternally. So Jesus tells us the wicked are to be destroyed in Gehenna (hell) which was burning on earth during his life here, and is described as the place where the worm dies not and the fire is not quenched (Mark ix:44), and which Jesus taught would be rekindled at the last day on this earth, and as a great "lake of fire" would be the receptacle of all the wicked (Luke xvii:28-29, Rev. xx:15), "which are to be burned up with unquenchable fire" (Matt. iii:12), "which is the second death" (Rev. xxi:8). If the person dies, the worm lives; if the person lives, the worm dies.

2. "The earth shall be made new" (Rev. xx:5), "and be the eternal abode of the saints, or the meek shall inherit the earth" (Matt. v:5). "We, according to his promise, look for a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness" (II Peter, iii:13). A pattern of the new earthly kingdom was given to Peter, James and John, when they saw Moses in his resurrected capacity, to represent the resurrected dead, and Elias, changed without death, to represent those who will be alive when Jesus comes again, and the mountain shining with glory to represent the future home of the saints.

3. The resurrection was the hope of God's people in all the ages; and Jesus taught it to the Sadducees, who had hitherto denied it, by quoting what God said to Moses, "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," and as God is not a God of

the dead, Jesus taught their re-living, beginning his argument with "now that the dead are raised" (Luke xx:37), showing that he was proving a resurrection, not a present immortality.

4. While there are present blessings while in the church, which is Christ's body, of which we are all component parts, as explained by Paul in Rom. xii:4-5, "We being many are one body in Christ," yet we desire to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven, viz.: immortality, "that mortality might be swallowed up of life," that is, changed to immortality. If absence from the physical body were required in order that we might be present with the Lord, there could be no resurrection of the physical body; for while we are in the body we are absent from the Lord. The church militant is the body; the church triumphant, immortalized, is never so called.

5. We must have a present assurance of solution. As Jesus said to the dying thief, when asked to be remembered when Christ shall come again, "Verily I say unto thee today, shalt thou be with me in Paradise." (Commas should follow the verbs they modify; and as commas are not inspired and were not in the Scriptures until the sixteenth century, they should not be allowed to mar the meaning of any text. See John xx:17, for further explanation.)

In short, the Elder has spent his life in trying to show the people that they must lay hold on eternal life, and seek immortality; and in teaching them also that the signs of Christ's second coming are around and among us—the angered nations (Rev. xi:18), the raging of the sea (Luke xxi:25), the fears of science (Luke xxi:26), the darkening of the sun May 19, 1780, the falling of the stars in November, 1833, the cry of labor against capital (James v:4), the follies of the church as described in II Tim. iii:1-8, and many other things are premonitions of the return of Christ to reward his people, when the spirit which returneth to God at death, by way of possession, will be given back to man, so that he will again be able to think and act and be conscious of the glory which God will give to his people (Ezek. xxxvii:14).

EDWARD CHRISTIAN.—On the ancient and picturesque Isle of Man, in the Irish sea, the subject of this review was ushered into the world, on the 2d of July, 1866, and his career has shown him to be possessed of the energetic ability and sturdy integrity so characteristic of the Manxmen. Mr. Christian is one of the progressive and successful sheepgrowers of Choteau county, and as one of the representative young men of that section of the state, is well worthy of consideration in this connection. Mr. Christian is a son of Silas and Elizabeth (Clucas) Christian, both natives of the Isle of Man, and here the family has been established for many generations. The father of our subject was born in the year 1804, and he is a prominent merchant in the city of Douglas, being also extensively concerned in agricultural enterprises in his native isle. The mother of our subject was born in 1814 and is now deceased. The Isle of Man was long held as a feudal sovereignty by the earls of Derby and later by the dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806, but the ancestors of our subject purchased land from the dukes of Athol at the rate of two cents per acre. .

Edward Christian received his educational discipline in the parochial schools of the city of Douglas, where he continued his studies until he had attained the age of twelve years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of plasterer, serving four and one-half years and becoming a skillful artisan in this line. In 1884, at the age of eighteen years, he determined to try his fortunes in America, being convinced that here were afforded superior opportunities for the attaining of success through individual effort. Upon arriving in the United States he made his way to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, locating in Helena, Mont., in May of the same year. There he remained until 1887, when he went to California, where he was engaged in the work of his trade, at Los Angeles and Ventura, for a period of one year. In June, 1889, he returned to Helena, and thereafter was engaged in the work of contract plastering in that city and in Bozeman and Deer Lodge until 1891. He passed the winter of that year in Los Angeles, and the following summer at Deer Lodge and Anaconda, Mont., while in the winter of 1893 he visited his old home on the Isle of Man. In the spring of the following year he came to the region of the Sweet Grass hills, in Choteau county, locating two miles from the village of Gold Butte, Here he now has 1,500 acres of land, which he utilizes as a sheep ranch, conducting operations upon an extensive scale, usually running on the range an average band of 3,000 to 7,000 sheep, the same being of fine grade and of the type best adapted to the climate of northern Montana. He also raises catttle, though not in large numbers. Mr. Christian is a man of energetic and progressive spirit, has shown excellent discretion and business acumen, and is known as one of the representative young ranchmen of this locality, where he is well known and highly esteemed.

In his political proclivities Mr. Christian is an unwavering supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and he maintains a lively interest in political affairs and in all else that touches the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Deer Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and Valley Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., at Deer Lodge.

In the city of Great Falls, on the 4th of August, 1898, Mr. Christian was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Monahan, who was born in Arkansas, and they are the parents of three children, Edward Gordon, Margaret Elizabeth and Helen.

ROBERT CHRISTIAN.—In the sketch of the life of his brother, just preceding this, due reference has been made to the genealogy of this sterling Manxman, who is duly entitled to representation in this compilation. Robert Christian was born on the Isle of Man, England, on the 20th of August, 1859, and there received his educational discipline, after which he learned the trade of mason. He continued to follow his trade in his native land until 1882, when he came to the United States, locating in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, which continued to be his home and field of operations until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating in the capital city, where he made his home for a period of eleven years, during which time he followed his trade. In 1894 he came to Choteau county and located in the Sweet Grass hills district, near the village of Gold Butte, where he now has a valuable ranch of 1,300 acres, and here he has since been successfully engaged in the raising of sheep, being pleased with the results of his efforts since identifying himself with this important line of industry, to which the northern part of the state is so particularly adapted. In politics Mr. Christian gives his support to the Republican party. He is unmarried.

HON. WILLIAM A. CHESSMAN.—Coming to Montana in 1865, and living continuously in the state and territory since that time, the subject of these paragraphs has long been recognized as one of the leading business men and developers in this section of the country, being identified with many commercial enterprises of moment and importance, and being active and prominent in political circles and in connection with many public improvements. He was born August 19, 1830, at Weymouth, Norfolk county, Mass. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native state, and while he was yet in his 'teens he was attracted to the far west, landing in San Francisco December 21, 1849. He soon afterward began operations as a miner, which he continued in that state until April, 1865, when he came to Montana, locating first at Alder gulch and subsequently at Helena, where he settled in November of that year. He secured by purchase several claims, to which he added from time to time, working them all to advantage and later selling them at a handsome profit. Some time afterward he purchased water privileges and began re-washing the tailings of the first workings of the placer mines for which the place was famous. This proved to be a very profitable business and he kept at it until he had acquired title to some 200 acres of land, and as the Montana Central Railroad was built about this time, his land became more valuable for building purposes than for mining.

Mr. Chessman was one of the originators of the Consolidated Water Company, and for a long time was vice-president of the Helena Electric Street Railway Company. Besides these interests he has been for many years largely engaged in mining and stockraising. He is president of the Bald Butte Mining Company, of which he owns the bulk of the stock, and is also interested in quartz mining. He has borne a leading and very helpful part in improving Helena and developing its resources. As a business man he is enterprising and progressive, but is at the same time conservative and careful.

In politics he is a Republican and has been prominent in the service and councils of his party. He served five terms in the territorial legislature and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the California Pioneers. He was married in 1875 to Miss Penelope New Hall, of Galena, Ill., the daughter of a prominent and successful physician of that city. They have two children living, Susan B. and Frank N.

GEORGE CHRISTY.—A Scotchman in ancestry, a Canadian by birth and a citizen of the United States by adoption, George Christy, the subject of this review, has used his opportunities to advantage and demonstrated in his successful and creditable career the fineness and strength of the fiber from which he sprang. He was born April 6, 1836, in the province of Ontario, Canada, the son of John and Isabel Christy, natives of Scotland and parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was the tenth. His education was secured in his native land, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old. He learned the trade of a cabinetmaker at Ottawa, where he served an apprenticeship of four years and worked one year as a journeyman. He came to the United States in 1856, three years later went to South Dakota and in 1879 came to Montana and located near Stevensville. He was a tenant on a ranch for three years, after which he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres a mile north of Woodside, where he has been ever since, doing general ranching and raising cattle with gratifying success.

In political relations Mr. Christy yields allegiance to the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its success. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order, being a Master Mason. He was married in 1871, at Elk Point, South Dakota, to Miss Louisa Wilson, and has seven children, namely, Elmira, Martha (now Mrs. Thomas Porter), William J., Charles, Frederick, Alexander and Thomas. He has a pleasant home, an interesting family, an abiding interest in local affairs pertaining to the welfare of the community, and a lofty ideal of citizenship which has won for him the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

FRANK E. SMITH, ex-county attorney of Fergus county, is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., where he was born on the 16th of January, 1863, being the son of Elias H. and Elizabeth (Jennings) Smith, both of whom were likewise born in the old Empire state. Elias H. Smith was a millwright by trade but devoted his attention to farming for a number of years, while still later he followed contracting and building. He passed his entire life in the state of New York, and there also his widow is residing. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in New York, except Frank and his sister, Mrs. J. M. Vrooman, who also resides in Lewistown.

Frank E. Smith was reared at Schenectady, N. Y., there securing his educational training in the public schools and the noted Union College, at Schenectady. In 1883 he matriculated in the Albany Law School, and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1884, and was admitted to the bar of the state in the same year. He there established himself in practice and remained for two years. In March, 1886, he came to Helena, Mont., and thence, shortly afterward, to Lewistown, where he has since been in active practice, controlling a large and representative business. He is a close student, and careful in the handling of his cases. In the office of county attorney he has served a greater number of years than any other incumbent of the office, having been first elected to the position in November, 1886, and by consecutive re-elections continuing in the office until 1892. In 1894 he was again chosen county attorney and served until 1896, when he became the candidate of his party for judge of the district court, meeting with defeat at the polls. In 1897 Mr. Smith was once more county attorney, having been appointed to fill a vacancy, and was elected as his own successor in 1898 and held the office until 1900. In 1900 he was also a candidate in the Republican convention for attorney-general of the state, an office for which he was ably equipped, but did not secure the nomination. From the offices he has held it will be seen that Mr. Smith commands the respect and confidence of his professional confreres and the general public.

Mr. Smith has ever been a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and has ably stumped the state in various campaigns. He is a prominent and popular member of the Masonic fraternity, being the right worshipful grand warden of the grand lodge of the state in 1900, and in 1901 he held the exalted position of right worthy deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge. He is also grand master of the third veil of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He has advanced to the chivalric degrees in York Rite masonry, and holds membership in Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, at Great Falls. He is past high priest of his chapter in Lewistown and past master of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor of Judith Lodge No. 30; with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler of the Lewistown Lodge; and with the Woodmen of the World, in which he

Frank E. Smith

is past counsel commander. Mr. Smith enjoys distinctive popularity in professional, fraternal and social circles throughout the state.

On the 20th of January, 1890, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Nathalie Belanger, who was born in Montana, the daughter of Louis and Nathalie Belanger, who were among the early pioneers of Montana, whither they came in 1863, locating in Silver Bow county, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children—Gerard J., Nathalie, Eloise, Frank and Otis.

WILLIAM CHUMASERO.—In one of the most exacting of the learned professions the subject of this memoir attained marked distinction and he was for many years the leader of the bar in Montana, while the present capital city of the state was his home for a period of nearly thirty years. At all times he was known for his absolute integrity of purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern all human existence. These qualities won him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellow men, and as a lawyer and a man he was honored as one whose career was unshadowed by any esoteric phases, challenging the closest scrutiny. Thoroughly versed in the science of jurisprudence, having a deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of his profession and ever ordering his life upon an exalted plane, it is imperative that a tribute be here accorded to his memory as one of the pioneers and most distinguished legists of Montana.

William Chumasero was a native of England, where he was born in the year 1818, the son of Isaac and Frances (Chamberlain) Chumasero, both representatives of sterling and influential old families. Isaac Chumasero was by vocation a banker and broker, conducting an extensive business in both London and Nottingham, in which latter place his wife was born, he himself being a native of Holland and a scion of one of the influential families of the Netherlands. In 1829 he came with his family to America, locating in Rochester, N. Y. In this beautiful city of the Empire state William Chumasero, the immediate subject of this sketch, received superior educational advantages, and here also he began the work of preparing himself for that profession in which he was destined to attain so much of eminence and honor. Under effective preceptorage he devoted himself assiduously to the technical study of law, and in 1839, at the age of twenty-one years, was admitted to practice at the bar of the state of New York. He forthwith removed to the west, locating in Peru, Ill., and being numbered among the earliest practitioners of law in that section, where he early formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Judge David Davis, Lyman Trumbull and the hosts of others whose distinguished names lend perpetual lustre to the history of the bench and bar of Illinois. In 1864 he made a trip to Atchison, Kan., which was then a small frontier town, and after remaining a short time in the little village he continued his journey to Salt Lake City, making the trip on one of the coaches of Ben. Holliday, the veteran stage man of the northwest. He did not tarry long in city of the Latter Day Saints, but continued his journey westward to Montana and establishing himself as a pioneer lawyer in old Virginia City, where he remained about one year, within which time he served as district attorney. In 1865 Mr. Chumasero located in Helena, which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred February 23, 1893. Here he entered upon the active practice of his profession and his distinguished talents and forceful personality soon gained to him marked prestige, which proved of cumulative order, since he became a leader at the bar of the territory and state, retaining a large and representative clientage and being ever animated by a fidelity of purpose and inflexibility of integrity that commanded the respect of all classes. In 1868 he associated himself in practice with W. F. Chadwick, under the firm name of Chumasero & Chadwick, and this alliance obtained until the election of Mr. Chadwick to the territorial legislature, in 1877, subsequent to which time he conducted an individual practice. His clientage included some of the largest mining and other corporations, whose legal business he handled with a skill and fidelity that gained to him the plaudits of his professional confreres and the highest of reputation as a successful corporation lawyer. His capacity seemed unlimited and his individuality was of that forceful order which holds no obstacle as insuperable, while he was duly conservative and possessed of an intuitive judgment and a broad knowledge of the law which made his council invariably safe, while his powers as an advocate were of equal potentiality. His career was one of signal honor, and in his death there passed away one of the most distinguished members of a bar which has been known from the early pioneer epoch as one of exceptional strength and ability in legal talents.

On January 30, 1845, at Peru, Ill., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chumasero to Miss Mary E. Brown, the daughter of Amos D. and Cornelia (Leonard) Brown, pioneer citizens of Illinois, whither they had removed from near Utica, N. Y. Of this union three children were born—Mary E., who became the wife of J. K. P. Miller; Julia Kate, the widow of Col. C. A. Broadwater, also one of Montana's most distinguished pioneers, and one to whom due reference is made elsewhere in this work; and Miss Antoinnette, who is still with her widowed mother in the family home in Helena, as is also Mrs. Broadwater, both standing high in the esteem of the best people of the state.

THOMAS ALEXANDER CHURCHILL, one of the representative and prosperous farmers of the Flathead valley, descends from an English family that for generations has held high rank in that country and has been noted for its admirable qualities of intellect and moral character. The first American residence of this branch was in the Old Dominion and from there the immediate ancestors of our subject emigrated to Kentucky and endured the many privations and dangers of the pioneer life, when that state was truly described as the "dark and bloody ground." Mr. Churchill's father, Willoughby Churchill, born and reared in Kentucky, when a young man went to Peoria, Sangamon county, Ill., married Elizabeth Humphreys, settled on a farm and was an agriculturalist until the fame of the Willamette valley in Oregon induced him to take his family over the long road across the continent to that land of promise. The journey was an eventful one, the weary way across the plains being accomplished by ox-wagons, containing the household effects and family. Indian bands were frequently met, and the wild buffalo and the Indians were often the sole denizens of the almost limitless prairies. Through dangers seen and unseen the emigrant train moved slowly on, months passing on the way. During a short stay at a camp at Bear river, Utah, Thomas A. Churchill, the youngest of six children, was born on July 27, 1851, and shortly afterward the frail mother closed her earthly journeyings and her resting place was made at the Dalles, Ore. The bereaved family continued the journey to its original destination and located on a farm in Linn county, Ore., in the Willamette valley. Three years later Willoughby Churchill married Matilda A. Price, of Albany, Ore. The family has been prominently connected with the development and upbuilding of the Willamette region and all of the four children of the last marriage are residing in Oregon. The father died on July 18, 1895, at the venerable age of eighty-six.

An older brother of our subject, O. H. Churchill, resided for years at Sun River, Mont. He was one of the first extensive stockmen of the state and drove a band of cattle from Texas as early as 1870. He was active and influential in the settlement of the Sun River valley. A man of wonderful energy, he was an acknowledged leader in all popular movements. He emigrated to Los Angeles, Cal., in the 'eighties and engaged in banking. Another brother, David H. Churchill, located at Ulm about the same time. He was also a stockman and possessed, at the time of his death, in 1895, a large landed estate now owned by his family. He was a Republican and was sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county about 1885, having been previously defeated as a candidate for the same office by James Gillpatrick by one vote. He was also well known and prominent in all public matters.

Thomas A. Churchill passed his early life on his father's farm of 960 acres lying in the heart of Albany prairie, the best farming land in Oregon, and the best farm on the prairie. This is in the Willamette valley, 100 miles south of Portland. Here Mr. Churchill remained until 1880, the later portion of his residence managing the farm with his brother. His health failing, he took a horseback trip with a packhorse northeasterly through the Rocky mountains in search of health, fortune and adventure, to the Yellowstone valley. From this valley he drifted into the Judith basin, where he located and engaged in woolraising. His health improved, but after four years he sold out and went to New Mexico, intending to locate there in the same business, but on looking over the ground concluded not to remain. Returning to Montana, he was in the livery business at Helena for five years. Here he embarked in matrimony on February 13, 1887, with Mrs. M. M. Schoch, widow of August Schoch, and daughter of Gilvert and Finetta (Shippi) Merritt; she was born and educated at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1889 Mr. Churchill sold his business in Helena, retaining and still owning his home, and removed to the Flathead valley, there purchasing and locating on his present handsome property, 160 acres, for which he paid $1,200. He took possession of this on November 22, 1889, the year before the Great Northern reached the valley. He has since added 160 acres to his land by purchase of Nathaniel Scott's pre-emption. He leases 320 acres from the state and cultivates about 450 acres. His staple crop is oats, of which he threshes annually from 14,000 to 16,000 bushels. This ranch lies in one of the loveliest sections of this famous valley and Mr. Churchill has developed here an ideal home. Mr. Churchill is fully identified with the interests of his young county. In the act of the legislature creating Flathead county he was named as one of the county commissioners and held this office until his successor qualified after the first regular election. He ran for the legislature as the Republican candidate in 1900, but shared defeat with the other candidates on the ticket.

Religiously Mr. Churchill was raised by Disciple parents. He is strongly opposed to secret organizations. The family circle is graced by three children, Pearl, born December 26, 1888; Mollie, born May 12, 1891, and Thomas A. Churchill, Jr., born October 10, 1892.

JAMES A. CORAM.—This enterprising business man of Kalispell, who has in charge commercial and industrial interests of great number and magnitude, has exhibited both a grasp of large affairs and an accurate knowledge of details in his various business pursuits. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born April 29, 1848, on the north branch of the Oromocto river. His parents, George and Ann (Bond) Coram, were natives respectively of New Brunswick and Ireland, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. They settled at Lowell, Mass., about the year 1881, and there the father was engaged in the manufacture of soap for a number of years. He died in Maine November 6, 1901, having survived his wife about two years, her death occurring at Lowell in 1899.

James A. Coram attended the public schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old. He then engaged in the lumber and sawmill business and has been connected with it ever since, with the exception of a period of ten years which he passed in mica mining. During his first years after leaving school he was an employe in the lumber districts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. After giving five years to the service of others in this line, he went into business for himself, remaining in Canada until 1879. In 1880 he removed to Groton, N. H., and there followed mica mining for ten years. In 1890 he came to Montana and located at Helena as the representative of the lumber department of the Butte and Montana Commercial Company, and during the next two years was in the employ of that company with headquarters at Great Falls. In 1894 he removed to Kalispell, where he has ever since been the general superintendent for the same company. In addition to this he is superintendent of the Kalispell Water and Electric Light Company, manager of the Smith Valley Lumber Company and of the Davis Lumber Company, proprietor of the Kalispell Milling Company, half owner of the Worcester Lumber Company, of Sylvanite, Mont., and manager of the Nye Lumber Company. He takes an active interest in politics as a stanch Republican, and fraternally holds membership in Kalispell Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Coram was married at Grand Lake, New Brunswick, in 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Murray, who died at Apple River, Nova Scotia, in 1877. He contracted a second marriage at Point Wolfe, Nova Scotia, in 1880, being united on this occasion with Miss Susan J. Lunn, who died at Kalispell in 1894. On the 17th of September, 1899, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Flora B. (Herrington) Ferris, who died December 11, 1900. He has ten children living, Lucy Ann, Charles Melbourne, Florence Mabel, Edith Lorell, Edmund Fenton, James Everett, Uta Maud, Iola May, Earl Roy and Rachel Sarah.

MARTIN CRAMER.—This gentleman who is of foreign birth, and who has depended upon his own resources from his early childhood, has evinced the possession of that force and determination which will not recognize the word failure and there are in his life career a number of salient features which will add to the interest and value of this brief review.

Martin Cramer is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born on the 22d of February, 1842, the son of Joseph Cramer, who was likewise born in Germany. Joseph Cramer was twice married and of the first marriage there were three children, Martin, the subject of this sketch, having been the youngest. In fact, his mother died shortly after his birth, and as his father died while he was still a mere child he has never learned even the name of his mother and has very little recollection of his sire. His father consummated a second marriage in Germany, and when our subject was three years of age the family emigrated to the United States, the father dying here within the following year. Martin had practically no educational advantages, so far as formal privileges were concerned, for he attended school only six months as a child. However, he has not failed to learn the valuable lessons which are ever to be gained in the broad school of experience, and he is today a man of mental strength and wide information. He remained with his step-mother until he had reached the age of thirteen years, when he began his independent career and has ever since had only himself to look to as the court of final resort in the struggle of life. At the age mentioned Mr. Cramer was residing in Waukesha county, Wis., and there he was engaged in farm work until there came the higher duty of assisting in the suppression of armed rebellion and in perpetuating the integrity of the Union. Mr. Cramer enlisted as a private in the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for eighteen months, when he was so severely wounded as to render him ineligible for further active service and he was honorably discharged. He returned to Wisconsin, took charge of a farm for one year, and in the fall of 1864 he came to Montana. He made the trip across the plains, and after arriving in this section of the Union turned his attention to placer mining, in which line he was engaged in various localities, including Alder gulch, McClelland gulch, Ophir gulch and Lincoln gulch. In the last mentioned locality he purchased claims, paying for the same the sum of $5,000, and at the expiration of three years he left the place $1,000 in debt, showing that his success had run in a negative direction. Mr. Cramer next went to Moose creek, Idaho, and thence to Bear gulch, where he remained seven years. He had the misfortune to break his left leg, whereupon he abandoned his mining ventures and purchased a farm in what is now Granite county, this state, the same having been at that time still a portion of Deer Lodge county. His place was near the present village of Bonita, and there he continued to give his attention to farming and stockraising for a period of fourteen years, during which time he also conducted most successfully the stage station at Bonita, which was on his ranch.

In 1890 Mr. Cramer came to the beautiful Bitter Root valley, locating three miles east of Victor, Ravalli county, where he had a fine farm of 360 acres, which he continued to operate until June 1 of the present year, 1902, when he disposed of the property and purchased a residence in Victor. He expects to practically retire from active labors and pass the residue of his life in the enjoyment of the prosperity which is the result of past toil and endeavor. Mr. Cramer has been inflexible in his devotion to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active worker, and fraternally he is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman of his lodge.

On the 7th of August, 1867, in Helena, Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kuntz, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Kuntz, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer became the parents of five children, of whom two are deceased. Their daughter, Anastasia, is now the wife of Ray W. Marsh, who is farming at Victor, Mont.; while each of the two sons, William H. and Frank S., is the owner and operator of a fine ranch in the Bitter Root valley. Frank S. Cramer and Ray W. Marsh have recently purchased fine ranches near Victor.

REV. PETER J. DE SMET, S. J.—No history of those who have lived and wrought goodly works within the confines of the state of Montana would be consistent with itself were there failure to make honorable mention of the true and noble man and self-abnegating missionary whose name initiates this paragraph and whose services were an honor to the holy Roman Catholic church, to humanity and to the Divine Master in whose footsteps he followed with humility and absolute consecration. An appreciative writer, concerning the man and his work, spoke the following beautiful words: "And now, at the sound of the Angelus, a nation wakes from sleep and, kneeling in prayer, mingles its Hail Marys with the mercies for the soul of the beloved Father De Smet, who made them forget the extortions of the medicine man and the worship of demons of war, in the lessons he taught them of brotherly love, probity, morality and light of hope everlasting." The name of no missionary to the Indians is held in deeper reverence than that of Father De Smet, and while it is impossible within the pages of this work to enter more than a cursory review of his career, we are glad to present a brief tribute.

Peter John De Smet was born in Termonde, a "neat little town of East Flanders," Belgium, on the 31st of January, 1801, and his death occurred in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1872. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1823, early becoming identified with the Society of Jesus. In 1828 he crossed the ocean to America and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was instrumental in founding the University of St. Louis, later becoming a member of its faculty. He returned to his native land on account of impaired health, and after recuperating came to the United States, in 1837. The first plenary council of the church, held in Baltimore, had confided the Indians to the Society of Jesus, and in 1838 Father De Smet was sent to open a mission among the Pottawatamies in Kansas. He established a school and effected the conversion of the tribe. In 1840 he begged the Bishop of St. Louis to permit him to labor among the Flatheads of the Rocky mountains. He left St. Louis on the 5th of April, and was the only emissary sent forth, as not sufficient money could be secured to defray the expenses of other missionaries. He journeyed with a party of about thirty men identified with the American Fur Company, as far as Green river, at that time the rendezvous of all western travel, and in July he arrived in Peter valley, where 1,600 Indians assembled to meet him. They had retained traditions concerning the French missionaries of two centuries before, and Father De Smet was received with marked favor and was able to convert the Indians to the cause of the Master. With the aid of an interpreter, he translated the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, and within a fortnight his dusky converts had memorized the same. He eventually returned to St. Louis, and while en route was occasionally surrounded by Blackfeet Indians, but when they recognized the black gown and crucifix they showed him marked veneration. In 1841 Father DeSmet returned to the northwest, and for 800 miles of his journey he was escorted by a party of Flathead Indians. They reached the Bitter Root river on the 24th of September, and St. Mary's mission was founded by the planting of a cross. Finally the good Father decided to visit Fort Vancouver, Wash., hoping to there find supplies which would enable him to make St. Mary's a permanent mission. Failing to receive the requisite support, he returned to Montana and thence made his way once more to St. Louis, where he laid the conditions before his superior, who directed him to proceed to Europe and there apply for the necessary aid. He was successful in arousing enthusiasm in his cause and in the securing of funds, and upon his return he was accompanied by several other priests of the Jesuit order and by six sisters of the order of the Congregation of Our Lady. Upon reaching the land of the Flatheads they established schools and devoted themselves with all earnestness to the noble work which lay before them. In 1845 Father De Smet began missions among other Indian tribes of the northwest, and later he visited Europe on several occasions, in search of further aid in carrying on his work. Indeed, he calculated that his journeys were greater in length than five times the circumference of the globe. His ability and influence were often sought by the government in preventing outbreaks on the part of the Indians, and through his influence the Sioux war was put to an end, while in Oregon he pursuaded the Yakimas and other tribes to cease hostilities. He was chaplain of the expedition to Utah and opened missions among several tribes there. During his last mission to Europe Father De Smet sustained an injury by accident, the effect of which was to cause a general breaking down of his hardy constitution after his return, and the noble priest slowly wasted away. His life was one which realized its maximum possibilities at every transition and his death was but a translation of consistent order, though his services in his earthly sphere could not have but continued in exercise for good in cumulative process. Father De Smet was made a knight of the Order of Leopold, by the king of the Belgians, and was honored and admired by many men prominent in public life abroad and in the United States. He wrote a number of valuable works, among the most prominent of which are the following: "The Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains," "Indian Letters and Sketches," "Western Missions and Missionaries." His was the faith that made faithful and he rests from his labors.

WILLIAM DALLAS.—The pen of the voluminous biographer has many subjects to deal with, varying in their interests and attractiveness, but none presents a more engaging theme than the man whose life has flowed on in a constant stream of active usefulness and elevated character, doing nothing by fits and starts, but ordering all movements by system and due consideration for all the proprieties.

Such a theme is found in the immediate subject of this sketch, who was born November 1, 1853, at Lagrange, Ind. His parents were Lorendo and Sarah Dallas, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Canada. They had a family of six children, of whom our subject was the fourth. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen years old, and after leaving school remained with his father on the farm four years longer. When he was twenty-two he left home for Colorado, and after spending a year working on a farm for wages in that state he came to Montana in the spring of 1878. He located near Helena and again went to work on a farm for wages, but before long he bought a farm of his own, and sold it the next year for twice what it cost him. This was in Prickly Pear valley, and two years later he bought another farm in the same neighborhood, which he farmed for three years. He then sold this one also and, removing to the Bitter Root valley, bought the ranch on which he now lives, two miles north of Victor, and which he has improved with a fine brick residence, supplied with every modern convenience, and surrounded by all the necessary outbuildings and other appliances that belong to a well equipped farm. Here he has a desirable home and lives in comfort, secure in the respect and esteem of his neighbors and the cordial regard of his many friends.

In politics Mr. Dallas is an unwavering Republican. He was one of twelve who voted for President McKinley in 1896 out of a total vote of 215 in his precinct. Fraternally he is allied with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married, September 26, 1885, to Miss Mattie Bower, daughter of Philip and Mary (Yeager) Bower, the marriage occurring at Helena. They have two interesting children, Blanch, aged thirteen, and Floyd W., aged eight, who cheer and brighten the atmosphere of the family circle.

JOSEPH DAVIS, one of the best known mining operators and capitalists in Montana, is a highly esteemed resident of Helena. He was born on November 24, 1845, in Chester county, Pa. It was amid the picturesque scenes along the banks of the Brandywine river that he passed his boyhood days, and all the influences of his home life made for culture and refinement. And it was here, in the excellent public schools of the place of his nativity, that he received his education.

The father of Joseph Davis, our subject, was Lewis Davis, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a devout Presbyterian and a farmer. His ancestors came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which struggle for American independence they took an active part. The mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Markley, and her ancestors were also patriotic soldiers in the Continental army under Gen. Washington.

Neither military ardor nor the spirit of patriotism died out with the passing of the elders of the Davis family. At the early age of fifteen years Joseph Davis responded to his country's call for volunteers and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He served gallantly until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was mustered out and returned home for a brief period. Subsequently he re-enlisted and served to the close of the war. He then went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. Being dissatisfied with that section he tarried but a short time, teaching school in the western part of the state in the winter of 1865-66. In 1866, at the age of twenty years, he started for Montana, in company with his brother Lewis, crossing the almost boundless desert from St. Joseph, Mo., to Helena, Mont., a perilous trip and fraught with danger and exposure, by means of a span of mules and a wagon. The monotonous journey lasted four months, and it was not an unusual occurrence to be awakened from sleep by the shrill warwhoop of hostile savages, who by this means sought to stampede their stock and, amid the confusion ensuing kill as many of the white emigrants as was possible. It was an experience that will be readily recalled by hundreds of Montana pioneers today living prosperous and happy lives in the commonwealth they did so much to reclaim from the domination of these warlike Indians. On July 15, 1866, Mr. Davis arrived at Helena. Since that date the social and business life of Mr. Davis has been passed in the Rocky mountains. He at once engaged in mining, at times in Last Chance gulch and at other localities, sometimes with a fair degree of profit and at others under adverse circumstances. But he gained steadily year by year and accummulated property. As time waned and the city of Helena began to assume metropolitan airs, he became one of its most energetic and public spirited citizens, engaging in various occupations and enterprises. The present business of our subject is confined principally to realty interests and mining, in the latter of which he has quite heavy holdings, both in Montana and in Dawson City, Yukon territory. Mr. Davis went to the latter place during August of 1897. In 1898 he acquired considerable real estate in that locality, and about that period put in the first plant for hydraulic mining in the Klondike country. In 1877 Mr. Davis was a prominent factor in the organization of Custer county and the establishment of Miles City. In this he was greatly encouraged and assisted by Gov. Potts, of Montana. In politics Mr. Davis is a radical Republican. During the last quarter of a century in which he has been a resident of Lewis and Clarke county he has been called by the people to various positions of honor and trust. He has served two terms in the legislative assemblies of Montana; in 1876, from Lewis and Clarke county, being one of the first Republicans elected from that county to that position, and again, in 1888, he was returned, serving through both terms with distinction and with conscientious fidelity to the interests of his constituency. In 1882 he was elected as probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county and in 1886 was re-elected to the same office. For a number of years Mr. Davis was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and was for one term secretary and acting chairman of the Republican state central committee. In 1894, during the stormy capital fight, he served as city marshal of Helena. Mr. Davis was one of the original owners and developers of the famous Jay Gould mine, which has been such an abundant and opulent producer.

In 1876 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Flora A. Marsh, youngest daughter of Prof. Marsh, a man distinguished for his profound erudition and exalted Christian character. Prof. Marsh was one of the first civil engineers in the state of Montana. He also ran the first line of railroad through Indiana that headed toward St. Louis. This marriage has been a happy union of the hearts of a loving woman and a manly man. Mrs. Davis is a woman of rare intellectual attainments, having had the influence of her father's classical training in her girlhood days, as through her life. For intellectual pursuits she early evinced a decided fondness, and her trained habits of thought have manifested themselves in all her doings of life. She is naturally adapted to leading society and moulding the opinions and tastes of others, and she is pleasantly recognized by all as being well equipped for establishing a high standard of moral excellence; her home life is sunny and cheerful, and the spirit of gladness pervades all circles favored by her charming presence. Mrs. Davis is a most devoted companion for her husband and enters with enthusiasm into all the business enterprises that enlist his attention. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born four children, two boys and two girls. The eldest son is a graduate of Yale College, and both of the sons have made the tour of the world. One daughter is married to Dr. McFarland, residing at Dawson City, Yukon territory. Mr. Davis is a man of strong character and great will power, contributing his best efforts to any business matter in which he may be engaged. He is five feet eight inches tall, with a well developed frame, a large, well poised head, and an earnest, determined face, strongly marked with individuality of character. He began at the initial point in his career with comparatively nothing but a strong constitution, a well developed mind and a character that could not be contaminated. Step by step he has risen, until now he occupies the proud position of one whose great ambition is that of doing what seems to him proper and right, regardless of all selfish interests. In all of the various positions of honor and trust which he has occupied there has never been a breath of suspicion against his integrity and fidelity to duty.

RICHARD P. DEAN, one of the Montana pioneer mine prospectors, who has been eminently successful in this line of work, is now recognized as a leading stockgrower in Teton county, located on a valuable piece of property in the vicinity of Dupuyer. Here he is surrounded by all the comforts of a well-ordered home, with every convenience necessary for the lucrative prosecution of his business of cattleraising, and throughout the county he is regarded as an influential citizen and a man of high integrity and great force of character. He was born at Blackburn, England, January 23, 1861, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Everett) Dean. The father was born at Blackburn in 1833, coming to the

United States thirty years later, and settling at Troy, N. Y. He was a wheelwright by trade, and this occupation he followed in the Empire state until his removal to Montana in 1891, since which period he has been residing on a ranch near Dupuyer, Teton county. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in County Connaught, Ireland, and was united in marriage to Mr. Dean at Blackburn. She accompanied her husband to this county and died in Teton county in February, 1901.

In the city of Troy, N. Y., Richard P. Dean, our subject, attended the public schools, where he improved his opportunities to the best of his ability, but at the age of thirteen years, in 1877, he came west with his parents. During one year he remained in Minnesota, going thence to Wisconsin, and here he engaged in a variety of pursuits, principally prospecting for ore among the iron ranges of that state. It was while he was employed by the Bad River Mining Company that Mr. Dean made the valuable discovery of the original iron mine on the Penoka range on Lake Superior. Man has been denominated by a certain philosopher as a "bundle of habits," but his might readily be paraphrased as a "bundle of greed," for it is certain that soon after his important discovery of so rich an ore bearing locality, Mr. Dean was discharged by the very company that subsequently profited so largely by his fortunate "find," and he received no benefit from it whatever. After-developments proved the mine to be very valuable. During the year 1880 our subject came to Old Miles Town (now Miles City), Custer county, having previously passed a portion of 1878-9 in Dakota engaged in stock ranching. Soon after leaving Miles City, in 1880, Mr. Dean encountered some rather hazardous traveling experiences, including Indian troubles and difficulty with road agents, the latter being at that period almost as dangerous as the most hostile savages. On his arrival in the vicinity of Fort Maginnis he followed prospecting for a period of three years, and in 1884 discovered the celebrated Grouse creek placer mines in the Little Rockies, and worked the same during the greater part of a year. Going to the Sweet Grass hills in 1885, he discovered in the course of his industrious prospecting the Beefsteak Bar placer mines. Subsequently he spent some time in that locality hunting and trapping in company with the old Montanian pioneer, Louis Revera, a notice of whom will be found on another page.

In 1886 Mr. Dean came to Teton county and purchased the Jack West ranch, on Dupuyer creek in 1887. It is a fine property, comprising 320 acres, and he has since devoted his attention to the successful growing of cattle. The first marriage of Mr. Dean occurred in 1893 at Dupuyer, where he was united to Miss Maud M. Meyers, and who passed away in 1895. On July 29, 1897, he was married to Miss Ella May Morton, daughter of Bartlett Morton, a cousin of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, the family being natives of Vermont. They have no children.

HENRY H. SAPPINGTON, of Gallatin county, Mont., was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1846, where he spent his early life until responding to the call to arms, becoming a member of the Second Missouri State Militia under Col. Stafford, and served in the state during the fall of 1864. After the war he returned to the old homestead where he remained until he came to Montana, arriving in Dillon in 1869. From there he went to Idaho and engaged in mining, but being unsuccessful he returned to Montana and secured work on a stock ranch owned by Poindexter & Orr, where he remained until 1871. He then went to Oregon, bought a small band of stock, returned to Montana and took up his present location on the Butte belt, nineteen miles from Logan, where he now has a ranch of 4,000 acres, several hundred being under irrigation; also a fine herd of Hereford and shorthorns, well protected, supplied with water, etc. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Sappington drove 500 head of cattle from Montana to Cheyenne, they being the first cattle sent to Chicago from this state via Cheyenne.

In 1893 Mr. Sappington was elected a member of the state legislature, as a Democrat. On September 29, 1875, he married Miss Ruphena Van Camp, daughter of Isaac Van Camp, of New Jersey, who came to Montana in 1864 and resided in Dillon until his death in 1900, his loss being greatly felt by the community. Mr. Sappington's home is elegant and its surroundings a delight to the eye, situated as it is in a beautiful valley with undulating mountains on every side, the Jefferson river entering through one canyon and flowing out through a lower one three and one-half miles beyond.

Mr. Sappington traces his ancestry back to his great-great-grandfather, who was born in England,

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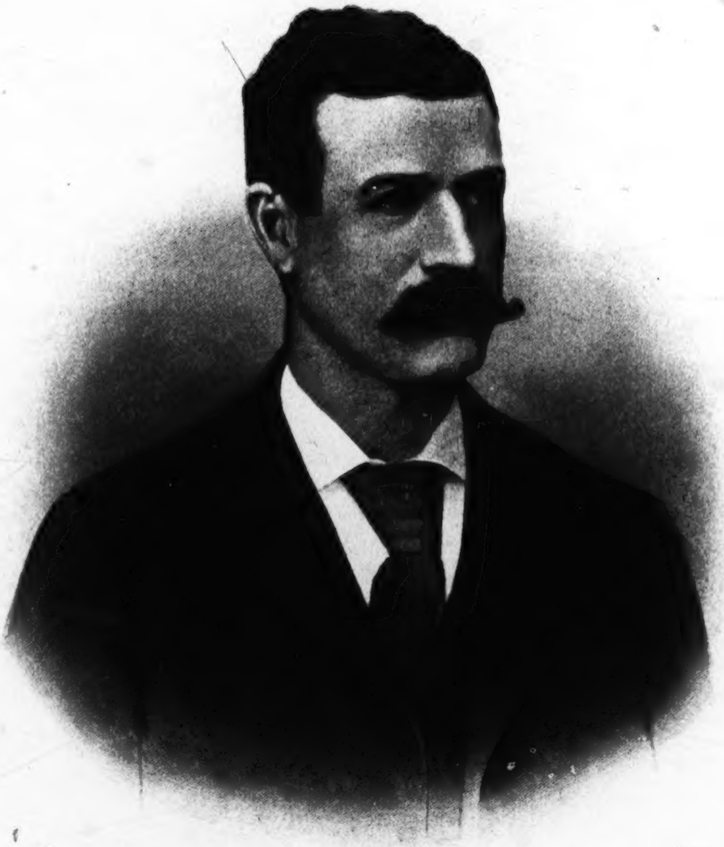

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a great man in his day, and who, accompanied by his brother James, came to America and settled in Maryland. His son, John Sappington, II, was born in Maryland, served under Gen. Greene and was noted for his bravery at the battle of Brandywine. His son, John Sappington, III, born May 28, 1790, in Madison county, Ky., made his home in Missouri, where he became one of the prominent men of his time, having been chosen a presidential elector. During his life he engaged successfully in various pursuits, besides owning a farm of 2,000 acres of land. In 1815 he entered quite extensively into the tanning business and continued in that industry until 1845. In 1857 he received from the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association a premium for a model farm. He volunteered in the war of 1812, served under Col. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone and, like his father was noted for his bravery and valor. He was also elected a member of the state legislature for three terms, always taking a lively interest in the advancement of his state. He was the father of eighteen children, seventeen of whom settled in different parts of Missouri. Next in succession comes Tyrie Sappington, father of the subject of this sketch. He married Miss Frances Sale, of Caroline county, Va., and made his home in Missouri, having a farm adjoining the old homestead. A man of marked influence in his own community, he was prolific in finding means to forward each worthy enterprise presented to his notice. His family of seven children were all worthy representatives of such a father, who died in 1883.

The majority of the interesting children of Mr and Mrs. Sappington are still enjoying the blessings and pleasures of the parental home. Tyrie married Junita Piper and is located at Sappington; Charles H. married Maud Deascy at Sappington, and resides at the mouth of Antelope creek; Mattie E., Fannie Pearl, Jennie and Henritta are attending school; while Harold and Harry round out the happy family circle.

CHARLES M. DORRANCE has gained prestige as one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, and his success is the more gratifying when the fact is taken into consideration that it has been attained entirely through his own efforts, while his attitude in all the relations of life has been such as to gain to him uniform confidence and esteem from his fellow men. He is a young man of sturdy character and industrious habits and is thus well entitled to mention in this volume as one of Montana's progressive men. Mr. Dorrance was born in Jackson county, Wis., on the 20th of March, 1867, the son of Tully and Margaret Dorrance, the former of whom was born in the old Green Mountain state, Vermont, and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father devoted his life to farming and stockraising, and his death occurred in September, 1899. He exercised his franchise in support of the Republican party, and fraternally was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The mother of our subject is now a resident of Jackson county, Wis.

Charles M. Dorrance, to whom this sketch is dedicated, had rather limited educational advantages in his youth, but attended public schools as occasion permitted. He early became inured to the work of the farm and continued to assist his parents until he had attained his legal majority, when, in 1888, he came to Montana, making Fort Benton his destination. There he secured employment on the ranch of J. O. Patterson & Co., with whom he remained, working for wages, until 1891, in the meanwhile acquiring an intimate and valuable knowledge of the various details of stockgrowing in this section of the Union. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Dorrance removed to the vicinity of Sunnyside, Cascade county, where he entered into a partnership association with Hon. T. C. Power, of Helena, taking charge of a band of 2,200 sheep. At the time when the stock in this line was sold, in 1893, the natural increase had brought the number of the head up to 5,500, and Mr. Dorrance realized a fair profit from his association with the enterprise, the partnership being dissolved by mutual consent. Our subject then engaged in cattleraising and also in freighting from Great Falls to Fort Shaw and Augusta, excellent results attending his efforts in both lines of industry. He also operates a threshing machine during the season, and finds ready demand for his services and equipment in this direction. His two ranches are located twelve miles northwest of Augusta, which is his postoffice address, and here he has 700 acres of good land, of which 250 acres are adapted for cultivation. He has on an average about 200 head of cattle, and maintains his stock at high grade. In political adherency we find Mr. Dorrance arrayed in support of the Republican party so far as national issues are involved, but in affairs of a local nature he maintains a somewhat independent attitude. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America as a valued member.

On the 13th of December, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dorrance to Miss Ida M. Reinicke, who was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Edward and Ida Reinicke, natives of Germany, who came to Montana in 1876, where they have ever since maintained their home, the father being a prominent farmer and stockgrower in the vicinity of Sunnyside, Cascade county. In politics his proclivities are strongly Democratic. To the union of our subject and his estimable wife, five children have been born. Of this number Idella is deceased, the others being Tully, Edward, Margaret and Ida May.

JOHN DOWLING.—All parts of the dominion of Canada have contributed good material to the personnel of Montana's population and thereby added force and quality to the productive powers which are developing her resources and building up her name and stature among her sisters on the plain. Mr. Dowling, of Stevensville, the enterprising, wide-awake and fertile merchant, with whom these paragraphs have to do, is one of the contributions from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he first saw the light of day November 10, 1859. His parents were James and Helen Dowling, natives of the same province. They had ten children, of whom he was the fourth.

Mr. Dowling was educated at the public schools of his native city, attending them until he was sixteen years old, after which he worked on his father's farm until 1880. In that year he went to California, where he engaged in the lumber business for two years, and at the end of that time came to Montana, locating at Butte and there giving his attention to contracting for five years. In 1887 he removd to the Bitter Root valley, bought a ranch and put out 4,000 fruit trees. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1896 bought an interest in the Amos Buck Mercantile Company, at Stevensville, with which he was intimately connected for a period of three years of activity. At the termination of this period he sold out his interest in the concern to Edwin P. Woods and began operations in a general mercantile business for himself, but after a year of successful experience with this he sold it to the Stevensville Mercantile Company, which he and the May brothers organized. The new company then bought the Missoula Mercantile Company's branch at Stevensville where they consolidated the two enterprises into one large institution, of which Mr. Dowling has been the general manager from its organization, and under his management it has thriven and prospered wonderfully.

In politics Mr. Dowling was an active Republican, always manifesting a lively interest in the success of his party, its policies and its candidates. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order and has the rank of past master in Oriental Lodge No. 28, of his home town, Stevensville. He was married at Butte, in October, 1885, to Miss Mary A. McHaffey, a native of Halifax, and they have seven children, namely, Minnie E., Helen, Lewis, Grace, John, Eva and Fred.

Mr. Dowling is easily one of the leading citizens of western Montana, and is influential in financial, mercantile and social circles, as also in political affairs. Conducting large interests skillfully and successfully and speaking candidly his convictions on all subjects of public concern, he has yet borne himself so uprightly and fairly in all relations of life as to have won and held the regard of his fellow citizens of all classes.

JAMES H. DUFFEY.—The son of two prosperous families of County Meath, Ireland, where he was born May 10, 1845, and where his ancestors had been for generations carrying on the cultivation of the soil on a large scale for that country, his paternal grandfather owning some 200 acres of land, James H. Duffey, the subject of this review, has in the new world, to which he came as a young man of nineteen, kept up the occupation of his forefathers and surpassed them all in the extent and progress of his operations. His parents were Owen and Margaret (McIntyre) Duffey, of County Meath, Ireland, where he spent his childhood and youth, attending the schools of the neighborhood and working on the farm until he was nineteen years old. At that age, in 1864, he came to the United States, and after spending five years in New York city, engaged in a variety of occupations, he came west to California, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama. Arriving in the land of his ardent hopes, he located in Marin county, but at the end of the first year removed to the northern part of the state and engaged in cattleraising on his own account. He continued this business until 1873, when, owing to bad weather, he lost all his herd. He then bought some sheep on credit and occupied himself with them until 1880 with a fair degree of success. In 1880 he drove his flock into Montana and located them on the Big Timber, where he entered into a sort of partnership with Messrs. Veasey & McDonnell, who bunched their flocks with his, making about 5,000 in all. The winter was hard on them, and they lost a large number by scab, having left to them in the spring not over 300 apiece. After this disaster he took up his residence at American Fork, where he has lived continuously since that time.

Here Mr. Duffey has a ranch of 15,000 acres, well situated for sheeprearing, American Fork and Fish creek running east and west through his property and supplying him abundantly with water for irrigation and other purposes. He has usually on this land about 9,000 sheep, Merinos, crossed with Cotswolds, being his favorite product. He is a very progressive, enterprising and skillful farmer and rancher and shows in the general condition, completeness and convenience of the improvements on his property that he is satisfied with nothing short of the very best and that he knows how to get and how to enjoy it.

Mr. Duffey was married October 29, 1883, to Miss Sidonia Wells, a native of Montana, and daughter of John Wells, of Canada, who made his home in this state for a time and then returned to Canada, where he died. They have six children living and two deceased. The living are: Charles G., at home; Maggie, at the Sisters' school in Helena; and May, Sadie, James and Martha, at home. The two deceased are Owen Emmet and Ann.

The life of Mr. Duffey has been an inspiration in the community. Every enterprise bearing on the welfare of the section has had his energetic and intelligent support, and in business relations, domestic affairs, social circles and all educational and moral interests he has been a model of propriety, a helpful aid and a wise directing force.

THOMAS J. FARLIN.—However courageous, enterprising and successful the physical forces may be in the development of a new country, it is necessary to its proper life, growth and ultimate salvation that the moral elements also commingle in its behalf. The work of the church, the school, the fireside and the lecture hall—lessons in general industry, sobriety, temperance and moral purity, are as essential as mining machinery, smelters, agricultural forces and commercial energies. Among the laymen who have contributed to the moral and religious sentiment, the educational agencies and the temperance cause in western Montana, the immediate subject of this review, Thomas J. Farlin, of near Stevensville, has been conspicuous and potential in the good he has done.

Mr. Farlin was born January 20, 1856, at St. Louis, Mo., a son of Jefferson K. Farlin, a native of New York. His mother died when he was an infant, and although his father, who was a prosperous harnessmaker, was indulgent and attentive, his life was necessarily one of privation and irregularity owing to the want of a mother's care. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, when his father removed to Crawford county, Mo., and began farming. From this time our subject worked on the farm until 1881, at which time he left home and came to Montana, locating at Stevensville, where he worked in a sawmill for two years and afterward at blacksmithing for three years, learning the latter trade. At the end of his apprenticeship he took up an Indian claim and went to ranching. Later he purchased the claim and has been living on the land ever since. It contains 120 acres and is under good cultivation, Mr. Farlin being a skillful and industrious farmer. He has recently built a new house, which is comfortable, commodious and well finished, and the herd of cattle which he has started is of superior breed and very promising. A special feature of his farming, which is highly commended on every hand and in which he finds great pleasure as well as profit, is an advanced line of truck gardening, the products of which have won prizes at many county fairs.

In politics Mr. Farlin is a steadfast Republican, but he is an independent voter, particularly in local affairs. His only connection with the fraternal orders is as a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he has been an active, consistent and serviceable worker for many years. He is also a zealous member of the Baptist church, to whose work in various channels he gives a great deal of earnest and helpful attention.

Mr. Farlin was married November 22, 1888, at Corvallis, Mont., to Miss Effie Gibbins, daughter of T. H. and M. A. Gibbins, of that town. They have two children, Clyde T., eleven years old, and Annabel, four years old.

ANDREW DUNSIRE.—Born and reared in Fifeshire, Scotland, and trained to the dry goods business, Andrew Dunsire, county assessor of Flathead county, Montana, has wandered far from his home and somewhat from his first business intentions, but has shown in the land of his adoption the sturdy qualities of manhood and thrift that distinguished his race in the land of his birth, and in every line of activity the same studious attention to business that characterized his first engagements. His life began June 24, 1865. His parents, Thomas and Catherine (Anderson) Dunsire, were also natives of Scotland, where the father has been in business as a colporteur for many years. His wife died at Buckhaven, in her native land, in 1899, in the same house that she was born in.

Mr. Dunsire attended public school at Cross Roads, near his home, and was graduated from the eighth grade at the age of thirteen. He then served a four-years apprenticeship in the dry goods trade, after which he removed to Glasgow, where he held a salaried position as a drygoods salesman from 1883 to 1888. In the year last named he came to Montana, arriving in the Flathead valley on May 23 and this section has since been his home. In the summer of 1890 he was purser on the steamer Crescent on Flathead lake, and in the summer of 1892 occupied the same position on the steamer State of Idaho on Kootenai river, running between Bonner's Ferry and Kaslo, British Columbia. From 1892 to 1897 he was employed as a clerk and salesman, first in the store of Mr. Gale, and later with James Conlon, of Kalispell. In the fall of 1897 he was elected assessor for Flathead county, and was re-elected in 1899. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in the welfare of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Elks, holding membership and office of esquire in Kalispell Lodge No. 725. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, to Dundold Castle No. 214, Royal Highlanders, in which he holds the office of illustrious protector. For the past four years he has been secretary of the Kalispell volunteer fire department. He was married at Missoula May 27, 1892, to Miss Isabella A. Ritchie, who was born in Elgin, Scotland, September 21, 1863.

In his various business enterprises Mr. Dunsire has been successful, and in his office has discharged his duties in a way that has won him universal commendation from the citizens of the county. He is looked upon as one of the progressive and wide awake men of his section.

LEONARD FERTIG.—Whether the causes of success in life emanate from essential elements in the individual or are quickened by extraneous influences and circumstantial development, it is difficult to determine with exactitude, but there can be naught but praise for the man who attains success by worthy means, commanding confidence and esteem by reason of his integrity of character and honest endeavors. Such an one is the subject of this review, who merits place in this compilation as a successful farmer and stockgrower and honored citizen of Meagher county.

Mr. Fertig comes of stanch German lineage, and is himself a native of the state of California, having been born in Plumas county, on the 6th of May, 1856, the son of Valentine and Margaret Fertig, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Cleveland, Ohio. The father was one of the argonauts of 1849 in California, settling first in San Francisco and later being identified with various pursuits in divers sections of the state, in which he passed the remainder of his life, being an honored pioneer of the Golden state, where his industry and integrity brought not only a financial reward but the high esteem of its foremost citizens. After his death his widow became the wife of Gotfried Sarter, and she is still living, maintaining her home in Meagher county. Our subject was reared and educated in his native state and is a true son of the west. He remained in California until 1877, when he came to Montana, passing the first year at Fort Logan, Meagher county, and there devoting his attention to dairying. He next went to Thompson gulch, where he was identified with the sawmilling business until 1880, when he located upon his present ranch in the Smith river valley, five miles west of the thriving village of White Sulphur Springs, where he purchased a tract of 640 acres, and here he has since been engaged in raising cattle and hay, having made good improvements on his ranch and having an attractive home. He has been discriminating and industrious and his success is sure to be cumulative in character, for his efforts are indefatigable and properly directed. He has now an estate of 640 acres and gives special attention to the breeding of high grade cattle of the Hereford and shorthorn types. His political support is given to the Republican party, with whose principles and policies he is in hearty accord and to the cause he gives willing and active support.

In the year 1883 Mr. Fertig was united in marriage to Miss Theckla Koch, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, whose father emigrated from Germany with his family to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. The devoted wife of our subject was summoned into eternal rest on the 21st of May, 1899, and her loss was felt as a personal bereavement by a large circle of friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her true womanly character and unvarying kindliness. She left two daughters, Margaretha Aurelia and Helen Leonora.

REV. GEORGE McVEY FISHER, son of Rev. Jacob P. and Jane (Brownlee) Fisher, was born at Cherry Fork, Adams county, Ohio, October 31, 1849. His father was for many years a clergyman of the Associated Reformed church at Cherry Fork, and died when his son George was not quite three years old. He was a man of great vitality, with a sound mind in a strong body, and possessed of positive convictions which he, as a faithful preacher, never shrank from expressing. He was a good scholar and, one of his college professors says, excelled in the languages, especially Latin. He first met his future wife, Miss Brownlee, while teaching in Washington, Pa., where his father, George Fisher, was the village gunsmith. He had two children, sons, Samuel Brownlee Fisher, who has become noted as a civil engineer and, as one of his labors, built the railroad to Mt. Shasta, and George M. Fisher. The latter, the second and youngest son of his parents, after his father's death, became an inmate of his maternal grandmother's home, and, while developing an iron constitution by the activities of farm life, received a good preparatory education for college and then became a student at that time-honored educational institution, Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., where he was graduated in the class of 1875. For four years thereafter he was the manager of his grandmother's farm, then, following the leadings of what to him was imperative religious duty, he, as a preparation for active ministerial life, entered Union Theological Seminary, in New York city, being graduated therefrom in 1882. Having connected himself with the Presbyterian church, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Washington, and in the fall of 1882 came to Missoula, Mont., as a home missionary.

It is needless to say that nothing but true devotion of self and self-interests to the cause of Christ could have been the motive leading to a field so uncongenial to personal enjoyment and replete with incessant labor and deprivations. In this field so forbidding to the lover of ease, Mr. Fisher labored for five years with all the persistent earnestness of a devoted and healthy organism. Out of a reported membership of seventeen, on his arrival he could find only seven, and yet with this discouraging prospect he did not lose heart. He preached regularly, at first in a hall, labored in season and out of season among the people, attracted attention, made friends and induced many to attend religious services who had been strangers to them for years. He purchased the site of the first Presbyterian church of Missoula for $1,500 and built a temporary church edifice for $500 more. When he closed his connection with the Missoula society he left it with forty-five members. During this time he did pioneer missionary work in the Bitter Root valley. At four points which he there selected as religious centers permanent Presbyterian church organizations now exist, thus demonstrating his practical fitness for making wise locations. He was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian church by the presbytery of Montana in February, 1883. He was elected clerk of the Presbyterian synod of Montana for six years, two successive terms, from 1883 to 1889, and was its moderator in 1898. After closing his gratifying labors at Missoula, he was engaged in missionary work at various points in Missoula county. He married at Missoula, on January 14, 1886, Miss Mary Swaney, daughter of Hugh and Chriscilla (Fullerton) Swaney, born in Allegheny City, Pa.

The first view Rev. Mr. Fisher had of the Flathead valley was on an outing taken with his wife in September, 1886, which occupied one month. They extended their trip to Ashley, where Mr. Fisher preached on two Sabbaths; his first discourse was the first Protestant sermon heard in the valley, and it was the first public religious service of the kind ever held in the valley. During this vacation he also preached at Selish and Sheldon. Attracted by the rare beauty and the agricultural possibilities of the valley, Mr. Fisher considered that he could find no better place to locate a home for himself and family, and moved thither in 1887, purchasing the improvements on 160 acres now the site of the western portion of the city of Kalispell. Pre-empting this land, he took up forty acres more as a timber claim. When the Kalispell Townsite Company decided on the location of the future city in February, 1891, they purchased the land of Mr. Fisher, he receiving $7,000 for his pre-emption and another forty acres for his timber culture, which he afterward plotted and sold as Fisher's addition to Kalispell. A few months later he purchased the entire city block on which he erected his commodious and pleasant residence in 1891. He now has two fine ranches of 120 acres each, in productive cultivation, besides valuable unimproved lands. His home is blessed with five children: Crystal, born January 10, 1887; Miriam K., born October 16, 1888; Ruth, born September 9, 1892; Mary, born April 12, 1896, and George McVey Fisher, Jr., born September 12, 1899.

Mr. Fisher has ever been a loyal supporter of the Republican party. It was not merely personal gratification that caused his settling in this section. He was still imbued with the missionary spirit and at that day there was sad need of it in this locality. He could have gone to either of eleven more promising missions, but cast in his lot here because it needed the truth the most of all of them. In his early residence here he organized the Presbyterian society of Ashley, which, on the creation of Kalispell, was removed thither and became the First Presbyterian church of Kalispell. He was its first pastor, and continued pastoral relations with it until his resignation on May 1, 1900. During all the years of his residence here he has continued missionary work at various points in the Flathead valley, preaching at Libby, Pleasant Grove and Sedan in school houses on week days. He now visits Libby occasionally in his ministerial capacity. Here he has organized a church and is the only clergyman who preaches there.

Mr. Fisher possesses ability as a speaker and writer, and has a rich vein of humor underlying the serious strata of his mental action. The years of his labor have not diminished his vigor, and he is today as well qualified to grapple with the hard experiences of missionary life as at any time in the past. Yes, better prepared, for he has gathered wisdom from the years he has been laboring, and his discourses have a greater power and his pastoral visits are the more valued from the knowledge the years have brought to him of sympathy and suffering. To show this and also add value to this sketch, we copy from an autobiographic letter, which was lately published: "During my first two years in Montana I had a monthly trip of 120 miles, preaching at four different points, each one of which has since developed into a Presbyterian church. Then for one year I was a home missionary at large for a section of country larger than the whole state of Ohio. After this, in 1887, I removed to the Flathead valley. I had the honor of preaching the first sermon ever preached in the Flathead valley. Then we had a population of between 700 and 800, no railroad, no Sabbath school, no Sabbath, nor any desire for such things outside of a very few. We had but one mail day each week, which was in very truth a red-letter day for us. The general assembly of 1883 authorized me to organize the presbytery of Great Falls, which I did, according to instructions, in October of the same year. The 160 acres of land on which I was compelled to locate, when moving into the Flathead valley, I sold to the Townsite Company of Kalispell, so that I might now say that I am the father of one town, one Presbytery and five children, and the greatest of these are the children. I have been nineteen years in Montana. I have been on the Pacific slope and have had something to do with shaping the future of seven Presbyterian churches, in the counties of Missoula, Ravalli and Flathead, all included in Missoula county when I came. During my stay in Montana I have been a home missionary for sixteen years. For two years I paid my own expenses, preached my own sermons, organized churches and handed them over to the presbytery. I have given to these and to this work in services unpaid for and actual money almost $7,000—more than both the Board of Home Missions and the churches combined—for the work as it now stands in Flathead valley."

It has been well said that the consciousness of a life well lived, the consciousness of loyalty to God, the consciousness of high accomplishment, make a noble and a worthy reward. To whom can this apply more worthily than the faithful missionary, who, looking back after long years of incessant activity in the Master's vineyard, can see all along the line of his activity the assured fruit of his zeal, his labors and his endeavors. Unlike many of these devoted missionaries, however, Mr. Fisher is spared to cast many a pleasing retrospective glance over the scenes of his Christian diligence and be yet blessed with mental and physical vigor. In all of his religious work since his marriage he has been warmly supported by his worthy wife. Truly his lines have fallen in pleasant places. "May his shadow never be less."

RICHARD S. FOWLER.—Among those progressive men who lent impetus to the vital industries of the state of Montana was the subject of this memoir, who was a citizen of the state for a full quarter of a century before his life's labors were closed in death. He was a man of inflexible integrity, one of those who naturally assumed leadership in connection with local affairs, and in his death Ravalli county lost a valued and honored citizen.

Mr. Fowler was a native of the state of Tennessee, having been born at Fountain Head, Sumner county, on the 23d of January, 1834. The parents were likewise natives of Tennessee and representatives of prominent pioneer families of that section of the Union. The subject of this sketch was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm and his educational privileges were such as were afforded by the public schools of the place and period. He continued to assist in the work of the paternal farmstead until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he went to Illinois, where he remained a short time and thence removed to Missouri, where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1864. He then started for the west, becoming one of the pioneers of the Pacific coast. He located in the beautiful Willamette valley, in Oregon, and there was engaged in diversified farming for a full decade, at the expiration of which, in 1874, he came to Montana, and was located in Virginia City about one year. Then he came to the Bitter Root valley, where he became the owner of a very valuable ranch of 240 acres, lying contiguous to the attractive town of Victor, and here he was successfully engaged in farming and cattleraising until his death, which occurred on the 26th of August, 1901. By discrimination and good management Mr. Fowler accumulated a fine property, his ranch being one of the most valuable in this beautiful valley, while he also owned a good residence property in the town of Victor. He was a man who commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, was ever true to his ideals and lived a life which reached a consistent fruition when he was summoned into eternal rest. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. His aid and influence were not withheld from worthy undertakings and projects for the furtherance of progress and public prosperity, and thus he could not be other than one of the representative men of his community and state. His success was of no indefinite quality and its gaining was through such worthy means that his prosperity was gratifying to all who had appreciation of his sterling character and his straightforward methods in connection with business affairs.

In 1854, at his old home in Tennessee, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage and became the father of eleven children, of whom only four are living, Laura, now the wife of William M. Franks, of Stevensville; Madison M., George W., and Amanda E., the wife of Joseph Miner, of Victor. The devoted wife and mother died on the 23d of March, 1872, and on the 17th of July, 1873, Mr. Fowler married Mary J. Curtis, of Oregon, and their children were as follows: Edwin J., William T., Mary E., the wife of James Babbitt, and Idress A. Mrs. Fowler was summoned into eternal rest on the 13th of August, 1894, and on the 10th of September, 1899, Mr. Fowler wedded Mrs. Mary L. Poindexter, who was born in the state of Tennessee, the daughter of F. G. and M. E. Martin. Mrs. Fowler survives her husband and maintains her home in Victor, the attractive residence being a center of refined hospitality, and one which is a favorite resort for her large circle of friends in the community.

JAMES A. FORD, a typical western pioneer, unassuming, industrious, successful and generous, was for many years engaged in freighting through Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming and the Canadian Northwest territory, in the early history of the country, and had many thrilling experiences and adventures. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 17, 1844. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Krofft) Ford, were natives of Maryland who removed to Ohio when they were young and passed the rest of their lives farming in Muskingum and Perry counties. During his residence of over forty years in the state the elder Ford was never on a railroad train, having an unconquerable repugnance to that method of traveling. He died at his Muskingum county home in November, 1900, at the age of 102 years, his wife following him on September 29, 1901.

James Ford was educated at the district schools of his native county. In March, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served to the end of the Civil war. He was first in West Virginia under Gen. Thomas, then with Grant at Vicksburg, and finally with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. On this march he was in Gen. Frank P. Blair's division and was forager for the General's mess. On leaving the army he went to Leavenworth, Kân., and drove a mule team from there to Salt Lake, Utah, and Virginia City, Mont., reaching the latter place in September, 1865. In the following spring he removed to Eagle Rock, and for two years drove a stage from there to Sand Hole, first for the celebrated Ben Holliday, and later for the Wells-Fargo Company. In 1868 he removed to Palisade, Nev., and for twenty-two months was employed by W. H. Pritchard to drive a nine-span mule team in freighting between Eureka and White Pine. In 1870 he went to Corinne, Utah, where he drove a freighting team for Andrew Clark until 1872. He then began operations in the freighting business for himself, starting with a six-mule team and steadily increasing his outfit. When he sold out in the spring of 1885, to the Northwestern Transportation Company of the Black Hills, he turned over five fourteen-mule teams, constituting one of the finest freighting outfits in the country at that time. In the meantime he had bought cattle in the Judith basin and in 1884 purchased the Edgar ranch, consisting of 320 acres located about a half mile from the town of Utica. He was engaged in ranching and the stock business until the spring of 1891, when he sold out to Belden Peters and removed to Flathead valley, taking up his residence at Kalispell. Since then he has been largely engaged in buying and selling stock. In 1898 he built the Ford business block at the corner of Main and First streets, Kalispell. It is a two-story building, 50x140 feet in size, and one of the most substantial brick blocks in the city. He also erected another business block and four fine dwelling houses. He is largely interested in mines in Flathead county, and in the Kintla Lake oil fields. In politics Mr. Ford is an ardent Democrat and has given his party good service from time to time, both in official positions and as a diligent worker in the rank and file. He was a member of the first city council of Kalispell.

JAMES TRAVIS.—In the beautiful Chestnut valley of Cascade county is located the extensive and finely improved stock ranch of James Travis, who is one of the pioneers of Montana, and successfully identified with her industrial development in mining, stockraising and other enterprises. He was born in the parish of Bishop-Sutton, Somersetshire, England, on September 10, 1854, the son of James and Elizabeth Travis, who emigrated from England in 1869, locating in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Montana in 1871.

James Travis studied in the public schools of his native parish and attended night schools in Montana after the removal of the family to this state. His individual labors had inception when he was a child of six years, when he secured employment in wiping engines, receiving one shilling per day for his diligent labor. He was thus employed until 1861, when he engaged in the task of cleaning boiler pits in Abberbag, Wales. Later, after serving three years as an apprentice in a machine shop, he was given a position as stationary engineer, which he held until 1869, when he came to the United States, and in 1871 secured a position as engineer in Helena, and subsequently engaged in mining on Ten-mile creek. In 1874 he went to work for C. B. Vaughn in the quartz mines, and in 1875 joined the stampede of miners to the Black Hills. In the fall he joined four others in a prospecting tour, but met with poor success. From Deadwood he came to Virginia City, and was employed in the Comstock mine. During the winters of 1876 and 1877 he was successfully engaged in quartz mining near Bodie, Mono county, Cal. In 1878 he and his partner "made a stake" of $12,000 with which they went to San Francisco and lost in speculations in mining stocks. Their finances being reduced to the lowest ebb, they made the return trip to Bodie (450 miles) on foot, carrying their blankets, which represented their wordly wealth. Mr. Travis was thereafter engaged in mining in California with varying success, and finally he and his partners went to the American Fork district in Utah, and worked for wages until they had accumulated $500, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Travis returned to Helena on his pack horse. On August 13, 1879, he purchased

James Travis

Triagain diggings and from them realized $350. In January, 1880, he became superintendent of C. B. Vaughn's mines, and during 1881 and 1882 worked his own diggings with good success, selling a half-interest in the fall to A. G. Gebhardt for $1,900. The next spring he gave his remaining interest to his father, who afterward presented it to his son Thomas.

James Travis then joined the stampede to the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho, prospecting through the mountains and finally securing an interest in a claim where is now the town of Murray. In 1885 C. B. Vaughn offered him an interest in his mines, and he organized a company to operate them, the other interested principals being John Steinmetz and George P. Reeves, the arrangement being that those gentlemen were to supply food and pay expenses while Mr. Travis was to take charge of the mines and have a half-interest in the property after it was free from indebtedness. The company was incorporated as the Peerless Jennie Mining Company, and with a capital stock of 200,000 shares, of which each of the interested principals held 25,000 shares and the mortgagee the balance. The company was successful, and Mr. Travis sold his interest for $5,000, the company assuming all liabilities. In 1886 Mr. Travis located in Chestnut valley, eight miles north of Cascade, where he took up four claims—pre-emption, homestead, desert and timber—of 160 acres each, and since then he has purchased 1,440 acres. Upon this extensive and well improved ranch he is largely and successfully engaged in raising horses and cattle. Politically he is an active worker in the Republican party; fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Travis has shown marked inventive talent, and among the useful inventions which he has patented within the past few years are a bagholder, a windmill regulator, a grain drill, a combination sodcutter and seedharrow and a hydraulic wheel. He is one of the successful men of Chestnut valley.

In 1886 Mr. Travis was united in marriage with Mrs. Jennie Travis, widow of Philemon Travis She was born in England, where her parents died when she was a child. By her first marriage she was the mother of four children, John J., Nellie M., Mary I. and Philemon C., the latter two deceased. By her marriage to Mr. Travis there were two children: Ida and Ada. A devoted member of the Methodist church, Mrs. Travis was at last called from earth on December 4, 1890. Mr. Travis consummated a second marriage on September 23, 1891, being then married to Miss Jennie Perine, who was born in Iowa. They are the parents of one child, Elizabeth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Travis are members of the Methodist church, in whose work they maintain a lively interest.

THE HENSLEY BROTHERS, originally four in number, but now reduced to three by the death of the oldest, F. L. Hensley, on the 1st day of January, 1893, at an early age and in the midst of a useful and creditable career, are the product of two old Southern families. Their paternal ancestors were "bred in old Kentucky," and those of their mother in Virginia. Their father, William Hensley, who was a Kentuckian by birth, removed as a young man to Missouri, locating in Adair county, where he was married to Miss Rebecca Lay, a native of Virginia, and settled down for life, engaged in farming and raising stock. All his sons were born, reared and educated in Adair county, Mo., and remained on the homestead until 1874. The father took part in the Civil war, and got through the service without a mishap, although at times in the utmost danger and doing his duty fearlessly and well. Soon after the close of the war, in 1865, he was called to his door one evening by a gang of men supposed to belong to the state militia and was told that the captain of his company in the war was ill. His wife accompanied him to the door, but almost immediately returned to the house, and as she went in the men fired on him, killing him instantly.

In 1874 the oldest son, F. L. Hensley, left home for Colorado, where he spent some months prospecting without success, and in 1875 joined his brother Isaac, who had in the meantime come to Montana. They engaged in different occupations for two years, and in 1877 took up a ranch on the Yellowstone, afterwards known as the Rapids, about five miles below Columbus. In 1878 the other two brothers, J. A. and J. E., joined them and they all remained in that locality until 1885, F. L. and J. E. being engaged in prospecting in the vicinity of Cook City. In 1885 F. L. located some property in the Castle mountains and spent the winter there. In 1886 his three brothers joined him and they located the Cumberland, the Yellowstone and several other mining properties, some of which they still own and operate. They were the original locaters and discoverers in that region, the pathfinders and trail blazers, we might say, to its rich deposits, of which they have enjoyed and are yet enjoying a goodly share. In the spring of 1887 they bonded the Cumberland for $50,000, and when the time expired for which the bond was to run, as they had paid only one-half of the amount due, they deeded to the bondsmen a one-half interest in the mine. They then put up a smelter and continued to work the mine until he fall of 1888, the town of Castle having been laid out in 1887. They sold their interest in the Cumberland in the fall of 1888, and the next spring, having retained the smelter, they started the work of development at the Yellowstone, putting the smelter at work also. They worked this and other properties until 1892, when, owing to the depression in silver values, they closed down, their properties being lead and silver formations. In January of the next year the oldest brother, F. L., died, as has been noted, his death occurring at Kirksville, Mo., where he had a fine residence occupied by his family, and to which he made occasional visits. After his death his brothers sold their entire interest in the Yellowstone mine and the smelter, and since that time have been engaged in developing other properties belonging to them, having, in 1886, sold their ranch and cattle on the Yellowstone, closing ranching operations.

In 1900 J. A. and J. E. started an extensive livery and feed stable in the new town of Harlowton, which they are still successfully conducting, and in 1901 the three gave a bond and lease on a group of mining claims for the sum of $50,000.

In November, 1890, J. A. Hensley was united in marriage with Miss Alice Tooley, a native of Wyoming, and daughter of P. H. Tooley, now a resident of Two Dot, Meagher county, Mont. They have two children: Howard and Lillian. In fraternal relations this brother is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. Isaac is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and J. E. belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The deceased brother, F. L., was also a Mason.

The Hensley brothers, with the public spirit and enterprise which have characterized them in business, have also taken a deep and intelligent interest in matters affecting the local government and welfare of the community, although J. E. seems to have been the only one of them who has ever consented to hold a public office. He served as county surveyor of his home county for a number of years and had a potential voice in all matters of public improvement. These gentlemen are among the most esteemed and have been among the most serviceable promoters of Montana's development, having raised the standard of citizenship wherever they have lived.

HENRY F. HUGHES.—The gentleman whose name introduces this article is one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of Teton county and is closely identified with the best interests of the community in which he resides and wherein he is influential and prominent. He was born at Salem, Mo., near St. Louis, on February 17, 1858. The record of his immediate ancestors will be found in the biographical sketch of his brother, James A. Hughes, in another portion of this work.

In the town of Salem our subject obtained a medium business education at the graded and high schools of the place. The following six years he remained at home, finding employment on his father's farm and also in various other occupations. In March, 1882, Mr. Hughes, fully realizing the possibilities and conditions of the northwest, came to Montana, visiting Butte, Deer Lodge and Drummond. In the vicinity of the latter place he worked for three years on a ranch, and then rented a ranch on Deer Lodge creek and engaged in the sheep business on his own account, continuing there five years and being in the main quite successful. In 1889 Mr. Hughes went to the Marias river country, Teton county, and here he made a most favorable location in Schultz's coulee, thirteen miles south of Shelby, where he remained engaged in sheep growing until 1897. At that period he disposed of his stock interests and went to Missouri for a year's visit in his old home, Salem. On his return to Montana he purchased the S T ranch, on the Marias river, comprising 740 acres, together with the advantages of the adjoining free ranges, and since that time he has given his attention principally to the raising of cattle and horses, making it a strong point to produce improved grades.

Mr. Hughes has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was united at Deer Lodge in December, 1889, was Miss Lillian Perryman, a native of southwestern Missouri, born in 1872. She was called from earth at Schultz's coulee in August, 1896. She left one child, Carrie L., aged eight years. In September, 1898, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Callie Stephens, a native of Salem, Mo., where the ceremony occurred. She was born in 1862, and passed away at Pondera, Teton county, September 15, 1899. Mr. Hughes takes an active interest in political affairs, regarding the issues from a Republican viewpoint. He served efficiently as justice of the peace for Marias precinct, Teton county, from 1894 until 1896. Fraternally he is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM F. HUBBART.—An ex-sheriff and a representative rancher of the Flathead valley, William F. Hubbart deserves a notice in any work treating of the men of this section of the state. The first American habitat of the Hubbart family was in Maryland, where Richard Hubbart, grandfather of our subject, was born. He left Maryland when a young man, married Nancy Downs and carved out a fine farm from the pioneer wilderness of the forest-covered county of Madison, Ohio. In 1837 they sought another pioneer home on the prairies 100 miles south of Chicago, where they passed the rest of their lives. John C. Hubbart, one of the family of nine children, was born on January 4, 1831, on the Ohio homestead. He lived with his parents until he came of age and later married Delilah Herron. He carried on farming in Piatt county, Ill., until his settlement in Missouri, in 1865, to become a stockraiser as well as a general farmer. This vocation he pursued for thirteen years and was prosperous. The desire to more extensively engage in stockraising brought him to Bozeman, Mont., in 1879. There he raised horses and farmed until he moved to Horse Plains, where his son William F. was residing, and there made his home until 1890, when he came to Flathead valley, where he now is a valued resident.

William F. Hubbart was born in Monticello, Piatt county, Ill., October 30, 1858. Until he was twenty years old he had the general experience of country lads, working on the farm and receiving common school advantages of education. In 1879 he came to Bozeman and for five years followed freighting and lumbering. Possessed of an energetic temperament, he thought he would try another field and went to Texas, remaining there for three years engaged in stockraising and ranching. Then he returned to Montana and located at Horse Plains as a farmer and stockraiser. Three years he followed these vocations and on December 24, 1890, he established a livery stable in the then flourishing town of Demersville. Two years later he, with other progressive men of Demersville, removed to Kalispell, where he did a satisfactory livery business until 1897, when he sold his business. He had been somewhat active in politics, and in 1896 was nominated and elected sheriff of Flathead county on the Republican ticket. He was chosen to the same office for a second term in 1898 and his courtesy and geniality in office, as well as his faithful discharge of his duties, were marked features of his administration. From 1897 he has resided on his home farm of 160 acres, and since his retirement from official position has been engaged in lumbering. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, having been a Knight of Pythias for eleven years, filling the chairs in his lodge, and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Highlanders. Mr. Hubbart was married on the 22d of November, 1887, to Miss Keta M. Shapley.

CHARLES H. FOOT.—There is a virility and force in some individuals and families that will not let them rest in the calm placidity of humdrum civilization, but forces them out into new and undeveloped regions to create homes in the wilderness and out of unsettled conditions to prepare the way for others to follow in serenity and peace, in short to become pioneers. What romance, labor, danger and deprivation are represented in that word; perils from savage foes and wild beasts, perils from the untamed forces and conditions of nature. Life is always a battle and none but the strong indeed can win in the contest. The Foot family has been pre-eminently a family of pioneers, and in this work, intended to preserve for future generations something of the people of Montana of today, it is well to state somewhat of the ancestry of those of whom we write, that the conditions surrounding their birth, their childhood and youth, may be properly understood in the consideration of their lives.

For several generations the Foot family, of which Charles H. Foot, Esq., the pioneer attorney of Kalispell, is a member, have been aggressive pioneers. His uncle, Solomon R. Foot, was one of Minnesota's earliest settlers, locating on the shores of that beautiful sheet of water that is known as Foot lake. Charles H. Foot, son of Silas and Julia A. (Barton) Foot, was born on May 11, 1859, in what is now Kandiyohi county, Minn., where his parents had joined his uncle Solomon to become his pioneer companions on the Indian-haunted prairies, seventy-five miles in the van of civilization. They had been pioneers before this. Silas Foot was born in Ohio, his wife in New York. Four years after their marriage, in 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, they made their home in the territory of Wisconsin, near Madison, and five years later, in 1858, they took up their line of march for the far west of Minnesota as before stated, passing through St. Paul and on to western Montana, where they located near Solomon Foot, who had preceded them by only six months. The lands were still unsurveyed and they became "squatters," Mr. Foot giving his attention to trapping and hunting. The life was apparently an ideal one. The catch of game and fur was highly remunerative and the untrammeled conditions of life in that beautiful land of lakes was highly enjoyable. Such was their situation when the horrors of Indian warfare, as shown in the Sioux massacre, fell upon them in 1862. Their home was then on the shores of Green lake and from this they fled for safety to St. Cloud. Solomon Foot and family had a desperate struggle with the Indians who attacked his home. He was twice wounded and left to die, but was rescued and brought to civilization by the bravery of a Swede woman. The company with which Silas Foot's family was seeking safety was attacked and two of the party killed. The remainder reached St. Cloud in safety, but in May, 1863, Silas Foot was murdered by the Indians between St. Cloud and Breckenridge, while driving cattle to the United States soldiers at Fort Abercrombie. Mrs. Foot was thus left in destitute circumstances, but bravely and uncomplainingly took up the task before her of providing for the wants of herself and six children, the youngest being only one year old when his father was killed. Engaged in constant labor she remained in St. Cloud until March, 1869, when the pioneer spirit forced her to take her family back to the vicinity of the home from which the Indians had driven them. Here she entered a homestead on a sixty-acre tract of land. This she, with the aid of her children, transformed from a wilderness tract into a comfortable home, and life assumed an easier aspect. As soon as the children were old enough they went to work for others and added their little earnings to the family fund. The oldest, a daughter, was engaged in teaching and by their combined effort the place was paid for. The educational advantages of this new country were of the rudest character and, in 1876, she again removed to St. Cloud to give her children the opportunity of better education. She lived in St. Cloud until 1882, when she married her husband's brother, Solomon R. Foot. After two years' residence at Melrose, Minn., these pioneer spirits again went west, locating then in the Mouse River valley, N. D., and fully two hundred miles from a railroad, and here was ended her earthly life in the spring of 1886. She was a woman of wonderful physique and mentality, and all her life she was a worker and producer, never a spender, and by her motherly solicitude and care brought up her children with success to useful manhood and womanhood. They were all by her first marriage and were Caroline E. (Mrs. W. W. Watson), now residing at LaSalle, Flathead county; May E. (Mrs. George W. Laflin), now residing at Des Moines, Iowa; Clara A. (Mrs. John A. Masters), living near the old home in Minnesota; Eugene S., of Benton county, Minn.; Charles H. and Ida M. (the latter the wife of Peter Anderson, of Belgrade, Minn.) All of these children, notwithstanding their deprivation of early instruction, obtained good educations and all were teachers.

Charles H. Foot, up to the age of sixteen, had no school advantages to speak of, as from the age of twelve he was at work for the farmers near his home and handing his little earnings to his mother for her aid. The moving to St. Cloud was an epoch in his life. At the excellent schools there a new world was revealed to him, as the months of school life passed all too quickly. The next season he passed working in a sawmill and at harvesting at his old home. The next winter was passed with his studies in the St. Cloud school, and in the summer he was engaged in farm work near the old homestead, until the host of incoming grasshoppers consumed the crops and drove him to other labor. He hired to help drive a drove of cows from Minnesota to Lake Winnepeg. This trip used up most of the summer and was fraught with discomfort, excessive labor and even danger. Returning on foot from Lake Winnepeg to Winnepeg City, he continued his northern journey overland fully one hundred and ten miles to the Lake of the Woods, where he went to work as a laborer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, just then in process of construction. He was soon made a driller and continued at this work until winter, when he returned again to St. Cloud and entered the State Normal School as a student. From that time until his graduation, in 1882, he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, teaching, and working at haying and harvesting in his vacation periods, acting as janitor and doing all kinds of honorable work during the school terms to eke out his scanty income. Knowledge acquired under such circumstances is not lightly valued and the young man made rapid progress. In the summer of 1882 he took what he calls his first vacation or recreation, but it was not a profitless expenditure of time. With a few companions he went to central Dakota and took up tree claims. The next and also the succeeding year he taught the school at Gull River, Minn., with success. His summers he passed in looking after the tree claims of himself and friends in Dakota. His third year of teaching was at Paynesville, Minn., and his fourth at Villard, in the same state. In the summer of 1886 he entered the law office of Taylor and Stewart, at St. Cloud, as a student of law and continued study there and acted as law clerk until the next February, when a tempting offer to take charge of the high school at Breckenridge for the balance of the year was accepted. He later continued his law studies and was admitted to practice in St. Cloud in July, 1888. He then remained with Oscar Taylor, successor of the former firm, as clerk and special partner until he removed to Kalispell in April, 1891, to become the pioneer lawyer of the infant city.

He arrived there on the first day of the sales of the Townsite Company, and purchased a lot to anchor him to this location. On that lot he built a 10x12 "shack" as house and office until he could secure a better location, and returned to Minnesota for his wife, who returned with him in July, 1891. From that time he has been in constant and increasing practice, an honored member of his profession and a valued member of society. He has been a Republican in politics, not a seeker of official place, but a valued counselor.

Mr. Foot married on April 28, 1890, Miss Theresa Polley, daughter of John C. Polley, of Aiken, Minn. She was born in Anthem, Minn. Through her maternal ancestors she descends from old colonial Virginia stock. She is a woman of energy, ability and education, and it was while she was the official stenographer of the law office at St. Cloud that Mr. Foot made her acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Foot have six children: Dorothy, born November 12, 1891; Eugene, born February 19, 1894; Jessie, born June 8, 1896; Katherine, born January 22, 1899; Isabel, born July 27, 1900, and Mary, born December 22, 1901.

Mr. Foot is a Unitarian in religious belief, and belongs to two fraternal societies, having been a Maccabee since 1896 and a Yeoman since 1900. We have somewhat minutely followed the life course of Mr. Foot, as it shows strongly how steady perseverance, good morals and application to attain a fixed ideal in life will win success even under the most unpromising circumstances and discouraging environments. The story of his life should be a stimulant and an inspiration to all aspiring young men who read these pages.

WILLIAM N. GAINES.—The story of two enterprising and successful young men who did not come to Montana in the early "boom" times is certainly instructive and profitable as illustrating, for other men, the possibilities of this young yet progressive state. And the whole secret of their success lies simply in a certain combination of the qualities of energy, industry and force of character which should be the endowments of any wide-awake, progressive American citizen of today. William N. Gaines, one of the subjects of the following mention, was born in Dent county, in the southern part of Missouri, July 24, 1872. His father, R. T. Gaines, was a native of Kentucky. While still a small boy he accompanied his parents to Missouri, and since his school days in Dent county he has continued to follow the business of a blacksmith, and at times also engaging profitably in general farming. His wife, the mother of our subject, V. A. (Nelson) Gaines, was born in Missouri and is still living.

Until he attained his majority William N. Gaines remained at home and materially assisted his parents, his early education having been gained in the public schools of Dent county. When he was twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself, which he continued for three years, by this experience thoroughly perfecting himself for the work of the future which lay along these lines. He was industrious, frugal and ambitious. The west seemed to him to still offer worthy attractions to the aspiring young man, and to this section he came, in 1897, settling in Montana. During the following three years he worked on ranches in the vicinity of Pondera, Teton county, and the Marias river. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Gaines removed to Sweet Grass hills, twenty miles north of Shelby, Teton county, where he secured homestead and desert claims to the amount of 320 acres, besides having the advantage of the thousands of acres of free range. Here, in partnership with Mr. Albert Harold, he is successfully engaged in the growing of cattle and sheep, carrying on an average a band of 3,000 sheep and twenty-five horses.

The domestic life of Mr. Gaines dates from February 27, 1895, when he was united in marriage to Miss Lila Leonard, a native of Dent county, Mo., born in 1879, and the daughter of Wesley Leonard, one of the most prominent farmers of that vicinity. To them have been born two children, Martha Adeline, aged three years, and William Flura, six months old. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Gaines are with the Republican party.

Albert Harold, the partner of Mr. Gaines in the ranching business, was born in the southern part of Michigan, December 25, 1870. His father, Albert Harold, was born in the same place and died there in 1899. The mother of our subject, Della Harold, is now residing with her son at the Sweet Grass ranch. Mr. Harold came to Montana in 1890, and resided at Pondera, Teton county, until he made his permanent location at Sweet Grass hills, in 1900, and formed the business association with Mr. Gaines.

NATHAN GODFREY.—The subject of this sketch, a prominent member of the legislature of 1900, is a typical son of the grand old sea-girt state of Maine which has sent, far and wide, many sons, trusty and leal, to lay the foundations of other commonwealths which should be as historically true to the spirit of liberty as she has ever been. On August 19, 1859, far in the east, at the very portals of our country, he came to his parents, Otis S. and Susan E. (Lawrence) Godfrey, of Cherryfield, Washington county, who were natives of that place and of good Colonial stock claiming English descent. His father, for many years a lumber manufacturer there, moved to Milton, Mass., and there engaged in the lumber and coal business until he died in 1883, having been prominent as a selectman and a merchant. The son was but eleven years of age when they removed to Milton, so he practically laid the foundation for his present success in the fine public and high schools of that place. In the spring of 1877 he came to the Smith River valley, Mont., to gain a practical knowledge of the sheep industry. He continued this work for two years, when he returned to his old home and was soon exhibiting the public spirit of his father by serving on the board of health and in being assistant chief of the fire department for ten years. In 1890 he came again to Montana, buying 160 acres on Haymaker creek, Meagher county, six miles from Two Dot. He has continuously added to his possessions until he now owns 25,000 acres and is extensively engaged in the sheep business, having a band averaging 18,000 head.

Here, as in the east, devotion to business did not quench his inborn public spirit, and so politically he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, zealously guarding its interests at all times, but particularly as a member of the legislature of 1900, representing Meagher county, did he serve loyally and efficiently on the railroad and transportation committee, on that of highways, as one of two members on fish and game, for framing a special law, and also, by appointment of the speaker, as a member of the steering committee. His fraternal relations are with the Masons of Boston, Mass., and with the Elks of Helena, in both of which he takes a lively interest and is a valued member.

Mr. Godfrey was married in Milton, on December 25, 1880, to Georgiana N. Twombly, daughter of Josiah and Susan A. (Furness) Twombly, natives of New Hampshire, and has two children, Otis I. and Florence L. Though naturally Mr. Godfrey cannot be classed among the pioneers of Montana, he can easily be ranked among her representative men of today, and must, for his large business interests alone, setting aside his valuable legislative ability, be considered one of the strong pillars of the state, having, as he does, the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides and of the various political factors throughout the state.

JOHN S. GALBRAITH.—The subject of the following article, unlike many of the progressive and enterprising men whose biographical sketches are embalmed in this work for the benefit of posterity and the preservation of family records, came from the west, instead of the east. He was born at Oswego, Ore., January 1, 1854. Ushered into the world on New Year's day, he has since successfully kept pace with the world, and now, near Browning, Teton county, he is enjoying a fair share of the world's prosperity. His father, Samuel Galbraith, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1814, and by occupation a farmer. During the Mexican war he served as a soldier under Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1852 and 1853 he lived at Oswego, Ore., and in 1854 he removed to another locality in the same state, where he divided his time between agricultural pursuits and carpentering, working at Portland and other cities in Oregon until his death. His wife, Sarah (Spencer) Galbraith, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, where she was married to the father of our subject. She passed from earth at Forest Grove, Ore., in 1880.

The public schools of the celebrated Willamette valley, Ore., afforded educational facilities to young Galbraith, the subject of our sketch. But as early as 1867 he went to the Florence mines, in Idaho, and remained in the vicinity of Lewiston for two years. He came to Missoula, Mont., in 1870 and returned to Lewiston, Idaho, where he was engaged in freighting with pack train into Florence, Warrens, Orofino and Salmon river counties. Returning to Montana in 1873 he was employed for some time in buying and selling horses. He began ranching on the Teton river in 1880, engaged in the cattle business in 1884, and has since followed that business. He removed to his present location in the northern part of Teton county near the boundary line in October, 1890.

At Robare, Mont., Mr. Galbraith was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Sampler. They have no children. Politically Mr. Galbraith is an ardent Republican and a man of considerable influence in Republican circles. He has won the confidence of the community in which he resides and is highly esteemed.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.—Among the living pioneers of Montana there can be but few indeed whose arrival antedates that of the honored citizen of White Sulphur Springs whose name initiates this paragraph. He made his advent in what is now our prosperous commonwealth more than forty years ago, and here he has since made his home with but short intervals of residence elsewhere. His experiences in the early days in the northwest were varied and often thrilling, characteristic of the life on the frontier, and when we revert to the fact that he came hither before he had attained either his legal majority or the full prime of his active and useful life, it is self-evident that his mind contains a fund of interesting information as linking the pioneer epoch of Montana's history with the present days of enlightened advancement and material prosperity.

A native of the beautiful city of Kingston, province of Ontario, Canada, Mr. Gibson was born on the 23d of May, 1840, being one of the five children of Richard and Mary (Nichols) Gibson, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father of our subject emigrated to America early in the nineteenth century, locating in Kingston, Ontario, where he passed the residue of his life, as did also his cherished and devoted wife, both being folk of sterling character.

Alexander Gibson attended the schools of his native town and there remained until the spring of 1859, when he joined the stampede of gold seekers making their slow and dangerous journey to the new Eldorado on the Fraser river, in British Columbia. He proceeded as far as the Red river to the point where the city of Winnipeg now stands, and there spent the winter. The party of which he was a member then set forth for the west, and while en route came to the vicinity of Fort Union, then a post of the American Fur Company, and now known as Fort Buford. In this locality the Indians raided the company and took possession of their teams, holding the seven men prisoners for some time. Upon being released they made their way on foot to Fort Union, arriving about July 1, 1860, the post being then under command of Malcolm Clark, well known in the early annals of the northwest. Shortly after the arrival of the jaded and adventurous little band of emigrants, a war party of 500 Sioux attacked the fort one morning at daybreak. They killed the stock, burned the hay and the old saw mill and cut loose the boats, but were unable to take the fort, or perhaps it might better be stated that they feared to make the attempt, for when we recur to the fact that the little band of defenders numbered only seventeen individuals all told, it may be imagined that the crafty Sioux could have accomplished their fell designs had they made the attempt. None of the besieged men were injured, but several of the Indians fell before the well directed shots from the isolated fort. After the savages had withdrawn Mr. Gibson and one companion left at night to notify the people at Fort Benton, about 500 miles distant, making the trip on horseback. They had several narrow escapes, being compelled to fight on several occasions and to seek concealment on others, but they finally arrived in safety at Fort Benton, duly reporting to Major Dawson, who was then in command. Mr. Gibson passed the winter at that point, and in the spring of 1861 he joined Maj. Thomas Irving's company and went over to the Bitter Root valley, where he passed the summer, while the following winter he was stationed on the Jocko Indian reservation. The next spring he went to the Florence mines, in Idaho, of which Montana was still an integral part, and there remained until the summer of 1865, devoting his time to prospecting and mining and meeting with varying success. He then returned to Montana and thereafter we find him identified with prospecting and mining in various sections of the state for a period of more than a decade, having all the experiences that attended the career of the average miner of the place and period in this section.

In 1873, in company with Charles Jeffries, he opened a blacksmith shop on the site of the present and imposing Bailey block, in the capital city of the state, and there conducted a successful business until 1876, when he sold out his interests and went to California, where he remained one year. He then returned to Montana and opened a general store in White gulch, Meagher county. There he conducted a successful business for a period of nearly three years, and then purchasing a ranch and turning his attention to diversified agriculture and stockraising. This vent re was attended with success of rather negative quality and after an interval of three years Mr. Gibson came to White Sulphur Springs, where he has since maintained his home and where he is held in the highest confidence and esteem as one of the pioneers of the state and as a citizen whose character demands this objective attitude of appreciation. In politics Mr. Gibson gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and in the fall of 1900 he was elected county treasurer of Meagher county, of which office he is now incumbent and in which he is ably and carefully administering the financial affairs of this important political division of the state. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of Diamond Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., at White Sulphur Springs.

On the 2d of April, 1879, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Campbell, who was born in California, the daughter of James M. and Nancy J. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson became the parents of one daughter, Agnes Mary, who was summoned into eternal rest in 1883, at the age of three years and nine months.

ROBERT M. TRAFTON.—To touch upon the life histories of those who have been prominently identified with the development and industrial advancement of Valley county is indeed a pleasant duty, and in this instance is a tribute of recognition worthy the achievements of the gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph. Mr. Trafton, the pioneer business man of the now thriving little city of Malta, has been constantly alert to forward every project or enterprise looking to the advancement of the material and social interests of his section of the state, and is thoroughly well known in his county. He is honored no less for his sterling worth of character than for the good work he has accomplished as a citizen and progressive business man, having shown great capacity for affairs and never failing in the courage of his convictions as to policies or definite action.

Mr. Trafton is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and where he was born at South Richmond, May 5, 1847, being the son of Charles and Julia Ann (Hill) Trafton, the former of whom was born in the same province as his son, while the latter was a native of Scotland, her death occurring at St. Johns in the year 1879. Her husband survived her many years, passing away at Brainerd, Minn., in 1895.

Robert M. Trafton was educated in the public schools of his native city, and continued to make his home in Canada until the spring of 1880, when he located at Bartlett, N. D., where he was proprietor of the Palace hotel until the following fall, when he went to Minnewaukon, on Devil's lake, that state, and there erected the Trafton hotel, as a summer resort, conducting it very successfully for a period of four years, when he disposed of the property. In the fall of 1887 he came to Montana and turned his attention to buying buffalo bones along the line of the Great Northern Railroad, being thus occupied about a year. In the fall of 1888 he built a frame store at Malta, Valley county, this being the first business house in the place, and since that time he has been engaged in general

R. M. Trafton

merchandising, having begun operations on a modest scale and made advancement in the volume of business until he now controls a large and important trade. In 1891 Mr. Trafton erected another frame store building, and in 1900, in order to afford proper accommodations for his constantly increasing business, he erected his present commodious brick block, in which his large and extensive stock is now placed. He has materially contributed to the upbuilding of the town, having erected a number of dwelling houses on the south side of the Great Northern tracks. In 1888 he took up a homestead claim of 157 acres, where a part of the village of Malta now stands. That Mr. Trafton is a man of ideas is still further shown. He has in operation on Milk river a steam irrigating plant, having a capacity for supplying water to an area of 400 acres and there can be no doubt of the great value of the facilities thus afforded to the adjoining agricultural districts. It is largely through his efforts that Malta has become an important business center, and its prestige is certain to increase with such energy and enterprise applied in connection with natural eligibility of location. In politics Mr. Trafton is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in local political and public affairs. Fraternally he is a member of North Star Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., at Glasgow, the county seat.

In the city of Minneapolis, Minn., on November 15, 1880, Mr. Trafton was united in marriage to Miss Marion Knowlton, who was born in South Richmond, New Brunswick, on April 5, 1857. They have one daughter, Emma, who was born on October 27, 1888.

EDMUND GALE.—In the county histories of Suffolk and Devon, England, for many years has the Gale chronicle had place. It is an old family and its representatives are numerous in all branches of official life and human endeavor. In every English-speaking country it has given name to towns, districts, cities and villages and stands everywhere as representing the best of sterling English characteristics, such as integrity, devotion to principle, high moral standards and fealty to law and established institutions. The American branch of the family, represented by Edmund Gale, of Kalispell, Mont., is of recent origin, his father, Rev. Edmund Gale, coming from England to Ohio in 1855. He was born in 1821 at Seddleshan, England, and although self-taught, obtained a fine education and qualified himself for entering the Congregational ministry. He commenced ministerial labors at Cherton, County Devon, in 1852, and two years later was appointed assistant to Rev. William Marshall over the important churches of Cheshire. In 1855 he was settled at Geneva, Ohio, and ordained pastor of the First Congregational church, a relation which was pleasant and harmonious for years. He did ministerial work in other parts of Ohio and Michigan until his removal to Minnesota in 1866 to become the pastor of the First Congregational church of Faribault. Here he was of great service for seven years and acquired a strong influence for good among the people. He then returned to Ohio and held several pastorates in that state until 1881 when the two churches of Faribault united and unanimously extended a call to him to return to that city and resume pastoral relations over a much more important body than was previously under his care. He accepted the call and was installed as pastor. His term of service was a valuable one to the cause of Christ in that city and was terminated only by his resignation on January 1, 1892, on account of his advancing years. He died March 19, 1899. He married, in 1856, Miss Ruby C. Cowels, a native of Ohio, who, being early made an orphan, was reared and educated by Oberlin College, being one of the first female graduates of its classical course. Her death occurred in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Edmund Gale, Jr., was born in Galesburgh, Mich., May 30, 1864. From the age of thirteen he for three years acted as clerk in mercantile houses at Madison and Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and then attended school for a year. From 1881 to 1884 he filled various grades of service in the First National Bank of Faribault, among them that of teller. He then embarked in trade on his own account, first at Emerado, N. D., next at Fargo and then at Oriska, N. D., continuing merchandising from 1884 to 1889. The next year he travelled through Minnesota and Dakota in the interest of R. A. Durkee & Co., of St. Paul. In 1890 he came to the Flathead valley and located as a general merchant at Demersville. Not long after its opening the store (uninsured) was burned to the ground together with most of its stock, but Mr. Gale resumed business the next day in an old warehouse with a cloth sign. January 1, 1892, he changed his place of business to Kalispell and continued merchandising. He weathered the financial storm of 1893-4, but the intense mental application required by the abnormal condition of business at that period brought on a nervous tension that seriously injured his health. On this account he sold out in April, 1898, and for three years travelled extensively to recuperate his lost vitality. He then returned to Kalispell and reentered business life as one of the corporators of the Northern Lumber Company, incorporated March 28, 1901, with a capital of $50,000. This company is the successor of the O'Neil Lumber Company and also of the lumber firm of Lebert & Burns. The officers are F. J. Lebert, president; A. H. Burns, vice-president; C. I. O'Neil, treasurer; Edmund Gale, secretary; the chief office is at Kalispell.

Democratic in politics, Mr. Gale is outspoken and active in support of his principles and has served on the city council. He was chairman of the only county convention of old Missoula county that ever practically elected its whole ticket. His health of recent years has prevented his activity in the political field. He is a prominent Freemason, having been made a Mason in Kalispell Lodge in 1892 while it was under dispensation, and became one of its charter members, and also belongs to the Masonic council of Kalispell. In 1895 he joined the commandery at Great Falls, where he now holds membership, and is numbered on the muster roll of El Katif Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine at Spokane. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Gale entered matrimonial relations in 1894 with Miss Mary J. Ritchie, daughter of Joseph E. and Mary J. (Rollins) Ritchie. She was born and educated in South Dakota. They have one child, Florence. Mr. Gale's paternal grandfather, a highland Scotchman, came to the United States on account of political trouble in his native land and served six years as a Union soldier in the Civil war and afterwards was prominent in railroad service in Nebraska.

WILLIAM D. HAGEN, the courteous proprietor of the Morton Hotel, Dupuyer, Teton county, is well and favorably known, not only in the community in which he resides, but throughout the state of Montana, and he is highly esteemed for his many admirable qualities of head and heart. Having filled various positions of responsibility in Teton county, invariably with satisfaction, he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Dupuyer and numbers in his wide circle of acquaintance a host of warm personal friends who will cheerfully endorse the most flattering tribute to his character. He was born at Galena, Ill., December 22, 1858. His father, John Hagen, is a native of New York and during the greater portion of his life he has followed the occupation of mining and prospecting. He is now retired from active business and resides at Galena. The wife, mother of our subject, Ethel (Paul) Hagen, is a native of the state of Ohio. She also is now living at Galena.

At the age of nineteen years William D. Hagen began learning the trade of a moulder. At the public schools of Galena he had improved every opportunity offered and acquired an excellent education, a discipline calculated to greatly enhance his superior business qualifications and materially assist him in the work of his after life. Having thoroughly perfected himself in the trade which he had adopted, he continued to follow it in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states, and during the autumn of 1879 he came to Montana. The following six years he was located at Fort Benton, Choteau county, but from 1885 until 1887 he was at the Sweet Grass hills, engaged in mining enterprises. The season between 1887 and 1888 he prospected in the vicinity of Dupuyer, and in the spring of the latter year Mr. Hagen removed to Choteau, Teton county, where he was employed as clerk in a hotel conducted by George Richards. It was during the fall of that year that he was appointed deputy sheriff by B. F. J. O'Neill, at that period sheriff of old Choteau county. Subsequent to this Mr. Hagen served two years as under sheriff during the administration of Sheriff A. B. Hamilton, of Teton county, and in each position he was found to be efficient, reliable and in every way deserving the confidence of the people and the gentlemen to whom he owed his appointment. In 1896 Mr. Hagen was elected sheriff of Teton county, and re-elected in 1898 on the Democratic ticket, retiring from office in January, 1901. Since that period he has been proprietor of the Morton hotel, Dupuyer, and among his patrons he numbers some of his most appreciative friends, who gather here in numbers to partake of the cheer of the house.

At Choteau, Teton county, in 1888, Mr. Hagen was married to Miss Carrie Johnson, a native of

Sweden, born in 1868. They are the parents of three interesting children: Henry, Mabel and Gracie, aged eleven, seven and four years, respectively. The fraternal relations of Mr. Hagen are with Chevalier Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Choteau, of which he is an influential and popular member.

WILLIARD LEE HALBERT.—The descendant of an old Colonial family of New England, where they were people of consequence and influence and where they enjoyed all the advantages of an advanced civilization, Williard Lee Halbert has passed his life on the wild western frontiers of America and helped redeem them from their wildness. He was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., January 13, 1859. His father, after leaving school, came west and put in two years clerking in Chicago. He then removed to Chippewa Falls, and about a year later was united in marriage with Miss Emily A. Loomis, also a native of New York, her grandparents having come to that state and settled on the route of the Erie canal when her father was quite young. At his new home in Wisconsin Mr. Halbert engaged in the lumber business. He was a pioneer in the place and had good opportunities, of which he made good use. He also conducted a banking business and was very prosperous until the financial panic of 1873, in which he lost heavily. In 1882 he came to Montana, reaching Billings with the first train that arrived there. He joined his two sons, Williard and Thomas, and together they engaged in the cattle business until his death in 1899. In Wisconsin he was prominent and active in politics and represented his county in the legislature.

Williard Lee Halbert was educated in the schools of his native town, and remained on the homestead until 1880, when he came up the Missouri to Fort Benton and then by team to Martinsdale, where for two years he worked for wages. In the spring of 1883, having been joined by his brother and father, they located on a portion of their present property and began operations in the cattle industry. The firm has been known as the Halbert Bros. and has been very successful. The original homestead is located half way between Carless creek and Swimming Woman, on the old stage road from Billings to Great Falls. There they have 3,000 acres which they own, and two school sections which they have under lease. In 1898 they purchased the Massen ranch and the Renning claim, and by additions obtained through pre-emption and otherwise have in that neighborhood some 2,000 acres, lying along Carless creek. The postoffice of Gunton is on the property and Mrs. Thomas L. Halbert is the postmistress there, as Mrs. Williard Halbert is at the postoffice of Halbert, which is on the other ranch. In 1900 they added sheep to their cattle and are running over 5,000 head of superior Merinos. Shorthorns are their favorite cattle, of which they have more than 500. Their land is well irrigated, as they have a private ditch eight miles long from Carless creek to the old homestead and several ditches on the Carless creek property. They have annually at least 100 acres in grain, and usually raise 500 tons of hay. The properties are well improved and the brothers are enterprising and progressive.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. Halbert was married to Miss Lillian E. Curtis, a daughter of Wolcott Curtis, who removed from Wisconsin to the Gallatin valley, where he died. They have one child, an infant named Beatrice A. A sketch of Mr. Curtis appears elsewhere in this work.

E H. GANONG, of Dupuyer, Teton county, is an enterprising young man who is demonstrating his sound business judgment by successful management of an extensive horse-breeding ranch in that vicinity. While not exactly blazing a new path in a new enterprise, he is evidently bringing to bear on the project many original ideas, and with him future success appears fully assured. He is a New Englander, having been born at Caribou, Aroostook county, Me., January 12, 1871. The father of our subject, William Ganong, was a native of Canada, and died at New Brunswick in 1873, when his son was but two years of age. The care and education of the son devolved upon his step-father, Benjamin Connolly, also a New Brunswicker, but who now resides at Cambridgeport, Mass. His mother, Cecelia (Foster) Connolly, was born in New Brunswick, and is at present living at Cambridgeport.

The public schools of Maine and Massachusetts provided excellent facilities for the education of young Ganong and he made the most of his early opportunities. At the age of fifteen he retired from school, but continued to reside with his parents until he was seventeen. He then removed to Boston, Mass., entering the service of the street car company of that city as driver and collector, where he remained two years. In the firm belief that the great west offered superior attractions to a young man of ambition and force of character, Mr. Ganong, in 1889, went to Port Townsend, Washington, where for the following two years he found employment as a teamster. During one season he was also a rider on the ranges of Idaho and Washington. From 1892 until 1899 he was located in the vicinity of Dupuyer, Teton county, where his time was occupied in general ranching and handling horses and cattle. It was during the latter year that he established his present horsebreeding farm on the Upper Dry Forks of the Marias, and where he has a most eligible location, provided with every convenience for the successful prosecution of the business, that of producing a high grade of horses. Politically Mr. Ganong is in line with the Republican party and his fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World at Dupuyer.

THOMAS LOOMIS HALBERT.—Born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on June 7, 1862, when the place was a straggling village in the western wilderness, and coming to Montana in 1882, when he was but twenty years old, Thomas L. Halbert, of Fergus county, may be said to have passed his whole life on the frontier. His parents were Thomas L. and Emily A. (Loomis) Halbert, natives of New York state. (For more extended family history see sketch of Williard Lee Halbert elsewhere in this work.) Mr. Halbert was educated in the schools of his native town, and remained on the homestead until 1882, when he came to Montana in company with or to join his brother Williard. Soon afterward their father also came and the three entered into a partnership and took up the property on which the present postoffice of Halbert stands. Since the death of the father, in 1899, the firm name has been Halbert Bros. They have added by lease and purchase to their first location until they now have control of more than 6,000 acres and are conducting a very successful and profitable stock business, having cattle and sheep. Thomas lives on a fine place which he is rapidly improving, is one of the hustling men of his county and is adding to his improvements a fine new residence.

On May 7, 1890, Mr. Halbert was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Cameron, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, where for 369 years her family had lived on the Findon estate and given celebrity to that portion of Scotland and the great clan to which they belonged. Her father, William Cameron, married with a Miss Anna Logan, of Berwick-on-Tweed, England. He was a cousin to the famous politician and statesman, Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. He was one of the directors of the Bank of Scotland and lost his wealth in its collapse. Mrs. Halbert is the postmistress at Gunton, which is on their place.

DAVID M. GREIG, who is a prosperous and progressive farmer and stock man of Flathead county, was born at Buckhaven, Fifeshire, Scotland, August 23, 1861. His parents were Michael and Isabel (Marr) Greig, also natives of Buckhaven, where the father was a contractor and builder until his death in 1891, his wife having died there in 1873. Her father was a lieutenant under Lord Nelson and was killed at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, at the age of thirty-six.

Mr. Greig was educated at the public schools and the government school in his native town. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he served an apprenticeship of five years as a carpenter at Kirkcaldy. In February, 1881, he came to the United States, and after passing a year at Denver, Colo., he removed to the Flathead valley, and in August, 1882, located on his present home on Ashley creek, a mile and a half south of Kalispell, where he has since resided and been prominently identified with the substantial growth and development of his section of the state.

In politics Mr. Greig is a Democrat and as such was elected a county commissioner for Flathead county in 1896, being re-elected in 1898. His services to the county in this capacity were highly appreciated by the people, who looked upon him as a model official. He was also for six years trustee of school district No. 5, having begun his service in that office in 1883 when the board was first organized, and when the district embraced all the territory later included in Flathead county. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Highlanders, holding membership in the bodies at Kalispell. At Buckhaven, Scotland, in February, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabel Dunsire, who was born there March 10, 1861. They have one child, a daughter Kate, aged twenty, who was born in Buckhaven, Scotland. Mr. Greig has been an influential and serviceable citizen, whose active work and whose forcible example have been of great good to his fellowmen, among whom he is highly esteemed in every line of life.

CARLTON HARPER HAND.—The immense mining industries of the Rocky mountain region of America have vastly multiplied expert knowledge on the subject of mines and mining and have given to the world new lines of intellectual effort. The schools of mines which they have engendered and the excellent technical training these schools afforded are fruitful of an intense and widespread activity in searching into the arcana of nature and bringing her hidden riches to the knowledge and the service of men. One of the products of this domain who has won distinction in it by his skill and acumen as well as his wealth of learning, is Carlton Harper Hand, of Butte, whose services in every part of it have been valuable and highly appreciated. He was born at Portage City, Wis., July 4, 1859, the son of George H. and Helen (Ketchum) Hand, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Courtland, N. Y. The father received a thorough classical and law education and when a young man came west to South Dakota, where he was a successful attorney and also attained prominence in political circles, having been secretary of the territory for eight years. He died in 1891 at Yankton, in that state, where his widow is still living in the home she has so long occupied.

Mr. Hand was educated primarily in the public schools at Yankton, and afterwards took a full technical course at the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo. In February, 1883, he went to Silver City, N. M., and for two years was there engaged in assaying and mining. In 1885 he came to Granite, Mont., as assayer for the Granite Mountain Mining Company. The next year he removed to Butte and, in company with Henry C. Carney, opened an assay office under the firm name of Carney & Hand. This they successfully conducted from 1886 to 1898, and during this period Mr. Hand was employed as manager of various working mines, including those of the Pollock Mining and Milling Company, the Glengary Mining and Milling Company, and the Golden Leaf Mining Company, Limited. He was also expert for the Granite Mt. Mining Company in 1886-7, and has been called in as an expert witness in many of the big lawsuits which have occupied the attention of the Montana courts during the last fifteen years. From 1894 to 1898 he was manager for the Western Mine Enterprise Company, of Bannack. In 1898 he went to Sandon, in the Kootenai district of British Columbia, and there passed two years and a half as manager for the Payne Consolidated Mining Company. Since his return to Butte he has been manager for the Watseca Gold Mining Company, located at Rochester, Mont., and also employed as a general mining engineer.

In politics Mr. Hand is a Republican, but has taken very little active interest in party management. Fraternally he is a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M. He was married at Yankton, S. D., in 1893, to Miss Amelia M. Ream, a native of Kansas. They have two children, Arthur and Helen.

DR. T. H. HANBIDGE was born in Ontario, Canada, March 30, 1856. His father, John Hanbidge, was a native of Ireland and his mother was born in Scotland. To these parents were born six children, of whom the Doctor is third in order of birth. He secured his early education in the public schools of his native province and graduated from the Callingword Collegiate Institute at the age of twenty-six. His professional training began at Toronto Medical College and was finished at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated March 10, 1890. After six months' practice at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in partnership with his brother, Dr. W. B. Hanbidge, with whom he had studied, he came to Montana, locating at Victor, where he practiced for four years. He then visited Germany and spent a year in the hospitals of that country, taking a post-graduate course and special courses on the treatment of diseases peculiar to the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Hanbidge then visited the principal cities of Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium and in the fall of 1897 went to London, England, where he spent nine months attending the hospitals of that city. On his return to Montana he practiced for two years in Missoula, at the end of which time he returned to Victor, where he has been actively engaged in practice ever since.

In politics the Doctor is a stanch Republican and takes a great interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

THOMAS C. HAND, the efficient and popular sheriff of Flathead county, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was born on August 5, 1864, the son of Patrick and Margaret (Hannon) Hand. His life was passed on his father's farm in Iowa until he was sixteen years old and the common schools gave him a good practical education. Then his parents moved to the new lands of South Dakota as pioneers in the great emigration that soon thickly populated that part of the west. Patrick Hand became a proprietor and esteemed citizen of the state, and was elected and served two terms as a Democrat in the state legislature. Both himself and wife are residing near Elk Point, the place where they made their home in 1848. In their old age they are enjoying the fruits of a life time of honest endeavor, and are secure in the regard of the large community which they have seen develop from a wilderness. They have fourteen children, four girls and ten boys, of whom two, Thomas C. and a sister, Mrs. P. Graham, have been residents of Kalispell.

Thomas C. Hand, soon after reaching South Dakota, was made clerk in the local postoffice, where he remained two years. He then went to Winnipeg and was clerk in a general store for eighteen months and became so pleased with merchandising that he embarked in the business on his own account, at Winnipeg. Selling out at this point, he opened a grocery in St. Paul and continued in profitable trade until the unlimited possibilities of the wonderful Flathead valley drew him across the Rockies to become the pioneer grocer of the new city of Kalispell. He arrived here April 22, 1891, opened his business place in May, and from that time he has been a stirring factor in city, county and valley affairs. His store was situated on First avenue west, on the site now occupied by the White Front restaurant. The first sale was a one-pound can of pepper for fifty cents. In 1893 he sold this successful business to put several thousand dollars into a carbonated soda water plant, which he, as the Flathead Bottling Company, erected on the Stillwater river, one mile east of Kalispell. This was an expensive and not a profitable undertaking, and in 1895 it was sold to the Kalispell Brewing Company. On account of his wife's feeble health Mr. Hand took a vacation of nearly a year, which was mostly passed in his old home, St. Paul. Returning to Kalispell that sagacious business man, James Conlon, understanding Mr. Hand's business qualities and popularity, secured him to take charge of the grocery department of his mammoth store. Mr. Hand had entire control for six years, to the full satisfaction of his employer and with promise of a much longer business connection with the house. But the people of the county willed otherwise. Always a representative Democrat, he had, in 1900, been placed in nomination by his party as its candidate for sheriff, and when the people recorded their verdict in November of that year he was elected to that office by a very gratifying vote, running ahead of his ticket and receiving 386 majority. His term of office expires on January 1, 1903. Mr. Hand has varied business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Kalispell Warehouse and Cold Storage Company, organized in October, 1900, a stockholder in the company owning the Black Tail group of mines at West Fisher, and is connected with other enterprises.

Mr. Hand has been twice married, first on January 9, 1888, to Miss Helen Schmitz, of St. Paul, Minn. Their only child is Thomas C. Hand, Jr. Mr. Hand's second marriage occurred on July 11, 1901, to Miss Sarah Cavanaugh, a native of Prairie du Chien, Wis.

In fraternal organizations Mr. Hand has taken active part. He has passed the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, held many offices in the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Elks. In these bodies and generally throughout the county he is known as "Tom" Hand, which appellation alone indicates the strong hold he has in the esteem of the people. Probably no man in this county is more extensively known. Energetic, prompt and always reliable, he has been prospered in most of his undertakings and attributes his success to good habits and strict and careful attention to the proper discharge of whatever duty, official or business, that has devolved upon him. Perhaps no better summing up of his character can be given than the remark of one who has known him for years: "Tom Hand is all right."

GEORGE W. HARDEN—Meagher county is signally favored in the character and peculiar eligibility of those who are serving in its official positions of public trust and responsibility, and in the case at hand we touch briefly upon the life history of the present incumbent of the office of clerk and recorder and one known as not only an able and duly conservative executive, but also as a young man well meriting consideration as one of the representative citizens of this important political division of the great commonwealth of Montana.

Mr. Harden is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Montezuma, the official seat of Poweshiek county, on the 6th of March, 1870. He is the son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Patterson) Harden, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Ohio. The grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line was Washington Harden, who removed from Indiana to Iowa in the early pioneer days in the latter state, and there devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. There also his son, Thomas J., father of our subject, became identified with the same basic line of industry, and there he still maintains his home, being one of the successful and influential citizens of Poweshiek county, and a man of high mental attainments and inflexible integrity.

George W. Harden received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Montezuma, Iowa, completing the high-school course and being graduated as a member of the class of 1895. He then matriculated in the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, completing the scientific course and being graduated in 1895, with the degree of A. B. Mr. Harden then put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by engaging in pedagogic work in his native state for a period of about two years, proving a successful and popular teacher. He then came to Montana and for the two ensuing years was a teacher in the public schools at Castle, Meagher county, retiring in 1900, when he was elected to his present office, as clerk and recorder. He was the candidate of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has been a stalwart advocate from the time of attaining his legal majority. It may be mentioned that he is essentially a student, retaining an abiding and earnest interest in scholastic work in educational affairs. In graduating in the high school of his native city he received the highest honors, while in his collegiate course he manifested the same zeal and devotion in his studies, and had the distinction of being chosen class orator. His practical and executive abilities are also pronounced, and his capacity for the facile and accurate handling of details makes him a specially able official in his present incumbency. Imbued and animated by high intellectual and moral ideals, he is destined to secure still higher honors in connection with the affairs of the state of his adoption, retaining, as he does, the confidence and good will of all who know him. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, affiliating with Aztec Lodge No. 238, at Montezuma, Iowa.

ROBERT E. HAMMOND.—Nearly fifteen years of the useful life of Robert E. Hammond, of Kalispell, have been passed in Montana, and in that time he has contributed aid and inspiration to several lines of productive enterprise. He was born at Ashland, Ky., September 17, 1859. His parents were Robert and Rebecca (Gard) Hammond, the former a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1821, and the latter of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1822. She died near Ironton, Ohio, in 1882. The father was connected with iron furnaces in Ohio during his active business career. He removed to Jefferson county, Mont., in 1891, and died at Boulder in 1901.

Robert E. Hammond was educated at the public schools of Ironton and the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty he engaged in teaching school in Lawrence county, Ohio, and continued in the business there until 1887. In that year he came to Jefferson county, Mont., and taught in the public schools at Elkhorn for three years. He then taught at Helena for a year and during the next four at Great Falls. In 1896 he removed to Choteau, Teton county, where he served as principal of the schools for four years and in the fall of 1900 located at Kalispell, and after serving as principal of the schools for a year took a position as bookkeeper for the Kalispell Water and Electric Light Company. In politics Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and as such was elected to represent district No. 11 in the constitutional convention of 1889. He made a good record in the body and rendered his constituents good service. He is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He was married at Radersburg, Jefferson county, June 12, 1889, to Miss Luella Ritchhart, a native of Iowa, where she was born August 23, 1869. They have one child, Lillian. Both in his professional career as a teacher and in his mercantile work as a bookkeeper Mr. Hammond has won high praise from those who have knowledge of his worth and his agreeable social qualities.

SAMUEL DINSMORE.—It has been well said that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one had grown before is a public benefactor, and in considering the life history of Mr. Dinsmore we are constrained to admit that he is truly a public benefactor, for it is an absolute truth that no other man in Montana has done so much to develop the fruit-growing industry in this commonwealth and to demonstrate its great possibilities. Cultured and rare discrimination, study and determined application have insured him success, and he stands today the most prominent fruit-grower of the state. He was born at Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, on June 26, 1867, the son of Samuel and Mary Dinsmore, the former born in Ireland, while the latter is a native of Iowa. Samuel Dinsmore, the father, was a contractor and builder and erected many important public edifices in Iowa, and some of the finest business and residence structures of the state, among others the state penitentiary. He later turned his attention to farming and stockgrowing in Iowa, where his death and that of his wife occurred in 1879. They had four sons, of whom Charles H. is associated with Samuel in his industrial enterprises.

Samuel Dinsmore of this review received his early educational training in the Iowa public schools and Burlington (Iowa) College. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and eighteen months later to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in real estate transactions, acquiring valuable properties and doing a large business. He remained in Mormon City for five years, and is still the owner of valuable property in that locality. In 1894 Mr. Dinsmore came to Butte, Mont., as state manager of the Etna Savings & Loan Company, retaining this incumbency for one year, within which time he was seeking an eligible location for fruit-growing. In 1895 he came to Ravalli county and purchased 320 acres of land, five miles south of Hamilton, later adding to it a contiguous tract of 160 acres, while he subsequently increased his fruit farm to 640 acres. The same year he planted 10,600 fruit trees, including the best varieties of winter apples, a few of all other kinds and also other fruit. The next year he largely increased his orchard, setting out 33,000 trees, and 400 acres of his 640 are now given to this enterprise. From the first orchard three car-loads of fruit were taken at five years of age, but Mr. Dinsmore did not permit the orchard to bear any considerable amount, believing that the best results were to be obtained by allowing the trees a growth of from five to six years before demanding a yield of fruit. The wisdom of his course has been demonstrated by practical experience and careful experimentation. At Florence he owns the Dinsmore poultry farm, which comprises 320 acres and which is devoted to the raising of fruit and high-grade poultry, in which latter line the farm has a reputation throughout the state, the enterprise being one of the most extensive in the northwest. He owns also the Morrison and Dorman farm of 160 acres, with 5,000 winter apple trees, all in bearing this year, and one-half interest in the Missoula nursery, having 500,000 trees in stock, and likewise one-half interest in the Higgins block in Missoula.

Mr. Dinsmore also established and owns the Orchard Home, which is practically an addition to the city of Missoula and now comprises 1,440 acres, which he has divided into tracts of five and ten acres, upon which have been planted 16,000 fruit trees of the best order. He has disposed of nearly all of these tracts. This year, 1901, there will be 6,400 more trees planted and here will be one of the most attractive residence localities in the state, while the income from the orchards will be cumulative for a long term of years and on the 1,440 acres it will average one family to seven acres. When Mr. Dinsmore commenced the industry which he has done so much to advance, fruitgrowing in Montana was greatly neglected, but through his well directed efforts fruit-raising is now assuming its proper position of importance in the productive industries of Montana. He is also interested to a considerable extent in mining, having valuable properties near Clinton and at the head of the Bitter Root river. He is a member of all the fruit-growers associations and societies in Montana and the northwest, in whose deliberations his counsel is held in highest estimation, while he is the honored president of the Fruit-growers Union of Montana, adding prestige to its meetings by his dignified exercise of his powers as a presiding officer.

Saml Dinsmore

WILLIAM HARRIS.—A native of the dominion of Canada, where he was born October 12, 1838, in the province of Ontario, and where he was educated and married, and afterwards settled down, apparently for life, William Harris, the subject of these paragraphs, was none the less loyal to the land of his adoption, wherein his active and suggestive career was made. His parents were James and Margaret (Erwin) Harris, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. They removed to Canada and engaged in farming, and there reared a family of nine children, of whom William was the second. The latter remained at home until July 13, 1865, when he was married to Miss Sarah Pickett, daughter of Thomas E. and Annie C. (Smith) Pickett, also Canadians by nativity. Mrs. Harris's grandfather was Rev. Daniel Pickett, of Virginia, and one of the earliest Methodist preachers in Ontario, and her grandmother was a Miss Elizabeth Ingersoll, the daughter of a large landholder and farmer in whose honor the town of Ingersoll, Ontario, was named.

The children who have blessed his marriage are: William Arthur, who is now superintendent for David E. Folsom; Edwin H., deceased; Lottie A., now the county superintendent of public schools; Samuel Elgin, deceased; Albert Orville, now in active management of the home ranch; and Jennie May, William Edmond and Herbert Stanley, all still at home. The surviving children have been educated at Bozeman College and the University at Helena. Of the sons, William Arthur and Albert Orville are members of the Masonic fraternity.

After his marriage Mr. Harris remained in his native place for three years. In September, 1868, he removed to South Dakota, settling at Vermillion, where he remained ten years engaged in farming. In 1879 he removed to the Black Hills with his family, and continued ranching there until 1883, having sold his property in South Dakota soon after leaving the territory. In 1883 he came overland to Montana, locating first near White Sulphur Springs, but soon after removing to the ranch now occupied by his family, and which was his home up to the time of his death, which occurred March 6, 1897.

The ranch consists of some 5,000 acres, is well improved with excellent buildings, and has been brought to a high state of cultivation by skillful and judicious farming. On it Mr. Harris raised large numbers of cattle and horses, and carried on a successful, pleasant and profitable agricultural business in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. Harris was a fine example of the best citizenship of America, and as he lived in the full enjoyment of the respect of his fellow men, so he died deeply regretted by all classes of the community, to whose advancement he had given freely of his time, attention and substance. In business thrift, productive enterprise and social virtues his sons are worthy followers in his creditable footsteps, and all the members of his family do honor to his memory in the uprightness and usefulness of their lives.

JOHN E. HAUF.—Every land and every nationality has contributed its quota of energy, capacity and mental forces to the development of the great Northwest, and no country has surpassed Germany in the character and the volume of its contributions. Among the number of those who have come from the Fatherland to aid in the growth of our country, and especially the state of Montana, no one has a higher place in public regard or is more entitled to appreciation for his services to the community than John E. Hauf, the subject of this immediate review.

Mr. Hauf was born in Morobach Post, Thalnyassing, near Munich, December 21, 1860. His parents were John and Theresa Hauf, natives of the same country, who were prosperous and dutiful citizens of the Fatherland, and reared a family of five children. The subject was educated in the public schools and worked on his father's farm and in his store until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to the United States and worked in a machine shop for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Johnstown, Pa., for a year and a half, afterward came to Montana and worked in a machine shop in Anaconda, and then took charge of a concentrator for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for three years. At the end of that time he removed to the Bitter Root country and, after making an effort to do business at Darby, bought 172 acres three miles west of Corvallis, where he has given his time to general ranching, raising cattle and growing fruit. He has elevated the standard in each line and given to the market an advanced grade of products which have brought credit to his section of the state, and are the result of extensive and judicious experiments in every line of agricultural enterprise. His orchard embraces twenty-eight acres of the choicest fruit trees, and its output has a high reputation and commands a good price in every mart where it is offered for sale.

In politics Mr. Hauf trains with the Democratic party, but is rather independent, especially in local affairs, as he considers the general interest of the community paramount rather than the claims of any party. He was married in December, 1890, at Alamosa, Colo., to Miss Maggie Smith, and has five children, namely, Theresa, Jennie D., Arthur L., Rupert and John Delany. He is an enterprising and progressive man, whose example is an inspiration to the community and whose public services in behalf of every good cause are highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. In his business, in his relations to the community in general and in social connections he is in every sense a representative and influential man.

HON. WYLLYS A. HEDGES.—There are few gentlemen in Montana more widely and favorably known than he whose name serves as a caption to this biographical review. Wyllys A. Hedges was born in Independence, Iowa, July 3, 1857, the oldest son of Cornelius and Edna L. (Smith) Hedges. (For further details of Judge Hedges and wife see opening sketch in this volume.) Coming to Montana with his parents when a young lad, during that period made notable by the stern hand of outraged justice in dealing with the "road agents" and outlaws, he well enjoys the distinction of being one of her pioneers. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Iowa and those of the pioneer period in Helena when she was only a primitive mining camp. He was taken east, however, to the home of his grandparents in Westfield, Mass., and there entered the high school, making excellent progress in his studies, and entered Yale College, in the class of 1880. Much to his regret, he was compelled to abandon his collegiate course and the professional life mapped out, on account of failing eyesight, superinduced by measles and aggravated by too persistent application to his studies in early years. Returning to his home in Montana, he formed a partnership with Russell B. Harrison, son of the late ex-president, L. A. Walker and others of the Helena assay office, and engaged in ranching and cattleraising on Sun river, at the present site of Great Falls. In December, 1880, he went to California, where, he bought sheep in Colusa county and drove them to Montana, locating on Carless creek in 1881. Finding the spot well adapted for ranching, he has there remained. The little settlement now enjoys the name of Yale, and since 1887 has had mail facilities increased through a local postoffice.

Wyllys A. Hedges was married in 1884 to Ida S. Beach, of Southington, Conn., the old home of his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges have been parents of four daughters, all deceased.

Notwithstanding the disability which prevented Mr. Hedges from following the natural bent of his inclinations, he has evidenced in his ranch life those manly qualities which bring him into close relations with the people with whom his lot was cast, and they readily saw those characteristics in him which every community seeks to find in some one who shall stand as a representative of their best interests. Hence it was but natural that he should be quickly recognized, and elected as the Republican representative to the lower house of the legislature in 1895, and later to the session of 1899. That session will ever be remembered by the people of Montana, and the name of Wyllys Hedges will pass into history as one of the faithful few of the Republican representatives who remained true to their party in the struggle for the United States senatorship between the Clark and Daly factions of the Democratic party. He was one of the heroic four out of sixteen who failed to surrender their principles under any condition. So clear and pure were the motives which governed him that he would not vote for Hon. Cornelius Hedges, his father, who was at one time the choice of his party, although greatly in the minority, until the earnest persuasions of his colleagues induced him so to do in order that the vote might be unanimous. It proved that Fergus county had the right man in the right place, and in 1900 he was again elected for the session of 1901. In his home county he evidences a lively interest in all measures tending to advance the general welfare, and his opinions are of weight upon all questions. He is a member of the county school board and is ever active in all measures to promote the welfare of the public schools. Like the great mass of Montana's progressive men, he is actively engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep, giving special attention to such breeds of the latter as produce the finest grades of wool. In matters of religion Mr. Hedges and wife are members of the Congregational church and are communicants with the church of Billings. They are well and favorably known throughout the county, while Mr. Hedges has also a large acquaintance throughout the state who hold him in the highest esteem. In his fraternal relations he is a member in good standing with the Masonic body. His pleasant home in Yale is ever the hospitable rendezvous of numerous friends and acquaintances, who regard him and his estimable wife as fine examples of that citizenship which reflects honor upon the county and state.

LOUIS HEITMAN is a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, having been born on the 14th of August, 1851, in the town of Celle, on the Aller, which becomes navigable at this point. His father, Ludolph Heitman, was born in the same city, and passed his entire life in Germany, where he was engaged in the lumber business. His death occurred in the year 1860. His wife, whose maiden name was Carolina Kasten, was likewise born in the province of Hanover, her death occurring in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1878.

In the schools of his native town Louis Heitman received his early educational discipline, and he continued at the parental home until 1869, working as an apprentice in a mercantile establishment. In the year mentioned he started for America, determined to try his fortunes in a strange land. He arrived in New York on the 3rd of September and continued his way westward, practically having no definite place in view as his destination. He finally arrived in Helena, Mont., where he found his financial resources practically exhausted. He found employment in a local merchandise establishment, but returns were small and he held the position only three months, and then came to Meagher county, locating in Diamond City, where he passed a number of years. Here he first found employment in a clerical capacity, and a year later entered into a co-partnership with Charles Mayn, to whom individual reference is made on another page of this work. This association at Diamond City continued until 1874 and they were successfully engaged in the general merchandise business. In the year mentioned Mr. Heitman returned to Helena, where he continued to be associated with Mr. Mayn in the mercantile business until 1877, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Fort Benton, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise until 1882. In that year he came to White Sulphur Springs, where he established a mercantile business under the firm name of Spencer, Mayn & Heitman. This partnership continued until the spring of 1900, a period of nearly twenty years, and then Mr. Heitman disposed of his interest in the mercantile business and has since devoted his entire attention to his stockraising and mining interests, and he is looked upon as one of the representative men of this section of the state. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for public office, being essentially a business man.

On the 28th of October, 1880, Mr. Heitman was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lepley, who was born in Iowa, being the daughter of Charles Lepley, one of the pioneer stockgrowers at Fort Benton. Of this union four daughters have been born: Leila, Helen, Grace and Corinne. Mr. Heitman has had his family removed to the city of Boston, Mass., in order that his daughters may have the best of educational advantages, the eldest daughter having previously attended St. Mary's school, at Knoxville, Ill.

CAPT. J. ROLAND HILMAN, the efficient commandant of the State Soldiers' Home, at Columbia Falls, Mont., comes of distinguished fighting stock, his grandfather Hilman having been an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his father a first lieutenant in the war of 1812. Among the cherished souvenirs in Captain Hilman's possession is a woolen quilt which was made by his grandmother, Katherine Dougherty. This was carried through the war of 1812 by Lieutenant John Hilman and through the Civil war by Captain Hilman. Lost with his entire kit of baggage in a rushing southern stream, it was saved by an Indiana soldier and after the lapse of months was restored to its owner.

The Captain's parents were John and Sophia (Dougherty) Hilman, both natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of early colonial emigrants from England and Ireland. At the time of the immigration into Ohio, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, Lieut. John Hilman and wife made their pioneer home in Ashland county, that state, as farmers. Here their son, J. Roland Hilman, was born on Christmas day, 1832, and here his life was passed on the farm until fifteen years had gone, when he availed himself of the educational advantages of the university at Hayesville, Ohio, where he was a diligent and progressive student. Before he finished the course of study, however, the golden glitter of California drew him to the Pacific coast. Leaving his Ohio home on May 10, 1851, and traveling by way of Nicaragua, he arrived at San Francisco June 24 of the same year. After engaging in lumbering for a year in partnership with his brother, he bought and laid out the mining village of Ashland, Ore., at that time supposed to be in California. In 1859 the entire plant, for which he originally paid $20,000, with saw mill, planing mill and the various industries and dwellings that cluster around such a center, were destroyed by a fire started by a tramp. The property was uninsured and its destruction was a total loss to Mr. Hilman, who returned to Ohio. On June 4, 1861, he responded to the country's call for soldiers by enlisting in Company C, Forty-second Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel (later General and President) James A. Garfield. After an effective organization of the new troops at Camp Chase, wherein Mr. Hilman was elected second lieutenant of his company, the regiment began its brilliant record of service by crossing into Kentucky and fighting with General Humphrey Marshall on the Big Sandy. From this time till the close of the war the history of his regiment is the history of Captain Hilman. He was never ill a day and never took a furlough, but was always with his regiment, participating in every march, skirmish and battle in which it was engaged. In all the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, in the surrounding of Vicksburg and the bloody encounters previous to the capitulation of that city, and later in the Red River expedition, the Forty-second Ohio took a conspicuous part and its battle roll numbers many of the hardest-fought contests of the war. It was the first regiment to cross the Mississippi below Vicksburg in placing the terrible coils of war around that doomed city, fighting twenty-four hours at Thompsons' hill to secure a footing, and was then engaged in daily battle until Vicksburg was reached. The Captain, although in the front of the regiment, the post of the color company, was wounded but twice while in the service, once in the left leg at Thompson's hill and once in the side of the neck at Champion's hill, both bullet wounds. To write the full military history of Captain Hilman would be to write in detail the brilliant record of the regiment. Abler pens than ours have done that extremely well and to their authoritative volumes we refer the reader. Suffice it to say here that he was captain of his company when it was mustered out of service at Haines' bluff, Mississippi, in 1864; but, instead of returning to Ohio with his comrades, he remained with the veterans at their request for four months longer and until all military operations ceased. One thing must be mentioned to make this a true record. The Captain has never used intoxicants or tobacco, and his sobriety was the means of placing him in many a confidential and responsible position during his military life, and never did the trust miscarry.

For some years after the war Captain Hilman engaged in a grocery and produce business at West Salem and prospered in it financially, but, loaning his money after the sale of the business while looking for a location, he unfortunately lost most of it. He came to Montana in 1880 to engage in stockraising, but instead devoted his attention to dairying, at Miles City for some time, and later for three years at Billings, where he was one of the founders of the town. In 1885 he made his home in Helena, where he followed various occupations until 1894, when he was appointed crier of the United States courts in Montana. He was discharging the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all concerned when the State Soldiers' Home was established at Columbia Falls, in the Flathead valley. He was selected as the proper person to have charge of that important institution, and was appointed commandant of the home by the board of managers. He entered upon the performance of his duties May 1, 1897, and is still in office, faithfully caring for the soldier boys.

Republican in politics Captain Hilman holds many of the old Whig principles advocated by his father and his grandfather, and is strongly Baptist in religious faith, being one of the deacons of the First Baptist church of Helena. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1854, and a Freemason since 1868, belonging to both lodge and chapter, and in both orders holds membership in Ohio.

In 1867 Captain Hilman was united in wedlock with Miss Mary J. Pancoast, daughter of Lincoln and Elizabeth (Cook) Pancoast. She was also a native of Ohio and her death occurred in 1894. Their children are: Clifford, assistant assayer in the United States assay office in Helena, and Claudia, now Mrs. John W. Wade, also of Helena, Mr. Wade being a civil engineer.

MONTANA SOLDIERS' HOME.—This institution, which the state has erected for the service of the soldiers, occupies 147 acres of beautiful and productive land on a charmingly picturesque plateau on the banks of Flathead river, two miles south of Columbia Falls in Flathead county. The land was given to the state as the site of the home by the citizens of Columbia Falls, and the state has erected on it two imposing brick structures suitable for the intended purpose. The main building is 80x40 feet in size, three stories high with basement, and has an L 40x50 feet in dimensions. The hospital is of cottage design and appearance, with beds for fifteen patients on the first floor. The home has accommodations for from 80 to 100 soldiers, and at present (1901) numbers sixty-five old veterans as its guests. The location is an admirable one, presenting to view miles of valley land stretching away to the south and west. The Flathead river turns in graceful curves from the very walls of the buildings to the north and south, while to the east and north the eternal mountains of the Kootenai range and the main range of the Rockies keep silent watch and ward over the institution nestling at their very feet. The Cabinet and Mission ranges appear far away in the distance, either sharp and well defined in the clear air, or soft and blue under a delicate veil of mist. Nowhere is there the appearance of an "institution." It is, in looks and in fact, a pleasant hotel, heated by furnaces and equipped with all modern improvements, among which a library of several hundred volumes is an interesting feature. A large acreage of the land has already been devoted to crop culture, and in 1901 were here produced 468 bushels of wheat, forty tons of hay and all the kinds of vegetables that are raised in the valley. A fine orchard of 400 fruit trees is not the least of the attractions of the place, while 250 North Carolina poplars line the long main avenue and are distributed about the grounds, adding much to the natural beauty of the approach.

In this home (a home in the truest sense of the word) is Captain Hilman the leading spirit. Tender-hearted as a child and lenient as a loving parent, he has won a warm place in the hearts of the inmates. The comrades are of such character and intelligence that the strict regulations so common in places of this kind are not so much in evidence here, but when occasion arises the Captain is not wanting in the maintenance of proper discipline.

ADDIS M. HENRY.—Among the leading business men of the thriving and picturesquely located little city of White Sulphur Springs is Mr. Henry, who is president of the First National Bank of this place and who has gained prestige as an able business executive and representative citizen. Mr. Henry is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1850, the son of William and Mary (Dwyer) Henry, both of whom were likewise born in Ohio, representatives of prominent pioneer families of that section of the Union. The original American ancestors of the Henry family emigrated hither from the north of Ireland, while the paternal grandmother of our subject was of English lineage. William Henry was born in Massillon, Ohio, and in that locality he became one of the pioneers in the development of the great coal industry, with which he was prominently identified until his death, which was the result of an accident in the mines of which he had control. His widow survives him and at present is living with her son, William D., in Wahpeton, N. D.

Addis M. Henry, the immediate subject of this review, received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and in 1868 he entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, as a cadet, being a classmate of Colonel Allen, of the signal service department, and of a number of others who have made for themselves places of distinction and honor in life. Mr. Henry was graduated in the academy in June, 1872, and was assigned to the Third Infantry, being stationed at Fort Dodge, Kan., until 1874, when the regiment was ordered south and went into camp at Holly Springs, Miss. Later, owing to the White League riots, they were ordered to New Orleans, being stationed in various parts of the city during and after the riots. After suppressing the riotous element they made their headquarters at Jackson Barracks, in that city, until the early part of 1876, when they were ordered to Mobile, Ala., and thence north, on account of the railroad strikes. They were for a time at Indianapolis, then went to Pittsburg and finally to Scranton, Pa., where they rendered most effective service in suppressing the riots of 1877. Shortly afterward the regiment was ordered to Montana, at the time of the memorable conflict with Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce warriors, and it was stationed in Helena during the winter of 1877-78. In the following spring they were ordered north to select a new post, near the Canadian border, the result being the establishing of Fort Assinniboine. Mr. Henry was detailed as an engineering officer of the expedition and assigned the work of studying the topography of the country about the new military post and of preparing a map of the same after completing his investigations. In the fall of 1878 he was ordered with his company to Fort Benton, being quartermaster and commissary, and there relieving Lieutenant Harden, who has since made an enviable record in the Philippines. Mr. Henry was stationed at Fort Benton until the summer of 1880, when he went east, on a leave of absence, returning to Montana in the spring of the following year and being assigned to duty at Fort Shaw. There he served as lieutenant of his company for one year, at the expiration of which period he resigned his commission and returned to Ohio, expecting to remain in that section. So strong had become his love for the west, however, that he soon came again to Montana, turning his attention to mining and meeting with the varying success which usually attends inauguratory enterprises in this line. He first found his finances reduced to the lowest ebb, but finally secured a promising property, to which he held tenaciously for a period of ten years, investing in its development every dollar he could raise and finally "making good," since the property became a paying prospect. The claims are located at Neihart, and in his mining enterprise Mr. Henry there associated himself with R. G. White, county surveyor of Meagher county, and they continued in partnership, also opening an assay office at Neihart in June, 1884. In 1890 the proper development of the property was assured through the organization of the Florence Mining Company, of which our subject was made general manager, secretary and treasurer, in which capacities he has since continued to serve. The company have a valuable property in their mines at Neihart, and it is gratifying to note the success that has attended the work, since the same is the direct result of the energy, pertinacity and confidence of Mr. Henry, who clung to his proposition until its value was finally determined and the development assured. In 1884 Mr. Henry accepted a clerical position with the mercantile firm of Spencer, Mayn & Heitman, in White Sulphur Springs, and continued in their employ ten years, during which time he devoted the major portion of his earnings to the development of the property at Neihart. In 1894 he resigned his position with the firm and opened a jewelry store in White Sulphur Springs. He still conducts this enterprise and it may be said without exaggeration that his establishment is one of the finest of the sort to be found in any town of comparative population in any section of the Union, both in its equipment and in the character of the stock handled. He handles all lines of jewelry, silverware, watches, clocks, etc., besides a most select line of high-grade china, cut glass and objects d'art. In 1894 Mr. Henry was elected one of the members of the directorate of the First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs, and the following year was accorded the distinction of being chosen president of this institution, of which he is still in tenure. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 30th of October, 1882, at Fort Shaw, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Anna Moale, daughter of Colonel Edward Moale, of the Third United States Infantry, and of this union three children have been born: Addis V., Mary J. and Dorothy A.

ARTHUR HERBERT.—From the counter to the counting room in ordinary mercantile life, seems like a long step or a big jump, but it has been taken by many a man of real capability and business acumen, such as the subject under consideration in this review. Mr. Herbert is a native of Warrick, province of Ontario, Canada. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Sparrow) Herbert, were natives of the Emerald Isle who emigrated to Canada early in their married life. They were the parents of eight children, our subject being the fifth. He began his education at the elementary schools of his native town and finished at Strathroy high school. After leaving school he learned the trade of a machinist at London, Ontario, spending about five years at it there, then working at various places in Ohio and Michigan for two years. In 1888 he came to Montana and worked at his trade for a few months in Anaconda, after which he removed to the Bitter Root country and located at Victor, working for the Missoula Mercantile Company as clerk until 1899. In that year he left the service of this company and engaged in a general mercantile business for himself, in partnership with A. W. De Veber under the firm name of De Veber & Herbert, at Florence, in which he is still occupied.

The business has prospered and is constantly growing in volume and character and in the mercantile world the firm has a high standing because of its progressive business methods, prompt settlements and general commercial spirit.

Mr. Herbert was deputy assessor under Robert Nelson in 1894-95. He has always been an active Republican and takes great interest in the success of his party. He belongs to the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. He is very highly esteemed by all classes of people, and has the cordial regard of those who know him well.

JOHN A. JAMISON.—The adventurous lives of the early pioneers of this country is truly the basis of an oft-told tale, but the hardy character, resourceful mind and vigorous self-reliance which they engendered in the citizenship that has made America the wonder of the world cannot be too highly commended or too frequently recalled, for therein lie the lesson and the incitement to endeavor in others which make up the real value of history. Among those who are worthy of high regard in this respect, and whose life record proves the flexibility of the human character and its superiority to circumstances and difficulties of every kind, is John A. Jamison, the subject of this brief review. He is one of the esteemed and influential ranchmen of the Bitter Root country, and his home, the result of his own industry and thrift, is one of the most admired and desirable in his section of the state.

Mr. Jamison was born July 13, 1839, at Paynesville, Mo., the son of Adam and Nancy (Sherwood) Jamison, both natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to Missouri, where they were married, and later removed to Grant county, Wis. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Beetown, Wis., and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, assisting in supporting the family. The schooling he got was only what was available during a few months in each year. After he attained his majority he followed mining and farming until he was twenty-five, when he came across the plains to Montana, locating at Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining for three or four months, and then went to Jefferson valley. He continued farming there from 1866 to 1875, then went to Butte for several months, finding but a few log cabins scattered through the wild and forbidding country where stands the great city of the present day. In July, 1876, he made a trip to the Black Hills and mined there for a short time, then made a visit to his old home in Wisconsin, where he remained more than three years engaged in farming. At the end of that time he returned to Butte, and spent the next year in mining. He then removed to the Bitter Root country and took up a homestead about three miles northeast of Florence, where he has resided ever since. His ranch consists of 320 acres of fine land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, improved with good buildings and equipped with every appliance for the best and most productive handling of its capabilities.

When Mr. Jamison took charge of this property his sole possessions were a saw, an ax and $50 in money. From this meager germ has grown the spreading oak of his present prosperity and the firm hold he has on the regard of his fellow citizens, whom he has served in close attention to their interests in public matters. He has been school district clerk for the last twelve years, and is always at the front in reference to advanced ideas involving the welfare of the community.

In politics Mr. Jamison has always been a Democrat, but in the last presidential election voted for McKinley, and is proud of having done so. In religious belief Mr. Jamison affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church South, and in fraternal circles is identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars. In this organization he has been very active and has a position of commanding influence, being regarded as one of the best and most effective temperance workers in his county. He was married March 30, 1863, to Miss Martha Moore, daughter of John and Mary Moore, residents of Leclaire, Scott county, Iowa. To this union one child was born, Albert Jackson, who died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Jamison's death occurred on June 19, 1870. On October 10, 1876, Mr. Jamison was married a second time, the bride on this occasion being Miss Mary Jack, daughter of James and Sarah Jack, of Sheridan, Texas.

EDWARD G. HOLLIDAY.—The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being one of the first white persons born in the present state of Montana, his life having begun at Canyon Ferry, Meagher county, November 20, 1866. His parents having been James M. and Susan (Hightower) Holliday, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri, then a true pioneer state.

Mr. Holliday began his education in the public schools of Canyon Ferry and completed it in those of White Sulphur Springs, removing to the Musselshell valley in the fall of 1880 for that purpose. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it for about five years, and then engaged in the sawmill business for some six years, on the Musselshell at Spring creek, at which he was moderately successful. Selling out the milling outfit and business, he again went to contracting and building, and continued at it until 1895, when he located on the ranch which he now occupies and gave his attention to farming and stockraising. He now produces numbers of fine Hereford cattle and good crops of grain and hay on the 640 acres of land which he controls. His location is an ideal one for the purpose, it being at the junction of the Flagstaff and the Musselshell, thus affording an abundance of water and also attractive scenery. His buildings and all the appurtenances of his ranch proclaim him as an enterprising and progressive man, and his standing in the community is that of a leading citizen.

Mr. Holliday was married in January, 1895, to Miss Tracie Tintinger, daughter of Nicholas Tintinger, a prosperous ranchman on the Big Timber, who came to America from France when he was a young man. The subject and his wife have three children: Frank N., Clarice and William. They have a very pleasant home, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

JOHN McGINNESS was born in Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1843. At the age of twenty he came to the state of New York, where he lived for four years. In 1873 he returned to his home in Canada, where he remained until sometime in 1876. The following year he came to the Black Hills and settled in Deadwood, where he was admitted to the bar in 1878 and where he practiced law until 1882, when he came to Montana. After traveling about the state for some time, he located in Billings, where he found many of his former friends from the Black Hills, and here he remained until his death. He was elected the first probate judge of the now county of Yellowstone in 1863. He was again elected to the same office in 1886, and died holding the office during this term, for, though he was reelected for another term, he did not live to enter upon its duties, dying at his home December 5, 1888, after a brief illness.

In March, 1884, the Judge married a lady of Minneapolis, Miss Emma Depew, with whom he had become acquainted while she was visiting friends in Billings. At the time of his death his family consisted of his wife and two sons, Edward J. and Mark, aged three and two years respectively.

The subject was an enthusiastic Mason and was a member of Aldemar Commandery of Billings; his funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices, at the Episcopal church, and was one of the most largely attended ever held in Yellowstone county. His life-like portrait is the only one which adorns the wall of Masonic hall as a past master of the lodge. He was devotedly attached to his family. As a lawyer, he was painstaking and true to the interests of his client; it mattered little on which side of a case he might be employed, whether for the plaintiff or the defendant, he was always more ready to compromise than to go into court and try the case, or as he would say, "What's the use, where's the sense of fighting over this; let's settle it." He probably settled more cases out of court than he ever tried. He couldn't find it in his heart to prosecute a criminal, he was too tender-hearted for that, but if he was engaged to defend one he was apt to intercede with the prosecutor in the most engaging way not to be too hard on his well-meaning client, and the culprit always felt sure that he had in the person of his lawyer from beginning to the end of his legal difficulties a warm personal friend. He was a most genial, jovial, companionable man, with a bright, cheery smile and a good word for everybody; in short, it could truthfully be said of him, as of but few of us, at the time of his death he was the friend of everybody and everybody was his friend.

ALFRED K. KIMMERLY was born at Ontario, Canada, December 25, 1844. As a child he attended the common school, but when quite young engaged to do ranch work in order to assist his parents. When he was sixteen years old he learned the shoemaker's trade and remained at that industry until 1873, when he came to Montana. For the first two years he followed mining as wage earner, but abandoned that occupation and went to Oregon, where he purchased some sheep in partnership with his brother, Allan, and

Mr. Miller. At the end of two years Mr. Miller withdrew his interest from the company. In 1881 our subject took up a homestead in the Little Blackfoot Ophir district on Dog creek. In 1882 the brothers dissolved partnership and since that time Mr. Kimmerly has continued the business independently, raising stock, but chiefly cattle and sheep. Hay is also extensively raised on his ranch, which has assumed the vast proportions of 5,310 acres, 460 acres being under good cultivation.

On January 12, 1880, Mr. Kimmerly was married to Miss Sarah E. Merkle, of Ontario, Canada, daughter of Charles and Hannah Merkle, also a native of that country. Mr. Merkle had a comfortable home and was fairly well to do; he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and both have passed into eternity.

Mr. Kimmerly is of Canadian origin, his father and mother, Andrew and Hannah Kimmerly, being natives of Canada. The father, by his industry and perseverance, was successful as a laborer. The family were members of the Methodist church, and in politics the father was an adherent of the conservative party. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom have died, and the parents have also passed away. The surviving children are, Garret, William, Margaret, Debbie, Katherine, Mary, Benson, Lucretia, Allan and Alfred K. To Mr. Kimmerly and his wife have been born six children; three died, two in infancy, and Nellie G. The surviving children are Lottie E., Willett I. and Walter R. The family are members of the Methodist church, and in politics Mr. Kimmerly votes the Republican ticket. He expresses himself as being pleased with his success in this county and is a warm advocate of the state of Montana.

JAMES M. HOLLIDAY.—The subject of this sketch is the scion of a distinguished old Virginia family whose history is coincident with that of the state itself, its progenitor on American soil having been one of the cavaliers who came over with Raleigh, or soon afterward. He was Richard Holliday, a north of Ireland gentleman, who was in the civil service of the British government at the beginning of the American Revolution. He sided with the colonists and Washington offered him a commission in the colonial army, but as it was not equal in rank with his former position, he declined it. His son, William J. Holliday (the father of our subject), with his wife, Nancy (Gillis) Holliday, also a native of Virginia, and his young family, removed to Missouri in 1834, locating in Shelby county, and giving his attention to the cultivation of the soil. He had six children, James being the third.

James M. Holliday spent his school days in Shelby county, Mo., and remained on the homestead until 1864. In that year he came to Montana, making the trip overland by means of an ox team and fortunately escaping all serious trouble with the Indians. He reached Virginia City July 10, 1864, and after spending a year there located at Canyon Ferry, where he continued to reside for the next sixteen years, engaged in mining, with but indifferent success. In 1865 his family joined him in the new territory, making the trip across the plains and having considerable trouble with the hostile red men, who killed one of the party and took his scalp. In 1880 Mr. Holliday removed to his present residence at Delpine, near the head of the Musselshell, and began extensive operations in stockraising, having 680 acres of land and usually more than 400 head of stock. The land has been skillfullly cultivated and yields annually excellent crops of cereals and hay, and is well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances.

Mr. Holliday was married in February, 1847, to Miss Susan Hightower, a native of Missouri, of prominent Kentucky ancestry. They have five children living and one dead. The living offspring are David Adolphus, a successful rancher at Delpine, who married Miss Flora Rannie; Edward G., of whom extended mention is made in another part of this work, and Charles M., Maggie and Sanford M., all still living on the homestead. In the community Mr. Holliday stands high in the esteem of all classes of citizens, his influence in matters of public enterprise being forceful and healthy, his contributions to the social life being generous and elevating, and his example and counsel in business being valuable and much appreciated. He is essentially one of the builders of his section of the state and his services in this regard have been both generous and valuable.

JOHN LAFAYETTE HUMBLE.—The romantic and picturesque story of the pioneers of America never loses its interest. Oft-told tale as it is, it holds its charm for every kind of reader or listener, for it has all the elements of thrilling narrative, embodying as it does the loftiest ideals of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. Among the men of brain and brawn who have made Montana great by reason of their achievements and the productive forces they have set in motion, John L. Humble, the subject of this sketch, is entitled to a high regard. He was born November 9, 1847, in Smith county, Tenn., where his parents, Michael and Elizabeth Humble, were born and reared. They had ten children, of whom our subject was the sixth. When he was but three years old the family removed to Springfield, Mo., and there he attended the public schools until he was eighteen, afterward working with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one. At that age he engaged in farming on his own account for two years in Missouri, and in 1870 came to Montana, locating on what was then an Indian reservation four miles north of Corvallis. When the reservation was thrown open to the public he pre-empted 160 acres and bought additions from time to time as he prospered, until he now has 640 acres in one body, and some 2,000 in all in the Bitter Root valley.

From the date of his settlement in the territory Mr. Humble has been an extensive dealer in sheep, cattle and horses, always having on his land considerable numbers of them and keeping up the quality of the breeds with great care. In 1888 he sold 2,200 sheep in one bunch, and since that time has given his attention for the most part to the rearing of horses and cattle, and has at present (1901) 500 head of fine cattle, 100 range horses and more than forty horses of superior breed. His home is one of the most beautiful and desirable in the valley. The ranch is improved with buildings of excellent quality, conveniently arranged and tastefully bestowed about the place, the residence being modern and up-to-date in every particular.

In political affiliations Mr. Humble is a Republican, and while he feels a deep and abiding interest in the success of his party, he does not seek its offices or emoluments for himself. He was married in January, 1877, to Miss Matilda C. Wilkinson, daughter of Jackson and Matilda Wilkinson, of Greene county, Mo., where the ceremony was performed. Throughout the valley Mr. and Mrs. Humble are well known and highly esteemed. They are among the leaders of their section in business thrift and prosperity, give trend and inspiration to social life, and are to be found with an intelligent and productive interest in every good enterprise for the benefit of the community in which they reside.

JOHN C. JOHNSTON, M. D.—A good physician, even though impelled by no higher motive in his work than the hope of its pecuniary rewards, is an almoner of large bounties to the community and his benefactions can not be measured in fiscal values. When to the element of business thrift he adds the inspiration born of a sense of duty to his suffering fellow creatures, no man can compute the volume of good which flows from him in his actual accomplishments, his potential example and his impressive personality. Among the number of diligent and faithful practitioners of medicine in Montana who thus unite the elements of successful work in their profession, none stands higher, or more deservedly high, than Dr. John Clarke Johnston, of Butte, whether he be considered in the light of what he has done in his chosen line of duty, or on account of the charming and graceful personality which has made him a social favorite of wide celebrity. The people of Butte have had the benefit of his intelligent and conscientious labors for nearly a quarter of a century, he having located among them in 1878 after completing his professional preparation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and practicing for three years in his native town of Connellsville, in that great old commonwealth. He was born December 1, 1850, a descendant of Alexander Johnston, of County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1783, just as that new-born republic rose to her place among the nations of the world. He was married to Miss Mary Clarke, a native of the same county, and to this union were born five sons and three daughters. The parents lived to a ripe old age, the mother dying at the age of eighty-four and the father at that of ninety-five.

One of the sons, Joseph Johnston, married Miss Florinda Maguire in 1848. He was a prominent merchant and banker at Connellsville, highly respected throughout that section of the state, and illustrated in his life the best elements of American citizenship. The mother was descended from one of the best families in western Maryland and was a lady of superior social and domestic qualities. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom five are living and exemplify in their daily lives the lessons which they learned at the paternal fireside. The mother died in 1879; the father is still living.

Dr. Johnston, the subject of this sketch, is one of the five sons of Joseph Johnston and a brother of Alexander J. Johnston, cashier of Clark's bank in Butte. He was reared and educated in his native town, supplementing its educational facilities with a course at the State University of Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1870, under the instruction of Dr. W. Lindley, of Connellsville, a scholarly and wise physician and a cultivated gentleman of the old school. In September he entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, a school renowned throughout the world for the completeness of its equipment, the excellence of its faculty and the thoroughness of its training. From this institution he was graduated in the class of 1875. He began practicing in his native town, but after three years turned his face towards the sunset, and removed to Butte, Mont., in 1878. He was cordially welcomed as a desirable addition to the city's corps of scientists, and has proven by his course and the superior quality of his work that the judgment which made him welcome was not at fault. In his new home he was soon firmly established in a good practice and has ever since grown in popular esteem and influence in professional, political and social circles. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of a number of western organizations of the same kind. His genial and unassuming manner makes him a favorite wherever he goes and the sterling qualities of head and heart which characterize him increase and intensify on further acquaintance the pleasing impressions made by first contact with him.

HENRY C. KEITH was born in the province of New Brunswick, January 9, 1863, son of Lewis and Rebecca (Blakney) Keith. He was reared on his father's farm, gaining the benefit of a country school education, until he was sixteen years old, when he took a three-months business course at a commercial college at St. John, N. B. He then commenced clerking in J. S. Trites & Co.'s general store at Sussex, remained there eighteen months, then attended commercial college for three months, and subsequently took a clerkship in the store of W. T. Mills & Co., at Upper Corners, Sussex, N. B. This was a branch store of Geo. H. White & Co., and after a time was discontinued and Mr. Keith returned to Lower Sussex to clerk in their store, where he continued until the spring of 1887, when he came to Missoula, Mont., arriving there in April. From there he soon went to Stevensville, to take charge of the mercantile interests of the Missoula Mercantile Company at that point. He was later sent to open a branch store at Victor and was there for eighteen months, when, returning to Missoula, he became the treasurer of the company. In 1890 the Missoula Mercantile Company bought the large business establishment of T. J. Demers at Demersville on the Flathead river, and Mr. Keith was placed in charge. At that time a historian wrote: "The unparalleled success of the Missoula Mercantile Company (their business for the last year amounting to nearly $2,000,000) illustrates what capital and push can accomplish. This firm is a close corporation, with headquarters at Missoula, and branch establishments placed in the best agricultural valley of western Montana. Their extraordinary facilities have had much to do in assisting and increasing their exceedingly large business. In less than three years the Demersville store has built up a larger and more extensive trade than any other in all Montana. Under the management of Mr. H. C. Keith, this branch institution promises to outgrow the parent house ere a decade passes away. Mr. Keith is a young gentleman well and thoroughly drilled in business, of recognized business sagacity and probity and large capabilities. He controls the entire business of the various Flathead concerns owned by the firm of which he is assistant treasurer." This store was removed to Kalispell in 1893, and Mr. Keith has retained the full management. He employed but one clerk at Demersville at first, but soon increased the corps, at one time employing thirty men. On moving to Kalispell Mr. Keith first confined the business to hardware and implements, with a staff of three clerks. In 1898 they built a grain elevator with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, run by a gasoline engine of twelve horsepower. Groceries were added in March, and the corps of assistants then numbered fifteen. The rapidly increasing business has continued until now twenty-six employes are kept busy. The trade of this store extends along the line of the Great Northern from Bonner's Ferry on the west to Havre on the east, a distance of 370 miles, north to the international boundary, and northwest to Tobacco plains, ninety miles. Extensive shipments are also made to Butte. They now have in Kalispell, beside their extensive mercantile house and the elevator, two large iron warehouses, one, 50x150 feet in size, for implements, the other being 60x100 feet in size, for the storage of groceries. This house is doing by far the largest business in western Montana, if not in the state.

Mr. Keith is a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in religion. He belongs to Kalispell Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M.. and was made a Knight of Pythias in Laurel Lodge No. 11, at Missoula in 1889. He married, in August, 1894, Miss Mary Hunt, an adopted daughter of David Hunt, of Avoca, Iowa. She was born in Des Moines, Iowa. Their four surviving children are Harry, Homer, Robert and Helen. Entirely without pretense, Mr. Keith appears to make a success of whatever he undertakes. Under a quiet and unassuming exterior he possesses an unbending resolution, great physical and mental activity, and a personal courage that knows no fear or failure. His good nature and cheerful disposition are leading traits in his character, while he is always ready to lend a helping hand to worthy private or public enterprises or benefactions.

CHARLES R. KELLER.—Among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county is numbered the subject of this review, and he is deserving of honorable mention in this work as one of those who are prominently identified with the industrial life of the state and who has attained success as the beneficial result of industry and well-directed effort.

Mr. Keller is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Delaware county, on the 5th of September, 1858, being the son of Rudolph Keller, who was born in Monroe county, Pa., on the 19th of July, 1819, and who has been for many years a successful farmer in Delaware county, Iowa, of which state he is a pioneer. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Ann Reese, was likewise born in Monroe county in the old Keystone state, on the 19th of June, 1819, and died in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1866. Charles R. Keller, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received his early scholastic training in the district schools in the vicinity of the old Iowa homestead and thereafter supplemented this by a course of study in the high school at Colesburg, that state, and in the Iowa Business College, in the city of Keokuk. He left school at the age of twenty years and in the fall of 1879 went to Lincoln county, S. D., where he devoted his attention to stockraising for a period of three years. He then removed to Whitman county, Wash., where he continued in the same line of enterprise for eight years. In August, 1892, Mr. Keller came to Montana and located on his present ranch, in the Sweet Grass hills, where he and his wife took up claims. Here he now has a valuable ranch of 480 acres, improved with excellent buildings, including a good farm residence, and here he has since been successfully engaged in sheepgrowing, running an average of 6,000 head, the same being of high grade and of the type best adapted to this section of the state. He also has sixty acres of his ranch under cultivation and is beginning to direct special attention to the raising of cattle. His ranch is located three and a half miles southeast of the village of Whitlash, which is his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Keller is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, and being essentially public-spirited in his attitude. Fraternally he is identified with St. John's Lodge No. 91, at St. John's, Washington.

In the year 1883, in Lincoln county, S. D., Mr. Keller was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Fockler, whose death occurred in the 30th of October, 1886. On the 8th of August, 1892, Mr. Keller consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Belle Livingston, who was born at Roseburg, Ore., the daughter of Elijah Livingston, a prominent citizen and politician of that place. Our subject and his wife had two children, Lucille, born November 25, 1893, died March 21, 1898, and Steward A., born October 17, 1897, died November 27, 1901.

JAMES KENNEDY, youngest son of James and Katherine (Reynolds) Kennedy, was probably one of the youngest of the now nearly extinct class of "old-timers" who took part in the first movements in the transition of savage Montana into its present civilized state. He was one of the seven who gave the name to Helena, and from that remote period he has been one of the sons of the west. His birth occurred July 15, 1849, in Richland county, Ohio, and his mother died so soon thereafter that his only remembrance of her is seeing her in her coffin. He was bound out to a farmer with whom he stayed until he was sixteen, having but common school advantages for an education. At that time his older brothers, John and William, had come back from an extended stay in the far west, and were contemplating a return. Several of the brothers accompanied them, among them James. Their experience in reaching Fort Benton is told in the biography of John J. Kennedy elsewhere in this volume.

It was in 1863 that Mr. Kennedy's first introduction to Montana occurred. On arriving at Fort Benton the brothers separated, William and James going north to Edmonston. They found nothing there to please them and retraced their route, making their next objective point Bevin's gulch, where William engaged in mining. James passed most of the season of 1864 in hauling lumber from the Trombley mills to Virginia City in Alder gulch, when he commenced mercantile life by going to the extreme western part of the state and transporting a load of vegetables from Pend d'Oreille to Virginia City, where, though frozen hard as rocks, they found ready sale at fifteen cents a pound. In 1865 he was first at Silver creek and later at Last Chance gulch, where, as before mentioned, he took part in changing the name to Helena. (Mr. Kennedy states that the name as first suggested was Helen Orr, but none of them other than the one who proposed it liked that name, so the transition to the pleasanter term Helena was quickly made and carried by a vote. One of the party suggested that the next thing to do after naming the place was to start a graveyard, and Mr. Kennedy says that four months later the graveyard was started by the burial of the very man who made that remark.) The next season Mr. Kennedy was in the Prickly Pear valley and saw another phase of frontier life in the great Sun river stampede. In such a life and with such surroundings men's natures rapidly acquire habits of quick thought and decision and become strongly self-poised and self-reliant. These conditions were accentuated when, in the fall of 1867, he went to the junction of the Union Pacific and California Pacific railroads, at Ogden, Utah. He passed the winter there and says it was by far the wildest place he ever saw and during that time he saw more killing than in all of his life beside.

During 1868 Mr. Kennedy was for some months working at quartz mining at White Pine, Nev., and gradually going west he passed Christmas, 1869, in San Francisco. His next field of employment was in San Buena Ventura, Cal., where he made water ditches for several months. Going to Los Angeles county with the intention of traveling on to Mexico, he learned that it was absolutely necessary for him to acquire the Spanish language. To accomplish this object he joined a company of Mexican miners and for three years labored with them and thereby fully acquired the language. During this time, however, he discovered that he didn't want anything to do with the Spaniards or Mexicans and relinquished his contemplated Mexican trip. After this he was engaged in various occupations in San Bernardino, Cal., agriculture, beekeeping, etc. Here he married and began to think of making a permanent residence. Before this was done, however, he was three years in the real estate business in Santiago county, where he made money. In 1888 he went to Ventura county as a real estate operator, and there, satisfied with the country, purchased land and established a permanent home at Hueneme, on the sea coast, sixty miles north of Los Angeles. In 1890 he brought his family to visit his brother John at Columbia Falls, Mont., and that visit still continues, Mr. Kennedy considering himself "a wanderer far from home." Nevertheless he has pretty well established himself at Columbia Falls. He built there a business block and leased it to two men, Fullerton & Nelson, dealers in stationery and drugs. At the same time he was commissioned the first postmaster of the place. In the store he built he was postmaster for over four years, during which time the occupants of his building failed, he was made assignee, and, to close up the matter, he purchased the goods and is now in trade. He is also interested in the newly discovered oil fields in the north part of Flathead county. Mr. Kennedy is a man of marked individuality, original in thought and methods, possesses a rare fund of brilliant humor and is a most delightful social companion. He has worthily won success.

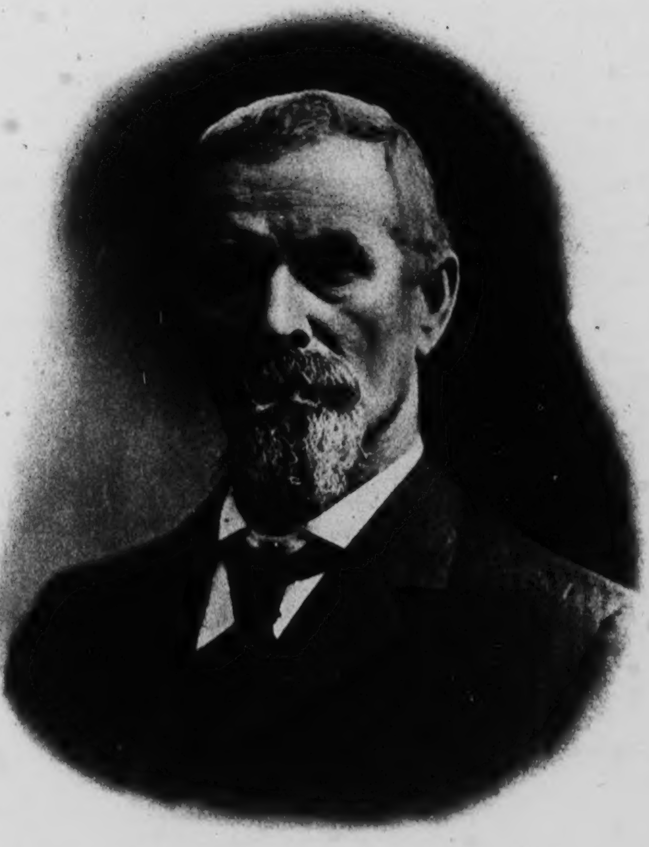
Mr. Kennedy married Margaret Huff, born at St. Mary, Iowa. Soon after her birth her father, a native of Germany, came to Bannack City, Mont., and was a merchant and a mason there for some time. He died when she was five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have three children, Henry, Edmond, Minnie (who were born in San Bernardino, and never saw snow until they saw it in the Flathead valley in 1890), and Marguerite, born in Hueneme, Ventura county, Cal.

JOHN J. KENNEDY.—Resting quietly on his pleasant ranch on the beautiful tableland at Columbia Falls, Mont., surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery and the healthful atmosphere of the Rocky mountains, here passing the eventide of a wondrously active life, is John J. Kennedy, the subject of this review, one of the last survivors of the daring heroes who nearly half a century ago led the van of civilization along Indian trails into the Rocky mountain mining region. Year after year he has witnessed the marvelous development of the west and in many ways has contributed his time, his labor and his money toward its accomplishment. Mr. Kennedy was born in Richland county, Ohio, on March 17, 1839. His parents, James and Katherine (Reynolds) Kennedy, emigrated from Tipperary county, Ireland, to America in 1831, settling first in New York and later in Ohio, where they passed their lives. John J. Kennedy was an industrious youth, working diligently in summer and studying as hard in the winter terms of school. From his thirteenth to his seventeenth year he lived in Cleveland and hauled brick and sand in a brick yard when not attending school, after this, while visiting Ashland county, he engaged with a cattle man of Iowa to work for him in that state and farmed for two years. The town of Fort Atkinson had just been platted and Mr. Kennedy was given, as an inducement to start a brick yard, a deed of two town lots and the right to cut 100 cords of wood. He made brick one season under discouraging circumstances, then, in 1859, traded his whole outfit for a gun and money enough to take him to Pike's Peak, from whence marvelous gold discoveries were reported. With a partner, C. P. Lowry, he started with oxen, a light wagon and a tent. They reached Fort Kearney, when the returning number of "Pike's Peakers" caused his partner to give up further travel. Returning with Mr. Lowry to Nebraska City and Salt creek, Mr. Kennedy there attached himself as a chainman to a United States surveying party under Captain Cook, who was surveying the base line between Kansas and Nebraska. Commencing at Cottonwood creek, the line went west to Fort Kearney, then a line was run north to the fort from the Platte river and a government reservation surveyed. This finished Captain Cook's contract. Starting east, the company soon met Major & Russell's train of twenty-four wagons, with twelve oxen to a wagon, on its way to Utah with supplies for the United States troops. Mr. Kennedy and two of his surveying comrades joined the train as employees. "Billy" John, now residing at Prickly Pear canyon, was one of the three. The route led through Echo and Weber canyons to Camp Floyd, forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. Receiving pay at $40 a month, his next winter was spent in taking care of cattle in Rush valley. His older brother, William, was a soldier of Company I, Tenth United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Floyd with term of service nearly expired. They were planning companionship, but an opportunity occurring to join a train of emigrants going to Oregon, Mr. Kennedy did not wait for his brother's discharge. This was the second train that took the overland route for Oregon. Dangers beset them. Hostile Indians at times surrounded them. The Snake Indians killed two of their number at Brewer's creek, but they were watchful and ably commanded and none others were injured. The next company on the trail lost many, killed by the same Indians and every member of the next succeeding one was killed at the spot where the attack on the first was made. His first winter in Oregon Mr. Kennedy passed in cooking and caring for teamsters' horses at the half-way house on the sixteen-mile portage at the Dalles. In April, 1861, he went to the Orofino creek, a branch of the Clearwater, the first gold-producing camp in the rich Clearwater placer mining district, and was there early enough to join a party of eight securing a claim. The noted "Johnnie" Healy, now of Alaska mining fame, was one of the partners and was long connected with Mr. Kennedy in mining. Here his brother William joined him and took his place in working the claim while Mr. Kennedy prospected. Soon, however, Baldwin & Whitman, of Walla Walla, started a branch store at Orofino and engaged Mr. Kennedy for a time as clerk, but later, while prospecting, the rich Salmon river mines were discovered by Healy, where grew up Florence City. Selling their Orofino claims Mr. Kennedy, his brother William and Mr. Healy were members of the party that developed the Florence mines. Prices were high, shovels $25 each, gum boots $50 a pair, and all goods in proportion. The next spring, after an open fall and a hard winter, Mr. Kennedy bought a pack train at White Bird canyon and returned to Orofino for a load of supplies which he took to Florence City, and sold, both teams and goods, to his old employers, Baldwin & Whitman. On this trip occurred his refusal to drink with the desperado, Boone Helm, who was at the time "owning" the camp of Florence. It is probable that no other man could have done this and lived, as Helm, by his numerous murders, had terrorized the whole community and usually killed any one who slighted his invitation. Supply wagons from Orofino were unloaded at Mountain City, twenty miles west of the Florence mines, and packed in from there on the backs of men at a cost of twenty-five cents per pound. The Florence mines were among the earliest mines ever worked, owned by "Johnnie" Healy, Harley McEwen and Kennedy. In 1862 rumors of a wonderfully rich gold deposit on the Salmon river took Healy off on an investigating trip, and later Mr. Kennedy decided to sell their mine, and with his brother and McEwen go in search of him. They journeyed up the Clearwater, past Elk City, and on east for fifty miles, where they found Healy, who had discovered no wealth and had nearly starved, just rescued from death by Colorado miners bound for Florence City. Healy now proposed the return of all to the states, and, as they had won a fine return for their labor, this proposition was accepted. As Mr. Kennedy says, "this was a year's job." They returned home by way of Lewistown and Deer Lodge, on their way camping where is now Missoula. Going on horseback to Fort Benton, they left their horses there and arranged with a fur trader to transport them to St. Louis. A large Mackinaw boat was built and manned by nearly twenty men to take the party down the Missouri until the steamer was met on her upward trip. The contract then called for the steamer's return to St. Louis with their outfit. They met the steamer near the mouth of Milk river and the transfer of goods occupied nearly ten days. The first day of their steamer's travel brought them into extreme peril. Thousands of Sioux warriors in war paint and flushed by their recent massacre of the whites in Minnesota lined the shores and surrounded the steamer. They made no hostile manifestation at first, but the second day they tried to run off horses. Any flinching of nerve or sign of fear by the occupants of the steamer would have precipitated a general massacre. A determined front was presented, a horse taken by the Indians was recovered under cover of rifles aimed and at full cock, the boat was anchored out in the stream each night and in a few days the danger passed. Leaving the steamer at Council Bluffs and taking stage 160 miles to the nearest railroad station, they went to Chicago and from there to Philadelphia, where their supply of gold was left at the mint. Mr. Kennedy then visited Ohio, and the next spring, with five of his brothers and Mr. Healy, left St. Louis on the first packet for Fort Benton. At Cow island low water prevented further progress by boat. William Kennedy went to Fort Benton for the horses left there the previous year. They then brought boats which they loaded with provisions and mining outfits and towed them to Fort Benton, the trip occupying the whole summer. On the steamer were three hundred passengers, among them Ed. McClay and King and Gillette, since so prominent in Montana. From Fort Benton, Healy, William and James Kennedy and others went north to Fort Edmonston. Mr. Kennedy and brother Michael followed their brothers Peter and Stephen to Alder gulch, where mines had been struck the fall before. Here they engaged in hauling mining timbers, making $15 daily. He also conveyed three of the first elected members of an Idaho legislature to the capital. The next spring (1864) he made a prospecting trip up to Fort Steele, B. C., passing through the Flathead valley. On the way he was royally entertained over night in the camp of "road agents," then the terror of the country, and who not long afterward suffered death for their crimes. He had known many of them before they had 'taken to the road.' In the fall of 1864 Last Chance gulch came into prominence and Mr. Kennedy went there from Virginia City and the next summer built Mackinaw boats by the hundreds near the dam below Helena, selling them to people going down the Missouri. Here he was again joined by his brothers, William and James, and they located the famous ranch on the Prickly Pear river that is still called Kennedy's ranch. Here for two years they kept a hotel and stopping place for teams. Mr. Kennedy in 1866 built all the stage stations between Benton and Helena and supplied them with the hay needed for the winter at $25 a ton, leaving 200 tons at Fort Shaw. In 1867 he prospected in northwestern Montana, reaching, at the close of the year, the Cedar creek country, seventy miles west of Missoula. Wintering at Missoula, he heard rumors that the Northern Pacific Railroad was going to touch some point on the Missouri, and in the spring, with John Duval, went to Fort Benton, then by steamer to Fort Union, now Fort Buford. In the fall he took charge of freight trains hauling goods for Healy & Hamilton from Fort Benton to northern trading posts for two years. He then bought one of the posts and carried on freighting himself until 1876, when he sold out and bought a herd of cattle in the Bitter Root valley and drove them through the Flathead valley and Tobacco plains, via Gray creek to Fort McLeod on the British possessions. This was the first herd driven into the Lethbridge county. The same season he drove another herd from Missoula to the Marias river, where he wintered. In 1877 he shipped cattle to Bismarck by boat down the Missouri. Then for five years, from 1878, had the sub-contract for furnishing beef to the posts of the Northwest Mounted Police north of the international boundary, with headquarters at Fort Benton. On one of these trips he drove his herd past Sitting Bull, who was addressing his assembled braves near the British line. From 1878 to 1891 he was in the cattle and meat business at Fort Benton, when he sold his interest there and contracted to furnish beef to the construction camps of the Great Northern from Havre to Kalispell. While doing this he purchased 160 acres of land at Columbia Falls for a permanent home and plotted forty acres of this as Kennedy's addition to that town. He also erected a warehouse and bought and sold grain for some years until failing health demanded his retirement from business. Democratic in politics, he has never troubled himself to seek office, but the esteem in which the people hold him is evidenced by his complimentary election in 1900 to the office of public administrator of Flathead county. He joined the Freemasons in 1881 in Fort Benton Lodge No. 25, and still holds membership there.

Mr. Kennedy married, on December 27, 1883, with Miss Irene Morrison, also a native of Richland county, Ohio. Her father, Rev. Benjamin Morrison, was long an honored Baptist minister of Ohio. One of her great-great-grandfathers was John Hart, a native of Cork, Ireland, who came to New Jersey in colonial days, as a delegate from that state was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was an officer and an active participant in the Revolution. His daughter Martha married first an English officer. They had two sons and he later returned to England alone. Sometime afterward his brother came to America, told his wife her husband was dead and offered to take the boys to England and give them a better education than American schools could do. The mother finally consented to this proposition and they departed to sail from Boston on a specified date and ship. They were never again heard from, nor did inquiries show that any such person had sailed on the ship on which they were to embark. Martha Hart's second husband was John Morrison, the Scottish immigrant, and the great-grandfather of Benjamin Morrison. Mrs. Kennedy was carefully educated at the Young Ladies' Institute, of Granville, Ohio, under Dr. Shepardson, a noted instructor, in whose memory the school received its present name, Shepardson University. She became a teacher. Commencing with a primary class in the school of Galion, Ohio, she won distinction and concluded her labors of eleven years in the same city as assistant principal of the high school. This position she resigned to make her home in the Flathead valley. She is an ardent and a diligent student of the English classics and her library of old standard English authors is large and choice, a veritable "well of English undefiled." Nature in all its forms is delightful to her. She is an enthusiastic florist; her collections of minerals and other "nature subjects" are large and discriminating, and her herbariums of lichens, mosses and ferns are a delight to the eyes, all of these showing in arrangement and grouping the correct taste of a cultured artist.

ARTHUR TRUMAN.—In noting the salient points in the genealogical and personal history of the subject of this review, one of the progressive and influential farmers of the Gallatin valley, we find that he comes of stanch lineage, the families on either side having long been established on American soil, while each succeeding generation exemplified the deepest loyalty and patriotism.

Mr. Truman is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, on February 9, 1842, the son of Jeffrey and Jane (Elam) Truman, the former of whom was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter in Spring Valley, Ohio, and it may here be noted that the town of Transylvania, Ohio, was given its name by the father of our subject in honor of the university of that name in Kentucky. Jane Elam was the daughter of Josiah Elam, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., and was a valiant soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. After independence was established he removed to Kentucky, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Porter. Their home was on the very frontier of civilization, and they were constantly menaced and greatly harassed by the Indians, many of their neighbors being slain by the savages while others were taken captive, the depredations coming mostly from the Miamis. Mr. Elam was a captain of a Kentucky company under Gen. St. Clair during the war of 1812, and after



Arthur Truman

the close of this war he selected 1,000 acres of land on Caesar creek, an affluent of the Miami river, in Ohio. He eventually settled upon this estate, a portion of which is still occupied by his descendants. John B. Elam, a cousin of the subject of this review, was a law partner of the late Benjamin Harrison at the time of his election to the presidency, the firm name being Harrison, Miller & Elam, and their headquarters being in the capital city of Indiana.

In the agnatic line the ancestry of Mr. Truman is of the old Quaker stock of Pennsylvania, the original American representatives having come hither in the early Colonial days and identified with the original colony established by William Penn, who sold to George Smedley, who came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682, 250 acres of land which he located in Chester county, reserving a lot in the city of Philadelphia. Our subject's grandfather and grand uncle were members of the Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia, Pa., which was organized August 24, 1784. The Truman forebear was Richard, who, with his wife, Martha, came to America from England in 1715, and settled in what is now Montgomery county, Pa. On the maternal side Mr. Truman's ancestors were Welsh, of the royal stock of the Llewellyns, tradition says descendants of that Prince Llewellyn, who figures in Welsh poetry as the great political saint of the race; and throughout a long line of distinguished men the family has well sustained the character of indomitable perseverance and firmness for which he was renowned.

In the year 1819 Jeffrey Truman, the father of the subject of this review, removed from Pennsylvania to Waynesville, Ohio, where he engaged for a time in teaching school, being a man of marked ability and sterling character. He was a silversmith by trade, and eventually opened a store in Waynesville, and in 1844 he assisted in repairing guns used in the American army, his services being in frequent requisition. From 1845 to 1848, during the progress of the Mexican war, he was assistant paymaster of Ohio troops, with headquarters in the city of Cincinnati, and was held in high esteem as a man and as a pioneer of the Buckeye state. His death occurred on January 1, 1851, and his widow passed his school days in Spring Valley, Ohio, where venerable age of eighty-four years.

Arthur Truman, whose name initiates this review, passed his school days in Spring Valley, Ohio, where he secured such advantages as were afforded by the public schools, in addition to those supplied by a cultured and refined home. He was not yet twenty years of age when the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter aroused in him a loyal and responsive protest, and on the 24th of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Moody. He enlisted at Xenia, Ohio, where the organization of the regiment was perfected, and proceeded to Camp Chase, Columbus, where the command remained six weeks, going thence to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived just after the battle of Fort Donelson. The duty assigned to Company B was principally in the line of scouting. They pursued Forrest and the famous raider, John Morgan, participating in a number of skirmishes. On December 16, 1862, Mr. Truman received an honorable discharge from the service, being incapacitated by physical disability. He thereupon returned to Ohio and remained on the old homestead until 1869, when he started for the west, coming by railroad to Sioux City, Iowa, and thence up the Missouri river by steamer to Fort Benton, Mont., the trip being a pleasant one, although daily anticipating difficulty with the Indians; one party followed the boat for two days, but failed to make an attack. From Fort Benton Mr. Truman went to Helena, and two days later made his way to American gulch, where he devoted about two months to prospecting and mining, after which he returned to Helena and thence came to Gallatin valley in company with Paul McCormack and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he pre-empted a claim, and thereafter engaged in farming on his ranch for a period of about seven years, after which he disposed of his farm and devoted the following two years to the lumbering business. He then took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, which constitutes a portion of his present valuable ranch, the same being located at Spring Hill, his postoffice address. To the original homestead Mr. Truman has since added by purchase until he now has a fine property, the area of his ranch aggregating 320 acres, and the greater portion of the same being under effective irrigation. He gives special attention to the raising of fall wheat, in which he secures magnificent yields, while he also raises large quantities of oats and hay. The farm is most eligibly located near the mountains in the eastern portion of Gallatin valley, and being thus protected from the conditions which might otherwise impair or injure the crops in both winter and summer. The family home is a commodious and attractive residence of modern architectural design and facilities, while all other permanent improvements are of the best order, the entire place giving unmistakable evidence of the scrupulous care and attention bestowed by its progressive and able owner. Mr. Truman is a man of superior business ability and in all the relations of life he has so borne himself as to comamnd the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, enjoying marked popularity in the community where he has made his home for so many years, while the family occupy a position of prominence in connection with the best social life of this section.

In politics Mr. Truman renders stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1892 he was elected to represent Gallatin county in the state legislature, serving in this capacity with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He has served as a member of the board of school trustees for his district, maintaining a lively interest in all that contributes to the good of the community.

On January 19, 1888, Mr. Truman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Crouse, who was born in Clark county, Ill., being the daughter of Samuel and Melinda (Applegate) Crouse, both deceased. The family home of Mr. and Mrs. Truman has been brightened by the presence of their two children: Joseph K., who was named in honor of Gov. Toole, and Ida Ruth.

HON. EDWIN K. CHEADLE.—Among those who as prominent jurists are conferring dignity and honor upon the bench and bar of Montana. Hon. Edwin K. Cheadle, who presides on the bench of the Tenth municipal district of the state, which comprises Fergus county, where is his home in the attractive little city of Lewistown, must certainly be mentioned. He was born near Roann, Wabash county, Ind., in October, 1858. His parents, Rev. Henry C. and Emma (Keyes) Cheadle, were born in Meigs county, Ohio, and the former is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who has for many years distinguished himself in the work of his noble calling in Ohio and Indiana. In 1872 he removed to southern Minnesota, where he now resides, still sustained and cheered by the bride of his youth, who has been a faithful companion and helpmeet during the many years of their married life. The Cheadle family traces its lineage back for many generations in England, and the original American representatives of the name came to this country within the Colonial epoch in our national history. In the family of Rev. Henry C. and Emma Cheadle were three sons and one daughter, of whom Hon. Edwin K. Cheadle received his education in the public schools and at Carleton College, of Northfield, Minn., from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then engaged in the work of teaching in Minnesota for ten years and was a successful instructor. During this time he gave careful and well directed attention to the study of the elementary principles of the law, and was well grounded in the science of jurisprudence when he arrived in Montana. In 1893, feeling himself in a position to gratify his long sustained desire to become a member of the legal profession, he came to Lewistown and became a student in the law office of Hon. Rudolf Von Tobel, one of the leading members of the Montana bar. There he devoted his attention exclusively and unremittingly to the technical reading and the study of the law until he was admitted to the bar in 1894. He was immediately associated in practice with Mr. Von Tobel as his partner until 1897, showing himself a thoroughly capable advocate and counsellor and gaining prestige as a reliable attorney, so that his eligibility for official preferment found recognition in that year, when he was elected county attorney of Fergus county. In this capacity he served until May, 1898, when he resigned his office to tender his services to his country as a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He enlisted as a member of Company I, First Montana Infantry, was made orderly sergeant of his company, and with his regiment was ordered to Manila in July, 1898. He was in active service in the Philippines until August, 1899. He participated in the twenty-seven engagements in which his regiment took part, and underwent with the others the deprivations and sufferings incident to campaigning in the field among the malarious and malodorous marshes of that unhealthful country. He escaped injury in any of these battles, but was for a short time incapacitated by illness for services in the field. The regiment made an enviable record and reflected credit on the state from which it had gone forth with so much of patriotic enthusiasm.

After his muster out as second lieutenant Mr. Cheadle returned to Lewistown an honored veteran and served one year as city attorney of Lewistown. While acting in that capacity he was elected in November, 1900, to fill the high judicial office of district judge of the Tenth judicial district of Montana. In this distinguished station he has steadily won new honors to those acquired in war. He has shown that he possesses a truly judicial mind, presiding over his court with dignity and ability. His rulings are prompt, fair and impartial, showing a thorough knowledge of the evidence presented, the technical legal principles connected therewith and also of the authorities in the case. It is not always that his rulings and decisions give pleasure, for he is a strong man, and his course as a judge indicates that he does not consider that his high office was given to him to use in winning popularity, but for the advancement of justice, and plausible sophistries, unjust procedures and manifest subversions or suppressions of the facts or law in a case meet with scant courtesy and no toleration. Judge Cheadle has been an active worker in the Republican cause, both in Minnesota and Montana. His advancement has been fairly earned by reason of his ability, legal knowledge and high character, as well as his patriotic devotion to the public welfare.

ALLEN KIMERLY.—It would seem that intelligent industry, combined with pluck, energy and western hustle were capable of accomplishing the most flattering results in Montana. An illustration of this is found in the personality of Mr. Allen Kimerly, the subject of the following mention, who, in the face of many discouraging obstacles has gone steadily forward until he has built for himself and family one of the finest ranch homes in Powell county, near Avon. Our subject was born in Hastings county, Ontario, Canada, October 16, 1838, the son of Andrew and Hannah (Mason) Kimerly, the former a native of Lennox and the latter of Prince Edward county, Ontario. The paternal grandfather was born in New York, of German ancestry, but removed with his parents to Canada during his boyhood. The Mason branch of the family came, originally, from Scotland to Ontario.

Allen Kimerly received an excellent common school education, remaining at home until he was twenty-five years of age, and in the fall of 1863 he located in Missouri where he obtained a lucrative contract to make ties for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the first line to build into Kansas City, Mo. Subsequently he went to Kansas and was in Lawrence in October, 1863, immediately after that place had been looted by Quantrell and his band of guerrillas. Mr. Kimerly describes the town as a sorry looking spectacle at that period. The following winter he returned to Jackson county, Mo., where he completed his tie contract, and in March, 1864, went to Atchison, Kan., and joined a train en route for Montana. While on the plains, 100 miles out from Atchison, a mutiny occurred among the drivers, and Mr. Kimerly took the place of one of them, and afterwards served as night herder at $100 per month. The train comprised 160 wagons, and the party were ninety-one days from Atchison to Virginia City, Mont., where they arrived after an eventful trip. Until the spring of 1865 he worked in the mines at Virginia City, going thence to Butte and Pipestone, Silver Bow county, where he prospected and mined for several months, and at that period Butte consisted principally of prospect holes. The following summer he removed to Ophir camp, in what is now Powell county, and here Mr. Kimerly remained twelve years, during ten of which he worked a claim on Nelson Hill, where, despite a loss of $3,000 in litigation, he made sufficient money to engage in ranching. In 1873 he began in a limited way to engage in the sheep business, continuing his mining operations during the summer seasons. until 1878, when he secured homestead and desert claims of 320 acres of land in the Little Blackfoot valley, two miles above Avon. There our subject has since resided and increased his business to large proportions, having at various times added to his holdings 3,000 acres of railroad land, and leasing 600 acres. He now has 4,000 head of sheep and 100 head of cattle, and although he has suffered a loss of $14,000 since engaging in ranching, he is still comfortably well off and eligibly located. The greater portion of this money was swallowed up in lumber and sawmill operations.

Mr. Kimerly started life in Montana with, practically, no capital save a good constitution and a capacity for hard work and an almost inexhaustible fund of energy. On March 19, 1873, he was married to Miss Julia Spencer, of Lennox county, Ontario, Canada, daughter of John W. and Catherine (Miller) Spencer, also natives of Ontario, and where they lived and died. To this union have been born six children, of whom the living are Charles Gilford, Rosa Irena, Elizabeth Ethel and George Allen. John Wesley, at the age of nineteen, was called away on January 12, 1891, and

Ethel Lucretia died April 15, 1901, at the age of twenty-three. Although Mr. Kimerly has never never sought political office, he invariably manifests a lively interest in the issues of the day, regarding them from a Republican view point. His energies are directed principally to improvements of his valuable ranch, comprising twenty miles of fence, eight miles of ditches, and another in process of construction eleven miles in length. He has about $3,500 invested in comfortable and commodious buildings.

NICKOLAS KESSLER (deceased) will long be remembered by the pioneer residents of Helena as one of the remarkable men whose progressive spirit and energy were always in evidence, whether in business or social circles. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 26, 1832, the youngest of six children. His father, whose name was also Nickolas, owned a small farm near Befort, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and there, amid picturesque surrounding, young Nickolas was reared and received his early education. At the age of twenty years Mr. Kessler came to the United States, landing at New York on January 10, 1854. His stay in the metropolis was brief, and he pushed westward as far as Detroit, Mich., and obtained work in a grocery store. Mr. Kessler was employed in several towns of northern Michigan and at one time worked in the lumber districts. Reaching Chicago, he was for three years quite profitably employed in the commission and feed business in partnership with James McPherson. In the winter of 1859-60 news of the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak floated eastward, and Mr. Kessler quickly arranged his affairs and started for Colorado. His small capital was invested in a mine at White gulch, which proved to be only a pocket, and he emerged from his initial experience in mining penniless. After experience in a number of other mining camps without profitable results, in August, 1863, with a few others, he started for Bannack, Mont. The trip was long and dangerous, and after roughing it for many days he arrived in Virginia City, September 22, 1863, when the boom was at its height and everything in a prosperous condition. Eatables were selling at fabulous prices and Mr. Kessler opened a small bakery and restaurant which he conducted with some profit during the remainder of 1863 and the following year. It was so successful that Mr. Kessler accumulated sufficient money to enable him to make a trip to Germany. While enjoying himself amid the scenes of his youthful home he received a letter from a Montana friend in Diamond City informing him that the writer had staked a splendid mining claim for him in Confederate gulch, and also informed Mr. Kessler that if he would return the claim would be held until his arrival. Mr. Kessler did return as fast as steam could convey him across the Atlantic, but on his arrival he found that his friend had been unable to hold the property and that it had been "jumped." Then came the Blackfoot city mining boom, still remembered by many Montana pioneers. To that point repaired Mr. Kessler with the intention of building a brewery for Charles Beehrer, of Nevada, with whom he had become associated. Work on the building was at once begun, but before its completion it was discovered that the mines were limited in their wealth and the outlook would not warrant its completion. Mr. Kessler then went to Helena and took charge of a brewery owned by Mr. Beehrer, which he purchased in 1865, and from that date the business has been known as the Kessler brewery. From time to time the plant was enlarged until now it is one of the largest and most perfectly equipped brewing establishments in the northwest.

In 1866 Mr. Kessler engaged in the manufacture of brick, and later added sewer pipe and tile, the only establishment of this kind in the state. The business has now grown to be one of the largest industries that Helena can boast of, manufacturing from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 brick per year. The extensive plant also manufactures paving brick, fancy and ornamental flower pots and vases. These goods are sold largely in this state and Idaho. Besides these interests Mr. Kessler was also a large holder of realty, mines, farms and stock. He was a director of the recently reorganized National Bank of Montana and president of the Cascade Land Company.

Politically Mr. Kessler was a Republican and served in the territorial legislature in 1873. Fraternally he was a member of the Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of Hermann, and was president of the Montana Pioneer Society for one year. In 1873 Mr. Kessler was married to Miss Louisa Ebert, a native of New York city. Mrs. Kessler's death occurred in 1880, leaving two sons and a daughter, Charles N., Frederick E. and Matilda. The death of Mr. Kessler occurred on December 11, 1901, and was a sad blow to the city of Helena as well as to his immediate friends and relatives. Few men have contributed more to the industrial progress of Helena than did Nickolas Kessler. The personal characteristics of Mr. Kessler were geniality, kindness of heart and a strong sense of private and public duty. The following tribute to his memory taken from the Helena Independent is a truthful reflex of public sentiment over his untimely death:

"The saddest news Helena people have heard in many a long time they received yesterday, when it became known that "Nick" Kessler (as everyone knew him) was dead. For some time Mr. Kessler had complained of not feeling well, and he planned to make a visit to California this winter. About a week ago he was too ill to come into town, and while many of his close friends knew that he was sick, it was not thought he was dangerously ill. His immediate family did not think so either. His sons and daughter have been untiring in their attentions to him while he was confined to his home, but they could not realize that his condition was serious. But yesterday morning about 6 o'clock the end came. Four hours previously he had a bad attack, and his physician, Dr. Wm. Treacy, was summoned. But his skill was unavailing. After the first attack Mr. Kessler became unconscious, then rallied a bit, relapsed again into unconsciousness and then went off into a quiet sleep from which he never awoke, and it was such a passing away as seemed fitting to the ending of a good man's life—quiet, painless, peaceful.

"It is probable that the death of no other man in Helena would have occasioned such universal regret as has that of Nickolas Kessler. For thirty-eight years he lived in this community and during all of that time he was a potent factor in the business life of the community. In every relation of life—husband, father, business associate and man of affairs—he was tried, and in each of them he acquitted himself so well that yesterday the unanimous voice of the people was that Helena had lost one of the best citizens she had ever possessed. In all of the years he lived in this community it is doubtful if he made an enemy. Honest in every dealing, considerate of others, and always willing to take his share of the misfortunes which came to those who take an active part in affairs, his was a proud record. He was an old-timer, and with them he was popular and well-beloved; the new-comers always found him ready to lend his assistance in any legitimate enterprise. He saw many of the boys and girls grow up into manhood and womanhood, and they liked him because he always had a pleasant word for them.

"It is the men who have been associated with him in business enterprises who realize what a loss to the city his death is. In all of the years he lived in Helena he was ever foremost in everything that looked to the upbuilding of the city. When it was proposed to build branch railroad lines from Helena, Mr. Kessler was among the leaders who were ready to subscribe money for the enterprise, and a most liberal contributor. When the hard times came and the men who had been the most progressive and enterprising were the hardest hit, Mr. Kessler did not escape, but he always had a cheerful smile and he did not try to save himself by putting his burden on others. Instead he was lenient with those whom leniency would assist in giving a chance to recoup, and he went ahead doing all in his power to bring about good times in the community again. When Col. C. A. Broadwater was a loyal and enthusiastic worker for Helena, and where the dollars of one went for the upbuilding of the city, there the dollars of the other could be found."

J ARTHUR HALL.—In the business life of the thriving little city of Big Timber, Sweet Grass county, Mr. Hall occupies a postion of prominence and influence. He is president of the Big Timber National Bank, and the principal factor in its organization. He is yet a young man, but is recognized as an able financier and enjoys the respect and confidence of the public by reason of the honorable and straightforward business policy which he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. Mr. Hall is a native of Nashua, Chickasaw county, Iowa, where he was born on March 24, 1862, being one of the seven children of Jacob D. and Anna M. (Brooks) Hall, both of whom were born in the old Empire state. In 1856 the father removed with his family to Nashua, Iowa, where he erected the first frame building in the town.

He engaged in farming near the little pioneer village, wherein he retained his residence, and witnessed the progress of the place to an attractive town of considerable importance. In the public schools of his native town J. Arthur Hall received his preliminary education and continued his studies until 1878, when he matriculated in the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, and there completed his education. Mr. Hall entered upon his business career by taking a position in a lumber and grain commission house, but at the expiration of six months he resigned to accept a position in the Commercial Bank at Milford, Dickinson county, Iowa, where he remained three years and thus acquired a thorough and intimate knowledge of banking methods and the details of counting-house operations. He was then offered a position in the Sac County State Bank, at Sac City, which he accepted and served efficiently as cashier for three years. In 1891 he came to Big Timber, Mont., effected the organization of the Big Timber National Bank, and served as cashier until 1898, when he was elected president and has since been at the head of the institution. As chief executive he has administered the affairs of the bank with signal ability, giving to the institution prestige as a solid and well conducted monetary establishment. The bank began operations in a somewhat modest way, but its business has steadily increased and it now carries deposits amounting to more than $300,000. In 1893 Mr. Hall became prominently identified with the sheep industry in Sweet Grass county, having had at times as many as 20,000 head on the range. He is also president of the Midland Coal & Lumber Company, with headquarters at Big Timber, the corporation being of recent organization but one that contemplates extensive operations. The bank building is one of the finest structures in the town, having been specially erected therefor in 1897. The building is of stone and is thoroughly metropolitan in design and equipments.

In politics Mr. Hall renders allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought or desired official preferment. When in 1895 the bill was passed creating Sweet Grass county, Mr. Hall was one of the chief supporters and promoters of the act. In 1896 he received the nomination for state senator, but refused the honor on the grounds that the exactions of his business would not justify the acceptance. In 1899 he was appointed one of the commissioners to whom was assigned the duty of selecting a site for the postoffice and federal building in Butte, Mont. In 1901 Mr. Hall was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners and made chairman of the board, his interest in the welfare of the county being such that he did not refuse to render service in this capacity. On November 16, 1892, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Emetine Marks, who was born in Sac City, Iowa, the daughter of Thomas J. Marks, one of the pioneers of Iowa. To our subject and wife three daughters have been born: Ruth, who is deceased, Irene and Helen.

JOSEPH LABRIE was born in Kamouraska county, Quebec, January 6, 1852, the son of Majloire and Artemas (Frazer) Labrie, also natives of that county and descended from some of the earliest settlers of the province of Quebec. The Labries were farmers for many generations and Joseph's father followed the family occupation. His family consisted of seventeen children. Joseph passed his school years on the homestead, remaining until he was thirteen years old. He then went into the city of Quebec and secured employment in a hotel, where he was so diligent and faithful that in a short time he was made clerk. He remained at the hotel four years and then came to Lake Superior and went to work on a railroad. A strike stopping operations on the road, he and a number of others walked to Minneapolis, where he secured work on a farm for eighteen months. The Northern Pacific being then in the course of construction, he engaged in making ties and square timbers, being where Bismarck now stands before the town was laid out. He kept ahead of the road constructors, continuing at this work two years, at the end of which time he came to Montana by mule train from Carroll, on the Missouri, a boom town that has long been off the map. He reached Helena May 30, 1874, and engaged in prospecting for Dr. Brooks at Rimini during the summer, and that winter got out cord wood. In the fall of 1875 he was one of the earliest stampeders to the Black Hills, where he remained until 1881, being engaged in various occupations, but principally mining, having some property of his own. He achieved moderate success and then returned to his old home at Quebec, remaining there a year.

Coming then to Chicago, Mr. Labrie was, in February, 1882, united in marriage with Miss Ellen

Bourke, a native of Canada, but at the time living in Chicago. She was a daughter of Antona Bourke, of Canada. Their children are Leopold, deceased; Renne, a student at Bozeman College; Estelle, a student at Sisters of St. Vincent Academy, Helena; Tilford, Joseph, Seraphine and Aime, at home. After his marriage in Chicago Mr. Labrie came to the Black Hills and a little later started for Montana by covered-wagon teams. He located at Bozeman and made his home there for seven years. He took contracts on the Northern Pacific at tie-making and grading, and also built a skating rink and conducted it for some time with moderate success. He then formed a partnership with Joseph Kountz and they bought ranches on the Shields river and engaged in the sheep industry for four years, after which he removed to Helena, selling his interest in the ranch and putting his share of the sheep out on shares. After a year at Helena he bought his present ranch on Lebo creek, six miles south of Harlowton, in partnership with Tilford Boyd, and again engaged in stockraising. In 1895 he bought Boyd out and has since conducted the business on his own account. He has over 5,000 acres in the home ranch, all fenced and well supplied with water for irrigation as well as for watering the stock. He raises large crops of alfalfa and hay. His favorite cattle are shorthorns, of which he has about 200, and he has also 5,000 sheep. The location of the ranch is excellent for the stock industry, being well protected from storms. Mr. Labrie has earned the success he has achieved and is entitled to enjoy it. He has been the postmaster of Harlowton since 1900, and in his official capacity and in private life he has the respect and esteem of all classes in the community.

LAIRD BROTHERS.—John and Frank Laird, of Choteau county, are natives of Scotland, where John was born April 2, 1866, and Frank September 14, 1864. Their parents, James and Isabel Laird, also natives of that country, are still living there at Aberdeen, where the father is engaged in raising sheep. The brothers were educated in the district schools of their native county and remained at home until 1888, when they emigrated to Colorado and, turning to good account the lessons they had learned while at home, began working in the new country on sheep ranches. After spending a year at this business in Colorado, they removed to White Sulphur Springs, Mont., and spent another year in the same occupation. In 1890 they located in Big coulee, on Laird creek, among the Sweet Grass hills, and there took up land through squatters' rights and otherwise, until they now have about 2,000 acres of their own, and the advantage of free range all around them. Their location is well adapted to sheepraising and they are engaged in that business on a large scale, averaging from 10,000 to 15,000 head all of the time. They also carry on extensively and successfully general farming and gardening, having a large body of their land in an excellent state of cultivation, and tilling it with skill and intelligence according to the most progressive and approved methods.

In politics the Lairds are Republicans, but regardless of any political considerations they are good citizens, who see in the advancement and improvement of the community the best guarantee for the general welfare, and who give earnest attention and practical aid to every enterprise tending towards that end.

CHARLES W. McDONALD, a progressive and enterprising ranchman of Fergus county, was born in Boston, Mass., October 16, 1856. His parents were Charles and Nancy (Ramsdell) McDonald, of Maine, who made their home in Boston because the father was a seafaring man and had better facilities for his business in that city. The McDonalds came from Scotland and settled in New England in early days. Charles W. was educated in Boston and remained there until he was twenty-four years old. He then made a trip to California, after a short stay there returned to Boston and in 1882 again started west, visiting friends in Michigan and eventually coming on to Montana. The first two years of his residence in this state were passed at Miles City. From there he removed to Maiden, being one of the original settlers in that mining camp. There for two years he conducted a hotel and restaurant, but not meeting with success he spent a year in Bozeman, Helena and Miles City. At the end of that time he located on Elk creek and engaged in farming and raising stock. After two years of pleasant and profitable occupation on this ranch he sold out to Beane Bros. and bought an interest in his present ranch on Yellow Water creek, ten miles north of Flat Water postoffice, and soon after bought out his partner, Wilson's, interest and continued ranching alone. He has 2,400 acres, all fenced with cedar and well supplied with water and good shelter from storms. He usually winters 5,000 head of sheep and has large sheds, corrals, etc., for their accommodation. On October 15, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Messenger, a native of Illinois, whose parents had removed from that state to Montana some years before. Mr. McDonald is a representative man of Fergus county.

GEORGE TRAVIS.—This honored pioneer of Montana has been prominently concerned with the various phases of her industrial development from the early days, when he devoted his attention to mining, until the present, when he is numbered as one of the prosperous and representative stockgrowers of Cascade county. Mr. Travis was born at Bishop's-Sutton, a parish of Somersetshire, England, on March 12, 1842, the son of James and Elizabeth Travis, both natives of England, where the father was a freeholder and a blacksmith and engineer. Both he and his wife were Methodists and passed their entire lives in England, Mrs. Travis dying in 1869 and her husband in 1874.

George Travis, after a good English education in public schools, in his early youth, at the suggestion of his parents, removed to Wales and engaged in engine and mine work until 1859, when he emigrated to America, locating in Maryland, where he was employed in the coal mines until the spring of 1864 when the gold excitement at Alder gulch, Mont., led him to come hither. Coming by railroad to Iowa City, Iowa, he there purchased an outfit and made the overland journey to his destination. In Alder gulch he engaged in placer mining, the wages paid being $7.00 per day for outside work and from $9.00 to $10 for underground work. Later he went to Bozeman and unsuccessfully prospected in Bridger canyon, then returned to Virginia City, where he was an active participant in the memorable flour riot, securing ten pounds of flour for fifty cents per pound, the price demanded being $1.50 per pound. In 1865 Mr. Travis made a trip to the Yellowstone country, where he mined with fair success, devoting his winters to hunting, in which he gained a reputation as a "mighty Nimrod," and he is today considered one of the best shots in Chestnut valley. In 1866 he went to Helena and Blackfoot City and in the fall re-located Ophir gulch and bar, where he started two ditches and brought the requisite water for his mining work. His efforts did not prove very successful and great difficulty was experienced in securing provisions, since everything had to be transported fifty miles, while the wagons had to have an armed escort to prevent the attacks of Indians.

In November, 1867, Mr. Travis went to Helena and engaged in mining at Greenhorn gulch until the following spring, when he removed to the head of Ten-mile gulch, where he is still interested in mining. In 1867 he and his brother Philemon in company took up a homestead ranch of 160 acres, which is part of the present home of Mr. Travis. The association continued until the death of his brother. The ranch is eight miles northeast of Cascade and has since added 1,200 acres and is very successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, conducting operations upon an extensive scale. With true filial solicitude Mr. Travis provided for the support of his parents from 1868 until 1875, within which interval both passed from earth. Mr. Travis is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen. The marriage of Mr. Travis to Miss Eliza Ann Perry occurred on March 20, 1879, she being a native of England and the daughter of Frederick and Maria Perry, who emigrated to America in 1868, the father engaging in coal mining and being a successful business man; his death occurred on May 12, 1891, his wife dying on June 26, 1879; both were members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Travis have five children: Maria E., Thomas F., George J., Isabel A. and Philemon J.

HENRY G. McINTIRE, one of the oldest-established and best-known attorneys of Helena, was born in Savannah, Ga., February 8, 1855, and is a brother of Judge S. H. McIntire. The subject of this biographical mention was educated in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Germany, at the Polytechnic Darmstadt. On his return to the United States he settled at Detroit, Mich., and in the same year, 1876, assiduously began the study of law in the office of Edward E. Kane, of Detroit, being admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan in 1878. In 1879 Mr. McIntire removed to St. Louis, Mo., and was admitted to practice before the St. Louis court of appeals. He remained there until 1881 when, in December of

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that year, he came to Helena, Mont. He then located at Fort Benton and was associated in the practice of his profession with Max Waterman, which partnership was continued until the summer of 1885. At that period it was dissolved, but Mr. McIntire remained at Fort Benton until 1888. He then returned to Helena and formed a law partnership with I. D. McCutcheon, which was continued up to 1891. From 1895 until 1896 he was with Sidney H. McIntire. In the pursuit of his profession Mr. McIntire made a specialty of civil practice.

In 1882 Mr. McIntire was married to Miss Helen Foster, of Whitehall, N. Y. They have three children, Robert, Henry G. and Frances N. Mr. McIntire is a member of the Montana State Bar Association. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party, but he has never been an office-seeker in any sense of the word.

Among the members of the Montana bar Mr. McIntire is regarded as one of the ablest. From an educational point of view his attainments are of the highest. He is at present in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and he has the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state.

DANIEL McH. McKAY, M. D.—The son of a prominent official representative citizen of Nova Scotia, and associated from his childhood with the best citizens of the province, Dr. Daniel McHeffey McKay, of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., had every opportunity in early life for the best social and intellectual culture, and exhibits in his useful and honorable career that the opportunities were not thrown away on him. He was born November 25, 1842, at Shubenacadia, Nova Scotia, the son of John and Annie (McHeffey) McKay, also natives of Nova Scotia. His paternal grandfather, Evan McKay, was born and reared at Inverness, Scotland, and came to America when a young man, settling in Hants county, Nova Scotia, where he was engaged in the hotel business, also conducting a large farm. The maternal grandfather was also a large land owner, and when he died the most of his property descended to the McKays.

The father of our subject was appointed a justice of the peace by the provincial government and was known throughout the country as Squire McKay. He resided at Gays river, carried on there a large milling business and farmed a considerable landed estate which he owned. He was one of the leading citizens of the place, and after a long and conspicuously serviceable career retired to private life and spent the rest of his days in Halifax.

Dr. McKay received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, and later entered the Presbyterian college [illegible] Truro, from which he was graduated in 1859. It was his desire and intention to study medicine, but his father prevailed on him to make the law his profession and he began its study under the direction of Sir Adams G. Archibald, the first executive of Manitoba and later governor of the province. The class in which the Doctor was admitted to the bar at Halifax, in 1864, contained a number of men who afterwards won distinction in professional or public life. Among them was Sir John Thompson, later prime minister of the dominion of Canada, who died in Windsor castle while receiving the highest honors that the English government confers on a colonist. His remains were brought back to his native province on the warship Blake, which was furnished by the British government for the purpose, and the Canadian authorities expended the sum of $25,000 on his funeral. The class also contained F. Lawrence, who was made a knight commander of the Bath by the British government; Samuel G. Rigby, afterwards judge of the supreme court of the province; D. B. Woodworth, for many years leader of the provincial government, and a number of other men who attained high rank in their profession.

After his admission to the bar Dr. McKay formed a partnership with Robie Morton, stipendiary magistrate at Halifax and the leading criminal lawyer of the province. After two years he quit the practice of law and removed to northwestern Missouri, where he engaged in the real estate business and also gave some attention to legal work. While there he framed a form for abstracts which is still in use in the state. During his residence in that part of the country he turned to his former inclination, purchased an interest in a drug business and began the study of medicine, being graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, February 14, 1878. He began the practice of this new profession at Marysville, Mo. In 1879 he came to Montana and remained in this state until

1880, when he returned to Missouri, locating at Tarkio, where he conducted a drug store in connection with his practice. He subsequently returned to Montana, taking up his residence in 1882 at Barker, where he had acquired an interest in some mining property. In 1884 he removed to White Sulphur Springs and, with the exception of one year's residence in Helena, has made this his home ever since.

Dr. McKay was married March 20, 1871, to Mrs. Hester Fisher (nee Thoroughman). She is a native of Kentucky and the daughter of Charles W. Thoroughman, who removed with his family from Kentucky to St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. McKay is a sister of the late Col. Thomas Thoroughman, who was a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Mo., and the late Oliver Perry Thoroughman, of Butte, Mont. Dr. and Mrs. McKay have two sons living and one deceased. The living sons are Edgar T., located at White Sulphur Springs, and Daniel McHeffey, Jr., M. D., a graduate of Marion Simms Medical College, and now located at Absarokee, Montana.

Dr. McKay has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community and has given its citizens the benefit of his high character and excellent judgment in various public positions of trust and responsibility, serving as mayor of the town for four years and as coroner for a long time. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order. In his profession he stands very high and has justly a wide and excellent reputation. He has been and is a diligent student, and keeps in touch with everything in the way of progress and advancement in the calling. He has recently added to his office an X-ray apparatus, a compressed air mechanism and a cabinet for electric treatment. He is much sought for in consultations on extreme and serious cases, often going a distance of fifty miles on such an errand. Socially he is a general favorite, and in every way has the unquestioning confidence and regard of his fellow citizens of the county and state.

JAMES W. McKNIGHT is one of the progressive young business men who have done much to promote the progress and material prosperity of Montana, and in all his efforts he has manifested those sturdy characteristics which have ever conserved the succcess of the Scotch stock, from which he is descended on either side. He is now numbered among the successful business men of Kalispell, Flathead county, but has interests of important nature in other sections, as will be duly noted. Mr. McKnight is a native of the city of Ironton, Ohio, where he was born on the 3d of March, 1862, the son of Anthony McKnight, who was born at Marion, in the same state, and who eventually removed to Ironton, where he was identified with the great iron works up to the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was in active service for four years, being captain of his company at the time of his death, in 1865, in a hospital near Nashville, Tenn. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Pleasant McKnight, of Scottish descent, who was a prominent farmer and stockgrower in Lawrence county, Ohio, where he died in 1881, at the remarkable age of 101 years.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary. J. Roberts, and she was born in Marion, Ohio, being the daughter of William J. Roberts, who later became a prominent manufacturer of furniture at Booneville, Ind. She is still living, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Susan J. Bradley, of Newburg, Ind.

James W. McKnight received his educational discipline in St. Mary's College, at Marysville, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, after which he went to Cincinnati and there retained a position in the office of the Adams Express Company for a period of one and one-half years, after which he was for a year engaged in the grocery business at Shelbyville, Ky. In 1880 Mr. McKnight came to Montana, being connected with the United States army and locating at Fort Shaw, where he served for four years as superintendent of schools. In 1889 he opened a general merchandise store at the fort, also serving simultaneously as postmaster, express agent and as notary public for eighteen months. In 1890 he succeeded the J. H. McKnight Company as post trader at Fort Shaw, where he remained until the fall of 1892, when he went to the present site of Dupuyer, Teton county. He laid out and built the town and there continued to be engaged in the general merchandise business for a period of seven years, disposing of his interests in this line in 1899, though he still retains the ownership of the townsite and many important buildings. He sold out by reason of ill health, and was not in active business for some time, but in the spring of the present year (1901) he established at Kalispell a wholesale liquor business, which he is now successfully conducting. He is largely interested in the Crown Butte Canal and Reservoir Company, being secretary of the company, whose headquarters were formerly at Fort Shaw, but now at Great Falls. The company is incorporated for $100,000, and the capacity of the plant is for the supplying of 60,000 cubic inches of water per minute, thus affording adequate irrrigation for 20,000 acres of land in the Fort Shaw district. Mr. McKnight was United States Indian trader at the Blackfeet reservation from 1894 to 1897, and in this connection built the first store at Browning. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while he is identified in a fraternal way with the blue lodge of the Masonic order, with the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks lodge at Great Falls, enjoying a distinctive popularity among the fraters of each organization.

At Sun River, Cascade county, Mont., on the 13th of September, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McKnight to Miss Carrie A. Morton, a cousin of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, the distinguished statesman and diplomat. Mrs. McKnight is a native of the old city of Weymouth, Mass. Her father, Thomas Bartlett Morton, was a prominent mining operator in New Mexico. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children, Bernice Cara, Verres Morton and Willmae Charl.

WILLIAM PRESTON McMANNAMY, of Kalispell, Mont., is a man well known in that city, inasmuch as he is proprietor of a planingmill, producing articles necessary to the construction of a house, doors, windows, etc. It makes no difference how poor a man may be if he desires to build a house and thus avoid the burdens of renting, Mr. McMannamy will furnish him the materials for this and take his pay in small installments. In this way he is a public benefactor, for the number of houses he has thus provided may be enumerated by the hundreds.

Mr. McMannamy was born near Port Jefferson, Shelby county, Ohio, January 31, 1842, son of Samuel S. and Orinda (Kelly) McMannamy. He early acquired a knowledge of woodworking from his father, a skilled carpenter in Shelby county for years and noted for his integrity of life and labor. He was a native of Virginia and long a deacon of the Baptist church. Young Samuel accompanied his father, William McMannamy, to his pioneer life in the heavy forest of Ohio, where the latter lived to an old age and cleared himself a fine farm by diligent industry. Both Samuel and William were Henry Clay Whigs. Samuel was of fine physique, weighing in his prime fully 200 pounds, and was of a quiet and unassuming nature. His wife was a daughter of Cornelius Kelly, who came from Ireland to Ohio as one of Shelby county's earliest settlers. He owned a large tract of land, from much of which he cleared off the heavy growth of timber, and lived to a great age. His daughter, Arianda, was the oldest of a large family and early trained to numerous and onerous duties of domestic life in a pioneer cabin. She died when her son William P. was a small lad. The father remarried, had three children by that marriage, and died in 1865. He served in the army in an Ohio battery and did guard service at Cincinnati for a year. W. P. McMannamy passed his early life in Shelby county, and when the Civil war came on enlisted for three months in the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, and served his term out in West Virginia. After the muster out of the regiment at Columbus, Ohio, he re-enlisted in the infantry bodyguard of Gen. John C. Fremont, called the Benton Cadets. In this he served in Missouri in close relation with Fremont's headquarters until the General was superseded in command, when the organization was mustered out at St. Louis. Returning to Ohio, Mr. McMannamy again enlisted, this time for three years, in Company K, Twentieth Ohio Regiment, in which he was made a corporal. The Twentieth Ohio was one of the fighting regiments of the heroic army of the Tennessee and with his regiment our subject took active part in the numerous and bloody battles that occurred in its memorable career. This record began at Shiloh. At Bolivar our subject was taken prisoner, held thirty days, exchanged at Vicksburg, and rejoined his regiment. To give in detail the war history of Mr. McMannamy would involve the recording of years of warfare in the most brilliant campaigns known to history, those of the armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, the remarkable and successful siege of Vicksburg, and Sherman's unparalleled march to the sea. On its battle roll appear, among others, Shiloh, Bolivar, Grand Junction, Miss., LaGrange, Jackson, Raymond, Champion Hills, etc. After three-years service in active and constant warfare his period of enlistment expired, but the war was not over. The country needed brave men and veterans more than ever before and our subject could not content himself to return to the scenes of peaceful life while his country was yet in danger, and so, for the fourth time, he enlisted, this time as a veteran in his old company. After a ten-days furlough he rejoined his command at Kenesaw Mountain and participated in the bloody affrays of the campaign against Atlanta, and, on July 22, 1864, was one of the number resisting the terrible attack of Hood at Atlanta, which wrought such havoc in the Union ranks and left the brave Gen. McPherson among the slain. He then aided in flanking the rebels and causing the evacuation of Atlanta. The army followed Hood to Nashville and Dalton Hill and returned to Atlanta to join in Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. McMannamy continued in active service during that eventful journey, was in all the engagements, and on the way went from Savannah to Buford Island, then to Pocatelligo, and, with Richmond as the objective point, marched to Goldsborough and soon took part in the last battle of the war at Bentonville. The surrender at Appomattox closed hostilities, and after taking part in the grand review, the spectacular close of four long years of army life, the regiment returned to Columbus for muster out and Mr. McMannamy was again a civilian. He went to Illinois and for three years was a carpenter at Chillicothe, Peoria county. Removing to Chillicothe, Mo., he worked thirteen years in a planingmill. Then after temporary residences at different places he came to Helena, Mont., on May 17, 1884. He worked in a planingmill until August 26, 1891, when he came to Kalispell, leased land and erected the planingmill, which he continues to operate with financial success. His machinery is run by a twenty horsepower steam engine, and consists of the various saws, planing, grooving, beveling and other machines necessary to his extensive business. He also manufactures some lumber and does a large mercantile trade in sashes, blinds, doors, windows and other building stock.

On December 29, 1868, Mr. McMannamy was married with Miss Olive Mead, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Fosdick) Mead, of Chillicothe, Ill., where she was born. They have two children, Anna, who married Hiram Stevenson and lives at Portland, Ore., and Hugh Preston McMannamy. He is a Republican in politics and a liberal in religion.

ALLEN McNAUGHTON.—Obstacles are of no account to some men, they appear to move on easily whether difficulties beset their way or not. They pass from one kind of work to another so naturally that to an onlooker it seems easy. Such a man is Allan McNaughton, who was born in Ontario, Canada, June 3, 1852. In his early life he had few advantages; he attended the public school and remained with his parents until 1871. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of telegraphy. In 1874 he immigrated to the United States, locating in Omaha, Neb., and accepted a position with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which did not prove satisfactory; he therefore identified himself with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and became agent for that road at Granite Canyon, where he stopped until 1879, a period of five years. In those days, 1876, the Indians were dangerous and aggressive. Mr. McNaughton adopted the wise precautions of his neighbors and always went to sleep with his rifle close at hand, ready to defend himself in case of an attack. His next venture was a journey to Dakota, where he served as constructive telegrapher for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, also agent at Running Water on the Missouri.

From there he went to Sanborn, Iowa, in the interest of the same company, where he was soon recognized as a leader by the Republican party and was elected mayor of Sanborn in 1885. He served one year, resigned his position with the railroad company and again took up the insurance business, locating at Sioux Falls, S. D., where he continued until 1894, when he came to Montana as agent for the Pacific Railroad Company at Blossburg. In 1895 he took up his present location at Elliston, Mont., and in December of that year, in company with C. S. Cornick and Elmer Napp, undertook to develop a mining proposition. Having no capital, it proved slow work, but such men do not lose courage. They persevere in the face of difficulties. In May, 1901, it became evident that the property was of sufficient value to incorporate, and in order to make it a success, it was operated under corporate form. It is now known as the Beatrice Mining and Milling Company, of which D. G. Barringer, of St. Paul, is president; C. S. Cornick, vice president; Allan McNaughton, secretary and treasurer; E. Napp, superintendent. The mine is very rich in gold, silver and copper. Mr. McNaughton is also interested in valuable copper mines in the Snowshoe district. He is associated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the blue lodge. As a citizen he has won the confidence of the business people in the community in which he lives; those who know him best trust him most. He is a kind, courteous gentleman, straightforward in all his relations in life.

On December 25, 1873, Mr. McNaughton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Ayerst, who was born in Frontenac county, Ontario, Canada. Her father was a native of England, who immigrated to Canada, where he became a very successful farmer. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They had five children who survive the parents, namely, Edward A., Sarah J., Charles L., Mina and Charlotte A. The children are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he supported the conservative party, and was a Mason in the third degree. To Mr. McNaughton and his wife have been born three children, two of whom are living, Beatrice and Allan E. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McNaughton is of European origin, his father being a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and his mother of England. They immigrated to Ontario, Canada, and entered into agricultural pursuits which proved very successful. The father served as elder in the Scotch kirk of which the mother was also a member. In politics he was identified with the Reform party. Eleven children were the issue of the marriage, four of whom have passed away, namely, John, Thomas, James and Margaret, the parents also having gone to the great beyond, the father dying at the venerable age of seventy-nine, in the year 1879, and the mother in 1885. The surviving children are Alexander, Annie, Elgin, Mary, Kate, Sarah and Allan.

R W. MAIN.—No more eventful life has been passed during the last half century of our national existence than has been lived by the hardy pioneers of Montana, and Robert W. Main, now one of the leading business men of Columbia Falls and the Flathead valley, has experienced to the limits the deprivation, the labor, the endurance and all the varied conditions of early pioneer life in the far west and is justly entitled to a place in this volume.

Mr. Main was born at Oregon, Dane county, Wis., on September 17, 1855. He comes of good old New England stock, his grandfather, Riall Main, being a native of North Stonington, Conn. By his marriage to one of the famous Palmer family of Stonington his descendants were distant relatives of Gen. U. S. Grant. He came as an early pioneer settler to Dane county, Wis., and, strong and robust, wrought well in laying the foundations of a good civilization in his community. He died at a venerable age. Of his five children, Chester moved to Knoxville, Tenn., became prominent in business and died in 1880. Ann (Mrs. A. B. Atwell) lived in Dane county, where she died in 1887. William was many years a resident of Wisconsin, dying in 1898 at Berlin, that state. The next of the children was Robert P. Main, the father of Robert W. Main, the immediate subject of this memoir. The youngest was Edwin who, coming to Wisconsin in early life, in 1850, studied medicine and died in 1890 at Portage, where he had an enviable practice. Robert P. Main was born in Stonington and educated in the excellent school of that picturesque town. Like most New England youths, he taught school, and when twenty-one went to Washington D. C., with his brother Chester. There they separated, Chester wending his way southwest to Tennessee and Robert taking a northwesterly course to Ohio, where he engaged in teaching for a time and then married Cordelia Dakin, a daughter of William Dakin, one of the early Quaker settlers of the neighborhood of Zanesville, on whose pioneer farm she was born in 1813. For seven or eight years the young married pair resided near Zanesville, then located in central Illinois for two years, and finally went to establish a permanent home at Oregon, Wis., where he died in 1882, aged sixty-six. He was for several terms a Republican member of the Wisconsin legislature and creditably filled other offices. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood, hardy and strong until near his death. A strong Baptist in religion, he believed in and carried into practice the strict New England ideas of family government. He was a prominent Freemason, worshipful master of his lodge for many years, attained the Royal Arch degree, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Robert W. Main was the youngest of the eight children of his parents and the only one who made his home in Montana. Passing his early life at Oregon, Wis., he had good common school advantages, which he supplemented by attendance at Worthington's Business College, of Madison, in which he holds a life membership. Acquiring a business education at this noted institution, he went to Alabama in 1872 and for two years was a clerk in a grocery. Imbued with the western fever, in 1874 he came to Cheyenne, Wyo., and on his arrival there his whole capital consisted of a silver dime and a silver dollar. It was the dead of winter and his welcome was a most chilling one. The best business opportunity afforded to him was to walk eighty-five miles, through snow two feet deep on a pathless prairie, to a ranch for the privilege of working for his board until spring. This he attempted to do, was lost and nearly starved, but stumbled upon a vacated cabin where he found provisions in just the nick of time to save his life. This was a depressing commencement of western life, but he reached the ranch and worked there eighteen months. The border land was then a land of Indians who were mostly on would-be hostile terms with the whites, and into this life young Main threw himself by accepting a position under the United States government as courier and dispatch carrier between Fort Laramie and Red Cloud agency. He rode nights to protect himself, as he could then keep the murderous Indians in ignorance of his whereabouts. The danger added zest to the life, and in the fall when Gen. Crook's expedition against the hostile Indians were fitted out he engaged as one of the pack train with the command of Col. McKinney, and was engaged in the bloody fight at Powder river where the Colonel was killed. Wintering at Camp Carlin at Cheyenne, the next spring our subject was transferred to the post on the Yellowstone now known as Fort Keogh. He remained here in government employ until September, 1877, and was with Gen. Miles in the Nez Perce campaign when Chief Joseph surrendered. He continued in service on the Yellowstone, with headquarters at Fort Keogh, until the spring of 1879, when he was transferred to Fort Assinniboine, where he was in active duty until his resignation was accepted in the fall of 1881. He then built a little store at Rocky Point on the Missouri river, as a trading post for the Indians, and for three years was in trade here. In 1884 he closed his store to take part in the Little Rockies mining excitement and followed mining there and at Sweet Grass and other places until 1887. He in that year opened a store on Milk river. In 1891 he transferred his business and residence to Columbia Falls, where he has since been in continuous trade with a steadily increasing business. He erected a portion of his present business block in 1891 and added a building 50x125 feet in 1900. The second story is used as a public hall, opera house, etc. His stock contains a general stock, agricultural implements, etc., which demands two large warehouses for storage. The business was incorporated in 1900 as the R. W. Main Mercantile Company, Mr. George W. Morse, of New Chicago, Mont., being connected with him in this. The trade of this company is extensive and prosperous and the firm is a leading one of northwestern Montana.

Mr. Main is solidly Democratic in political views and was frequently a delegate to conventions from Choteau county. He is the vice-president of the State Land Company, a close corporation organized in 1898. His Masonic life commenced in the lodge at Kalispell in 1893, where he now holds membership, and he also belongs to Kalispell chapter and to Black Eagle commandery at Great Falls. In 1896 he "crossed the sands" with Algeria Temple of the Knights of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is connected with the organization of the Daughters of Iris in the same city. He is an Odd Fellow, a Yeoman and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In all these bodies he is highly esteemed and he has a host of friends in the community at large.

Mr. Main was married on August 19, 1891, with Miss Sue A. Morrison, of Dane county, Wis., where she was born and educated. Her father, William Morrison, emigrated from England to Dane county in early pioneer days and became a prosperous farmer. He died in 1891, aged sixty-five. His wife survived him but a few months, dying in 1892, aged sixty.

JOHN P. MARTENS.—Among those to whom has come marked success in connection with the industrial activities of Montana there is none more worthy of the prosperity which is his than is Mr. Martens, who is not only one of the pioneers of Montana, but is also one who has depended upon his own exertions for his maintenance from the time of his early childhood, while he came to America as a stranger in a strange land, and has here lived a life of industry and inflexible integrity, gaining the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

John P. Martens was born on the picturesque Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic sea, the date of his nativity being October 13, 1832. He was the youngest of the three children of Hans and Boulette Martens, both natives of Denmark, where they passed their entire lives, the mother having passed away while he was a mere infant. Our subject received very limited educational advantages. He remained at the paternal home until he was eight years of age, when he assumed personal responsibilities, having made his own living from that tender age to the present time. His first employment was that of herding sheep and to this he gave his attention from the age of eight to fourteen years, after which he followed a seafaring life for a period of four years, and thereafter worked at the carpenter trade until he had reached the age of twenty-four years. In 1857 he emigrated to America, landing at Castle Garden, New York city, on the 3d of July. After working for a month on a farm in that state Mr. Martens went to Canada, where he remained about a year, thence making his way westward in 1858 and being for a time engaged in bridge work in the state of Kansas. At the time when the gold excitement in Colorado was at its height he decided to go to that section, and his was a unique and exceptionally arduous method of crossing the plains to Pike's Peak, since he walked practically the entire distance and transported his tools and supplies by means of a wheelbarrow. His first work in Colorado was on a farm where the city of Pueblo now stands, he receiving in compensation for his services five pounds of flour per day. Finally went to New Mexico, where he assisted in the erection of a flouring mill, of whose operation he had charge for eighteen months after its completion, and he was thereafter engaged in farming in New Mexico for one year. At the expiration of this time he returned to Colorado and purchased the farm on which he had previously been employed, and there continued to make his home until 1864, when he came to Montana. Mr. Martens was employed at Bannack until the spring of the following year, and thereafter was employed at Big Hole, spending the winter in the Bitter Root valley. He later was engaged for a time in the erection of log cabins on Elk creek, and in the spring of 1866 he rented a ranch from an Indian at Fort Owen and was engaged in general farming for an interval of three years. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Martens located on his present ranch, which is one of the most attractive in this favored section of the state, the Bitter Root valley being one of the most fertile and beautiful to be found within the borders of the great commonwealth of Montana. Here Mr. Martens' beautiful ranch home is located in immediate proximity to the village of Victor, Ravalli county, and he was one of the first to make permanent location here, being one of the substantial and influential men of the community and possessing the good will of all who know him. His ranch comprises 150 acres and is devoted to diversified agriculture, horticulture, etc. In his political views our subject maintains an independent attitude, using his influence in the support of men and measures rather than being guided by strict party lines. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is deeply appreciative of its work and objects.

On the 3d of March, 1893, Mr. Martens was united in marriage to Mrs. Lottie A. Smith, who was born in the state of Michigan, the daughter of Norton and Eliza Tuxberry. By her former marriage she has one daughter, Julia V. Smith.

GEORGE D. MARTIN.—This progressive and enterprising ranchman is a native of Polk county, Mo., where he was born April 16, 1848. His parents were George W. and Amanda (Keyser) Martin, both natives of Tennessee, who removed to Missouri soon after their marriage, and made that state their home during the remainder of their lives, being profitably engaged in farming and stockraising. Their family consisted of six children.

Mr. Martin passed his school days in his native place, assisting on the farm and drawing in vigor of body and independence of spirit from its sturdy discipline. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating at first on the Little Elk and remaining there several years. In 1887 he removed to what is now Two Dot and continued to reside there five years. He then sold out his ranch at that place and bought the one he now occupies at Big Elk. It is a fine body of land, consisting of 5,000 acres, with Big Elk creek running through it and supplying abundance of water for irrigation and other purposes. Mr. Martin being one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the section, and being filled with a laudable ambition to make the utmost of his opportunities, has brought his land to a high state of fertility and produces on it annually large crops of cereals and hay. He winters here herds of cattle and sheep, having usually 200 of the former and 6,000 of the latter.

In May, 1894, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Cora Ayers, a native of Ohio, who removed in childhoood, with her parents, to Missouri. They have three children, Wayne, Dana and May. Fraternally Mr. Martin affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and takes great interest in the progress of the order. He is a progressive and wide-awake citizen, whose upright life has won him the lasting regard of his fellow-men.

WILLIAM ULM, who was one of the venerable pioneers of the great west, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Cascade county, the postoffice and railroad station of Ulm being named in his honor, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on October 14, 1828, the son of James and Esther Ulm, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, devoted members of the Methodist church. The father was a pioneer farmer of Ohio, where his death occurred in 1863, his wife passing away in 1841. William Ulm received a good common school education and assisted his father in his farming operations until 1853, when he went to California where, for five years, he was engaged in running pack trains out of Crescent City to Yreka, Cal., and Jacksonville, Ore. In 1858 he visited his old home in the east, and in 1859 returning to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in prospecting, but not meeting with satisfactory success he proceeded to Iowa, where he engaged in buying livestock, and was identified with this line of industry until 1864. In 1865 he came to Montana with teams and for two years was engaged in freighting between Salt Lake City and Montana mining camps. In 1867 he went to Diamond City, where he was in a meat business until the fall of 1869. In 1870 Mr. Ulm went to Walla Walla, Wash., and bought 1,000 head of sheep which he drove to Helena, Mont., and sold. In 1871 he made a trip to Kansas, where he purchased 1,225 young cattle which he drove to Montana, the trip occupying two years' time and bringing the stock to the ranch at Ulm, which he occupied at the time of his death. At that time he entered into partnership with A. G. Clark and Moses Moore, and engaged in raising live stock upon a large scale. In 1875 Mr. Moore sold his interest to Mr. Clark, after which the firm of Clark & Ulm conducted the enterprise, raising also many fine horses, until 1882, when the partnership was dissolved.

After that time Mr. Ulm was prominently engaged in the raising of horses, sheep and cattle in an individual way, having 2,000 acres of land and being successful in his efforts. He was a man of great business capacity and was well known and uniformly honored.

Mr. Ulm became very wealthy. In 1890 he built the building now occupied by the Great Falls hotel and he became a stockholder and director of the Merchants' National bank. Its failure, in 1893, forced him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, he having accommodated too many friends. His affairs were well managed by the assignee and there were saved about 1,500 acres of land at Ulm, nearly all the Ulm horses and about 700 head of cattle, now ranging on the Musselshell. In politics, Mr. Ulm was a Democrat, but only once held office. In 1893 he was appointed by Judge Benton, Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Charles Wegner as a county commissioner and he served well for the brief term. He was an honorable man in all his dealings. His home was known far and wide for its hospitality in the early days. He gave many men a helping hand in business, and often suffered from their ingratitude, but he had no complaint to make. He was one of the best types of the old-time pioneers of the state, and his tragic death, which occurred on November 21, 1901, as the result of a sad accident at his home, he having been knocked down and run over by a runaway team of horses drawing a wagon, was universally deplored. He was a good citizen, a man greatly beloved by those who knew him well, and his death was a distinct loss.

CHARLES MAYN.—In connection with the industrial and business enterprises of the state of Montana this honored citizen has held a position of prominence for more than a quarter of a century and he now stands as one of the representative stockgrowers of the state, maintaining his home in the attractive little city of White Sul-

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phur Springs, where he is well known and held in highest esteem, his sterling integrity having gained to him uniform confidence and respect.

Charles Mayn is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, where he was born on the 30th of January, 1845, being the son of Frederick and Frederica (Duevel) Mayn, both of whom were born in the same section of the German empire. Helmuth Mayn, the eldest brother of our subject, came to America in 1852 and the father joined him in 1855, while on the 1st of May, 1857, the remainder of the family arrived in the city of New York, whence they forthwith came westward to the attractive little city of Washington, Mo., which is still an essentially German community, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives, both passing away in 1859. Charles Mayn had attended the schools of his native land, and after coming to the United States continued his educational discipline in the public schools of Missouri. He started to learn the drug business, but did not long apply himself in this direction, securing a position in a general mercantile establishment in Washington, Mo., and being there employed for a term of years. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion his brother Henry enlisted as a member of the Seventeenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, known as the Turner Regiment, by reason of its personnel being almost entirely German, and with the same he served until the close of the war. Our subject, who was a mere boy at the time, was very desirous of enlisting, but his employer persuaded him to continue his clerical work, which he continued during a period of five years in the one establishment. His salary at the end of that time was just ten times as great as that which he received when entering the employ of the concern, which had recognized his fidelity and ability by according him due promotions. During this time Mr. Mayn was identified with the Home Guard, or state militia. Our subject's next business employment was in connection with ferrying enterprises on the Missouri river, in which line he was incumbent of a clerical position for about six months, after which he accepted a position on a regular boat plying between St. Louis and Omaha, being thus engaged during the one season. He then returned to Washington, Mo., and formed a partnership with another young man and there opened a general merchandise store, in which he continued until the spring of 1869, when he sold his interests in the same and opened a men's furnishing store. After conducting this business for about nine months, he packed his goods, purchased additional stock, and with the same started for Montana, making the trip on one of the Missouri river boats to Fort Benton. From there he transported his goods overland to Helena, where he rented a portion of the store of Kleinschmidt & Brothers, being in their employ and simultaneously displaying and having charge of his own stock of merchandise, which he eventually closed out at good figures. He remained in Helena until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Diamond City, Meagher county, as representative of the abovementioned firm. After straightening out their business at this point Mr. Mayn associated himself with Louis Heitman and purchased a business in Diamond City, conducting the enterprise about eighteen months and then selling his interests and returning to Helena. The firm of Kleinschmidt & Brothers was soon afterward merged into that of Charles Mayn & Co., under which title the business was continued about two years, when Mr. Mayn retired from the firm and entered into a business alliance with E. M. Hoyt, under the firm name of Hoyt & Mayn. After thus continuing in the mercantile business in Helena for a short interval, our subject's former partner, Louis Heitman, purchased Mr. Hoyt's interests, and the business was thereafter conducted under the name of Mayn & Heitman until 1876. In that year a dissolution of the partnership was made by mutual consent, and Mr. Mayn came to the Smith river valley, in Meagher county, where he became associated with his brother Fred in the cattle and dairying business, his brother having previously become the owner of a good ranch property in this section. They thus continued operations until 1886, our subject having in the meantime given a considerable portion of his attention to other business interests. In the fall of 1882 he chanced to meet his former business associate, Mr. Heitman, and accompanied him to White Sulphur Springs, where they bought of Hon. T. C. Power his interests in the mercantile establishment of Spencer & Co. The firm of Spencer, Mayn & Heitman was formed and they continued in the general mercantile business, also having extensive live stock interests, until March, 1901, when Mr. Mayn withdrew from the firm and has since devoted his entire attention to his ranching and mining interests. He controls 15,000 acres of land in the Smith river valley, known as the Moss Agate ranch, and is here extensively engaged in the raising of fine cattle and sheep, having in the former line an average of 1,200 head and in the latter 20,000. He still maintains his home in White Sulphur Springs, where he has a fine modern residence and where he and his family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community. In his political adherency our subject is arrayed in support of the Republican party, but he is essentially a business man and has not been active in the field of politics, though ever ready to lend his aid to worthy enterprises and projects for the general good and giving them active assistance.

On the 24th of November, 1886, Mr. Mayn was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Lepley, who was born in Illinois, whence her father, Charles Lepley, removed with his family to Iowa, where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayn have two children, Gertrude and Harold.

ANTHONY J. MOLTZ.—From the older eastern states there have come to Montana many young and progressive men who have here become identified with the great productive industries of the state and have attained a due quota of success through their well-directed efforts. Of this class is Mr. Moltz, who is one of the successful sheepgrowers of the Sweet Grass hills district of Choteau county where is now his home.

Mr. Moltz is of stanch German lineage, being the son of Anthony and Anna (Miller) Moltz, the former of whom was born in Germany, in 1819, while his wife was a native of the same great empire, where she was born on the 5th of March, 1831; her death occurred at West Leyden, N. Y., on the 29th of August, 1897. The father of our subject still retains his residence in the Empire state, maintaining his home in Booneville, Oneida county. He is now retired from active labors, but was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of West Leyden, Lewis county, N. Y. On the old homestead there the subject of this review was born, the date of his nativity having been April 28, 1863. He attended the public schools of West Leyden until he had attained the age of thirteen years, at which early age he began the practical labors of life upon his own responsibility, being employed in the agricultural and hop-growing districts of his native state until 1886, when he set forth to try his fortunes in Montana. He first located in the vicinity of Dearborn, Lewis and Clarke county, where he worked for wages for a period of four years, being employed on various ranches. During the ensuing four years he leased sheep ranches on shares and for the next two years was in the same line of business individually. He was energetic and industrious, careful in his methods and was duly successful. In September, 1899, Mr. Moltz disposed of his interests in Lewis and Clarke county and came to the Sweet Grass hills, Choteau county, where he took up squatter's and desert claims, in addition to which he has free range of considerable extent, on the east side of West Butte. His home is located seven miles distant from the hamlet of Gold Butte, which is his postoffice address. Here he has established himself in a successful sheepgrowing business, with the details of which industry he is thoroughly familiar through his ample and intimate experience, and he has an average of 2,500 head on the range, the same being of high-grade and of the type best adapted for this section of the Union. Politically Mr. Moltz has maintained an active interest in the cause of the Republican party, having been an earnest worker in the local ranks, while fraternally he is identified with Dearborn Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F., at Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county. Through his progressive spirit and inflexible integrity in all the relations of life he has gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been thrown in contact and it is uniformly conceded that he well merits the success which has attended his efforts and given him prosperity.

RAPHAEL MORGAN, of Dupuyer, Teton county, is one of the leading stockmen of the district and a highly respected business man and citizen. He is a native of Baltimore, Md., born December 13, 1852. His father, James Morgan, was born in St. Mary's county, same state, of English parents, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He died in 1862. His wife, the mother of our subject, Mary (Dillhay) Morgan, was born and reared in St. Mary's county, where she passed away in 1864.

Until he was thirteen years of age Raphael Morgan remained with his parents and attended the public schools in his neighborhood. In 1865 he removed to Cottonwood Springs, Neb., and secured employment herding stock. Two years subsequently he began working for Joseph Hoskey, with whom he remained a year, and the succeeding two years he was engaged as a driver for the Diamond R Company during the summers and in cutting cord wood in the winter months. In 1870 he went to the Clark and Ulm ranch, on the Sun river, Mont., where for three years he was in charge of large herds of cattle and horses. During the following two years he was in the employment of Jesse Taylor, a ranchman living near Choteau, Teton county. The time had arrived, however, when Mr. Morgan decided to go into business on his own account. Accordingly he rented a ranch from Maj. George Steele, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, and also located a homestead adjoining. The eleven years following he engaged extensively and successfully in stock-raising. In 1886 Mr. Morgan's family secured eleven Indian allotment claims, comprising in all 1,120 acres, lying on Birch creek, eighty acres of which Mr. Morgan devotes to general farming and the remainder to his stock.

At Choteau, July 28, 1878, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Mary Weper. They have ten children, George, Jesse, Lizzie, Louis, Nellie, Fannie, Albert, Alice, Katie and Willea. The political sympathies of Mr. Morgan are with the principles of the Republican party.

GEN. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—Montana paid a richly merited tribute when it named one of its counties in honor of the richly-gifted patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher, who held positions of distinction in Montana in the early territorial epoch and whose brilliant though somewhat turbulent life came to an untimely end while he was acting as governor of the territory. A brief memoir of the man is certainly demanded in any work purporting to touch the life records of those who gathered about the cradle of the infant Montana and those who have conserved the upbuilding of a great state and prosperous commonwealth.

Gen. Meagher was born in Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1823. His father was a man of influence and high intellectuality, having represented Waterford in parliament for several years. At the age of nine years the subject of this memoir entered a Jesuit college in County Kildare, and when fifteen years of age he was matriculated in Stonyhurst College, England, where he was graduated in 1843. Shortly afterward he made his appearance as a public speaker, his initial effort being made at the great national meeting at Kilkenny, over which the distinguished Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell, presided. From that time forward Gen. Meagher was devoted to the cause of Ireland. In 1846 he became the leader of the young Ireland party, and in 1848 the Irish confederation sent him to Paris with an address to the provisional government. On his return he presented the citizens of Dublin with the tri-color, upon which occasion he made a fiery patriotic speech. After the passage of the crown felony-treason act he was arrested, convicted ex post facto, and was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was later commuted to banishment for life, and on July 9, 1849, he was transported to Van Diemen's Land, where he remained until 1852, when he escaped and took refuge in the United States. In 1855 he began the study of law and he was eventually admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he abandoned his profession and with the same ardor and loyalty which had brought about his banishment from his unfortunate native land he devoted himself to the cause of the Union. He organized a company, which was assigned to the Sixty-ninth New York. At the first battle of Bull Run his horse was shot from under him. In 1862 Gen. Meagher returned to New York and there organized the famous "Irish Brigade," of which he was elected colonel. He was afterward assigned command with the rank of brigadier-general. Of the valor and brilliant services of this famous brigade it is not necessary that we speak farther in this connection, for the record is a part of our national history during that crucial epoch and is duly touched in generic publications. Suffice it to say that Gen. Meagher was in active service until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. In recognition of his gallant services and distinguished ability Gen. Meagher was made secretary of Montana in the same year, coming at once to his new field. The following September Gov. Sidney Edgerton, being on the point of leaving the territory for a few months, appointed Meagher governor pro tem. Soon afterward the hostile attitude of the Indians compelled him to take measures for the protection of the white settlers, and while engaged in this duty he fell from the deck of a steamboat on the Missouri river, at a point near Fort Benton, and was drowned, his death occurring on the 3d of August, 1867. Thus strangely passed away one of the most picturesque actors in the history of Montana.

Gen. Meagher was a man of the most brilliant mind, of gracious personality, distinct individuality and high principles. Of his celebrated work, published under the title of "Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland," sixteen editions have been printed. Though his residence in Montana was of short duration, his name adds perpetual luster to the list of those who have here lived and labored and his memory will ever be revered.

WM. R. MONTGOMERY.—The grandfather of the subject of this review, J. C. Montgomery, removed from the New England states to Illinois when that now great and progressive state was on the frontier. His son, Livingston B. Montgomery, the father of our subject, removed to Missouri when he was a young man and made it his home until his death, being engaged in farming and stockraising. There he was married to Miss Mary Jane Martin, a native of Tennessee.

Their son, William R., was born in Polk county, that state, November 6, 1862. He was educated in the schools of the county, remaining on the homestead until he was twenty years old, and at that time made a trip to the Indian territory and Texas, looking for a location on which he might work out his career. He returned to Missouri and spent the winter of 1881-82 there. In the spring of 1882 he started to Nevada in company with his older brother Albert. They remained in Nevada about three months and then came to Montana, locating at Livingston and there being engaged in ranching for about two years. During this time they took up a claim, but did not live on it long. Mr. Montgomery removed to the Musselshell country, and there went to work ranching in the employ of Perry Moore. After three years of this service he was joined by a younger brother and they, with George D. Martin, bought the ranch on which he now lives, adjoining the town site of Two Dot on the south. They first engaged in sheepraising, but after five or six years of success in this line abandoned sheep and took up stockraising, which they continued together for five years longer. At the end of that term he and his brother bought Mr. Martin's interest in the ranch and continued the business under the name of Montgomery Brothers until 1900, when they separated and Mr. Montgomery became the owner of the ranch. It now contains some 2,000 acres and on it he frequently raises 300 or 400 head of stock and fine crops of excellent hay and grain of superior quality. It is his present intention to go into the business of rearing Hereford cattle more extensively; he is well fixed for the business, his ranch being well located and thoroughly equipped with all the necessary buildings and other appliances for the purpose.

Mr. Montgomery was married December 2, 1896, to Miss Mabel E. Vaux, a native of Iowa, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Missouri, she having removed to that state after the death of her father, Charles Vaux, in Iowa. They have one child, Leila Mabel.

Mr. Montgomery is a truly representative citizen of the county and one of its most esteemed and influential residents. In business he is enterprising and progressive, in social life genial, courteous and serviceable, and in relation to public affairs in which the welfare of the community is involved, wise in counsel and helpful in action.

JAY G. MORE.—That definite success should attend the efforts of the subject of this review is but in harmony with the name he bears, Jay Gould More, the mother of the late Jay Gould having been his aunt in the agnatic line. Mr. Moore is a representative of a stanch old Colonial family of Scottish origin, and in this connection we appropriately enter record concerning his genealogy. To him is due mention as one of the successful and honored stockgrowers of Meagher county, and as one who has directed his efforts with discrimination and ability, the while commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been thrown in contact in the various relations of life.

Mr. More is a native of the old Empire state of New York, and there the family was established in the early pioneer epoch, prior to the war of the Revolution. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, on the 8th of November, 1855, being a son of William W. and Elizabeth C. (Ricky) More, both of whom were born in the same city as their son, our subject. The former was a son of Alexander T. More, who was born in Scotland, being the son of John More, who was a scion of the fine old Scottish family of that name. John More married Betty Taylor, who likewise was born in Scotland, and there four of their children were born prior to their emigration to America, while several others were born in this country. Alexander T., the grandfather of Jay G., of this sketch, was one of those born in Scotland. From records now in the possession of the subject of this review it is shown that the number of descendants of John More in America has reached the notable aggregate of 1,400, including those in direct lines, deceased and living. John More came to America in the Colonial epoch and took up a large tract of land in the state of New York, the same being afterward known as Moresville, while two postoffices in Schuyler county still bear the family name, Moresville and Moresville station. There the original ancestor engaged in farming on his large estate, which was at the time a veritable wilderness, unreclaimed from the hand of nature, and there the Indians were an almost constant menace for a number of years, the settlers having many sanguinary battles and narrow escapes from death at the hands of the hostile savages. Both the great-grandfather and the grandfather of our subject continued to live on the old homestead until death placed its seal upon their mortal lips, and there also lived William W. More until 1886, when he joined his sons in Montana. In this state he made his home until his death, on the 25th of May, 1901, at which time he had attained the advanced age of seventy-seven years, passing away in the fulness of years and well-earned honors. His wife died at Moresville, New York, in 1872. Mary More, a sister of William W., became the wife of John Burr Gould, father of the late Jay Gould, the railroad magnate and financier, in whose honor our subject was named.

Jay G. More was reared and educated in his native city, and after leaving school turned his attention to pedagogic work in New York state, being there a successful teacher for some time. In 1878 he started for the west, locating first in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the dairying business for a period of two years, and then he removed to California, where he was identified with the same line of enterprise for an equal length of time. He then passed one winter in New Mexico, after which he came to Montana and located in Meagher county, being here engaged in general ranching until 1886, when he secured his present ranch property and turned his attention to stockraising. In 1886 he was joined by his brother, E. V., and they continued in partnership for several years. The latter was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, which framed the present constitution of the state; was later a member of the legislature, and is now conducting an extensive dairy business in Bozeman, having the leading enterprise of the sort in that section of the state.

Our subject now controls about 5,000 acres of excellent grazing land in Meagher county, and here he gives special attention to the raising of Hereford cattle and Norman horses. He usually keeps about 500 head of cattle and 100 horses. He has made good improvements on his estate, and is known as one of the progressive and reliable men of this section of the state, his name being synonymous with honesty and integrity of purpose. His ranch is located two miles south of the village of Castle, which is his postoffice address. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he is ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any legitimate project or undertaking for the public good.

JOHN T. MOORE.—Born in Shelby county, Mo., April 17, 1841, and being on the borderland between the contending sections, all the young manhood of John T. Moore, of Meagher county, Mont., was darkened by the terrible shadow of the Civil war, in which he was an active participant, had many thrilling experiences and suffered great hardships at times.

Mr. Moore's parents were John W. and Eleanor (Holliday) Moore, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Virginia, and both belonging to families which have furnished public officials of distinction to their respective commonwealths. The father was a widower with a family of six children. He removed to Missouri sometime in the thirties, re-married later, and made the state his home until his death, which occurred in 1854, spending his life in the quiet and independent vocation of a farmer.

Mr. Moore, our immediate subject, spent his school days in his native state, and in June, 1861, when he was twenty years old, enlisted in Col. Green's regiment of volunteers for service in the Confederacy. He was mustered into service in Knox county, Mo., and after a number of skirmishes took part in the battle of Lexington, where his command captured Mulligan's brigade. Having joined Price's army, they went south with it, but Mr. Moore being taken ill with measles, was left at Johnstown, Mo., and after six weeks was taken prisoner and spent six months in captivity in

St. Louis. While being taken from there to Alton on a steamboat he made his escape, returned to Missouri and joined Col. McCulloch's regiment. The regiment was in constant activity, took part in many skirmishes and was fully engaged in the battle at Kirksville, where Col. McCulloch was captured and with twenty-six of his men condemned to be shot. He asked the privilege of giving the word to fire and it was granted; so when all was ready he gave the word for his own execution and that of his men. This tragic incident is commemorated in a beautiful poem written soon afterward by Mrs. Baird, of Kirksville, who had five brothers and a husband in the Confederate army. After this the regiment disbanded and scattered, Mr. Moore spending the winter in Kentucky. In the spring he made his way to Tennessee and joined the Ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry under Col. W. P. C. Breckenridge, which fought its way through Bentonville, N. C., being after Sherman all the time. Mr. Moore took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the one at Bentonville, which was the last engagement he was in. After that he was on the Davis escort to the mouth of Broad river, where Mr. Davis, the President of the Confederacy, left the regiment, and a few days later it surrendered. The United States government furnished transportation to Kentucky, and from there Mr. Moore went to Nebraska and engaged in "bull whacking" across the plains to Denver, whence he came to Montana with a cattle outfit, arriving at Diamond City August 10, 1866. Having traveled with a large party, he had no serious trouble with the Indians. He remained at Diamond City until 1870 engaged in the sawmill business with W. H. Sutherlin.

During his residence at Diamond City Mr. Moore was married to Miss Irene Lewis, daughter of G. S. Lewis, of New York, who came to Montana in 1866. The marriage was solemnized August 31, 1869, and the fruit of the union was one son, George, who is now deceased.

In 1870 Mr. Moore removed to his present location near the site of old Camp Baker at the mouth of Sheep creek, where he has a fine ranch well supplied with the necessary barns, sheds and other outbuildings, and an excellent residence. He is engaged in raising cattle and horses on a large scale, having over 1,000 head of cattle and many fine horses, shorthorn cattle and draught horses being his favorite breeds. His home ranch consists of 3,000 acres and yields abundant supplies of hay and grain for the support of his cattle and horses, and quantities for market besides.

Mr. Moore has taken an active interest in public affairs and gives close and intelligent attention to the welfare and development of the community. He has served as assessor and in other civil capacities; but his usefulness has been mainly in the force of his example and the wisdom of his counsel, which has stimulated others to beneficial activity and aided in raising the standard generally in the neighborhood. He is much esteemed as a leading man and representative citizen.

PERRY J. MOORE.—The subject of this sketch is a brother of John T. Moore, whose record is set forth at length elsewhere in this volume. He was born May 8, 1844, the son of John W. and Eleanor (Holliday) Moore. The family history of the Hollidays is fully recited in the sketch of James M. Holliday, a cousin of this subject, in another part of this work. Mr. Moore spent his school days in Shelby county, Mo., the place of his nativity, and remained on the homestead until 1862. In May of that year he enlisted in Col. Porter's regiment, of which his brother John was a member, and spent the summer in northern Missouri with the command, taking part in the battles of Kirksville and Newark, and a great many skirmishes. When the command was defeated and the regiment disbanded, Mr. Moore, in company with his brother and a young man named John B. Suttle, dressed themselves in citizens' clothes and crossed the Mississippi in a skiff a few miles below Quincy, Ill., walked out into the country a few miles, boarded a train at a watering tank and rode on it to Madison, Ind., on the Ohio river. From there they made their way by foot into Kentucky and spent the first night with Jesse James' grandfather, familiarly called Col. Jesse, who had sons in the Confederate army. Their object was to get south and join some command in the Confederacy, but Gen. Bragg having moved south of the state, it was wholly in the hands of the Federals and closely guarded. They were passed, however, from one southern sympathizer to another until they reached the home of a man named Pendleton who had sons in Morgan's command. He advised them to remain quiet and wait an expected raid by Morgan. But after waiting in vain for some weeks, Mr. Moore and Suttle joined a man who was moving north with beef and got as far as Indiana and into Illinois, from where they returned later into Kentucky, and finally after many hairbreadth escapes and much exposure, traveling by night and hiding by day, they all got across the Cumberland and joined the Ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, under command of Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge. With this command they joined Bragg's army and went on south, being in the retreat from Murfreesborough to Chattanooga, skirmishing on the way and around the latter place previous to the battle of Chickamauga. At this time Mr. Moore was taken ill with typhoid fever and sent to a hospital in Georgia, where he remained six weeks, after which he rejoined the regiment, then in Alabama. They soon after reunited with Gen. Bragg's army which they caught up with a few days after the disastrous battle of Chickamauga, but in time to take part in that of Missionary Ridge, after which they were fighting almost every day for thirty days. They spent the winter in scout and picket duty, in which, while intercepting a baggage train, Mr. Moore was shot in the leg and in consequence was laid up eight weeks in a hospital. He again joined his regiment in the spring of 1864, and from that time was in very active service under Gens. Wheeler and Johnson, advancing and retreating, always fighting, from Dalton to Atlanta, and then following Sherman, making the last stand at Bentonville after Lee's surrender. They were then ordered to meet President Davis and his cabinet at Greensborough and remain as their escort until they crossed the Savannah river about seventy-five miles above Augusta, Ga. There they were told by John C. Breckenridge to stop and surrender, after they had been paid $28 each in specie for services on the Davis escort, which was the last money paid out by the Confederate government, one dollar of which Mr. Moore still retains as a souvenir of the occurrence.

After the war Mr. Moore returned to his old home in Missouri, and in July, 1865, started for Montana from Nebraska City, having engaged to drive an ox team from there to Denver. He wintered near Denver, and in the spring of 1866 came on to Montana, arriving at Bannack in July, pushing on to Last Chance and from there to Diamond City, where he remained two years teaming. At the end of that time he removed to Smith river valley, and in partnership with his brother bought a sawmill and furnished lumber to Fort Logan. In the fall he sold out his interest to his brother and spent the winter in California. Returning in 1872, he remained on Smith river for some years engaged in stockraising and furnishing fuel for Fort Logan, and in 1878 located on his present property near Two Dot, in Meagher county, where he has a large ranch. This yields abundant crops of grain and hay and supports generously his stock of herds and flocks, he having usually from 100 to 500 head of Hereford cattle and some 6,000 sheep. His ranch is well supplied with the necessary barns, corrals and other appliances for its purposes and is improved with a good residence.

Mr. Moore was married August 17, 1881, to Miss Nellie Robertson, of Prescott, Ontario, daughter of George F. Robertson, an emigrant from Scotland to the Dominion. They have four children living, namely: Nellie, Perry J., Marguerite and George F. The oldest child, Pearl, is deceased. Mr. Moore is a past master in the Masonic order and a Knight of Pythias. He was a member of the legislature in 1885, and has been school trustee for many years. He is in all respects a representative citizen and enjoys in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

THOMAS NOBLE.—A native of the old county of Inverness, Scotland, where he was born October 5, 1847, and where generations of his family had lived, flourished, taken their part and performed their duty as tillers of the soil in peace and gone forward in defense of their country in war, and died after long and creditable careers, Thomas Noble, the subject of this review, came into the world with every incentive in family history and tradition for the development of a sturdy and heroic character, such as he has shown in all the relations of life. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (McDonald) Noble, both natives of Invernessshire, where the father was a farmer and is still living in vigorous health at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother died in 1900, aged eighty-one, after fifty-five years of happy wedded life.

Thomas Noble, their son and our immediate subject, spent his school days in his native county, and when he was a young man accepted a position as conductor on the Caledonian, London & Northwestern Railroad, the position being given him as a reward for his heroism in saving the life of the child of Mr. Ward, general superintendent of the road. The little girl had fallen across the track in front of an approaching train. He jumped to her rescue, got her away in safety, but was struck by the train himself, but fortunately he was not seriously injured. He served the company as conductor for ten years, and at the end of that time was sent to Canada to take a position as conductor on the Grand Trunk line between Toronto and Chicago. This position he filled for six years, and then accepted the assistant superintendency of the Forest Lawn cemetery in Erie county, New York, where he remained until 1883. In that year he came to Montana, and locating at Melville, Park county (now Sweet Grass), engaged in cattleraising. After three years of successful operation at that place he removed to Big Elk and located on his present ranch, where he has some 3,000 acres of good land, 300 of it being fine meadow which produces abundant crops of hay to feed his large herds of cattle and stud of horses. In cattle, of which he has usually over 400 head, his preference in breed is the shorthorn, and his horses are well-bred Clydes from an imported stallion of that line, which he owns. After locating at Big Elk Mr. Noble engaged in mercantile business in addition to his ranching and farming. He kept the store at Big Elk until 1900, when he removed it to Two Dot and formed a partnership with a Mr. Orr, the firm being known as the Noble & Orr Mercantile Company.

Mr. Noble was married in his native land, August 25, 1870, to Miss Violet Elliot, a daughter of Walter Elliot, of Dumfries, Scotland, who is extensively engaged in sheepraising in that country. They have four children living and four deceased. Those living are John T., a student at Bozeman College; Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Bethard, a prosperous farmer and merchant of Glencoe, Okla., and Christina and Alexander, who are still living at home. Hugh, Eliza, Walter and Mary are deceased.

In public affairs Mr. Noble has always taken an active, prominent and influential interest. He was postmaster at Big Elk for ten years, was also a school trustee for a number of years, and has been frequently solicited by friends and party leaders to allow the use of his name as a candidate for some important office, either county or state, but as he is averse to public life and finds enough in his business and the care of his family to properly occupy his mind, he has always declined. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a representative citizen in every good sense of the term, illustrating in his serviceable career and his exalted character the best traits of American citizenship and the most forceful and manly qualities of the great race from which he sprang. And as in his native land and in Canada he stood high in the good will and esteem of all who knew him there, so in Montana he is well spoken of everywhere throughout the state and has the cordial regard of his fellow citizens at home.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Jr., one of the leading members of the Montana bar, is a resident of Helena. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., January 28, 1864. His elementary education was received in the public schools, and in the Syracuse and Brooklyn high schools, following which he passed Harvard examinations in July, 1879. Coming to Montana in that year, he read law at Helena, in the office of Toole & Toole, and was admitted to practice in 1883. Since that time he has continued to enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice in city, county and state.

In September, 1884, he became associated in the practice of his profession with the accomplished gentlemen with whom he had read law, under the firm name of Toole, Toole & Wallace. In May, 1885, the firm became Toole & Wallace; in 1887, Wade, Toole & Wallace, and in 1890 Toole & Wallace, which was continued until 1897, since which period Mr. Wallace has practiced alone. In January, 1897, he assumed charge of the business of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in Montana. Mr. Wallace was elected a member of the house of representatives of the First Montana state legislature, and was county attorney of Lewis and Clarke county from December, 1886, until December, 1888. During the session of the First legislature Mr. Wallace served on the reorganization committee, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Wallace is a brother of the late Col. Robert Bruce Wallace, who was wounded in the Philippine war, and died at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 13, 1900. Their parents were William and Helen (Carpenter) Wallace, both of New York. The family came to Montana in 1879, and located at Helena, and then in Meagher county.

Poliitically William Wallace, Jr., has been a lifelong Democrat and has eloquently and successfully stumped the state and territory in numerous

R B Wallace

campaigns up to 1891. On December 4, 1889, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Flowerree, daughter of D. Flowerree, of Helena. They have one child, Bessie F. Though still a young man the Montana life of Mr. Wallace has been successful, eventful and influential. His superior legal abilities have received prominent recognition, and he possesses the esteem of a wide circle of friends and associates.

ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE.—The following biographical sketch presents in brief the outline of a noble and heroic young life, a life given to his country in the line of a soldier's duty. The subject is Robert Bruce Wallace, late of Helena, Mont., who was born in Chicago, February 7, 1869, and died at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 13, 1900. "Bruce," as he was always called from childhood, was descended from Scotch and English ancestors. Shortly before the great Chicago fire, while he was an infant, his family removed to Woodstock, fifty miles away. Here he gained his first childish impressions of life amid green orchards and the peaceful quiet of a country home. In his fourth year the family went east to Geddes, a suburb of Syracuse, N. Y., and here for the first time he attended public school. His summer vacations he passed at Frenchman's Island, in the picturesque Oneida Lake, varied once by a visit to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. From his earliest days he was of an enterprising and adventurous disposition, and as illustrative of the former trait, he started a small bank account derived from the profits of chicken raising; and of the latter, he was in the habit of clearing sidewalks of pedestrians by the evolutions of a team of half-broken goats which he drove recklessly.

While he was still in knickerbockers, "Bruce" Wallace's family removed to Helena, Mont. This was in the spring of 1879. Until he was twelve years of age, in 1881, he attended the public schools in this city. At one time, mounted on a small "cayuse" pony, purchased of the Flathead Indians, he rode alone 170 miles to his father's sheep ranch in the Judith Basin. The following three years he passed his summers on this ranch, and his winters at school at Faribault, Minn., or Notre Dame, Ind. Thus he gained a combination of sturdy self-reliance and studious habits that grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. Returning to Helena at the age of fifteen he worked a year in stores. But his nights he reserved for his own improvement, thus carrying on a course of study which he hoped would enable him to pass a satisfactory examination for a cadetship at West Point. Thus equipped young Wallace presented himself to the board empowered to recommend an appointee to the Montana congressman. He passed the rigid examination, secured this appointment and was admitted as a cadet of the class of 'ninety. During one of his vacation trips to Oneida, N. Y., he narrowly escaped drowning owing to the capsizing of a boat on the lake. Young Wallace graduated fifteenth in a class of fifty-four, and was enabled to obtain the ranking cavalry appointment of his class. He was assigned to the Second Regular Cavalry, which he never left.

The first station of the young officer was at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where, by a strange coincidence, death overtook him ten years later. Until November, 1894, he served at different posts in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1891, during the troubles with the Oreibes Pueblo Indians, at Keams Canyon, he performed a noteworthy act in transporting two mountain howitzers, on mules, at night, across a stubborn mountain range, and getting the guns to the Indian village in time for use had they been required. Afterward he took the captured chiefs of the tribe down to Florida, where they were to serve a term of imprisonment. During this period his fondness for life afield was gratified by much scouting service, so, that scarcely one-half of his time was passed in garrison duty. His longest single detached service was nine months, spent in pursuit of the renegade "Apache Kid." During this time he travelled extensively over southern Arizona and New Mexico.

In November, 1894, Lieut. Wallace was detailed to Montana as instructor of militia. Here he made his home until as lieutenant-colonel of the First Montana Infantry, on May 25, 1898, he departed for California with the regiment on its journey to Manila. Previous to this, as militia instructor, he had organized schools of military instruction in every county in the state where a company was located, attending them constantly. He took upon himself most of the duties of the office of state adjutant-general, and framed entirely the system of military legislation now in force in the state. In this he gained a wide acquaintance with the people, and with him acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and his friends were legion.

War with Spain was declared. The declaration found him prostrated and seriously ill with pneumonia. From his sick bed he wired Washington asking to be relieved from detail duty and to be permitted to rejoin his regiment for service. At that time, it being thought that Montana would only be permitted to furnish a squadron of cavalry, the governor and his staff came to Wallace's bedside and offered him its command. Subsequently it was announced that it would be asked for an infantry regiment only, and Wallace was detailed to muster it into the service. With characteristic energy he planned for a speedy mobilization of troops. As a result the Montana regiment was the first to be enrolled for service in the Spanish war. In this regiment Lieut.-Col. Wallace took great pride. He early saw that there would be a better chance for campaigning in the Philippines than in Cuba and caused telegrams to be forwarded to Washington asking an assignment for the regiment in the far east. He personally brought to Fort Smith, the telegram announcing that his request had been granted and the news was greeted with a yell of approval from the enthusiastic troops.

The records of Gen. Arthur's division of the Eighth Army Corps will reveal what this gallant regiment accomplished. What Col. Wallace had to do in making it the most effective regiment in the field is best revealed by quoting Surgeon Adams:

"Arriving at Manila ten days after the taking of the city his letter expresses deep regret that they had been too late to participate. He immediately began the study of the Spanish language under a native instructor, realizing that it would prove of great benefit to him in the duties that lay before him. During the thirty days preceding the outbreak of the rebellion he made a number of visits inside the insurgent lines. The outbreak occurred on February 5th, and subsequently he was in every battle and skirmish until the regiment was withdrawn from service and returned home."

Lieut.-Col. Wallace was wounded at Caloocan. The regiment lay in the brush from February 10, the day he was wounded, until March 25. He was shot through the left lung, but on the fourth day after this he sat up, walked about the room, and on the ninth day left the hospital. This was a phenomenal, if not an unequalled recovery, in hospital records, considering the nature of the wound. But dearly he paid for it later on. On March 12th he rejoined his regiment and was afoot during all the trying work of forward movement, from Caloocan to Malolos, March 23d to April 1st, 1899. About July 1st Gen. Otis was empowered to organize a veteran regiment in the Philippines and officer them there. In recognition of his splendid service the command of one of them was offered by Gen. Otis to Lieut.-Col. Wallace. He accepted and thus became colonel of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. He entered arduously on the severe work attending the organization of the regiment and under this severe strain his old wound troubled him and his condition finally resulted in his being called before a medical board who ordered him home. He nearly strangled several times on shipboard, was carried on a stretcher to Presidio hospital, taken to Los Gatis, but anxious to hasten recovery he went to Arizona, where at Fort Huachuca, he was suddenly taken worse, and died before any of his family, save one, could reach his bedside. He was the youngest colonel in the army. He was a social favorite as well as a most popular army officer and his memory is revered as the ablest military hero of Montana.

JAMES NAGUES.—Left an orphan at the age of fourteen by the death of his parents only twelve hours apart, the double affliction being caused by an epidemic of cholera which also carried off a sister the day his father and mother were buried, and a brother three days later, and compelled thereafter to make his own way in the world, James Nagues, of near Copper, in Meagher county, demonstrated that he was equal to any fortune or condition, and by his own innate force of character and business qualifications could command success, whatever the circumstances.

He was born in June, 1838, in Cornwall county, England, of which county his father, John Nagues, and his mother, Priscilla (Jewell) Nagues, were natives also. The family removed to America when he was only two years old, locating in Jo Daviess county, Ill., where they remained some ten years, then removed a few miles across the line into Grant county, Wis.

Our subject was one of six children who survived the cholera epidemic referred to above. He remained in Wisconsin until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Third Wisconsin Infantry, under command of Col. Hamilton. The regiment was mustered into service at Fond du Lac, and remained there until June 29, when it was sent to Hagerstown, Md., and after ten days to Sandy Hook, in that state, opposite Harper's Ferry, but after a few months removed to Frederick, Md., and from there to Ball's Bluff, arriving soon after Gen. Baker was killed. They then made camps at several places in Maryland, returning after a time to Frederick, where they did provost guard work until the spring of 1862, when they crossed the Potomac and went up the Shenandoah valley as far as Strasburg, camping there for some days and having a number of skirmishes with the Confederates. They were in no serious engagement until attacked one night by the commands of Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in which the Federals were defeated and compelled to proceed by forced marches to Winchester taking part in the battle there, and afterward falling back to Williamsport, Md. Later they recrossed the Potomac, went on to Front Royal, and reached Cedar Mountáin in time to take part in the battle fought there, under command of Gen. Pope, and the second battle of Manassas or Bull's Run. Gen. McClellan succeeding to the command, they went with him to the sanguinary fields of South Mountain and Antietam, from which they returned to Sandy Hook, and soon after proceeded to Stafford Court House, Va., under Gen. Burnside. Here they wintered, and in the spring crossed the Rappahannock and advanced to Chancellorsville, taking part in the battle of that name. From that time the service was particularly active and arduous, made up of forced marches, daily skirmishes and great battles, until the decisive contest was over, when Mr. Nagues was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was confined for nine months. At the end of that time he was sent west, but his time expired before he reached his regiment, and he was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, having risen to the rank of corporal.

After his discharge Mr. Nagues returned to Wisconsin, and April 4, 1865, started to Montana, making the trip overland with mule teams and having repeated skirmishes with the Indians, in one of which two men of the train were killed. He arrived at Virginia City in July, 1865, but did not linger there, going on to Last Chance gulch, where he remained two years engaged in mining with moderate success. At the end of that time he returned to Wisconsin, and after spending three years there, removed to Illinois, then went to Kansas and farmed a year, and from there come west again, landing in Colorado, where he mined for two years. During the next four or five years he alternated between Iowa and La Salle, Ill., carrying on a meat business and clerking in a store, at the end of the time making an expedition to the Black Hills, and from there coming to Helena, where he spent four years in the harness business. His next venture was mining in Cave gulch, where he had no success. He returned to Helena and remained until 1881, when he removed to White Sulphur Springs and followed dairying for seven years, finally locating the ranch which he now occupies. It is located two miles and a half below Copper, and here he has successfully engaged in stockraising, in partnership with his son, George B. Nagues, the firm name being Nague & Son. They control some 1,500 acres of good land and raise annually a large number of cattle. The ranch is a very desirable one in location, quality of land and improvements. Recently copper has been discovered in valuable deposits and some of the land has been leased to Ely, Dickman & Ely, of Cleveland, Ohio, for mining purposes.

Mr. Nagues was married March 15, 1864, to Miss Amelia J. Rule, a native of Wisconsin, of English ancestry. Their children are Emeline E. (now Mrs. B. R. Sherman), George B. (rancher), Minnie (now Mrs. U. T. Robertson) and Jesse R. (still at home). Mr. Nagues is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active interest in its meetings.

JOHN S. M. NEILL.—It may be said without fear of contradiction that no man in the state of Montana has wielded a more potent influence in connection with political affairs than John S. M. Neill, the proprietor of the Helena Independent. His policy has ever been aggressive; his conception of the political exigencies has been clear and decisive; he has shown marked power in the manipulation of politic agencies for the furtherance of the cause of his party; and the Democratic contingent in Montana has ever found its affairs materially furthered through his timely and effective interposition and efforts. In a work of this nature it is consonant that a brief review of his career be incorporated.

John S. M. Neill was born in the city of St. Paul, Minn., on the 25th of March, 1860, being the son of Rev. Edward D. and Nancy (Hall) Neill, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and was a man of signal intellectual ability. Two years after the birth of the subject of this review the family removed to Philadelphia and later to the city of Washington. In 1869 Edward D. Neill was appointed consul to Dublin, Ireland, by President Grant, and in that city our subject received his preliminary educational discipline. In 1872 the family returned to America and located at Minneapolis, where Mr. Neill continued his studies in the public schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1877. Later he was matriculated in Delaware College, at Newark, Del., where he was graduated in 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the following two years he was a student in the law department of the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., and at the expiration of the time noted he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he has ever since maintained his home.

Mr. Neill was particularly well equipped to take a prominent place in the business, social and political life of the embryonic commonwealth. His father was a student of affairs, and from him he gained an invaluable knowledge of the resources and conditions obtaining in the northwest. It was not long after his arrival in Helena that Mr. Neill took an active part in the Democratic politics of the territory. When President Cleveland was elected a second time, in recognition of the active part Mr. Neill had taken in campaigns he was appointed surveyor-general of the state, retaining this incumbency until a change in the national administration and giving a vigorous and effective management of the affairs of this important office, which is the only political position Mr. Neill has held during his residence in the state. As a vigorous, aggressive political leader of his party Mr. Neill has made a reputation which transcends the limits of Montana. Early in the fight for political control of the state he recognized the fact that the party must have at the state capital a good paper to fight its battles. For years the Helena Independent had been the Democratic organ at the state capital and the Republicans appreciated the fact that with its influences on their side they could continue to control the political destinies of Montana. For more than a year Mr. Neill tried to convince the Democratic leaders that it was most important that the Democracy retain control of the Independent, but his views met with slight endorsement. Finally he was enabled to enlist the cooperation of capital, from a purely business standpoint, and forthwith effected the purchase of the paper, thus preventing the Republicans from securing the same. The correctness of his judgment in thus saving the Independent to the Democracy was patent within a year, and he was looked to whenever aggressive action was necessary. In 1899 came the senatorial contest so memorable in the annals of the state, that in which Messrs. William A. Clark and Marcus Daly were arrayed against each other, and as the organ of the Democratic party in the state the Independent played a most important part in winning the victory for Mr. Clark, who was the choice of the majority of the party.

In the turbulent convention of the Democratic party held at Butte shortly afterward, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national convention, Mr. Neill took an aggressive stand against the minority faction, and was finally chosen chairman of the state committee after the minority chairman of the state central committee had been deposed, and thus the organization of the party in Montana was kept in the hands of the men who represented the great majority of the party. Owing to the stand thus taken by Mr. Neill the majority won another victory at the national convention in Kansas City, and most consistently was Mr. Neill accorded the distinction of being made the Montana member of the national Democratic committee. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Neill and the Independent that the fusion of the Democrats and Populists was effected in the first state convention after he had obtained control of the paper, resulting in the election of Robert B. Smith to the gubernatorial office. Mr. Neill also took the leading part in the state convention of 1900, where, in the midst of strenuously discordant elements, his facility in leadership and in meeting unexpected political exigencies was brought into high relief, and it was due to his efforts in a large degree that the majority of the party was brought enthusiastically in line in support of Governor Toole, now the incumbent of the chief executive office of the state. In the same convention Mr. Neill also took a prominent part in effecting the nomination of George M. Hays, the present secretary of state.

One other incident in the state convention of

1900 will show how nearly dominant Mr. Neill was in that body. There was almost as much interest taken in the nomination of a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court as there was in that for governor. Mr. Neill realized that before the whole people of the state the strongest candidate would be a man who had no business relations with the great mining companies of the west side. Judge George R. Milburn was the choice of his county, Custer, which is Republican in its political complexion, and Mr. Neill realized that if the nomination came from that county, with the feeling in favor of the Helena candidate, a prominent and able lawyer, the eastern Montana man would have little chance. Once more he rose to the situation, secured the privilege of nominating a candidate from one of the counties that preceded Custer on the roll call, thus Judge Milburn was placed in nomination by a Democratic county and was successful at the polls.

In the conduct of the Independent under the ownership of Mr. Neill the best interests of the state have always been kept in view. Its democrracy is unswerving and its policy that which will best advance the interests of all the people of the state, and also in harmony with the principles enunciated by the great fathers of the party.

On the 7th of November, 1883, Mr. Neill was united in marriage to Miss Margaret G. Evans, of Newark, Del., and in the same year they came to Helena, which has ever since been their home. They have one son, George G. E. Neill.

JOHN O'BRIEN, one of the heroic soldiers of the Civil war, who has borne long years of suffering as the result of his patriotic service, is now an estimable resident of Flathead valley, an honored and representative farmer. He was born in County Linn, Ireland, January 6, 1846. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Kerwin) O'Brien, emigrated in 1847 to America and made their home in Chicago. Ten years later they became pioneers and permanent settlers of Wisconsin, locating at Salem, eighteen miles west of Kenosha. The childhood and youth of Mr. O'Brien was that of the farmers' sons of that period, plenty of hard work being done and limited opportunities afforded for schooling. His parents, however, instilled into his mind their clear conceptions of industry, integrity and devotion to duty which have been and are so prominently shown in Mr. O'Brien's everyday life.

In 1861 the country called for its sons to resist an embattled foe, and among the vigorous youths to respond was the O'Brien lad of but fifteen years. He was strong and robust, and on October 8, 1861, he was mustered as a private in Company E, First Wisconsin Infantry, rendezvousing at Camp Scott, Milwaukee. The regiment soon went to Louisville, Ky., and began its notable history at Green river and Mumfordsville, Ky. The regiment was a fighting one and was in battle after battle, our subject being always with his command and always active in duty. At the hotly-contested battle of Perryville, which, by a strange coincidence, was on the first anniversary of his enlistment, October 8, 1862, while the regiment was supporting the Fifth Kentucky Battery, he was so badly wounded in the neck and head by a charge of musket-ball and buckshot, as to be left on the field unconscious and reported as killed. Twenty-four hours later, however, he was found alive by the soldiers detailed to bury the dead and was taken to the field hospital. One side of his head was badly torn to pieces and his eye and half his face badly distorted, his recovery being exceedingly slow. After a month passed in the field hospital he was sent to Louisville, and was an inmate of the General Hospital No. 8 until discharged, February 22, 1863. Returning to Wisconsin, he was for months unfitted for labor, but slowly strength and health came back. He then went to Little Rock, Ark., and took contracts from the United States government for grading on the Little Rock & Duvalls Bluff Railroad. Four months later he went down the Missisippi to continue as contractor under the government, and had reached Warm Springs at the time when General Steele was repulsed on his famous raid, and after the defeat returned to Wisconsin.

In September, 1866, Mr. O'Brien came to Helena. In 1867 he passed some months in mining at the Salmon river mines and was preparing to return to Virginia City when the Sioux outbreak of that year occurred. He immediately enlisted in the Montana state militia at Salmon river. They were sent to Helena, but the war was over when they arrived and they were mustered out of service. Our subject then engaged in placer mining at Thompson's gulch, east of Diamond City, but at the end of three months was driven out by the Indians and returned to Helena. He soon went on a prospecting trip to Lincoln gulch in the Blackfoot country, and from there proceeded to Cable, where he went to work in the mines. His next mining proposition was placer mining in the Last Chance gulch below Taylor & Thompson's claim. For eighteen months after this he was in Mexico, where he traveled extensively, but found nothing that suited him. He came back to Montana, passed one year in Butte, and for three years took up claims and worked in the mines in Beaverhead county, five months more being passed in the Coeur d'Alene mines. The Bull river country seemed to be waiting for him, so he started on a prospecting tour, panning as usual from time to time as he journeyed. His route led him up the Flathead river and when he reached the land he now owns, then an open tract of government land lying on the banks of the Flathead river, he was struck by its fertility and great natural beauty and reasoned thus to himself: "John, you are searching for wealth and I believe you have found it," so he tarried to look for it and he has found it in satisfactory measure. He pre-empted 160 acres, the southeast quarter of section six, town twenty-nine north of range twenty west, and homesteaded 160 acres more, the southwest quarter of section five, in the same township. This has since been his home and his judgment and industry is developing him a splendid home. The massive pines growing on the property are estimated to have a value of from $9,000 to $10,000. He has 165 acres of extremely fertile land under cultivation and an orchard of 350 thrifty fruit trees.

Mr. O'Brien is a reader of good books and an original strong thinker, especially in economic and reform lines. He is decidedly independent in his political views, caring little about party names and much about the principles to be supported. Flathead valley has no better citizen.

JAMES J. O'MARR.—The reputation sustained by the subject of this review is one which clearly defines his position as one of the essentially progressive and representative business men of Meagher county, and as one who maintains the strongest hold on the respect and confidence of the community. He is a native of the beautiful Forest City of Ohio, having been born in Cleveland on the 13th of January, 1859. His parents were Matthew and Sophia (Campbell) O'Marr, natives respectively of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the city of Glasgow, Scotland, so that it may be seen that the subject of this review is of that sterling Scotch-Irish stock which has played so important a part in the annals of American history. Matthew O'Marr emigrated to America in the 'forties, first locating in the dominion of Canada, and thence removing to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 7th of December, 1872. There also his wife passed away January 13, 1897. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are living at the present time. The father devoted the major portion of his life to agricultural pursuits.

James J. O'Marr, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received his educational training in the public schools of Cleveland, the homestead being near that city, and thereafter he continued to operate the old home farm until 1882, having been the youngest son and his brothers having otherwise engaged in business upon their own responsibility. In the year mentioned he removed to Akron, Ohio, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law and was engaged in the stone and marble business for one year. Then selling his interests, in the spring of 1885 Mr. O'Marr started for Montana, and upon his arrival in White Sulphur Springs he was given charge of Leonard Lewis's grain ranch, retaining this position five years. He thereafter continued in the employ of Mr. Lewis and was identified with the wood business, having a camp near Butte, where he passed one winter, the output of fire wood for the season being 13,000 cords. He returned to the ranch, of which he had charge another season, and at the expiration of that time purchased an interest in a livery business in White Sulphur Springs, being thereafter associated with this enterprise for two years in partnership with B. R. Sherman. He then disposed of his interests, having been elected sheriff of Meagher county, and in this office he served two years, proving an able executive. Upon quitting the office he purchased the provision business of his brother John and conducted the same until 1896, when he withdrew to take up official duties once more, having been elected county assessor. After an incumbency of two years he opened a meat market in White Sulphur Springs and has ever since been here engaged in the meat and provision trade, having a finely equipped establishment and catering to a large and representative patronage. He is the owner of valuable realty in and near his home city, including his store and a fine residence property, and being half owner of fifty town lots in a most eligible location, while just outside the city limits he owns sixty acres of land, utilizing the same in connection with his market business. He has still other interests of importance, being a part owner of the hotel in the new and thriving town of Copperopolis, in which he also owns an interest in the meat market which is there conducted under the firm name of O'Marr & Co., the same controlling the business in that line in that section of the county.

In politics Mr. O'Marr gives a zealous support to the Democratic party, and through the same he has gained official preferment, as has been noted in two instances. He also served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen of White Sulphur Springs and in 1900 he was elected to the chief executive office of the municipal government, giving a thoroughly businesslike and careful administration as mayor of the city. He was one of the chief promoters of the fine water system which has been here installed and is honored as a public-spirited citizen and as a man whose integrity of purpose is ever beyond cavil. Fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 22d of September, 1882, Mr. O'Marr was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Fuchs, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the daughter of John Fuchs. The latter was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America, being for many years one of the successful contractors and builders of Ohio, where his death occurred. Our subject and his estimable wife have two children, Louis J., who is attending school in Minneapolis, where he is preparing himself for the profession of the law, being a young man of marked talent and attractive personality, and Grace May, who is a graduate of the high school of her home city and a favorite in its social circles.

JOHN O'ROURKE.—In the early pioneer epoch the subject of this review came to Montana, and here he has not only been familiar with the transition stages which have marked the development of a frontier territory into one of the populous and progressive commonwealths of the Union, but through his own efforts he has worked his way from a small beginning until he occupies a position as one of the representative citizens and prominent business men of Butte. His executive ability, far-sighted discrimination and indefatigable efforts have won for him a pronounced success in connection with industrial and commercial activities, while he has so lived as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. The record of such a life is most consistently given place in a compilation of this nature.

Mr. O'Rourke is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Kerry, one of the most picturesque sections of Ireland, in the month of December, 1845. He is the son of Cornelius and Mary (Shea) O'Rourke, both of whom were representatives of stanch old Irish stock, the father having been a fisherman by occupation prior to his emigration to America, which occurred in the early 'fifties. The subject of this review was an only child, and he was only seven years of age when he came to the United States, in 1852, in company with his mother, who at that time joined her husband, who had made the voyage to America a number of months previously. They located in Ashtabula, Ohio, whence they later removed to Madison, that state, where our subject was enabled to attend the public schools in a somewhat desultory way, but the alert mentality characteristic of his race has been such as to cause him to gain by absorption and by the associations of a peculiarly active and useful business career that fund of knowledge which effectually supplements the somewhat meager educational discipline of his early youth. After leaving home he was for a time employed at Columbus, Ky., and was ever ready to turn his attention to any honest work that came to hand. In 1864, when nineteen years of age, he started out on the long trip across the plains to Montana. He started from Kentucky with six mules and one horse, the remainder of the transporting equippage utilized being the old-time wagons which were brought into the trains which dragged their slow length across the weary stretches of plain and over the mountain passes. On the North Platte river he fell in with a train of 300 wagons which were equipped for the trip to Montana, and the party of which Mr. O'Rourke was a member came through by way of the Bridger cutoff and Julesburg, this being the second party to make the trip by the Bridger route. Three months' time was consumed by our subject in completing the trip, and he made

Virginia City his destination, remaining there until the 1st of January, 1865, when he came to what is now Silver Bow county, where he was located until the following spring, when he was employed by Judge Stapleton, in Helena. Flour at that time commanded $1.25 per pound, and the supply was soon exhausted even at that price, the miners and other settlers being then compelled to subsist entirely on meat products. From Helena Mr. O'Rourke went to the Blackfoot district, where he engaged in placer mining, being one of the most extensive operators in that line in Deer Lodge county, there being placer diggings in that county which are named in his honor. He remained in that section until 1877, having been successful in his operations, but in the year mentioned he located in the city of Butte, where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, with which line of enterprise he was successfully identified for a period of ten years. Disposing of his interests in that line, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, to which he has since continued to devote his attention, having a finely equipped store and a stock of the most select and complete order, the enterprise being one of the important mercantile industries of the city and the establishment commanding a representative patronage. Mr. O'Rourke is also interested in mining enterprises in Butte and vicinity and is recognized as one of the substantial and influential business men of the state, his capitalistic investments being of wide scope. He owns a valuable ranch of 880 acres in California, the same being devoted to the raising of fruit, cereals and horses. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has never been an aspirant for public office, but has at all times maintained a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city and state and is known as a progressive and broad-guaged business man and valuable citizen. He is the architect of his own fortune, and is eminently entitled, as are many others of Montana's leading citizens, to the proud American title of "self-made man," a title that is too often misapplied.

In 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Rourke to Miss Mary E. Nason, who was born in Omaha, Neb., whence she accompanied her father, Richard Nason, on his removal to Virginia City, Mont., in 1864. He is still a resident of Montana, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of the state. The mother of Mrs. O'Rourke bore the maiden name of Mary Howard and she is now living at Laurin, Mont. To our subject and his wife five children have been born and all are now attending the public schools of Butte, their names, in order of birth, being as follows. Howard, Edward, Marie, Bertha and Richard.

AUGUSTUS WEDSWORTH. — When one works out his own scheme of success and attains a position of independence without fortuitous aid or extraneous influence, it is certain that due praise and credit should not be denied him. Such is true in the case of Mr. Wedsworth, who has made his own way in the world from early childhood, and who is now one of the leading stock-raisers of Cascade county, his home ranch being located in Chestnut valley, three miles northeast of Cascade. It was also his privilege to render to his country a valiant service in the Civil war.

Augustus Wedsworth was born on October 1, 1842, in Dupage county, Ill., the son of Elijah and Sarah Wedsworth, natives of Pennsylvania and New York. The father, a farmer, died in 1880, and the mother now resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hepsy Flanders, now of Faribault, Minn. She is a member of the Methodist church, as was her husband. Very meagre educational advantages came to Mr. Wedsworth as a boy, it being necessary that he contribute to his own support at an early age. He began work on a farm at the age of nine years, being thus denied many of the pleasures and advantages of the farmer's boy of today. His first wages reached the notable aggregate of $3 per month, but he soon made his value felt as he increased in years and physical strength, and he continued farm work until 1862, when he enlisted for service in Company F, One-hundredth Illinois Infantry, with which he served three years in the heroic and historic Army of the Cumberland and until the close of the war.

In 1866 Mr. Wedsworth came to Montana, where his first business was attending to the stock of Oliver & House's stage line between Virginia City and Helena at Mountain station, forty-five miles from Helena. His employers soon changed their route to the Blackfoot country and Mr. Wedsworth accompanied them and passed the winter in their employ. He purchased a team and engaged in freighting from Helena to mining camps, after

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Eng By Henry Taylor & Chicago

Augustus Wadsworth

which he took up mining for a time. In 1875 he engaged in the dairy business at Lepley creek, continuing the enterprise four years and realizing a profit of $3,500. In 1879 he located at his present residence in Chestnut valley, where he began operations in cattleraising, starting with about sixty head. In 1881 he took up a homestead claim of 140 acres, since that time he has purchased 1,000 acres, and now owns several ranches. He has been very successful in his cattle business, which is established on a firm foundation and insures him a cumulative profit. In politics Mr. Wedsworth is a supporter of the Republican party, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Socially he stands high in a wide range of acquaintance, and he is rightfully considered one of the solid and substantial men of Chestnut valley.

DAVID PENWELL.—As a native son of the state of Montana and as a type of that sterling class of young business men who have contributed so materially to the advancement of the state, we are pleased to make definite mention in this connection of Mr. Penwell, who is now deputy clerk and recorder of Meagher county and who is also identified with important industrial interests in this section of the state, maintaining his home in the pleasant little city of White Sulphur Springs. Mr. Penwell was born in Diamond City, Meagher county, Mont., on the 4th of July, 1871, being a son of Oscar and Annie (Lewis) Penwell, the latter of whom was born in Iowa, the daughter of George S. Lewis; she is now the wife of John O. Hussey, of White Sulphur Springs. In regard to the genealogy of the Penwells, we refer at this juncture to the sketch of Merritt W. Penwell, appearing on another page of this volume, said gentleman being an uncle of the subject of this review.

David Penwell was sent to Salt Lake City when a boy and there secured his early educational discipline, later supplementing the same by a course of study in an academic institution at Racine, Wis. He finally returned to Montana and became a resident of White Sulphur Springs, and here, in 1898, he received the appointment as deputy clerk and recorder of Meagher county, in which position he has since continued to render most able and satisfactory service. He has also been for some time interested in the stockgrowing business, and in 1901, became associated with James L. Johnston and others in the organization of the Johnston-Penwell Live Stock Company, whose ranch property is most eligibly located seven miles west of White Sulphur Springs, Mr. Johnston being the active manager of the enterprise. The company controls about 10,000 acres of land, and will engage in the raising of cattle and sheep on a very extensive scale. The interested principals are men of marked business ability, are reinforced by ample capital and will soon take a prominent position among those who stand as leading representatives of the great livestock industry in this state. Mr. Penwell commands the respect of the people of this county, where he has practically passed his entire life, and is known as a young man of high principles and marked business acumen, while his friends are in number as his acquaintances. Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, taking an active interest in public affairs of a local nature and in all else that concerns the general welfare of the state of his nativity.

On the 6th of June, 1900, Mr. Penwell was united in marriage to Miss Edna E. Waterman, who was born in Kansas, being the daughter of Max Waterman, now a representative member of the bar of Montana, maintaining his residence in White Sulphur Springs.

WILLIAM W. PARROTT, of the mercantile firm of Parrott & Mead, Shelby, Teton county, is recognized as one of the ablest and most influential citizens of the place, and holds a high position in the estimation of his business and social associates, a position to which he is justly entitled as a gentleman of culture and refinement. He is a New Englander, descended from one of the old Colonial families, and was born in Boston, Mass., October 28, 1860. His father, William J. Parrott, was a native of Gloucester, Mass., born in 1810, and died in Boston in 1867. He was of English ancestry and by profession a civil engineer. His wife, the mother of our subject, S. M. (Reed) Parrott, was also of English descent, born at Milton, Mass., in 1832. She passed away in Boston in 1887, closing a life of domestic virtues.

The native city of the one whose name introduces this article has long been noted for its superior educational advantages, and it was in the graded and high schools of Boston that he laid the foundation of an excellent business education, graduating in 1877. Two years subsequently, in 1879, Mr. Parrott went to Ness county, Kan., where he found employment on ranches and in a store until June, 1881, when he came to Helena, Mont. During the succeeding few months he accompanied a government surveying party and was engaged in the prosecution of that work. In the spring of 1882 he located in the Judith basin, Fergus county, where for the following nine years he was in the sheep business extensively. From Judith basin Mr. Parrott removed to Spring creek, in the Little Rockies, and here he continued the sheep enterprise on a still more extended scale from 1891 to 1898. In the autumn of the latter year he disposed of his interests in the ranch and stock and went to Shelby, Teton county, where he formed a partnership with John E. Meade, under the firm name of Parrott & Meade. In the spring of 1899 he erected a large and conveniently arranged store building and here they have since conducted a general merchandise business. For many years Mr. Meade, the partner of our subject, was general manager of the Trafton store, at Malta.

At Great Falls, in March, 1900, Mr. Parrott was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Hare, a native of Newry, County Down, Ireland, born March, 1872. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and he is an influential worker in the ranks. Fraternally he is a member of Shelby Lodge No. 75, A. O. U. W.

C. A. PEPLOW & CO.—This enterprising firm conducted the largest flouring mill in Flathead county and its business ranks with the leading milling circles of western Montana. Their mill is the pioneer mill of this section and was built by a Mr. Thomas in the spring of 1894. He had no intention of running it, erecting it solely to obtain the bounties offered for the construction of a mill. He secured as much of the offered money as he could get and then left the valley with the mill unfinished. Moffett & Thompson, of Indianapolis, Ind., then bought the property and completed and operated the mill. Their successors were Moffett, Tinkle & Co., and then L. Tinkle & Co., which firm was in business until the last of November, 1899, when the sale was accomplished to C. A. Peplow & Co., who in turn sold the property to the Royal Mills Company, of Great Falls, on September 3, 1901, for $100,000. The senior partner of this house has been in personal charge of the establishment from the first and this sketch of him is an essential feature of the history of the business. He not only thoroughly learned the milling trade, but learned it of his father, Edward Peplow, who in turn had learned it of his father, also Edward Peplow, who was long an expert English miller. The Peplows have also been long identified with milling on this continent. The senior Edward Peplow was well versed in the art and mastery of milling when he came to Canada from England in 1837 and permanently established himself in a successful business in Keene, Ontario. His son, Edward, in due time became a miller at Port Hope and Petersborough, Ontario, and made a life work of the business. He was one of those thorough old-time men who were never satisfied unless everything was done in the best way and done with strict integrity. Under his personal care and instruction Charles E. Peplow "served his term" at the trade and became fully competent to take charge of any department of the milling business. He received his education at the schools of Port Hope and Petersborough, and when sixteen years old came west and passed a year at Manitoba. Returning east as far as Milwaukee, Wis., he became a draughtsman in the office of Edward P. Ellis & Co., milling engineers and contractors. In this capacity he remained until 1888, when he came to Missoula, Mont., and soon formed a connection with his present partners and others in the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, doing an extensive business at Bonner, Mont., in the manufacture of lumber and flour. The offices were first at Missoula, but as the business rapidly increased they were removed to Bonner, where the operations of the company, with its 300 employes, built up a small village. This plant and business was sold in 1899 to the Amalgamated Copper Company. W. H. Hammond, George W. Fenwick and C. A. Peplow, members of the old company at Bonner, then formed the firm of C. A. Peplow & Co., and changed their business activities to Kalispell. They purchased a plant at this place consisting of a steam flouring mill, having a capacity of from 125 to 150 barrels daily, and a large grain elevator. The elevator was soon burned, but was rebuilt on a larger scale with large warehouses. In 1901 a brick and stone warehouse, 66x70 feet in size, was built adjoining the mill on the west side. For several months of the year the mill runs night and day. The firm does a general shipping business, sending its products all over Montana and to the Pacific coast. Their operations and trade are increasing commensurately with the growth of the valley and, speaking very conservatively, they do an annual business of $300,000. Mr. Peplow sold his business in Kalispell in 1901, and in October of that year moved to Seattle, Wash., where, during 1902, he built a large flouring mill, on the tide flats, known as the Hammond Milling Company.

Mr. Peplow is an Episcopal in religion and a Republican in politics. In Masonry he is affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 49, F. & A. M., at Bonner, Mont., and joined the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Hell Gate Lodge No. 49 at Missoula. His marriage to Miss Eva Hoffman, of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, occurred in 1893.

In business and social circles Mr. Peplow has an assured rank and numbers many strong friends in his circle of acquaintances.

MARSHALL D. PLATNER is a native of Iowa, born in Cedar county, on December 23, 1840. When a child he received such instructions as the common schools afforded, and while still quite young assisted his father on the farm, continuing to do so until he was twenty-two years old. He had plenty of pluck and courage and determined to start out and make a name for himself. He considered Iowa a poor country for achievements and thought the west open to greater possibilities. Traveling in those days was risky and uncertain, at a period when there were no railroads and when there was constant danger to life of man and beast; all that did not deter him, however, for, having made up his mind, he journeyed on horseback from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Denver, Colo., where he secured employment running a stationary engine. After a year he abandoned that and came to Montana. In 1863 he located at Bannack City, but hearing of the gold excitement at Virginia City he moved on there and worked at placer mining, first as a wage-earner, and later took up claims for himself. After giving two years to this industry he engaged in quartz mining, with fair success. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Madison county by the Democratic party and held the office for four years. In the meantime he purchased a ranch in Granite gulch where he raised stock until 1887, when he again "pulled stakes" and came to the Elliston district, in the interest of Peters & Bright Lumber Company, and in 1889 he located at Elliston, his present home. He is proprietor of the Elliston hotel, but devotes the greater part of his time to gardening, cattle and horseraising.

Mr. Platner was elected justice of the peace in 1889 and resigned the position in 1892. He was again elected in 1896, but did not qualify, and in 1898 was again called to the same office, which he still holds. He also served as school trustee for a period of seven years. He is recognized as a man of sterling qualities, entitled to the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He is a staunch Democrat and is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On July 3, 1876, Mr. Platner was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Crogan, born in Steuben county, N. Y., the daughter of Robert and Mary (Tickner) Crogan, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of New York state. Mr. Crogan and his wife moved to Wisconsin in early days and became successful farmers. They were parents of three children, Rosilla, Sarah and Robert. The parents have passed into eternal life, the mother on December 28, 1879, and the father on April 7, 1889, both having been honored citizens.

Our subject, Marshall D. Platner, is the son of American parents, Ira and Mary E. (Barrager) Platner. The father was a native of the state of New York and the mother of Michigan, but both moved to Iowa when it was still a territory. The father was prosperous, both as a speculator and farmer. In early life he supported the old-line Whigs, but later united with the Democratic party, was elected sheriff of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and served one term. Five children were born to their union, of whom three have passed into eternity, namely, Erin A., Atha S. and Fremont. Two children, Edna and Marshall D., survive the parents, who have passed away. To our subject and his wife have been born five children, Edna A., Frank, Ira, Dexter and one who passed away in infancy.

HON. CHARLES W. POMEROY.—Among the active, progressive and eminently popular citizens of Montana who have ably filled prominent official positions must be mentioned Hon. Charles W. Pomeroy, of Kalispell, one of Flathead county's leading personages. He was born in Jackson county, Kan., near Holton, on June 2, 1866, son of J. F. and Martha J. (Blake) Pomeroy. J. F. Pomeroy, a descendant of New England revolutionary stock, is one of the historical characters of Kansas, one of the early pioneers who helped to form that great free state amid opposition almost unparalleled in the history of the Union. Born on December 18, 1832, near Northampton, Mass., he early went to Bureau county, Ill., and from there, in company with Peter Bryant, a nephew of William Cullen Bryant, and Chester F. Dee, now of Brooklyn, Iowa, started with an ox team for Pike's Peak at the time of the gold excitement. Meeting many returning from that place who gave discouraging accounts of the prospect there, they abandoned their original plan, turned south into Kansas and located on adjoining farms near Holton. Mr. Pomeroy was active in political, civil and educational affairs, was one of the founders and for years president of the board of trustees of Campbell University at Holton, and was conspicuous in local events. He was one of the Republican members of the Kansas state legislature of 1893 that was locked out of the capitol by the order of the Populist governor, and he aided in breaking through the guard and forcing the locks to gain admittance to the legislative chambers where they were besieged by the governor's troops for three days. After years of successful farming, Mr. Pomeroy retired from agriculture in 1893 and made his home in Holton, served as mayor of the city and is now one of its valued residents. His first wife, Martha J. (Blake) Holton, died in January, 1872, aged twenty-eight years, leaving two children, of whom Charles W. is the only one now living. By his second marriage, to Miss Isabel Clark, a native of Putnam county, Ind., he leaves these children: Frank C., of Holton, Kan.; Horace G., now stenographer in Judge Pomeroy's office in Kalispell; Alice, a teacher in the Kalispell public schools; Clara Belle, Harriet and John A., of Holton, Kan. Mrs. Martha J. Pomeroy was born in Putnam county, Ind., in November, 1843, a daughter of William J. and Nancy (Young) Blake. Mr. Blake was a native of South Carolina who came a child with his parents to Indiana in its early pioneer days. The Blakes settled in Carolina before the Revolution and Mrs. Pomeroy's ancestors, Elder and Young, were dwellers in Virginia in early Colonial days. Representatives of all these families were soldiers of the Revolution and war of 1812. A romantic touch is given to the martial sternness when we state that Judge Pomeroy's great-great-grandfather Young, while serving as a ranger in the war of 1812, first met his future wife, Miss Elder, at the rude fort that stood on the present site of Brownsville, Ind.

It was under such influences and amid such environments that Charles W. Pomeroy attained manhood, acquiring strong physical power by active and continued labor on the farm in summer and attending the winter terms of the creditable country school. In 1883 he entered Campbell University as a student and was duly graduated therefrom in 1887 with the degree of A. B. After graduating he engaged for one year in teaching, then visited Denver and the state of Colorado with a view of possible settlement. He returned to Kansas, however, but with his mind still firmer fixed on the west as his future home. Engaging in the study of law in the office of Hon. I. T. Price, of Holton, he soon entered the State Law School at Lawrence, Kas., and also continued the reading of law with Hon. D. W. Henley, of that place. A strong friendship arose between Mr. Henley and the young student. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Henley decided to remove west and induced Mr. Pomeroy to accompany him, and the young lawyer was admitted to the courts of Kansas in June, 1889, at Holton. In pursuance of their business plans, Mr. Henley and Mr. Pomeroy came to Great Falls, Mont. By the most trivial of circumstances here they separated, Mr. Henley to locate in Spokane, Wash., where he became a leader in legal and financial circles, and Mr. Pomeroy to open a law office in Great Falls, which he did in July, 1889. Here the ability of Mr. Pomeroy soon attracted valuable clientage which was faithfully served until his legal knowledge and acknowledged fitness for the place made him the appointee of Gov. Rickards as judge of the newly created Eleventh judicial district of the state of Montana formed by the legislature from the counties of Flathead and Teton. Commissioned in March, 1895, he served with acceptability in this high office until January 4, 1897. He ran for re-election as an independent candidate, and after a close and exciting campaign was defeated by eleven votes by Hon. D. F. Smith, the present able incumbent of the office. His appointment as judge caused his removal to Kalispell, where he is now in legal practice as a member of the firm of Foot & Pomeroy, his partner being the first lawyer to open an office in the young city. Besides a large individual clientage, they are the attorneys of the First National Bank of Kalispell, the Northwestern Lumber Company, the Big Fork Electric Light and Power Company and other large business interests.

Judge Pomeroy was made a Mason on July 6, 1889, in Holton Lodge No. 42, Holton, Kan., and the same evening was on his way to Montana. He successively filled the chairs of Cascade Lodge No. 34 at Great Falls, and has attended every session of the grand lodge except one since he came into this state, and in 1895 was elected junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Montana. In 1896 he was chosen senior grand warden, in 1897 deputy grand master and in 1898 grand master. While filling this important office it became his pleasurable duty to lay the corner stone of the new state capitol at Helena on July 4, 1899, which was done with all the dignity and impressiveness due to this combination of speculative and operative Masonry. He was the second of his name to be grand master in Montana. There has never been a re-election to this office in this state, and one term closed his grand mastership, but from that time he has been a member of the committee on jurisprudence of the grand lodge. He now holds membership with Kalispell Lodge No. 42, and in 1893 was elected grand patron of the grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of Montana. He was one of the charter members of Kalispell Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., and has been its high priest for two terms of office. He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Judge Pomeroy is prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined while a student at the university. He has held various offices in this connection and was the alternate lay delegate of Montana in the general conference of his church, held at Omaha, Neb., in 1892. With his active temperament and his devotion to the Republican party he has devoted time and labor to the upholding of its institutions. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions, and served acceptably as secretary of the Cascade county central committee while a resident of Great Falls.

On June 18, 1889, Judge Pomeroy was united in marriage with Miss Estella Granger, the only daughter of H. S. and Mary (Sanford) Granger, of Phillipsburg, Kan. Both the Sanfords and Grangers are of Revolutionary stock, coming to the Western Reserve of Ohio from Connecticut. In Ohio they were neighbors of the Garfields and Mrs. Granger was a schoolmate of President Garfield at Hiram College, of which he was later the president. H. S. Granger is prominent in politics and business in Kansas, has ably served in the state senate and is now president of the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, that state. The children of Judge and Mrs. Pomeroy are Mabel, born April 1, 1890, died July 8, 1900; Velma Mary, born July 31, 1891; Alice, born February 28, 1895.

Judge Pomeroy and wife stand in the highest class of the cultured citizens of Montana, and their influence is strongly felt in all that makes for the betterment of the community, the advancement of its educational standing and the improvement of its people. The good works they have inaugurated and aided will long endure.

WILLIAM H. POORMAN, one of the members of the bar of Montana who has gained high standing by his ability, integrity and loyal devotion to his country, was born near Muncie, Ind., November 3, 1858, son of Jacob W. and Elizabeth (Babb) Poorman. On his father's side he descends from German ancestry, domiciled, however, in New England in early Colonial days as residents of Massachusetts. On the mother's side he comes of sturdy English stock. The name Babb is Saxon, and probably existed in England before the advent of William the Conqueror. Jacob N. Poorman was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, married in Indiana, and when W. H. was a child the family removed to Union township, Vernon county, Wis., to become pioneer settlers of that new country. Here they met all the difficulties attending the work of making a home without other capital than their willing hands, but were useful citizens, active in promoting the best interests of the young community where they passed the remainder of their days. The father died in 1891, aged seventy, the mother in 1883, aged sixty-five. Of their family of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living, only W. H. and Jacob L. Poorman are residents of Montana. Labor on the home farm, where the needs of the family demanded all the time of every child able to work, filled the early youthful days of the children and the only educational advantages William received until he was of age was brief attendances at the winter terms of the district schools. These were eagerly grasped, however, and supplemented by such reading as he could do at home at intervals. By these means, when he was twenty-one he successfully passed an examination for a third-grade teacher's certificate, and from that time for some years devoted his summers to work on the farm. Determined to win an education, he attended Hillsborough and Viroqua high schools, and was graduated from the latter, commencing the study of law in the office of Dutcher & Bancroft, Richland Center. After one year he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University at Madison, graduating in 1888. After finishing his studies there, he returned to Richland Center for a brief period and in 1889 came to Livingston, Mont., where he began practice. He had been admitted to practice in the state and United States courts at Madison immediately after closing his studies at the university, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Montana in July, 1889, and to the United States district and circuit courts at Helena in 1900. He was in practice in Livingston from 1889 to April, 1901, when he removed to Kalispell. He has remained here ever since, except the time of absence from the state on military service. He was twice elected city attorney of Livingston and was holding his second term at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. Imbued with patriotic ardor he resigned this office to aid in recruiting Company C of the First Montana Regiment, which was mustered into service at Helena on May 9, 1898. Mr. Poorman was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C and left Montana on May 25, 1898, with his regiment en route for San Francisco, Cal., where they joined the Philippine expedition. This reached Manila August 23, 1898, and from that time until October 17, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out of service, Lieutenant Poorman was in constant service. He was with his company at all times except when detailed for special duty, which often was for positions of grave responsibility. Among these he served as passenger inspector of Manila, in which he had to meet and examine all incoming vessels to that port. He also served as judge advocate and as superintendent of all military prisons of the province of Cavite. In all these positions, which required executive ability of a high order, Lieutenant Poorman gave satisfaction and won the approval of his superior officers. He was first lieutenant at the muster-out, and returned to Montana with the regiment and resumed his law practice at Livingston. He was soon placed in nomination as the Republican candidate for judge of the Sixth judicial district of Montana, and made a splendid run, coming within about 100 votes of election in a strongly Democratic district. Mr. Poorman belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, holding membership in Lima Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., of Lima, Wis., and in Livingston Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., of Livingston, Mont.

Mr. Poorman was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Bird, of St. Paul, Minn., on March 20, 1896. She was born near Atlantic City, Iowa, where she was educated. Like his parents, Mr. Poorman's religious preferences are for the doctrines of the Disciples church. He is a vigorous and forceful speaker and possesses the elements of popularity. As a lawyer, he relies upon the merits of his case and is an indefatigable worker in drawing out its strong points. In social life he wins and maintains the friendship of the best citizens, with whom he actively works in harmony for everything tending to the moral and educational advancement of the community.

SAMUEL BRIGGS PRATT, of Libby, Mont., the genial agent of the Libby Townsite Company, comes of an early American ancestry, although his birth occurred in Chatham, Ontario, Canada. He was born on November 1, 1847, and his parents were David and Matilda (Nelson) Pratt. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, a native of New York and an early settler of St. Lawrence county. He later moved to the eastern shore of Lake Champlain in Vermont, where he died at a venerable age. David Pratt, born in Vermont, was in early life a tanner and later a millwright. His last occupation brought to him large contracts of bridge-building and heavy framing. In this work he continued for years in Vermont, also in New York and Canada. After living some years in the province of Ontario, he moved to Bay City, Mich., where his death occurred at the age of eighty-one years. He was possesed of great strength of character and for years was deacon of the Presbyterian church. His wife, nee Matilda Nelson, was a scion of the distinguished Briggs family of Massachusetts and her father was a cotton manufacturer of Fall River, Mass., who, failing in business in that city, established a flourishing line of trade in cotton in Baton

Rouge, La., and died there of yellow fever. Mrs. Pratt was reared and educated in her native state of Massachusetts, survived her husband two years and died at Bay City, Mich., at seventy-three years of age.

Samuel B. Pratt remained at home until 1864, when he accompanied his older brother, Paul D. Pratt, to New Orleans, where he was one of the owners of the steam packet Fashion, plying on the Mississippi. He passed six years in steamboat operations and for the three succeeding years was a planter on a sugar plantation. The winter of the Chicago fire was a disastrous one for the South as well as the North, for almost simultaneously with the burning of Chicago heavy frosts killed the sugar cane of a large area of the southland, and Mr. Pratt, with many others, relinquished planting operations, coming north. In company with his brother Paul, he constructed an iron furnace near Elizabethtown, Ill., but the panic that paralyzed the entire business of the country at that time put an end to their operations just as the plant was about to commence manufacturing. Crossing the Mississippi into Missouri, Mr. Pratt then had charge of the labor and accounts of the Midland Blast Furnace Company at Steelville, during which time he constructed their present large furnace and put it into operation. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, afterward the western division of the Wabash system, was then in need of a man of the skilled ability of Mr. Pratt to take charge of its stores and attend to the accounts of its machinery department, and for eleven years he filled the responsible station successfully. He left this post to accept the equally important one of accountant of the supply department of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha. While engaged in this duty he became interested in the reports he received of the opening up of northwest Montana, particularly of the Flathead valley, and on March 4, 1891, he removed to Demersville, and had entire charge of the Butte & Montana Company, under Frank Miles, who was heavily investing for the company in the Flathead valley. The Libby Townsite Company was organized in 1892, the town laid out and plotted, and Mr. Pratt was secured as their accountant, under F. M. Leonard, the secretary, and has remained in the company's employ from that time as accountant, and later as agent, having the entire charge of their operations and business. His home has been in Libby from the time of its incorporation in 1892. In that same year he was elected county commissioner of Missoula county to succeed A. C. Sheldon. In this office he served until the erection of Flathead county and in the legislative bill creating the new county was named one of its first county commissioners. This office he held for two years. Ever and at all times stanchly a Democrat, Mr. Pratt is now a state committeeman of his party and is chairman of the county committee. He belongs to the Red Men and was a charter member of Iroquois Lodge No. 9, of Libby, chartered in 1898, has been its representative in the state lodge and held the important office of deputy great sachem.

Mr. Pratt was married in November, 1877, at New Orleans, La., to Mrs. Annie (Dunbar) Mandeville, a native of Natchez, Miss. She was finely educated in the schools of New Orleans, and was held in high regard by a numerous circle of friends until her death, on September 8, 1884. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are Amelia M., now Mrs. Hiram Ashley, of Nebraska, and Paul David Pratt, now a student of the School of Mines at Butte, Mont.

JOHN M. PRICE.—Length of tenure is an excellent proof of a man's capacity and fitness for his place, especially if it be a business position and one that involves versatility, executive ability and knowledge of men. For twenty-three years, nearly a quarter of a century, John M. Price, the subject of this sketch, has been connected in a leading way with the Missoula Mercantile Company, beginning as a clerk and rising through special merit to the post of manager, with an interest in the business.

Mr. Price is a native of Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., where his life began January 4, 1860. His parents are Dr. Joseph B. and Martha H. (Arnold) Price, natives of Pennsylvania, who are the parents of seven children, of whom our sbject is the sixth. He attended the public schools in different places, in Oregon, in Seattle and near Stevensville, Mont., until he was sixteen years of age, then worked at mining for awhile. In 1878 he started as a clerk in the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company, Stevensville branch, working for the concern at that place for three years. From there he went to Missoula for awhile, and has since managed branches for the company at several different points, notably at Hope, Idaho, and Demersville and Corvallis, Mont. He has also been on the road for the concern and has done good work for it as a commercial traveler. Mr. Price is now, and has been during the last five years, manager of the company's branch store at Victor, in Ravalli county, and has made a very gratifying success of its business, greatly enlarging its trade and popularizing its methods by his close attention to its needs, his judgment in suiting the taste and his energy in supplying the wants of its patrons, and his uniform urbanity in dealing with all classes of persons. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Price is somewhat engaged in the cattle business and in other enterprises.

Mr. Price was married in March, 1890, to Miss Josephine Martin, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Martin, of Helena. Both Mr. and Mrs. Price stand high in social circles in the community, and have a host of devoted and admiring friends. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but is not an active partisan.

JOHN B. WETZEL, who is recognized as among the pioneers of Cascade county, has by diligence and superior business judgment acquired one of the handsomest and most lucrative properties in his neighborhood. The success that he has achieved in stockraising is fully deserved, and he possesses public esteem and confidence. He was born in Perry county, Pa., on April 6, 1846, the son of John and Anna Wetzel, both natives of the Keystone state. The father in early life was a carpenter and operated a sawmill, but in 1858 he removed to Iowa and there until his death he was a successful farmer. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist church; he was a Freemason and a Democrat. He died on June 23, 1873, and was survived by his wife until August 9, 1900.

John B. Wetzel received an excellent high school education in Pennsylvania and Iowa, continuing his studies until he was twenty. He then rented his father's farm in Iowa, where he was profitably employed for six years. In 1878 he removed to Montana, locating at first on Belt creek, where he operated a sawmill and conducted lumbering for a year. In 1879 Mr. Wetzel purchased the Morton ranch, his present residence, seven miles north of Belt, then comprising 160 acres. To this property he has added until he now possesses 880 acres, of which 700 acres are susceptible of cultivation. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising, the agricultural products being chiefly wheat, hay and oats. On June 1, 1871, Mr. Wetzel married with Miss Martha R. Garrett, a native of Ohio and daughter of Walter B. and Matilda Garrett, who were born in Ohio, where the father was reared and educated. In 1866 he removed to Iowa and engaged successfully in agriculture, possessing one of the finest farms in the state. He is now living a retired life, his wife having passed away several years ago. He is a devout Methodist, as was his wife, and he has been a stanch Republican from the organization of that party. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel were parents of five children, Emma M. (Mrs. W. H. Hood), Charles E., Grace E. (Mrs. J. P. Thaxter, of Fergus county), May and Clarence J. Mrs. Wetzel was called away by death on February 28, 1891. Mr. Wetzel has been an active member of the organization of Good Templars ever since his residence in Iowa, and his political sympathies are strongly with the Republican party. He is one of the positive agencies for good in the community, and, in consequence thereof, all things tending to the betterment of humanity receive an added uplift from the force of his character. The home circle has been kept intact since the death of her mother by the deft administrative ability of Miss May Wetzel, who well maintains her mother's reputation for housewifery and hospitality.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. POTTS was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 29th of January, 1836, his father having been a farmer by occupation and one of the worthy pioneers of the Buckeye state. In the public school of Ohio Mr. Potts received an excellent English education, and when seventeen years of age found employment in a mercantile establishment for a year. Having ever in mind a determinate object—that of securing a more complete education—he matriculated in Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa., where he continued his studies during the years 1854-5, when his finances compelled him to abandon his collegiate work and return to Ohio, where he was engaged in teaching school. In the meanwhile the young man had formulated definite plans for the future, and thus we find that while in the midst of his pedagogic labors he gave careful and assiduous attention to the reading of law. From his youth he had

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marked vitality and earnestness and, though only twenty years of age at the time, he took an active part in the stirring political contest of 1856, addressing numerous assemblies in the interests of the Democratic party. In 1857 he entered the law office of Col. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton, Ohio, colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, and subsequently a member of congress. Under this effective preceptorship the young man continued his reading of law until May, 1859, when he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, forthwith opening an office in his native county, where his ability and determined application soon won him a good practice. In November of the same year he was elected a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of Charleston and Baltimore, and throughout the sessions gave his support to Stephen A. Douglas as candidate for the presidency. The crucial epoch of civil war was soon ushered in, and our subject followed the leadership of his political chief, declaring for the Union and advocating strenuous war measures that the integrity of the nation might be maintained. He set vigorously to work to organize a company of volunteers, with which, in the capacity of captain, he was mustered into the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 29th of August, 1861. He at once proceeded to the front with his regiment and was a participant in the engagements at Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier, W. Va. During a portion of the winter of 1861-2 he was engaged in scouting with his company, and in the spring his regiment was with Gen. Milroy in the battles of McDowell and Franklin. He was with Gen. Fremont in his Shenandoah valley campaign, and was present in the engagements at Cross Keys and Port Republic. In July, 1862, his company was placed on detached service, being stationed at Winchester until the evacuation of that place in September, when he fell back with his army to Harper's Ferry. For gallant conduct during the siege of this place, Capt. Potts' company was transferred to the artillery arm of the service, being thereafter known as the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery. Our subject was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry in August, 1862, but declined to leave his company in the face of the enemy, and on the 15th of September was captured at Harper's Ferry, being soon afterward paroled and eventually sent to Camp Douglas.

Owing to unavoidable official changes his old regiment, the Thirty-second Ohio, had become demoralized and many of the men had returned to their homes. Capt. Potts requested that the regiment be ordered to Cleveland for reorganization, and it arrived in that city on the 1st of December. Capt. Potts was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and the reorganization was effected within twelve days, with 800 men in camp, ready for the field. On Christmas day our subject was commissioned full colonel, and on the 20th of January, 1863, he left Cleveland with his regiment under orders to report to Gen. Grant at Memphis, Tenn., at which point the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. As thus placed it moved forward and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, being at the front during the entire siege, Col. Potts being in command of the skirmish line on the day that the surrender was negotiated. Incidental to this campaign Col. Potts was complimented for gallantry by his brigade commander, and at Champion Hills received the thanks of Gen. Logan. In August he was assigned to the command of his brigade, with which he joined an expedition to Monroe, La., and in November he was transferred to the command of the Second Brigade, and on Gen. Sherman's Meridian expedition Col. Potts led the advance of the Seventeenth Corps across Baker's creek, routed the enemy under Wirt Adams, and drove them into Jackson. He commanded the forces that destroyed Chunkeyville and the railroad from Meridian south.

On March 4, 1864, Col. Potts and his regiment left Vicksburg for Columbus, Ohio, on furlough, at the expiration of which he reported to Gen. Crocker, at Cairo, where he was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Tennessee river expedition in pursuit of Gen. Forrest, who made his escape prior to the arrival of the Federal forces at Clifton, Tenn. From the latter point the expedition marched to Huntsville, Ala., where the Seventh Corps, to which our subject was now attached, was ordered to join Sherman's army in Georgia, in which connection it participated in the movements at Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. On the 10th of July, 1864, Col. Potts was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in which connection he participated in the battles near Atlanta, on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 28th of July, Col. Potts receiving extremely high compliments in the official reports of Gens. Blair and Smith. The official report of the campaign that closed with the capture of Atlanta showed that Col. Potts' brigade had been in the thickest of the fray, and that within ninety days it had been reduced in numbers by more than one-half. Thereafter Col. Potts participated in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, after which, at East Point, he was detailed as president of a court martial at Gen. Smith's headquarters. He thereafter moved with the army to the seacoast, taking an active part in a number of skirmishes and engagements. On the 10th of December he commanded the advance brigade of Gen. Sherman's army, rendering very effective service, and during the siege of Savannah he commanded the post at King's bridge. He was present at the review in Savannah, on the 24th of December, and at the taking of Pocotaligo Station, S. C., on the 15th of the succeeding month. At this point, after having been repeatedly recommended for promotion, he received his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers. He was thereafter with Sherman's army through the Carolinas, his brigade being in active service until the surrender of the Confederate forces, after which he led his brigade in the grand review at Washington. On the 7th of June he started with his troops for Louisville, Ky., where he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division of the same corps, his command being mustered out on the 22d of July, 1865, and the General was discharged from the service on the 15th of the following January. Although a volunteer officer, he was recommended by Gens. Sherman, Howard, Logan, Smith and Blair for a colonelcy in the regular army. He was a man of exceptionally fine physique and great muscular strength, and was a typical military man in appearance.

Upon his retirement from the service of his country, Gen. Potts resumed the practice of his profession and became a prominent figure in the political life of Ohio, taking an active part in the campaign immediately following the close of the was as a stalwart upholder of the Republican party. He was elected to the state senate of Ohio, and was prominent in public affairs when, in the summer of 1870, he was appointed by President Grant to the office of governor of the territory of Montana, where he ever afterward maintained his home, laboring without ceasing and with a truly paternal spirit for the best interests of the territory. He at first located at Virginia City, and when the seat of government was transferred to Helena, in 1875, he moved to the capital city, which was his home until the close of his life. He held the office of governor for the long period of twelve years, and one who knew him well and intimately has thus written concerning him: "He administered the duties of his office with a rugged uprightness and faithfulness to the interests of the people seldom excelled by any administrator of public affairs. After the expiration of his term as governor he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and his strong character and great experience were of signal benefit to the territory."

At the time of the Nez Perces Indian insurrection of 1877, when the doughty Chief Joseph passed through Montana and menaced all within his path, Gov. Potts took an active and aggressive part in bringing the savages once more under subjection, proceeding at once to the scene of action and, when the exigency of the case demanded, took the personal responsibilities of authorizing the mustering in of volunteers to defend the various towns and settlements which were endangered by the proximity of the three chiefs, Joseph, White Bird and Lookingglass, with their bands of hostiles. The Governor remained near headquarters nearly two weeks and his policy did much to ward off the dangers which so threatened the people of the territory. His actions in this connection are a part of the general history of Montana and are duly recorded in specific compilations, noting the details of his public career in the territory and state.

After retiring from public life Gov. Potts devoted his attention to stockgrowing and other business interests, but always maintained a lively interest in all that touched the public welfare and the advancement of the state. After a long and painful illness, he died at his home in Helena, on June 17, 1887, secure in the admiration and affection of a people whom he had served long and faithfully and with distinguished ability.

On the 28th of May, 1861, Gen. Potts was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Jackson, who was born in Carrollton, Ohio, in the year 1846, the daughter of Kendall and Ann (Hemming) Jackson, the former of whom was born near Chesapeake bay and the latter in Baltimore, Md., both being of English lineage. Mrs. Potts still maintains her residence in Helena, and here her friends are in number as her acquaintances.

CHARLES T. RADER.—The scion of an old Virginia family whose history is closely and creditably interwoven with that of the Old Dominion, his branch of it being also identified with the early and later history of Indiana, where his grandfather was a pioneer, Charles T. Rader has carried the family name and altar to another great state and given it an honorable place in the annals of the northwest. He was born March 30, 1844, at Jonesboro, Ind., the son of Silas G. and Keziah (Jenson) Rader, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. The father was a farmer and merchant, prosperous in business and standing well in the community. Our immediate subject grew up and was educated in his native place, and during the first year of the Civil war enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. George K. Steele. His term began on October 12, 1861, and after spending three months at Terre Haute, where the company was mustered into the service, it was sent to Calhoun, Ky., and from there, a month later, to Fort Donelson and soon afterward down the Mississippi to the bank opposite Island No. 10. From there the command was sent to Cairo, thence to Point Commerce, and on to New Madrid, where it took part in the siege. When the Confederates evacuated that place these troops were ordered down the river to Osceola, and from there to Fort Pillow, where they were engaged as sharpshooters to protect the mortar boats. They spent some sixty days bombarding Fort Pillow and reconnoitering, and after the Confederates evacuated the fort on the conclusion of a sharp engagement with the gunboat fleet, Mr. Rader and his companions in arms were sent to Memphis, Tenn., and were in the thick of the fight of June 6 near that place. From there they were ordered to Helena, Ark., and garrisoned the town for nine months. At the end of that time they were transferred across the country to Duval's Bluff, where they met Gen. Curtis and with him advanced to Little Rock, and there had a serious engagement. They were fighting against fearful odds at Helena, Ark., when Vicksburg fell, having about 3,500 troops against 10,000 Confederates, but were successful in holding the post. Soon after they were ordered to Camden, Ark., to reenforce Gen. Banks on the Red River. They had a number of engagements on the way, and, running short of supplies, were ordered back to Pine Bluff. At Mark's Mill they were attacked and taken prisoners, but Mr. Rader and some twenty others made their escape after the Confederates had closed in on them, by following a company of the First Indiana Cavalry that cut its way through the lines. Those who escaped made their way back to Pine Bluff, and the regiment was taken to Tyler, Tex., where it was held in captivity, Mr. Rader being one that escaped.

From Pine Bluff Mr. Rader and his companions were taken to Little Rock and organized into a new company, and then sent to Indianapolis, Ind., where his regiment, which was soon after exchanged, joined them and they were kept guarding prisoners until the close of the war. Mr. Rader was honorably discharged from the service April 17, 1865, at Indianapolis, coming out as a sergeant. He remained at home until January, 1866, when he enlisted in the regular army, and wintered with his regiment at St. Louis, Mo. In April, 1866, he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and after a few weeks spent there was sent to Salt Lake City, where he remained until 1870, doing garrison duty. They had numerous skirmishes with the Indians while crossing the plains, but no very serious trouble. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged as a sergeant, and two months later re-enlisted, this time in the Thirty-sixth Infantry. He left Salt Lake April 25, 1870, for Camp Baker, now Fort Logan, serving as quartermaster sergeant until he was again mustered out at the end of a three-years term, during which he was engaged in numerous skirmishes with the Indians.

When he left the army Mr. Rader took up his present ranch, which adjoins the reservation, and began raising cattle, horses and sheep. Here he has a fine ranch of 3,000 acres, Camas creek running through it, and has several sections of leased land besides. He is quite an extensive breeder of all kinds of stock, having usually about 5,000 sheep and a large number of cattle and horses.

Mr. Rader was married March 14, 1869, to Miss Josephine Johnston, a native of Denmark, who in her childhood came to America with her parents and settled at Salt Lake City. They have eight children, namely: Henrietta, now Mrs. H. F. Paul; Keziah, now Mrs. Bonesteele, of Helena; Laura B., now Mrs. W. H. Seebohm, residing in the Klondike; Charles R., Josephine, Lester, Wilbur H. and Bessie. Mr. Rader is an enterprising, progressive citizen, who has earned and secured the respect of all his fellows by his upright life and public services. He has been school trustee, county assessor for two terms and sheriff for eight years, besides filling acceptably several other offices. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in all of which he takes an active interest and is held in high esteem.

JOHN S. ROBERTSON.—Through hardships and arduous service in the Civil war, through privations and dangers on the frontiers of two states, through the horrors of Indian warfare when the Nez Perces were in revolt, and through a great variety of experiences in various lines of life, John S. Robertson, of near Stevensville, Ravalli county, one of the most successful and progressive ranchmen of the state, came to his present condition of comfort and affluence, and the firm footing which he has in the confidence and regard of the people who have the pleasure of knowing him.

He is a native of Henry county, Tenn., where his life began September 25, 1839. His parents were James and Ellen (Neese) Robertson, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Tennessee in early life. They removed to Greene county, Mo., in 1845, and here the father was a prominent farmer. Here also our subject, the second of their six children, attended the winter public and summer subscription schools until he was eighteen.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, where he saw active and severe service for twenty months, first as a private in the ranks and later as a sergeant. At the end of his term he came west, lingering for a short time in Colorado and then coming on to Montana. He located first at Virginia City, but soon made his way into the Bitter Root valley, locating in 1864 on Burnt Fork, east of Stevensville. During the next year he removed to Squatter's Right, three miles southeast of the town, where he now lives in one of the best and finest residences in the valley, it being a ten-room, brick house, finished in excellent style and furnished with elegance, taste and every modern convenience, all of which he delights in laying under tribute to the enjoyment of his friends, who are numbered by the hundred.

Mr. Robertson is a very wide-awake and public-spirited man. He is always at the front in every movement which tends to the improvement or elevation of the community or in which its safety or welfare is involved. When the Nez Perces Indians were on the warpath, as has been noted, he went forward among the first to reduce them to subjection and protect life and property from their depredations. In civil affairs he has ungrudgingly borne his part in every way. He served as county commissioner when the whole end of the state in which he lives was in Missoula county. The office is a trying one at best, but when it covers a scope of country so enormous and with interests and needs so numerous and diverse, it is one of the most exacting and unpleasant known to the public service. In the matter of donations of time and substance to public improvements he has always been generous and judicious. He is now (1902) serving on the building committee of the new training school at Stevensville, and has given liberally toward its erection. In politics he is a Democrat, but exercises his own judgment in voting. It goes almost without saying that a gentleman of his instincts and culture would find pleasure in the fraternal orders, especially the oldest and most illustrious of them all, Freemasonry, whose origin is lost in the twilight of fable. He has been a member of this order for more than forty years, and in that time has contributed essentially to its advancement and success in many ways and places. He is on the charter roll of Missoula Lodge, which was organized in 1867, and is the only surviving charter member. In religious affiliation he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church South.

On the 20th of June, 1869, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Eva J. Price, daughter of Dr. Price, then living at Stevensville. The marriage was solemnized at Mr. Robertson's own home, where he and his wife now live. No children have blessed their union, but they have two whom they have adopted, Etta, aged seven, and John S., aged six. These little folks fill their house with glee, and charm away what might without them be almost insufferable loneliness, notwithstanding the genial and graceful hospitality which is there so bountifully dispensed.

RICHARD QUINN was born March 23, 1842, in County Tipperary, Ireland, where for generations his family had lived and cultivated the soil. The same year that ushered him into being ended his father's life, and left his devoted mother a widow to face the bitter struggle of rearing her young family alone. She met the issue bravely, however, and lived to see her offspring all embarked on life's uncertain sea on their own account, and died at the age of sixty, in her native county, in 1880.

Mr. Quinn relieved the family of the responsibility and burden of his maintenance when he was thirteen years old by coming to the United States and hiring out as a farm hand for about eight years in Sangamon, Menard and in Logan counties, Ill. In 1863 he emigrated to Nevada and following mining for two years. In 1865 he removed to Montana and continued mining at Bear gulch, Cedar creek and Horse Plains until 1881. The next four years he spent near Fort McLeod, Canada, engaged in the stock business. In 1885 he bought a ranch on Spring creek, four miles from Choteau, where he was farming and stockraising until 1890. In that year he located a homestead in Pondera coulee, Choteau county, where he lived until 1899. He then sold the place, known on the map as Lucille postoffice, to J. W. Gladden, and in the fall of that year purchased his present ranch on the Teton river about half way between Fort Benton and Choteau. Here he has 520 acres devoted to raising horses and cattle.

In politics Mr. Quinn is a consistent Democrat, deeply interested in the welfare of his party, but taking no active part in its management. He was married at Fort McLeod, in 1882, to Mrs. Sarah (Standley) Haas, a lady born in Indiana, whose first husband died at Horse Plains in 1880. Both are held in high esteem where they live, and wherever they are known.

CAPT. JOHN T. SMITH was born near Knoxville, Tenn., on February 25, 1813. About 1829 his parents, Josiah Smith and Martha (Plexco) Smith, removed to Howard county, Mo. Being the oldest son, Capt. Smith stayed with his father until he had arrived at the age of about twenty-one years, and then began a life of industry and economy which soon enabled him to commence a business of merchandising in Kirksville, Mo., then but a small village and the county-seat of Adair county. In 1844 he was married, in Palmyra, Mo., to Miss Sarah Ann Goode, daughter of William Goode. William Goode had been reared in Casey county, Ky., and represented that county in the Kentucky legislature for ten successive years. He afterwards removed to Greene county, Ill., which county he represented in the Illinois legislature in about 1832, having as his associates from Greene county a Mr. Pierce and the renowned Rev. Peter Cartwright. During the session of the legislature the Rev. Cartwright's daughter eloped with the man of her choice, greatly outraging her father, but Mr. Goode smoothed matters over with a poem which gave him no little prominence as a literary man and made no little amusement for his associates. William Goode descended from John Goode, an immigrant, who was born at Whitley, Cornwall, England, in 1620, and who emigrated to Virginia. His genealogy is traced in "Our Virginia Cousins," compiled by J. Brown Goode, late of Washington, D. C.

Capt. Smith, in 1850, conducted a company of freighters to California, where he was very successful in business, and within less than two years returned with a very comfortable fortune for a young man. He served in the Missouri legislature as a representative from Adair county, and in 1856 assisted in the organization and became president of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri, located at Kirksville, Mo., the successor of which bank is still in operation and conducted by W. T. Baird at Kirksville at this time. Mr. Baird was a nephew of Mr. Smith by marriage, went into the bank on its organization, and is still (1902) its controlling spirit, having a goodly fortune and being one of the most liberal and progressive men in the state.

Capt. Smith was a Democrat in politics, and was a lifelong member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, being a charter member of the church at Kirksville, Mo., of which he became the ruling elder on its organization and remained such until he removed to Montana.

In 1864 Capt. Smith conducted a train, consisting of wagons and ox teams, from Kirksville, Mo., to Gallatin county, Mont., a history of which expedition he published some years ago in the Bozeman Chronicle. After leaving the Platte river he followed immediately in the wake of the train of Mr. Bozeman, and by agreement they camped in supporting distance of each other, the Indians being quite hostile, and Capt. Smith was of great assistance to Mr. Bozeman in spying out the new route.

On account of the continued hostility of the Indians, Capt. Smith did not remove his family to Montana, as he expected to do, but returned to

Kirksville, Mo., in 1869 and remained there until his children were educated. In 1879 he and his wife removed to Gallatin county, Mont., where she died on the 21st day of December, 1899. Capt. Smith continued to reside at Central Park, Mont., until his death, on the 29th day of June, 1896. The remains of the two rest in the Bozeman cemetery beside those of their son-in-law, Vardaman Cockrill, late of Gallatin county. There were eight children born to the marriage of Capt. Smith and Miss Goode, four of whom survive. Robert Cabell Smith, now living near Livingston, Mont.; John T. Smith, who is practicing law at Livingston, Mont.; Marthena W., now the widow of the late Vardaman Cockrill, residing at Bozeman, and Mrs. Wilmoth E. Richards, widow of the late Hon. David D. Richards, who departed this life at Brookfield, Mo., in the year 1889.

Mr. Richards was a prominent figure in politics in his adopted state, Missouri. He was born at Dalois, South Wales, March 21, 1855, and came with his parents to Bevier, Mo., in 1862, where he resided until shortly before his death. He was for a long time engaged in the mercantile business in Missouri, and was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1884, as a Democrat, and became conspicuous as an active worker and able debater in the legislative assembly of that state. When he returned from the legislature he was honored with the gift of an elegant gold watch, and his admiring friends have erected a costly monument over his remains at Bevier, where he was buried in the family graveyard at that place. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and held high rank in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his widow also belongs. Their children are Marthena E. and Howell. Since his death Mrs. Richards has made her home in the Gallatin valley, Mont. She was postmistress at Central Park for six years and in 1899 moved to Bozeman, where she still lives .

FRED. H. SCOTT.—One of the prominent and successful ranchmen and stockraisers of Choteau county, is an accomplished musician, draughtsman, penman, surveyor, civil engineer, lawyer and politician, an ideal host, an entertaining companion and a firm and faithful friend. He is, in addition, an excellent business man who has eyes to see and faculties to use to good advantage any opportunity that comes his way. It follows that he has achieved success in life in whatever he has undertaken, and stands hign in the regard of his fellow citizens of his community and all others who have come under the witchery of his agreeable company. He was born near Elgin, Ill., January 8, 1862. His father, William Scott, was a native of Medina county, Ohio, but removed to Illinois while yet a young man. There he was married to Miss Sarah A. Sutfin, a native of the state, who is still living within its borders. Her husband died there in 1873.

Mr. Scott, the subject of our sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native state at Dundee and Chicago, and finished at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in the latter city. Leaving school in 1878, he came at once to Montana, settling in Beaverhead county, where he worked on a ranch near Dillon for two years. In 1880-81-82 he was foreman of the Butte Hardware Company, and during the following two years fireman and engineer at the Parrott smelter in Butte. In 1884 he went to the Bitter Root valley and accepted a place as foreman on the stock farm of Col. G. W. Morse, which he continued to fill for six years. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with H. I. Nash and together they took up two ranches in the Bear Paw mountains, on Clear creek, and for five years engaged in stockraising. The firm was dissolved in 1895, and Mr. Scott took as his portion of the partnership property the ranch which he now occupies, located on the middle fork of Clear creek, about forty miles south of Havre and Chinook, in the heart of an ideal stock country, where there is abundance of well watered grazing land and valleys which produce grain and hay in good measure. His ranch comprises about 500 acres, and is highly improved with substantial and commodious buildings and equipped with all the necessary appliances for its purposes. He devotes his attention to the production of superior breeds of cattle and horses, gradually raising the standard from year to year and prospering in the business in proportion. Previous to taking up his ranch in 1890, he always put in the winters working in some store or mine, and the summers, when not doing anything else, working on ranches.

In politics Mr. Scott is a Republican, always zealous in the service of his party, but not in any sense a bitter or offensive partisan. He has been a United States commissioner for the district of

Montana since 1895, and a notary public for the last twelve years. He is also clerk of school district No. 34, in his county, of which he was the principal organizer, and takes a deep and constant interest in all educational and literary matters. He has in his office a practical law library, and in connection with his other business carries on a considerable law practice. In addition to his other attainments, he is an artistic draughtsman and penman, a good surveyor and civil engineer, and an accomplished musician. He lays all his gifts and acquirements under tribute to the enjoyment of his numerous friends, who make his house a much frequented resort, finding there always a cordial welcome, a genial hospitality, good company and profitable entertainment.

Mr. Scott has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Rundell, of Butte, to whom he was united in 1883. The present wife, whom he married in 1899 at Havre, was Miss Emma B. McMillan, an accomplished musician and teacher who is a native of Michigan and of Scotch ancestry. She adds grace and dignity to his home and contributes largely to the pleasure of his guests.

NATHANIEL SCOTT, a well known and popular lumber manufacturer and rancher of the northern part of the Flathead valley, who by his many personal good qualities has impressed himself pleasantly upon a wide range of acquaintances, is of Scotch-Irish stock, one of the seven children of John and Susan (Henry) Scott, of County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born February 16, 1855. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Scott, a successful millwright of County Armagh, acquired a respectable estate of fifty acres of arable land, was a yeoman of consequence in his community and long an elder of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of very large frame, possessed great strength and was withal a tremendous worker. Both he and his wife lived to a great age and died within six months of each other about 1876. His age was ninety-five and that of his wife not far from ninety. She had no use for spectacles in her later years, as she acquired her second eyesight when about seventy-five or eighty years of age. The Henrys were of the yeoman class, as were the Scotts, but had not the same strength of will, resolution or physical powers. John Scott inherited much of the character and personality of his father and, like him, was well liked and useful in local affairs. Nathaniel passed his youth until his eighteenth year in diligent labor, never until this age going farther than twelve miles from the paternal acres. He had and faithfully improved the advantages of national schools until he was twelve years old. His elder brothers, John and Alexander, had emigrated to America, and in 1873, with characteristic decision, he determined to cut loose from all that bound him to his native land and join them in the new world, where he deemed were better conditions for prosperity and the establishment of a home after his somewhat exalted ideas. Acting at once on this decision he soon joined his brothers in Philadelphia, where he at once secured a clerkship in the wholesale grocery store of Jonathan Graham & Co., one of the large mercantile houses of that city. Not liking the business, at the end of six weeks he went to Chicago, after paying his fare thither having but $9.00 in money. From Chicago he walked into the country in pursuit of employment on a farm, not an easy thing to do, for, although thoroughly acquainted with Irish farming, he knew absolutely nothing of American ways of working. At Aurora, Ill., however, he went to work for a Mr. Read and stayed until Christmas when he returned to Philadelphia, fully satisfied to remain a grocer's clerk, if he could secure his former position. In this he was fortunate, and with this firm he remained in various capacities for four years. In 1877 he desired to know more about this great country and went to California and Oregon, finally locating at Grand Ronde, in east Oregon, where he worked on a farm. The Nez Perces outbreak, under the command of the notorious Chief Joseph, soon occurred and there was a hasty flight of the settlers to places of security. With others he went to Uniontown, Le Grande and Summerville, making a midnight ride on horseback of nine miles in an hour to Uniontown. Peace returning, he and his brother Alexander located a claim twenty miles south of the Dalles, which he sold a year later and came to Montana. After rambling over the state for some time looking for a satisfactory location, during which period he worked for awhile in the copper mines of Butte as a miner, he found his way into Flathead county, and in July, 1884, located on a preemption of 160 acres, the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, north of range twenty. This pre-emption he sold to Thomas A. Churchill, and returned for one year to the mines at Butte. In 1886 he returned to the Flathead valley and settled on his present homestead four miles from Columbia Falls, then unsurveyed. This was not properly surveyed and opened for settlement until 1893, and Mr. Scott did not "prove up" until 1897. From that time he has devoted himself to the development of his land, and in the proper season runs a threshing machine outfit. He put in a sawmill on his home place in 1897, which has a capacity of 25,000 feet daily, run by a ninety-horsepower engine. With this he has cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber, practically all being pine boards. This he has shipped to Havre, Benton, Great Falls, and as far east as North Dakota points. He has much increased his landed estate and has recently constructed one of the finest residences of the entire valley. By his diligence, good business judgment and thrift he has prospered, and deservedly so. He is broad and liberal in his ideas, a reader of good books, and a thinker on good lines of philosophy and political economy. He is independent in politics, favoring at different times the Republican, Populist and Democratic tickets. With him the man is more to be looked at than the platform on which he stands. He is a Baptist in religious preference and is affiliated fraternally with the Yeomen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On his first visit to Ireland after an absence of fifteen years, on March 13, 1889, Mr. Scott was united in marriage, at Kings Mills church, County Armagh, with Miss Mary Whitten, a native of the locality, whose Scotch Presbyterian parents resided only three miles from those of Mr. Scott. She has adapted herself to the conditions of pioneer life with an easy grace and says that she has never passed one homesick day in America. This worthy pair have three children: Henrietta, born January 22, 1890; Emily, born December 9, 1890, and John Winfield Scott, born March 1, 1894.

PETER C. WEYDERT.—The subject of this sketch is one of the representative stockgrower sof Fergus county, where he has passed practically his entire life, having been brought to Montana in infancy by his parents, who were early pioneers of the state and of Fergus county, where the father continued his residence for many years, and up to his death. He was held in the highest confidence and esteem, standing as one of the sterling pioneers of the great commonwealth of which he figured as one of the founders and builders.

Peter C. Weydert was born in Scott county, Minn., on the 8th of April, 1864, being a son of Paul and Anna M. Weydert, natives of Germany, the former of the grand duchy of Luxemburg and the latter of Prussia. Paul Weydert came to the United States in 1852, and his wife two years later. Paul Weydert first located in Cook county, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages until 1864, the year of his arrival in Montana. He made the long journey with ox teams, starting in May and arriving in Helena in September. Here he engaged in mining, also working at his trade, until 1882, when he came to the Judith basin, Fergus county, locating two miles west of the present Lewistown, where he became the owner of a fine property and devoted his attention to stockraising until his death, which resulted from an accident caused by a runaway team, and occurred on the 2d of October, 1901. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church, of which his widow also is a devoted member. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are deceased —Susan A., Theodore and Augusta E. The four children who survive their honored father are Peter C., Lena, Anna and Albert.

Peter C. Weydert, who ably maintains the business and personal prestige gained by his father, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Montana during the pioneer epoch, thus laying the foundation for the broad fund of information which he has gained by reading, observation and active association with practical affairs. From the age of eighteen Mr. Weydert has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Fergus county, engaged, however, more particularly in the raising of horses and cattle until 1892, when he embarked in the sheep business, in which he has since continued, carrying it on extensively and being recognized as one of the leading sheepgrowers of this section of the state. He is a part owner and manager of the McDonald Creek Sheep Company, in corporated in 1892, owning and running a herd of from 8,000 to 12,000 sheep, mostly thoroughbreds, and representing a capital of $50,000. The headquarters of this business is on McDonald creek, seventeen miles from Lewistown. He is the owner of a fine ranch property of 8,000 acres, while he leases 600 acres additional, so that he has ample facilities for the conduct of his personal extensive business. Here he runs 4,500 head of his own. His ranch is eligibly located two miles west

Peter C. Weydert

of Lewistown in close proximity to the old homestead of the family.

In politics Mr. Weydert is one of the strongest advocates of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in the party. He was a delegate from Fergus county to the state convention of 1900 and has otherwise manifested a lively interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

DALON FOWLER SLAYTON.—The record of the Slayton family in America is long and honorable in peace and war. It began in 1682 with Capt. Thomas Slayton, a native of England or Scotland, who came to America at that time. He was married to Miss Hannah Culwood in 1707 and they had four children, of whom one son, Thomas, married Abiel Harrington and had a family of nine children. His son David married Martha Thayer and had a family of nine. The eighth, Roswell, married Martha Pierce and had ten children, the eighth being Gardner Pierce Slayton, who was born at Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., and married with Elizabeth Sagar. The third of their six children, Dalon Fowler Slayton, being born at Vienna, Fairfax county, Va., on January 8, 1857.

There are nine places in six states bearing the name of Slayton in honor of this family. Three of its members took part in the French and Indian wars occurring, 1755 and 1760, while seven were in the contest of the Revolution, three of the number being commissioned officers. There were nine in the war of 1812 and all of them rendered distinguished service. One was in the Seminole war and died in Florida. Alonzo A. was a sergeant in the Black Hawk war, Samuel R. was a volunteer in the Rogue river Indian war in Oregon in 1856. Two of the name were lieutenants, four were captains and one was a colonel in the Mexican war. Sixty-one Slaytons were Union soldiers in the Civil war, and of the number three were corporals, five were sergeants, five lieutenants, five captains and one was brigadier-general.

Mr. Slayton's father, Gardner Pierce Slayton, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Infantry on December 29, 1863, and was honorably discharged on November 12, 1865. He was a miller by trade and owned considerable property in Virginia which was destroyed during the war. He removed from New York to Fairfax county, Va., and made his home there until his death in 1877. He was highly respected wherever he was known. His son, Dalon F. Slayton, passed his early life in Pennsylvania and New York, and remained with his mother after the father's death until April 19, 1880, when he came west to Bismarck and from there by boat to Fort Benton and on to Helena. Having no capital, he went to Canton, Broadwater county, where he obtained employment and remained two years. From Canton he removed to White Sulphur Springs and remained until April, 1885, being joined by his brother, Daniel W., in 1884. In April, 1885, they located the properties which they now occupy and engaged in the sheep industry. At the end of three years they dissolved their partnership, divided their stock, and have since lived on separate ranches. They are located on Folsom creek about sixty-five miles north of Billings. (See sketch of Daniel W. on another page.)

Mr. Slayton has several thousand acres of fine land and a herd of 12,000 sheep, the Merino breed being his favorite. His property is improved with excellent buildings and equipped with the best modern appliances for his business. On October 26, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary A. Ottmer, a native of Germany who was brought to America by her parents when she was but two years old. Their children are Laverne Carter and Max Elwin. August 2, 1901, Mr. Slayton attended a reunion of the Slayton family at East Brookfield, Mass., and afterwards took a sea voyage. He is an enterprising and progressive man and has been very successful. The fact is worthy of note that throughout his life Mr. Slayton has never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any form, a fact worthy of note by young men.

MAURICE C. PRICE.—The subject of this narrative is an exception to the rule of his family on both sides of the house, in that he has wandered far from the paternal rooftree and planted his hearthstone in strange soil, among a new people. He was born in Monroe county, Pa., September 17, 1865. His father, Perry Price, and his mother, Julia Yetter, were also born there, as their forefathers had been since very early in the eighteenth century. There are now living in that vicinity, within a radius of fifteen miles from the original homestead, nearly 800 direct descendants of the original Price, who was one of the first settlers in the state, and perhaps nearly as many Yetters, whose record in the county is of almost equal antiquity.

Mr. Price received a thorough common school education in his native county, and at the age of sixteen began teaching in the public schools, which he continued to do for seven years. In 1889 he emigrated to Pondera, Mont., where he worked one year for his brother-in-law, John Wasesha. In 1890 he removed to Sweet Grass hills, locating on Coral creek, where he remained one year, and then took up his residence on his present ranch on Strawberry creek, seven miles west of the town of Hill. There he has a beautiful home, and in the two ranches a total of about 1,000 acres, devoted to sheep, with an average flock of from 3,000 to 5,000. He raises also large crops of oats of excellent quality. For water he has available one reservoir covering 300 acres and another covering about 1,000. Mr. Price is one of the progressive farmers of his county. He has brought his land to a high state of cultivation, and improved it with suitable buildings and other appliances for his purposes. He keeps abreast of the times in all agricultural matters and discharges with intelligence and fidelity the duties of citizenship in every respect. In politics he is a Republican and holds the position of United States commissioner for the district of Montana. He is also a surveyor and renders his neighborhood good service in that line of work. He was married at Fort Benton in 1900, to Miss Effie Henry, who is also a native of Monroe county, Pa. They have a daughter named Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Price are good citizens, prominent in social circles and actively identified with every good work in their community. They are held in high esteem by all their neighbors and friends, and in the community generally.

MILTON T. SMALL.—This enterprising agriculturist of Flathead county comes from the old Pine Tree state, Maine, where he was born August 30, 1855, at Cherryfield, Washington county. It is a family tradition that in 1740 three brothers named Small emigrated from England to Maine, one locating in Portland, one in Bath and the third, from whom our subject is descended, in Washington county. The subject's father, Elisha Coffin Small, is a farmer and lumberman of Washington county, an industrious, quiet and unostentatious man of sound common sense and strong moral principles. He has "a sound mind in a strong body" and is now, 1901, living at the hale old age of eighty years. He married Agizine Leighton, who closed an active and useful life in 1895, after attaining the age of sixty-four years. Two of the children of this marriage, Milton T. and Walter, have been residents of Montana. Milton T. Small added to an inherited stock of great vitality by active labor on his father's farm and attended Cherryfield high school. When he was twenty-three years of age he went to Braddock, Pa., and for a time was an employe of Andrew Carnegie. In May, 1879, he traveled to Oshkosh, Wis., at the close of the summer season returning to Maine. After one year passed at home he again went west and until 1882 was at work in Wisconsin and Dakota, again returning home for a year's stay. At the end of that period he determined to try the far west, and on October 26, 1883, he arrived at Helena, Mont. After some weeks' work at bridge repairing on the Northern Pacific Railroad he went to the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho and remained there until July 24, 1884, when he and his brother Walter, who had been his companion on his last trip, bought a horse on which they loaded their effects and started for the highly-praised Bull river gold fields. Their route was through the Flathead valley, and they had gone as far as Point of Rocks, at the head of the lake, where they relinquished the remainder of the journey, as returning miners whom they met gave them unpromising reports of matters at their intended destination. Mr. Small then thought the advantages of the country surrounding him were sufficient to afford him a rare opportunity to acquire a valuable home, and in this conclusion his brother acquiesced. Both took up homesteads, Milton 160 acres of his present home, and Walter 160 acres not two miles north of this. From that time Mr. Small has diligently labored to attain the best possible results in the accomplishment of his purpose. To get the money demanded for development and improvement of his property and to increase his holdings, he worked at carpenter work at Anaconda, Butte and also at Missoula, in the Bitter Root valley and elsewhere, returning to put his earnings into profitable service at his home. He now owns and cultivates four ranches, comprising

640 acres of land; one of these ranches he bought from his brother when he left the valley. He harvested 300 acres of grain in 1901, has a fine orchard of 600 choice apple trees, and cherry, plum and other fruit trees in proper proportion. His diligence and thrift have been well rewarded, and show that the early teaching of his New England parents was well sown in good ground.

On October 5, 1892, Mr. Small married Miss Harriet Stuart, daughter of Joseph T. Stuart, a wealthy agriculturist and early settler of the Flathead country. They have two children, Arthur and Cecil. Mr. Small is original and decided in his opinions, and outspoken in declaration of them. "He pins his faith to no man's sleeve," but thinks and decides for himself on all questions. He was originally a Republican, with "silver" tendencies, and at the last presidential election was a supporter of William J. Bryan. He has not cared to leave his personal business to run after political honors. When once a candidate in the convention for representative, he declined the nomination. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, among them the Odd Fellows, Patriotic Sons of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen.

EVERIT L. SLITER, one of the live, pushing, successful young men of Montana, was born in Vicksburg, Mich., on November 29, 1866, a son of Andrew J. and Lucy (Moffett) Sliter. A. J. Sliter was born in Delaware, of Pennsylvania parents, and went to Michigan when but nineteen as a pioneer settler, and followed there various successful occupations, agriculture, horticulture, bee raising, etc. He was possessed of a herculean physique and had a very companionable nature. He weighed in his prime 225 pounds and stood six feet, two inches in height. He was road master of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad in July, 1897, and was in that month killed by his own train, at the age of fifty-five. He was buried by the Odd Fellows, to which brotherhood he belonged, as well as to the Maccabees and Templars. His wife survives him and resides on the Vicksburg (Mich.) homestead. Their children are Emory J., now of Cape Nome, Alaska; Lizzie L., now the wife of B. S. Young, professor of pharmacy in the Ohio State University at Ada, Ohio; Everit L., the subject of this review, and Pearl (Mrs. B. L. Elkerton), of Vicksburg, Mich.

After his graduation at the excellent high school of Vicksburg, when he was nineteen years old, Everit L. Sliter came to Blue Hills, Neb., alone. From there he journeyed to Ouray, Arapahoe county, Colo., where he bought a span of horses and a farm of 160 acres for $300, part to be paid in labor. In six months he lost his horses through overwork, left the farm and went to Fremont, Neb., and was there clerk in a hotel for eighteen months. With $300 saved in this employment, he took the old buffalo trail for Helena, Mont., and for forty-four days traveled on that trail, on which he was lost five days in a snow storm in the Bad Lands. He was fortunate enough to kill a range steer or he would have perished for lack of food. At Helena he first worked four months as a carpenter at forty cents an hour, putting in fourteen hours a day. He next helped to build all of the railroad depots between Helena and Butte on the Montana Central Railroad. Quitting this, for the fall and winter of 1888 he kept a peanut and popcorn stand on the corner of Broadway and Main streets, Helena. In the spring of 1899 he opened the Palace cigar store in the same city, taking as a partner George D. Crie. Desiring recreation, on March 8, 1889, he arrived in the Flathead valley on a hunting and fishing trip, and was so pleased with the valley and its possibilities that he purchased a part of his present ranch, consisting of 139.6 acres, of William Ramsdell, paying for it $1,380. The only improvements on the place were six acres under cultivation, a dirt-roofed house and a little log stable. Returning to Helena, he closed out his business there and from that time has been permanently settled on his Flathead land. The hunting facilities afforded at that time may be imagined from Mr. Sliter's statement that during the first winter of his life in the valley he killed twenty-six deer. He kept "bachelor's hall" four years and clerked for three years of the time for Mr. Ramsdell at his store in Egan. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Sliter opened the first store at Holt and was commissioned its first postmaster, but soon sold out and made a trip to his Michigan home. Here, on December 14, 1892, he was united in wedlock with his old schoolmate, Miss Lizzie G. Osborn, daughter of Henry D. and Maria (Turber) Osborn. From that time they have labored zealously to build up and develop their handsome estate, which now numbers 555 acres of fertile land beautifully located on the head of the Flathead lake. Their fine home, really a capacious hotel, with fifteen sleeping rooms, was built in the spring of 1900. Here the traveler can find entertainment surpassing many pretentious city hotels. In 1892 Mr. Sliter made the first start in what promises to be one of the large and productive orchards of the valley by setting out 500 apple, cherry, plum and pear trees. The next year 300 more were added and in 1894 700 trees. He has now 4,000 thrifty trees, of which 1,500 are in active bearing. To show the rapid development of fruit trees in this remarkable section we would state that the trees planted out in 1893 were bearing nicely in 1901 and were well loaded. In addition to his own property, in 1897 Mr. Sliter leased for a term of six years the lands and buildings on Flathead lake and the steam launch belonging to the Helena Gun and Rod Club. In 1901 he platted the town of Big Fork (100 lots) and secured the establishment of Big Fork postoffice. Commissioned its first postmaster, he soon resigned the office in favor of O. A. Colby.

Mr. and Mrs. Sliter have two children, Blenn, born, October 24, 1896, and Veda, born January 18, 1900. Mr. Sliter is affiliated fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America. To accomplish the transformation of the place from the condition it was in at his first purchase has required unceasing industry, constructive ability of a high order, and a steady persistence in the overcoming of difficulties that have met just reward in a most beautiful home. He is probably the youngest founder of a town in the state.

HON. D. F. SMITH, the popular and accomplished judge of the Eleventh judicial district of the state of Montana, is a native of the old Pine Tree state, his birthplace being Benedicta, Aroostook county, Me. He was born February 1, 1865, the son of William H. and Sarah A. (Moore) Smith. His father was a merchant and hotel keeper at Benedicta and a native of England. His mother was born in Houlton, Me., of Irish parents who emigrated from their native land in 1810 to become early pioneers in the Aroostook country, where they served their day and generation well in the development of the land. Judge Smith was early left an orphan, his father dying when his son was eight years old and his mother one year later. Of their children, the only survivors are the Judge and a brother, Charles M., of Aroostook county, but at present in the service of the United States as a member of the One Hundred and Eighth United States Coast Artillery. After his parents' death, the Judge was reared by his uncle, David Moore, at Cary, Me., and received the best of educational advantages. After good common-school instruction he entered Houlton Academy, where he was fitted for college and was graduated in the class of eighty-five. He then matriculated at that institution of high merit, Colby University, at Waterville, Me., where he received his degree of B. A., in 1889, after four years of study. The periods of vacation of these schools were passed by the young man in teaching, as this presented the best method of acquiring the necessary funds to carry on and complete his education. In school he was diligent and studious and made rapid progress and many friends. From 1890 to 1892 he attended the law school of Boston University and also devoted himself to the study of law in the office of Cassius Clay Powers, of Boston, a brother of Gov. Llewellyn Powers, of Maine, now congressman from the Fourth Maine district. A friendship formed at school with a member of that family had much to do with directing the course of life of our young law student. After carefully preparing himself for the activities of legal practice, he deemed the west a more promising field for success for a young lawyer than the east, decided upon Montana as his future home and was admitted to the bar of Montana at Missoula in January, 1893. Opening an office at Columbia Falls, he at once entered into a flattering practice and was soon ranked as one of the able young men of his profession in the state. Strongly, and by force of his temperament always actively a Democrat, in 1894 he was the nominee of his party for county attorney, but was defeated by the Populist candidate, Sidney M. Logan; two years later, in 1896, he was placed in nomination as the candidate for judge of the Eleventh judicial district of Montana, comprising the counties of Flathead and Teton. After an exciting campaign, in which he was opposed by the brilliant Judge Pomeroy, then incumbent of the office, Mr. Smith was elected by a small but safe majority and removed to Kalispell to enter upon his official duties. Rarely, even in this land of the west, where young men are more often placed in the front, does it occur that a place of so high and grave responsibilities is accorded to so young a man, and rarer still is it the case that so much of honor and worth have been conferred upon the office by its incumbent as in Judge Smith's case. He has been careful and conservative, has shown acquaintance with the intricacies of legal enactments and subtleties, and filled the station to the pleasure of his friends and the satisfaction of the public. The best evidence of this is, that he is now serving his second term as judge, the term expiring January 1, 1905.

In society and fraternal circles the Judge is in great demand, and holds membership in numerous organizations. He was elected in 1901 the first exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, then organized at Kalispell, of which body he was a charter member. His marriage with Miss Harriet M. Collins, daughter of the Rev. W. H. H. and Elizabeth (Hartwell) Collins, of Haverhill, Mass., occurred on his twenty-seventh birthday, February 1, 1892. Mrs. Smith was born in Sandown, N. H., and was educated at the high schools of Chester, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass., supplemented by attendance at the famous Female Academy, of Bradford, Mass. Their pleasant family circle is enlivened by three children, Harold Francis, born July 16, 1893; Charles Hartwell, born August 3, 1899, and Walter Joseph, born March 25, 1902. To sum up, Judge Smith has a large circle of friends, who esteem him for many fine personal qualities and honor him for the dignity with which he maintains the purity of the ermine of the judicial office and the interest he manifests in the uplifting of the moral, religious and business interests of the community and state.

GEORGE FRANCIS STANNARD was born November 11, 1860, on the island of Guernsey, during the temporary stay in that place of his parents, James and Elizabeth (Power) Stannard. They were on their way to the continent, from their ancient ancestral estate at Bricketstown, Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, to attend to the proper education of their children in France and Germany. The Stannard family has been for generations prominent in Ireland. Burke's Peerage shows that they are an old, knightly family, entitled to bear arms. The coat-of-arms, is three eagles displayed per pale or and sable; it carries the Latin motto: Acquila Non Captat Muscat. We trace the descent of Mr. Stannard from Capt. Robert Stannard, of Kilmallock, who died in 1655. This Capt. Stannard married Martha Travers, a daughter of Sir Robert Travers and his wife, Eliza (Boyle) Travers, daughter of Archbishop of Taum, and sister of Michael, Archbishop of Armagh, lord chancellor of Ireland, and father of Morrough, created Lord Blessington. (The Boyles were ancestors of Lord Cork.) His widow married Sir Richard Aldworth, provost marshal of Munster from 1610 to 1629, commissioner of martial affairs in Munster in 1624, and later promoted, by King James I, to the high post of chief leader of the army in Munster. By this marriage she became ancestor of the Lords Doneraile and of the husband of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, whose admission to a membership in Freemasonry is one of the romantic chapters in Masonic annals, as she is the only woman on whom the Masonic degrees were ever conferred.

Rev. Robert, son of Sir Robert, chancellor of Ferns, justice of the peace of County Wexford, 1682, under age in 1655, died in 1687. He married Jane, daughter of Henry Hedges. To him, by his father's will, was left the Bricketstown estate, in County Wexford, granted by Charles II to Sir Robert in fee simple.

George Stannard, son of Rev. Robert, of Ballyhooley castle, County Cork, died in 1749. His oldest son, Aldworth, died unmarried. His surviving son, Eaton, M. R., of Middletown, County Cork, from 1627 to his death in 1755, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was graduated as B. A. in 1706. He was a barrister at law and was appointed recorder of Cork in 1728, but did not accept the office. He was then recorder (equivalent to our city judge) of Dublin. He was counsel for the defendant in the noted Anglesea peerage case in 1743. He was chosen to convey, from the corporation of Cork to Dean Swift, the box containing the patent of freedom of the city, conferred upon the Dean in 1737. He was also one of the executors of the Dean's will, and very prominent in public life. He married Miss Neagle. Their son George married Miss Butler, and their son, Thomas Butler Stannard, grandfather of George Francis Stannard, captain of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, served in the Peninsular war and had his sword broken by a bullet at the battle of Meda. Capt. Stannard married Katherine, daughter of Michael McAuliffe, had issue one son, James, and one daughter, Katherine (died young).

James Stannard, justice of the peace for County Wexford, born January 6, 1814. He married, May 20, 1843, Eliza Augusta, elder daughter of

Pierce Power, justice of the peace of Rosskeen, County Cork, and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father. "He was a kindly, considerate gentleman, who during life made many fast friends and few enemies, and was extremely popular in his immediate neighborhood. He possessed a fund of historical information about his country, as well as remarkable and droll stories of local happenings during his long life. As a local judge who presided over the Taghmon bench, he was both just and merciful. In his younger days he was an ardent sportsman and was probably the last survivor of the old-time sporting Irish gentry who were resident on their estates, spent their incomes amongst the people and were the life of the country side. He attained the hale old age of nearly eighty-six years, dying on December 23, 1899, outliving his wife ten years. He had seven sons and seven daughters.

George Francis Stannard was the youngest of his sons. He came to France with his people when an infant, and for eight years was brought up carefully under French instructions. Then the Franco-German war came on and the family returned to Ireland. Here George was educated at the celebrated Kingstown School, near Dublin, being there graduated in 1880. The curriculum of this school is of the highest order, fitting its students to pass the hardest examinations, that of the East India civil service. After his graduation Mr. Stannard took the military examination in February, 1880, and received the commission of second lieutenant. He served three years in military life in Ireland, and became the senior lieutenant of the Fifth Battalion of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment. He resigned his commission in 1883 and studied civil engineering in Dublin for three years. In 1886 he came to the Northwest Territory of Canada, at the request of Col. McIllree, then captain of K Troop, N. W. M. P., and now assistant commissioner at Regina. He was to receive an appointment at the Banff coal mine, but being asked on his arrival to wait six months before commencing its duties he refused to wait, and, to become acquainted with the life of the west, joined J. H. Conrad's cattle outfit, at Maple creek, and was a "cowboy" for two years. This closed his connection with England and brought him to Helena, Mont., from whence he came to the Flathead valley in March, 1888, to accept the offer of T. J. Demers of a situation as bookkeeper at the large mercantile establishment he had located at the steamboat landing on the Flathead river, later known as Demersville. He was finely qualified for this position, and by his geniality, ability and courtesy made many friends. This situation he held three years until the death of Mr. Demers and the purchase of the mercantile interest by the Missoula Mercantile Company. During these three years Mr. Stannard and John E. Clifford purchased the land surrounding the original plat of Demersville, and in 1889 and 1890 they platted extensive additions to that village and placed the lots on sale. The real estate firm of Clifford & Stannard continued in business at Demersville until 1893, when, the new city of Kalispell having attracted thither the people of Demersville, Mr. Stannard established a real estate office in Kalispell, in the building with W. H. Griffin, and in 1896 they formed a partnership, which still exists. They have been the leading real estate men of Kalispell and transact a large business in insurance and mining property as well. Mr. Stannard has devoted his energy to these three industries, is the principal owner of promising copper properties at Tobacco Plains, in West Fisher mines and has other valuable mining property and real estate. Mr. Stannard became an American citizen by naturalization, at Kalispell, during the first term of court held in Flathead county in 1893, Judge Dudley DuBose presiding. Mr. Stannard is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland, and also past chancellor and the present keeper of records and seals of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, worthy advisor of the Kalispell Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, secretary of the Royal Highlanders, and has been secretary of the Flathead Agricultural Society from its organization in 1897. Mr. Stannard possesses strong vitality and is a great enjoyer of athletic sports. In November, 1871, the Royal Humane Society of England presented him with a certificate for saving a man's life. He is also the holder of one of the famous Henley medals, granted in 1872, for successful competition in rowing races. His crew won every race they rowed in for two consecutive years in England, Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Stannard has lived in seven countries, Guernsey, France, Ireland, Scotland, England, Canada and the United States, and he esteems the charming valley of his present home as the superior of all other lands in its beauty of natural scenery, fertility of soil, opportunities for development and its promising future.

LEONARD JARVIS CHAPMAN.—The truly worthy gentleman of whom we write has been long a valuable citizen of the Flathead valley. He has had an adventurous and varied life in many of the early camps of the northwest and since 1887 has been connected in a high degree with the agricultural advancement of northwestern Montana. The Chapmans are an old-time English family, coming down through early Colonial life in Massachusetts and Maine (then a portion of Massachusetts known as the District of Maine) to the present as prominently identified with pioneer life in various sections. And not alone that, for they have stood foremost in many lines of human endeavor in every generation from Pilgrim days to the present. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Chapman, son of Anthony Chapman, of Ipswich, Mass., was the settler of the first parcel of land cut in the town of Damariscotta, Me., and his maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Chapman, was son of a sea captain of Ipswich and died on the island of Granada in the West Indies. The family has intermarried with families notable in American history and New England life, and is connected with the Goulds, the Jarvis's, the Merrills, the Longs and others of equal reputation.

Ephraim Chapman, father of Leonard J. Chapman, was a drum-major in the war of 1812, and, as was the usual custom of that day, varied his farming operations of the summer by the making of boots and shoes in the winter. Reading, study, thought and conversation along historic, moral and religious lines has long been characteristic of New England, and Ephraim Chapman was a true son of the soil. He was well educated for those days, and, as an ardent Democrat, knew well how to define his political creed by logic and argument. He was a ready and convincing speaker in lyceums, town meetings and the like. He had a cultivated voice and was one of the leaders of singing in the old Baptist church of Damariscotta, of which for years he was a valued member. He was quite a traveler and made several sea voyages. He built the school house of the home village and was prominent in all local matters. His wife, Nancy Chapman, was his fitting mate. A woman of superior culture and gifts, she shared with her husband the esteem of the whole people. Ephraim Chapman died on February 9, 1842, aged fifty-four. His widow lived on the home place until her death sometime in the 'eighties. In their family were eleven boys and two girls.

Leonard J. Chapman was the seventh son. His birth occurred at the Damariscotta homestead on September 7, 1829. New England lads are put to work early and our subject was fashioning shoes under the paternal roof before he was twelve years old. After his father's death he continued at this work, and when fourteen was apprenticed to shoemaking with his uncle, John Chapman, at Nobleborough for four years. On completing his service he went to Alderborough, where on his eighteenth birthday he hired out to work at his trade and in six months was the foreman of the shop, the largest one in the county. His motto was even then "The best or nothing," and in 1849 he went to the best factory in Quincy, Mass., and placed himself under instructions to learn more about his trade. After four months tuition he returned to Maine and was there married on February 26, 1850, to the cultured lady who has shared so many of his years of romantic frontier life, Miss Julia A. Chapman, a daughter of Elbridge and Catherine (Bartlett) Chapman, and a native of Waldoborough, Maine.

Mr. Chapman was a natural mechanic, and he desired a field for more extended research in this direction than existed in the trade he had so long followed, and, after working at shoemaking a few months after his marriage he abandoned this and immediately entered a shipyard, where he became a proficient workman until May 5, 1855, when he sailed from New York to California by the Panama route. From San Francisco he went at once to the gold fields, stopping first at Amidor, where he built a church, and then engaged in building mills in Calarveras county, at Tuolumne, Stanislaus, etc., until 1867. From this time to 1870 he was erecting various kinds of wood-working machinery in San Francisco. In 1870 he was appointed foreman builder at the United States navy yard at Mare Island by Secretary Robeson, and held this responsible position for five years. Following this occurred a series of years in the mining region of Nevada and an acquaintanceship with those world-renowned producers of mineral wealth, Mackay, Flood, O'Brien and others. Mr. Chapman put in hoisting works, quartz mills, sawmills, water wheels, all through the mining country around Virginia City and his work was demanded in the most notable of the great mines. Later he was on the Carson putting in turbine wheels, etc., and in 1880 he was at work in Bodie, Cal., at an altitude of 9,163 feet, where he put in a large Corliss engine for one of the mines. Continuing at this responsible but profitable employment he went to Gold Hill, at Virginia City, and this was his headquarters for four years. From Virginia City he went to Stockton, where during his three-years stay he erected mills, framed the large pavilion, superintended the construction of White and Thomas's mill and the building of combined harvesters for two manufacturing houses. His inventive power has been shown by valuable inventions patented by him. Did the limits of this work permit, many interesting reminiscences of life in mining camps could be drawn from Mr. Chapman's personal experience, showing strange conditions and adventures.

In 1886 his oldest son, an invalid, then a resident of Butler, went to the Flathead valley to try the climate as a restorer of his health, and was a teacher of the half-breeds on the Flathead reservation. His health improved, and in the spring of 1887 he came to the head of Flathead lake and located a claim of 160 acres, the same now being the home of his father and mother. The accounts given by the son were so attractive that the parents came at once from California and made their home in this delightful spot. Here they have since resided. Their health has greatly improved, and here Mr. Chapman became the pioneer of the fruit industry of the valley. They brought the first piano into this county. Since their residence here their life has been quiet and uneventful—quite idyllic. Mr. Chapman has worked with trees and bushes and plants, ever more and more astonished at the wonderful revelations of the fertility of the Flathead soil, and he has now 125 trees in bearing, comprising apple, pear, plum, prune, cherry, etc., and luxuriant rows of currants, barberry, blackberry, black and red raspberries, with other large and small fruit intermingled. He has done more than this. He has taken thought and care of garden and farm products. As an evidence of this we would state that he has developed a variety of corn maturing a week earlier than the earliest variety heretofore known. A charming air of culture and refinement surrounds the home. All the current magazines and leading agricultural and horticultural journals are at hand. In such surroundings this worthy couple are passing the pleasant autumn of active and useful lives. Mr. Chapman says his politics are "Jeffersonian, Lincolnian and Sumner," but he leaves political office-seeking life entirely alone. Their two children are Arno Juan, now foreman of the printing department of the Kalispell Bee, and Leonard J. B. Chapman, connected with the First National Bank of Kalispell and leader of the Kalispell band.

HENRY BURMEISTER.—It may be denied that America has yet attained a distinctly national character or type, but it is certain that in the composite makeup of our national individuality there is no element which has contributed more significantly to the best brain and brawn than has the German fatherland, and from the domain of Emperor William comes the subject of this review, who may be consistently termed one of the pioneers of Montana, and who is now one of the truly representative farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his finely improved ranch being located in Chestnut valley, five miles southeast of of the village of Cascade, where he is engaged in the raising of sheep on a very extensive scale. Mr. Burmeister is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 27th of November, 1841, his parents being John and Katherine Burmeister, both of whom were born in Germany, where they passed their entire lives, secure in the esteem of their fellow men. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church. His death occurred in 1850, and his wife survived him until 1868, when she too passed to her reward.

In the excellent public schools of his native land Mr. Henry Burmeister laid an effective foundation for that broad general knowledge and wisdom which have come to him as the result of his association with the practical affairs of life. He began his independent efforts in 1856, when but fifteen years old, when he engaged to work on a farm for wages. In 1862 he was drafted into the military service of his country, becoming a member of a company of grenadiers, with which he served until 1867, when his ambition led him to seek his fortunes in America. He accordingly severed home ties and emigrated to the United States, locating in Cook county, Ill., where he engaged in farm work until the following year, when he made his way to Burlington, Iowa, where he secured a position as brakeman and foreman in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with which he remained until the winter of 1870, when he came to Helena, Mont., whence he went forth as a prospector and eventually found work in the mines as a wage earner.

To this occupation he devoted his attention for two seasons, after which he went to the Prickly Pear valley, in the vicinity of the present capital city, and accepted the position of foreman on the ranch of John Thoma, retaining this incumbency until the spring of the centennial year, when he joined one of the first prospecting parties bound for the Black Hills. His success in this new field was of a distinctively negative character, and in 1879 he returned to Helena, where he once more entered into an association with Mr. Thoma, this time on the basis of operating the latter's ranch on shares. He was careful and indefatigable in his efforts, and was successful in his ranch work, becoming thoroughly impressed with the possibilities in the line. In 1881 he removed to his present location in Chestnut valley, five miles southeast of Cascade, where he associated himself with Frank S. Reed in the sheep business, starting in with 1,000 head and having a winter pasturage of 3,200 acres. Success has attended the operations of the gentlemen from the start and they now have fully 10,000 head of sheep on their ranch. Entirely through his own efforts Mr. Burmeister has accumulated a fortune and won a reputation as one of the representative sheepgrowers of the state, so that he feels that he made no mistake when he cast in his lot with America and with this new and vigorous state of Montana. In addition to his other interests he owns real estate in Great Falls.

In his political adherency Mr. Burmeister is firmly aligned in the support of the Republican party, while in the Masonic fraternity he has advanced to the Knights Templar degree, being a member of the commandery in Great Falls. He is straightforward in all his dealings, and to him is given the confidence and esteem of all whom he meets in the various relations of life.

FREDERICK L. BUCK.—One of the young but progressive citizens of Belt, Mont., is well known as a most skillful dentist in the community in which he resides. His parents, Charles A. and Eliza Buck, were among the earliest pioneers of Rochester, Olmstead county, Minnesota, where our subject was born February 17, 1867. Rochester at the time of the advent of his parents was but a small hamlet, containing but a scattering few log houses, the homes of prospective farmers who lived afterward to make the vicinity of the Zumbro valley blossom as the rose. They came there in the early 'forties, long before the territory was admitted as a state, and they saw Olmstead county develop into one of the finest agricultural districts in that section of the country. The elder Buck was engaged for several years in the saddlery business, and it was owing to ill health that he removed from Pennsylvania to Minnesota. Later he went to St. Paul, where he died on July 7, 1887. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, the mother having passed away in 1871. Politically Mr. Buck was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

F. L. Buck was a studious youth, applied himself to his books, and made the best of the educational facilities afforded by the public schools of Minnesota. At the age of sixteen he found employment in driving the mail wagon which plied between the union station and the St. Paul postoffice, a position of considerable responsibility. He continued thus two years and was then given a position in the postoffice as clerk, where he remained four years longer. He was an ambitious youth, and at the conclusion of his postoffice service he determined to study dentistry, and accordingly he did so under the instruction of Ellis Brothers, and with them he came to Montana, and located at Missoula, where he remained three years. Dr. Buck then traveled through various portions of the state, practicing his profession until 1896, when he settled at Quigley, Mont., remaining one year. In 1897 he removed to Belt, Cascade county, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of crown and bridge work.

On July 3, 1888, Dr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Lanta May Ellis, of Jackson, Mich., daughter of Norman E. and Alma Ellis, natives of New York. Her father followed the practice of dentistry, coming to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota and later to Montana, where he died in 1889. He was a Mason of high degree, and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both his wife and the mother of Mrs. Buck died in 1896. Dr. Buck is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a supporter of the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

EDWARD D. BEACH, who is one of the successful and energetic young ranchmen of Fergus county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Lee county, on Christmas day, 1875. He is the son of David L. and Sarah Beach, both of whom were born in the old Buckeye state. The father removed from Ohio to Illinois in his early manhood, and in the latter state devoted his attention to the work of his trade, that of a blacksmith, with which he was identified until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. David L. Beach entered into his eternal rest in 1876, and his wife passed away in 1880. Of their seven children six are living at the present time, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Adelbert, Sumner, Eugenia, Edward D., Katharine and Lillian.

Edward D. Beach was left an orphan at the age of five years, and thus his educational advantages were somewhat limited in his early years. He attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, and when he was but nine years of age assumed personal responsibilities by securing work on a farm, receiving ten dollars a month and his board for his services. After two years he went to Colorado, where he secured work as cook on the round-up, in which line he was retained five seasons, passing the winters in making hunting expeditions in the mountains. Thereafter he was engaged in ranching in Wyoming until the fall of 1897, when he came to Montana, locating in Fergus county, where he was in the employ of the Buffalo Creek Sheep Company for a period of two years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Beach purchased his present ranch, which comprises 160 acres and which is located in the immediate vicinity of the postoffice of Garneill. Here he devotes his attention principally to the raising of hay and oats, while he conducts a very profitable enterprise in the way of general freighting in this section of the state. In politics Mr. Beach exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and is not sorry that he cast in his lot with the state. In the cumulative success that has attended the vigorous efforts of Mr. Beach, the young men of other states may find incentive and a good example to follow. Montana can provide the same conditions for thousands who can here win wealth if they will apply themselves to its acquisition with the same diligence.

WILLIAM J. CRISMAS.—Twenty-one years have passed since Mr. Crismas came to Montana, and gave to the development of her resources the benefit of his enterprise, skill in agriculture and industry in every line of activity which engages his attention. He was born in Howard county, Iowa, December 19, 1857, the son of Alfred and Catherine (Welch) Crismas, the former a native of Brighton, England, and the latter of Londonderry, Ireland. The paternal grandfather came to America in the 'thirties and there located in Canada, where he remained until his death. The father of Mr. Crismas, after his marriage in Canada, removed to Iowa in 1841, and remained in that state until 1871, engaged in farming. From there he removed to Howard county, Kan., where he made his home until he died at the age of sixty-four, in 1889. His wife died on May 13, 1888, aged sixty-two. Their family consisted of ten children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Crismas passed his school days in Iowa and Kansas, remaining on the homestead until 1880, when he came to Montana, locating at first near Townsend, where he remained until 1887. He then went to White Sulphur Springs, where he leased a section of land and engaged in the cattle business. There he passed ten years in successful business operations, and then sold out and removed to Rocky Fork creek, where he bought an Indian allotment and started farming and fruitgrowing. In the latter line he has pushed his enterprise until he has some 1,500 trees, principally apples, in good bearing order. He also has a large number of plums, pears and cherries, and all are yielding abundantly, and in addition a fine and promising output of small fruits. His entire farm is well irrigated, and with its modern residence, well arranged and beautifully furnished, its commodious barns and other outbuildings, and its general thrifty and productive condition, forms one of the most attractive and valuable homes in the county. He has here clearly demonstrated that Montana can produce fruit equal in quality and in quantity to that produced in many sections which lay claim to being ideal fruit countries.

Mr. Crismas was united in marriage in October, 1888, with Miss Lola Pickering, a native of Ellisville, Wis., a daughter of John G. Pickering, of Broadwater county, Mont., an account of whose life is given elsewhere in this work. They have two children living, Roy and Bernice. Another son, Francis, is deceased.

MISS FANNIE L. SPURCK.—A highly esteemed and skillful school teacher for a number of years, and rising from the post of teacher to that of county superintendent through her merit, Miss Fannie L. Spurck, of Kalispell, is a fine illustration of the progressive woman who, using her opportunities to advantage, becomes a force for good in the community and meets the responsibilities of life in a masterful way. She is a native of Peoria, Ill., where she was born April 20, 1872. Her father, William Spurck, was born at Kickapoo, Peoria county, Ill., and now lives at Nelson, Neb., where he has been engaged in the drug business and farming for the past twenty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Hattie R. Kingsley, is a native of the same place, but is now living at Kalispell.

Miss Spurck was educated at the public elementary and high schools at Nelson, Neb., Hastings College, Hastings, Neb., and at the normals for teachers in Nuckolls county, Neb., which she attended for a number of years. She began her professional career as a teacher in the Nuckolls county, Neb., schools, and later taught a year at Nelson. During the next three years she was assistant principal of the Gothenburg high school. In 1896 she came to Montana and, locating at Kalispell, began teaching in the public schools of the town. After three years of excellent service as a teacher, in 1899 she was elected county superintendent of schools, on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in the fall of 1901. She has won golden opinions from all classes of school patrons for her progressive and enterprising methods, her breadth of view and the vigor of her administration of school affairs. She is very active in her interest in school matters and is highly esteemed as one of the most progressive and forceful educators of the state. She is also prominent in the national educational bodies. She is a member of Chapter J. P. E. O. Society, of Nelson, Neb. Socially as well as professionally Miss Spurck is a lady of influence and superior qualifications, and has a host of friends in all parts of the county and elsewhere where she is known.

JOHN L. STARK, deceased, was a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Waukesha December 2, 1856. Having received an excellent business education in the public schools of his native town, he learned the cooper's trade and followed the same for many years. Subsequently he located at Fergus Falls, Minn., and here he remained in the prosecution of his trade until 1877. In that year he pushed on westward to Montana, settling first in Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, where for the following year he found employment on neighboring ranches. The succeeding nine years were devoted to various enterprises, and in 1887 he came, in company with Thomas P. Strode, to the Sweet Grass hills country, in Choteau county, locating near Middle Butte, where he built a handsome residence and engaged in sheep growing up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896.

This ranch, it may be noted, is one of the finest in the Sweet Grass country, comprising 880 acres, to which he had a clear title, and 640 acres of leased state land, making a range of 1,520 acres, devoted to sheep, cattle, horses and hay. Mrs. Stark has succeeded to the management of this estate since the death of her first husband, and she is very successful in this line of business. Her maiden name was Marguereta Wolfe, and she was born at Waukesha, Wis., January 2, 1870. Here she received an excellent education, and was married to Mr. Stark in 1892, coming with him to her present home the same year. Her second marriage, which occurred March 19, 1901, united her to Christian Stark.

HENRY F. STOLTENBERG, one of the enterprising and progressive German-Americans who have contributed so much to the development of the various industries of Montana, is a resident of Teton county, where he is located on an extensive and well-ordered ranch lying on the Marias river, seven miles from the town of Shelby. In the community in which he resides he is recognized as a man of great force of character and broad and liberal views. He was born near Kiel, Germany, November 1, 1861, being the son of Paul and Liele (Goetsch) Stoltenberg. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1818, and in 1867 he came to the United States and located in Scott county, Iowa, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in 1897. His wife, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Germany, and passed away from earth in Scott county in October, 1894.

Henry F. Stoltenberg received a thorough business education in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa, and improved all of his opportunities to the best of his ability. He completed his studies at the age of seventeen years, but remained at home until the attainment of his majority. To his ambitious spirit the west appeared to present advantages not available to the young man situated in the Mississippi valley, and accordingly, in 1883, he went to Colorado, where for a year he found employment in a saw-mill near Denver. His initial point of location in Montana was at Dillon, Beaverhead county, where for the following three years he worked on ranches in that vicinity. During the spring of 1886 he removed to Medicine Lodge, Idaho, where for seven years he engaged in cattle-growing with quite a degree of financial success. He then returned to Montana and in the spring of 1893 located his present eligible and handsome ranch on the Marias river, seven miles from Shelby, Teton county, where he has 600 acres of land and plenty of adjoining free range. His attention is directed to the raising of cattle, horses and hay.

At Butte, on January 21, 1896, Mr. Stoltenberg was married to Miss Alice Clara Hardin, a native Montanian, born in Beaverhead county July 21, 1876. To them have been born two interesting children, Carl, aged five years, and Greta, three years old.

The political affiliations of our subject are with the Republican party and he at all times takes a lively interest in its various campaigns. From 1895 until 1898 Mr. Stoltenberg served as constable of Marias precinct, Teton county. He is a member of Shelby Lodge No. 45, K. P., and of Shelby Lodge No. 75, A. O. U. W. He is a man highly respected by all with whom he is thrown in association, either in a business or social way.

DR. RICHARD C. HILL, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, of northern Montana, is a resident of Great Falls, Cascade county. He was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, on March 14, 1866. He is the son of Vesey H. and Anna Hill, the father a native of England and the mother of Canada. The paternal grandfather was Vesey C. Hill, who came from England to Canada in 1845. He was the son of a retired English naval officer. The paternal grandmother was Sarah Oldum, whose people came to Canada from the Isle of Guernsey. She was born in Africa, her father who was a captain of dragoons in the British army, being stationed at Sierre Leone at the time. The family came to Canada to locate upon a grant of land given by the English government upon his retirement from military life. Dr. Hill was reared through boyhood's days in Ontario and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he passed the matriculation examination and entered the medical department of Toronto University, where the first two years of his medical studies were passed. He then studied one year in the Michigan College of Medicine in Detroit, and, in 1891, he entered the Cincinnati (Ohio) College of Medicine and Surgery, where he won the distinction of being awarded the gold medal of that institution the following year. He began practice in Michigan, where he remained for three years, later removing to New York city, where he gave his entire attention to perfecting his knowledge of anatomy and surgery, subjects for which he had long displayed a peculiar aptness. Such was the success with which he prosecuted these studies that in 1895 he was appointed lecturer on surgical anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery, which positions he held until 1898, acquiring during this time a wealth of experience in surgery which could not possibly be secured in any other way. In 1898 Dr. Hill removed to Great Falls, where his superior surgical attainments won prompt recognition. He was appointed surgeon to the Montana Deaconess Hospital shortly after his arrival and has since built up a large and constantly increasing surgical practice. Dr. Hill is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, the North Montana District Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and others. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1900 Dr. Hill was married to Miss Actoria McGill, of Chatsworth, Ontario, Canada. During his residence in Great Falls he has won many warm personal friends and is highly esteemed for his superior ability and rare social qualities.

JOSEPH T. STUART.—Among the progressive men of northwestern Montana, who have merited success by industry, good judgment and correct business methods, mention should be made of Joseph T. Stuart. It is well known to students of history that our subject bears one of the noblest

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(if not the very noblest) names in the annals of Scotland, the story of the royal family of the name bearing conspicuous place upon its pages. When the first American ancestor crossed the ocean, where he located, what was the story of his life, these are unknown to us, the first one of the line we can tell aught of being Jacob B. Stuart, the father of the one of whom we write. He was a native of North Carolina and for many years was a highly-prized teacher in the western part of that state. He married Miss Marion Edwards, by whom he had ten children, and died in 1857, aged sixty-five. His wife, a sterling worker in the Methodist church, survived him until 1876, bringing up her large family with motherly devotion.

Joseph T. Stuart, youngest child of his parents, was born in Cherokee county, N. C., June 14, 1847. From a mere lad he was a worker. At the age of ten he entered the Ducktown copper mines, in east Tennessee, close to his home, as an air-machine boy at forty-five cents a day wages. He continued in those mines, with an occasional promotion, until September 15, 1863, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Tennessee (Union) Cavalry, with which organization he served for two years, until its muster out of service at Knoxville on September 14, 1865. Returning home, he held the position of coal receiver of the Union Mining Company for three years, afterward being connected with various enterprises. His first visit to the west was in 1876, when he went to San Juan county, Colo., and until 1884 he was mining in various camps near Leadville. From there he went to the Coeur d'Alene mines for a season and then came to Butte, Mont. Steady work at profitable wages was his lot here, and when two years had passed, in May, 1886, he came to the Flathead valley and located a homestead of 160 acres in one of the choicest sections of this extremely fertile valley. Here he made his home and gave his attention to its development, improvement and cultivation. This labor involved the expenditure of money, which he obtained by working from time to time in the mines of Butte. He has now a splendid home of 160 acres and is considered not only one of the solid and progressive citizens of the county, but a pioneer also. He was the second postmaster of Sheldon, his commission being issued in 1891, and he held office seven years. Republican in political faith and a Methodist in religious belief, he has ever connected himself with the better elements of society and is well and favorably known to a large circle of acquaintances. He was one of the first candidates initiated in Kalispell Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., and joining James A. Garfield Post of the Grand Army at Leadville, still holds his membership there.

Mr. Stuart was married on April 1, 1869, at Ducktown, Tenn., to Miss Nancy J. Witt, daughter of William and Mary (Hancock) Witt. She was born in east Tennessee, where her ancestors have been residents for several generations. Their children are Mary E. (Mrs. D. Sullivan), now of Alberta, born January 31, 1870; Harriet R. (Mrs. Milton T. Small), of Sheldon, Mont., born March 1, 1871; William J., born December 11, 1873; Anna R., born March 23, 1876, married John E. Skyles and lives at Columbia Falls; Helen J., born June 15, 1893, and Wendell W. Stuart, born December 1, 1896.

THOMAS P. STRODE.—The subject of this brief biographical notice has been a resident of Montana since 1883, and has found the Treasure state fruitful of good to him in many ways. Here he has accumulated a competency, secured a companion for life, established a home and begun the rearing of an interesting and promising family. He was born at Lewisburg, Mason county, Ky., October 26, 1862. His father, William B. Strode, was a native of the same place and died there in 1892; his mother, Anna Eliza Sutton, who also sleeps beneath the blue grass sod of the same county, where she died in 1874, was a native of Fleming county, that state. The father was a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser and did the best he could to give his children a good start in life.

Thomas P. Strode attended the public schools at Lewisburg until 1876, and in the spring of that year went to McLean county, Ill., near Bloomington, where he was engaged in farming for four years. In 1880 he removed to Minnesota, locating at Minneapolis, where he worked as a brakeman on the Albert Lea Railroad for a short time, and then began doing bridge work on the Northern Pacific, which he continued for some time, when he removed to Augusta, on Sun river. There he engaged in ranching and raising horses for five years. In 1888 he traded his horses for sheep, which he drove into the Sweet Grass country, being the first man to bring sheep north of the Marias river. He located a fine place of 2,000 acres on Sage creek and in the summer of 1899 another one of 480 acres on Bear gulch, on which he raises great crops of excellent hay and oats, and has a herd of over 400 registered thoroughbred bucks and ewes. On this tract he has built a good, comfortable residence and a full complement of convenient and commodious outhouses. Since 1895 he has been in partnership in the sheep business with John N. Dorsey, and together they have conducted it on a large scale, having always an average of from 10,000 to 12,000 head, besides a large number of cattle and horses.

Mr. Strode was married at Great Falls, Mont., in November, 1895, to Miss Ella Johnson, who was born and reared at Cokato, Minn. They have four children, all young at this writing (1901), namely: Eva, aged four; Anna, three; Thomas, two; and William, one. He is much esteemed by those who know him for the sterling character of his manhood and his good business capacity. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no very active part in party affairs and seeks no reward of a political nature. He is devoted to his business and finds in that enough to occupy his mind and satisfy his aspirations.

PETER THOMANDER.—In the beautiful Bitter Root valley there is no worthier representative of the farming and stockraisng industry than the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who well merits the title of a self-made man, since he has depended upon his own resources from his youth up, coming to America from a foreign land and making his way up the ladder step by step until he reached the domain of definite success by his strenuous exertions.

Mr. Thomander is a native of the ancient city of Lund, laen of Malmo, Sweden, where he was born on the 17th of April, 1838. He received very limited educational advantages in his childhood. At the immature age of ten years he found employment in a tobacco factory, and thereafter he applied himself to such honest work as came to hand until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he made one sea voyage, his intention being to follow a seafaring life. His captain, however, told him that in order to become anything other than a common sailor he must acquire more of an education, and this led to his abandoning the plan, as he had no money or other means by which he might continue his educational work. He was, however, enabled to attend school during one winter after leaving the ship. He then removed to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he learned the dyer's trade and there remained until 1859, when he returned to Sweden, and found employment in the line of his trade until the year 1862. Then he determined to try his fortunes in the new world, his ambition being fortified by that honesty of purpose, energy and self-reliance which have been the conservators of the success which has come to him in his life here.

Upon arriving in America Mr. Thomander made his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaking, at which he worked at various points in that state for a period of ten years. At one time during this interval he was nicely located in southern Utah, but he and his neighbors, with their families, were driven from their homes by the Indians, leaving everything behind them and never returning. After leaving Utah Mr. Thomander removed to Idaho, being engaged in various pursuits in Oneida county, that state, for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time, in 1879, he came to Montana and settled in the Bitter Root valley, locating at a point on the west side of the river and five miles south of the present town of Victor. At the time of his locating there his ranch was in Missoula county, but upon the erection of Ravalli county therefrom, his estate was placed in the latter. He came to this section with practically no financial reinforcement, but took up a homestead and has since that time never owed a dollar nor paid a cent of interest, so that the attributes of the man may be readily conjectured when we state that he now has a finely improved and most eligibly located ranch property of 400 acres. He devotes his attention more particularly to the raising of stock, though nearly the entire area of his ranch is available for cultivation, the land in this section being unexcelled in arability in the state. Mr. Thomander has ever had a deep respect for the dignity of honest toil, has won success by his own efforts, and yet has never neglected the duties of citizenship, being public-spirited and progressive in his attitude and giving his aid and influence in support of worthy causes. His political proclivities are indicated in the allegiance which he accords to the Democratic party, and he has served for many years in the office of school trustee, though never a seeker of political preferment or the honors or emoluments thereto attaching.

At Payson, Utah county, Utah, on the 2d of September, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thomander to Miss Hannah Pereson, the ceremony being performed by Justice T. H. Wilson. To this union have been born five children, Oscar H., Arthur, Edna (who is now the wife of Jason J. Jones, of Missoula), Phoebe and May.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, of Elliston, Mont., was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on June 4, 1857. He received only a common education; although he had ample opportunities for higher branches, his desire for business predominated. At an early age he devoted his time to contracting in various lines. His ambitious nature impelling him to the west, in 1884 he located at Marysville, Mont., continuing the same line of business. In 1890 he removed to his present home, which is situated in a beautiful country five miles southeast of Elliston, His ranch produces excellent crops of grain, and his horses and cattle are also very valuable. He is largely interested in copper mines, which have proved successful and for some time he was engaged in the lime business, but having an opportunity to dispose of it profitably he let it go. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On January 27, 1893, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Grace Geist, also a native of Scioto county, Ohio, daughter of Frederick W. and Margaret (Watts) Geist, of New York. Farming is their principal resource, from which they have realized a comfortable competency. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father votes the Republican ticket. They were the parents of eight children, of whom one, Stanley M., has passed away, while the living children are, Lou M., Mattie E., Grace, William M., Lena, Edna and Jacob.

Mr. Thompson, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Johnson) Thompson, natives of the state of Ohio, where the father is a farmer. He is a leading man in his own county, and has been elected to several minor offices by the Democratic party, of which he is an ardent partisan. He holds membership in the Missionary Baptist church, and his wife who belonged to the same denomination, departed this life on August 29, 1873. Nine children were born to this union, of whom Katherine, Samantha and Sarah have passed away, and the surviving children are John B., George W., Elizabeth, Jacob, Mollie and Armenia.

George W. Thompson is a man of high attainments, quick in thought and resource, far-seeing and usually successful in all his undertakings. He is prompt to support all measures that are advocated by the best citizens and prolific in finding ways and means to advance the interests of his adopted state. He is considered an authority on the various business matters pertaining to the advantage of Elliston, for which he predicts a prosperous future. He thoroughly appreciates his own successful career in this country, insomuch that he prefers living in Montana to any state in the Union. To Mr. Thompson and his wife have been born four children, Harry, Lester, Esther and George W.

JOHN C. TIPTON.—The subject of this brief review, who is one of the leading citizens, public officials and progressive farmers of Meagher county, Mont., has come to his present estate of worldly comfort, social influence and general public esteem, through many tribulations and much toil of body and worry of mind. He was born at Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 5, 1835, the son of William and Sarah (Brown) Tipton, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Louisiana. The Tipton family has a long and honorable record in American history. Its American progenitors came from Wales and were among the first settlers of the Old Dominion, where they bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of the colony in peace and war, exemplifying in public and private life the force of character, patriotism and general worth for which they have been noted.

Mrs. Tipton, nee Aurelia H. Ryan, a native ot Pennsylvania, also comes of a family distinguished and highly useful in the development, defense and improvement of our country. Her father and Mr. Tipton's father were in active service in the war of 1812. Both died December 4, 1871, and the same mail brought to our subject and his wife letters informing them of their respective father's death.

Our subject's grandfather removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he settled down to farming near Mt. Sterling. His son William, father of our subject, succeeded him in the farming and stockraising on the same place, and conducted the business without interruption, except while he was in the war, until his death, at which he left a family of nine children.

John C. Tipton, the immediate subject of these paragraphs, remained on the homestead until 1853, attending the schools in the neighborhood and working at intervals on the farm. In the year last mentioned, in company with his brother and "Uncle Charlie," one of his father's slaves, and Charlie's wife, he came to California by way of the isthmus, the elder Tipton refusing his consent to the journey unless they took Uncle Charlie along as a guide and guard, he having crossed the plains in 1849 with the oldest son, William, and returned in 1853.

Mr. Tipton remained in California until 1878, spending the first eight years in freighting and the other seventeen in merchandising, with varying success. In June, 1878, he came to Montana in company with L. D. Burt, who had charge of a large flock of sheep for Messrs. Gans & Klein. The trip occupied four months, as this was in the time of the Bannack war and they were obliged to make all manner of moves to get through, even going around by Reno, 180 miles out of their way. At Birch creek, on the Salmon river road, where there was a stage station, they camped and sent out scouts, who discovered that the station had been sacked by the Indians. At or near Sand Hole they fell in with a body of soldiers from whom they got the first account of the event. One of the men at the station had been wounded and escaped. He was with the soldiers and told Mr. Tipton and his companion that the savages had driven off the coach, taken the horses and destroyed other things. Mr. Tipton and Mr. Burt proceeded direct to Helena, and spent the winter there. In the spring of 1879 our subject removed to Smith River valley and took up land for the purpose of engaging in stockraising, with which he has been successfully occupied ever since. He has a fine ranch, well improved and in a high state of productiveness.

Mr. Tipton was married October 17, 1861, to Miss Aurelia Himrod Ryan, a native of Meadville, Pa., whose family history runs back in an unbroken line to the arrival of the first ancestor on American soil in 1732. His name was Johannes Moelich, and he was Mrs. Tipton's grandmother's father. The family has contributed heroes to all our wars, on land and sea, and leading public men in times of peace, who have occupied high official stations. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton have seven children, namely: Kleber S., located at Great Falls; Clifton, at White Sulphur Springs; Walter D., at Helena; Butte Himrod, a stenographer at Helena; C. Junius, employed on the Helena Herald; and Effie A. and Marjorie E., who are yet at home.

Mr. Tipton has taken an active part in public affairs, and served the people of his county in a number of responsible official positions. He was elected county assessor of Meagher county in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1889 he was chosen county treasurer, and was re-elected to that office in 1892, the law forbids a third successive term, or he could have had it. In 1896 he was appointed county commissioner, and in 1899 was elected to the office for a full term and is now chairman of the board. He was also school trustee for a number of years. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1868. He has been prominent in the order, having passed through all the chairs and become a member of the grand lodge.

Milton W. Tipton, the brother of John C. who accompanied him to California, remained in that state until 1857. He then drifted north into Montana, and for a time had charge of the Jocko Indian reservation. In 1860 and 1861 he lived at Frenchtown, and in the spring of 1878 died in Colorado. He was a fine, courageous, upright man, and was esteemed by everybody who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JAMES C. TURNER.—One of the well known and distinctively popular and representative young stockgrowers and business men of Choteau county is James Cartwright Turner, a member of one of the prominent families of this section of the state. Mr. Turner was born near the city of Nashville, Davidson county, Tenn., on the 13th of September, 1862, the son of William P. Turner, Sr., who was born at Carthage, Tenn., in the year 1826. He was engaged in farming and in the breeding of high-grade cattle in that state until 1882, when he came to the Marias river district of Montana, bringing with him a herd of 300 thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, through which the grade of cattle raised in this section of the state has been greatly improved. He retired from active business about a decade since and still retains his residence in Choteau county, where his two sons are engaged in the line of enterprise which he inaugurated. William P. Turner married Miss Ophelia Cartwright, who was born at Gallatin, Tenn., in 1837, and who died near Nashville, that state, in 1878, leaving two sons and one daughter. Of the younger son, William P., Jr., individual mention is made on another page of this work. The daughter, Ophelia, who was four years of age at the time when her father removed to the west, remained with her aunt, Jane Cartwright, and now makes her home at Charlotte, N. C.

James C. Turner, to whom this review is more particularly devoted, continued his studies in the public schools of his native county until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he assumed the management of the old homestead, over which he remained in charge one year, after which, in the spring of 1883, he joined his father and brother at Sun River, Mont., where they had located the preceding year. In August, 1883, they all came to the Big Bend district on the Marias river, locating on the old "Nosey" Baker place, which is about nine miles distant from the famous Baker battlefield. This section was at that time the favorite rendezvous and stamping ground of the Blackfoot Indians, who gave the few settlers much trouble and annoyance by killing valuable cattle and stealing horses. In this locality the father and two sons have since maintained their residence and their identification with the stockgrowing industry has been such as to materially advance the same both in scope and character of grades. James C. Turner is one of the best known of the younger men in northern Montana, having passed twelve years in managing the large cattle outfits, in turn, of Samuel Spencer and the firm of Clary & Ford, in which connection he traversed an immense area of territory in this section of the state. The Turners were the first white settlers to locate in this portion of the Marias river district, and it was in the year 1894 that the subject of this sketch took up government claims on the river, eventually adding to the same until he now has a fine ranch of more than 700 acres, all of which is fenced and equipped with the best improvements in other necessary lines, while the surrounding free range is also utilized. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Turner permanently located on his ranch and here first turned his attention to raising of cattle. Later he became identified with the sheep business also, and in these lines of enterprise his efforts have been attended with gratifying success, while he is recognized as one of the alert and progressive young stockgrowers and business men of northern Montana. In politics Mr. Turner gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and his wife is the postmistress of Beatrice, which is their place of residence.

In the city of Great Falls, on the 27th of March, 1894, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Susie Price, who was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., on the 3d of October, 1869, the daughter of Perry and Julia (Yetter) Price, the former of whom died there in 1878 and the latter in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a winsome little daughter, Beatrice, who was born on the 16th of September, 1895.

BENJAMIN URNER.—Born and reared in the very center of our boasted "eastern civilization," and passing a portion of his mature life amid its sights and scenes and social influences, Benjamin Urner, the subject of this writing, yet found on his arrival in far northwestern Montana a state of affairs to which he was readily adaptable and which did not differ very materially, except in degree, from what he had been accustomed to. The opportunities for profitable business were perhaps better and more abundant, and the social conditions were not as unfavorable as they were thought to be in New York.

The birth of Mr. Urner occurred in the state of New York, April 23, 1862, his parents being Benjamin and Abbie S. (Arnold) Urner, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of Alton, Ill. His father when a young man removed from Cincinnati to New York city, where he conducted a printing establishment, and was the publisher of a periodical called the "Producers' Price Current," spending his life in the business. His home was at Fanwood, Union county, N. J.

Benjamin Urner was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and when he left school went into the printing business with his father, remaining in it until 1881, when he came to Montana to join a brother who was a surveyor on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He made the trip as far as Billings by rail, and on his arrival he and his brother, George P. Urner, engaged in raising sheep, locating on a ranch near Melville, at which they continued until 1888. They then sold both sheep and ranch, after which Mr. Urner engaged for some time in a sheep brokerage business, but feeling a desire for a more decided mercantile enterprise, he organized the Melville Mercantile Company in 1892, becoming its president and general manager, and opening a store at Melville, and later a branch at the new town of Harlowton. The company carries a large and varied stock of general merchandise, farming implements and kindred commodities, which is always kept up to date in quality and completeness, and put upon the market in a style and with a courteous regard for the patrons of the stores that insures an extensive trade and general satisfaction with the concern. Under Mr. Urner's careful and skillful management the business has grown to great proportions and is steadily increasing.

Mr. Urner was married November 14, 1890, to Miss Mary Burke, a native of Canada, and daughter of L. T. Burke, a resident and prominent contractor and builder of Helena. They have one child, an infant. In fraternal relations our subject is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he has been active and serviceable. During the last five years, as a matter of accommodation to the community, he has been the postmaster at Melville and has conducted the office with general approval and commendation. He is a progressive and wide-awake citizen, identified with every good enterprise for the advancement of the community, and is well spoken of in all circles for his integrity of character, business capacity, fair dealing with everybody, public spirit and social qualities.

ROBERT VAUGHN is consistently claimed as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Great Falls, Mont. He is a native of Wales, having been born in Montgomeryshire June 5, 1836, one of six children, all of whom are living except the eldest. The parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Davis) Vaughn, were respected members of the Episcopal church and were engaged in farming.

Robert Vaughn was the third in the family and enjoyed but limited opportunities for obtaining an education in his native country. He has, however, in the hard school of experience become an intelligent, well-informed, self-made man. The only two members of the family to come to America were Mr. Vaughn and his brother Hugh. The latter is now a prosperous farmer in McLean county, Ill. Robert Vaughn spent over a year in Liverpool, engaged in flower gardening and in learning the English language. He then came to America on the steamer Vigo, arriving in New York city in October, 1858.

Subsequently Mr. Vaughn spent many years in the west, coming to Montana in 1864, and encountering many dangers and hardships. The story of his life is full of romantic incident and stirring detail. In northern Montana he was a pioneer of pioneers and was the first in that region to enter land in the United States land office, having made his entry early in 1870. He sold a farm in 1890 for $45,000, and then took up his permanent residence in Great Falls. From the time Paris Gibson commenced his efforts to found a city at this place Mr. Vaughn was a most enthusiastic worker and coadjutor. Accordingly he became one of the earliest investors in Great Falls property and now owns many blocks of buildings and other pieces of real estate.

On August 25, 1886, Mr. Vaughn was married to Miss Elizabeth Donahue, a native of Toronto, Canada, born March 19, 1855, the daughter of Matthew and Jane Donahue. She died within sixteen months, leaving a little daughter, Arvonia Elizabeth. Mr. Vaughn was again married January 17, 1893, this time to Miss Ella De Vee, an amiable Christian lady, who is a native of Indiana.

Politically Mr. Vaughn is a Republican, but has never sought office, preferring a quiet, peaceful life. Yet notwithstanding his avoidance of political life he was elected county commissioner of Choteau county, in which office he served the people well. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans of Choteau county as representative in the lower house of the territorial legislature, but was defeated by a small majority, the county being strongly Democratic. Mr. Vaughn has done more than any other individual to preserve the memory of the early days. His works on pioneer life are valuable. Pleasantly and graphically written they are highly appreciated.

JOHN VOSS.—A native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he first saw the light April 9, 1869, the oldest of three children born to his parents, Henry and Anna Voss, both descendants of old and long established German families, the subject of this sketch was well endowed by nature for the life of vigorous struggle and endurance that has been his portion in the new world, to which his hopes led him as a young man, or rather as a mere boy. Mr. Voss attended the public or state schools of his native land until he was sixteen years of age, and then, leaving home and friends and all the associations of happy childhood and youth, bravely dared the heaving ocean over which a sanguine spirit impelled him to the land of promise on its other shore. He spent the first four years of his American life at Belle Plains, Iowa, working two years on a farm and two years clerking in a store. In 1890 he came to Montana, locating at Florence, Ravalli county, where he worked six years in a saw-mill, and after that two years in mines near Philipsburg. He then returned to Florence and engaged in a general merchandising business in partnership with George Dalglish, but sold his interest in 1900. He was appointed postmaster of the village in 1897 and is still in charge of the office, running a small store in connection with it.

In politics Mr. Voss is an active Republican. He has a great liking for the activities of American political life and is well adapted to take a leading and serviceable part in it. His counsel is eagerly sought by his party friends and his substantial aid in securing the success of the policies and candidates of the party is much appreciated. As an evidence of the fact it should be stated that he was elected justice of the peace in 1900.

Mr. Voss was married July 19, 1894, to Miss Anna Dalglish, a daughter of Robert and Mary Dalglish, prosperous farmers of the neighborhood, the ceremony being performed at Missoula. They have three interesting children, Robert H., Irene M. and Helen A. Both parents are well esteemed in the community and enjoy the cordial regard of a large circle of friends. Mr. Voss belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

MAX WATERMAN.—Within the pages of this work will be found individual mention of many of the representative members of the bar of Montana, and in the category it is most fitting that due reference be made to Mr. Waterman, who is incumbent of the office of county attorney of Meagher county and who has attained prestige as one of the able legists of the state. He comes of stanch old Revolutionary stock and has himself rendered to his country the loyal service of a true son of the Republic, contributing his quota toward the maintenance of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion, and thus there are many points which justify his representation in this compilation, though he has shown somewhat of reluctance in thus permitting specific mention of his career as a soldier, a lawyer and a citizen.

Mr. Waterman is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Tioga county, Pa., on the 8th of September, 1841. His parents were Solomon and Catherine (Hart) Waterman, the former of whom was born in Utica, N. Y., and the latter in Salisbury, same state, she being also a granddaughter of Gen. Hart, who attained so marked distinction as an officer in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. William Waterman, the grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line, was born in Utica, N. Y., a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state, where he conducted a large dairy and cheese factory until the time of his death. He was found murdered by the roadside and as his person had been robbed the motive of the crime was evident. Solomon Waterman was reared by Nat. Foster, a noted frontiersman of New York state, of whose life and adventures a detailed history has been written. Mr. Waterman eventually removed to Pennsylvania, where he remained a few years, thence going to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits; there also occurred the death of his wife. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, and of the number five are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch having been the seventh in order of birth.

Max Waterman received his preliminary education in the public schools of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and thereafter continued his studies in Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, that state. He then began the reading of law under effective preceptorage, but willingly abandoned his work in this line when there came the higher call to assist in the suppression of the rebellion inaugurated by the firing upon the ramparts of old Fort Sumter. Thus, on the 18th of August, 1862, Mr. Waterman enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. J. B. Hill. He was mustered in at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 11th of September, and after remaining a short time in Missouri the regiment proceeded to Cairo, Ill., where it passed the winter. In the spring of 1863 it proceeded to the front and was in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in all the engagements incidental thereto and also being present at the taking of the city. It also took an active part in two of the charges incidental to the capture of Jackson, Miss. During the Red river campaign Mr. Waterman was severely wounded, and was confined to the hospital for nearly three months, after which he rejoined his regiment. After Sturges' defeat his regiment went out in the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, in the Sixteenth Army Corps, in which connection it participated in the engagement at Tupelo, Miss., whence it proceeded to Nashville, Tenn. In the memorable battle at this point Mr. Waterman participated, having joined his regiment the previous day, and thereafter they followed Hood to Eastport, Miss., where they went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1865 the regiment went to New Orleans, later taking part in the siege and capture of Mobile, from which point they marched to Montgomery and thence to Selma, Ala., where they were stationed at the time of Lee's surrender. They thence proceeded to the north, and our subject received his honorable discharge on the 11th of September, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, being mustered out as orderly sergeant. He resumed his law studies at Muscatine, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that state in January, 1868. He began the active practice of his profession in Iowa, was later a member of the bar of Kansas, but finally resumed his professional work in Iowa, where he remained until 1878, when he made the trip up the Missouri river to Montana, locating in Fort Benton. There he was successfully established in the practice of his profession until 1884, when he came to White Sulphur Springs, where he has since maintained marked precedence as one of the leading barristers of this section of the state, having to do with much important litigation and retaining a representative clientage.

Mr. Waterman is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but while he has been an active worker in the cause of the same he has never sought official preferment. He is now chairman of the Republican central committee for Meagher county and a member of the state committee. The only distinctly official preferment which he accepted while living in Iowa was that as mayor of the town of Villisca, in which capacity he acted for a term of two years. Although he has frequently been urged to allow his name to be considered in connection with party candidacy in Montana, he effectually resisted all overtures until 1900, when he was elected county attorney of Meagher county, without solicitation or personal canvass. The efficient service he is giving in this important office fully justified the support accorded him at the polls by the voters of the county.

On the 5th of September, 1865, Mr. Waterman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Welliver, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Russel P. Welliver, also a native of the Keystone state, came to Montana in 1892 and thereafter made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Waterman, until his death in 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman we enter the following brief record: Maud M. is the wife of Walter J. Miner, of Fort Benton; Edna E. is the wife of David Penwell, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work, and Kate K. is the wife of William McGinness, of Valley county.

GOTTLIEB HEISERMAN.—Among the sterling sons of the Fatherland in Fergus county is Mr. Heiserman, where he has won wealth by proper application of his energies and judgment and his ability to discern and take advantage of opportunities afforded. He served with honor as a soldier in the Union ranks during the Civil war and thus cemented more firmly his affection for this country. Mr. Heiserman is a native of the town of Gutenberg, Germany, where he was born on February 23, 1836, the son of John and Magdalena Heiserman, natives of the same province of Germany, where they passed their lives. They were devoted Lutherans and persons of sterling character. Of their six children three are now living: Gottlieb, Jacob and Magdaline; William, John and Pauline are dead. The death of Mr. Heiserman's father occurred at an old age. His mother died in 1867. Gottlieb Heiserman laid aside his studies at the early age of fourteen years and aided his father in his farming operations until he was eighteen, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in America, arriving in New York in 1854. He found employment at farm work, with wages from $5.00 to $9.00 per month. Two years later he made a trip to West Virginia, where he remained three months, and went to Frederick county, Md., where he was employed on a farm until the fall of 1858, when he located in Crawford county, Ohio. There he engaged in buying and selling butter and eggs, and met with success. He was thus concerned when the dark cloud of Civil war began to obscure the national horizon, and he enlisted in 1861, as a private in Company C, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served valiantly during his term of three years' service. He took

G. Heiserman

part in many of the historic battles of the war, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Heiserman returned to Ohio and located in Defiance as an operative in a brewery, and was thus engaged until 1866, when he made his way to Colorado and engaged in prospecting and mining until the fall of 1867. He then removed to Arizona, where he prospected and mined and conducted farming in a primitive way. The Indians were a constant menace, and on this account he was prevented from proper success in his labors. He rturned to Colorado in 1874, and was mining and farming until 1876, when the gold excitement in the Black Hills drew him thither. Fortune favored hım in mining there; he secured excellent returns and continued operations until 1878, when he came to Montana, which has since been his home. He first went to Helena and entered the employ of Joseph Horsky, doing ranch work and receiving good wages until the spring of 1880, when he located upon his present ranch, one mile northeast of Utica, where he took up pre-emption and homestead claims of 160 acres each. To this original tract he has added until he now has a valuable ranch of 600 acres, well improved and much of it available for cultivation. He devotes special attention to the raising of cattle of excellent grade, and also secures good yields of hay and oats. The political allegiance of Mr. Heiserman is given to the Democratic party.

WILLIAM C. WHIPPS.—The subject of this sketch has been extremely prominent in connection with many enterprises in business and financial life in the west and especially northwestern Montana, and a proper notice is due him in this volume devoted to the progressive men of Montana. He was born at New Lexington, near Zanesville, Ohio, August 30, 1856. His mother, Louise (Grant) Whipps, died when he was only nine years old, and his father, Lloyd Whipps, was a farmer and a hardware merchant of New Lexington. He died in 1897 aged seventy-eight. Wm. C. Whipps was a farmer's boy, with a farmer boy's opportunity of education until he was fourteen, when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took a special course of telegraphy at Oberlin Business College. Returning home he went to Schuyler, Neb., and soon after took a position in one of the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was sent to McPherson, Neb., as telegraph operator and agent in 1872, and was there in faithful service for some time. In June, 1875, Mr. Whipps became a member of the first mining party that reached the Black Hills in the noted stampede for mineral wealth, and with all the other miners was soon driven from the locality by the military authorities of the United States. His next field of activity was that of telegraph operator at Cheyenne, Wyo., and until 1877 he was in service at Cheyenne and North Platte, a portion of the time as assistant train dispatcher at Cheyenne. From Cheyenne he went to Denver, Colo., and was for some time connected with the Pacific Express Company, part of the time acting as express messenger and part of the time attending to clerical duties in the office. From Denver he was transferred to the Cheyenne and Ogden division, where he ran as an express messenger until 1881, when he came to Dillon, Mont., and was employed by Sebree, Ferris & White, who were in extensive business as merchants, bankers and forwarders of freight. His duties were to attend to the forwarding of the freight from the terminus of the Utah & Northern Railroad, at Dillon, and he continued this employment until the Utah & Northern reached Butte, in 1882. There being now no need for his services he went to Livingston, at that time the western terminus of the Northern Pacific, and established a freighting business of his own, changing his eastern terminus as the railroad advanced in its construction. He followed freighting until the railroad reached Helena.

Being offered a position as bookkeeper in the Merchants' National Bank, of Helena, Mr. Whipps entered its employ and was there in various capacities until 1891, serving as teller at the time of his closing his connection with the bank by resignation. Foreseeing the rapid development of the agricultural and timber lands of the Flathead valley and northwestern Montana, in 1891 he established the Northwestern Bank at Demersville, then the center of trade and business. This bank had an authorized capital of $50,000 and was a timely institution for the business needs of the valley. When the Great Northern Railroad reached Kalispell that city became the metropolis of the valley and Mr. Whipp merged the Northwestern Bank with the First National Bank of Kalispell in 1891. It is but justice to say that it was his business ability and power of controlling finances that caused this bank to successfully weather the financial storm which lasted from

1893 to 1897 and caused so much destruction in moneyed and business circles. In March, 1898, he closed his connection with the bank to accept the appointment of receiver of the United States land office at Kalispell, in which office he is now serving. In 1899 he established the Kalispell Liquor & Tobacco Company.

Nowhere perhaps has Mr. Whipps' executive ability been more plainly demonstrated than in his service as mayor of Kalispell. In 1893 he was elected as the Republican candidate to the mayoralty, by successive elections held the office three terms, and refused the offered fourth nomination. During his official life as mayor he carried through many needed improvements and in the face of very great opposition. He put in a system of sewerage that has many times repaid its cost in the benefit to the health of the people. He also macadamized the business streets. He has never been beaten as a political candidate.

Mr. Whipps joined the Masonic fraternity in 1894, Kalispell Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M. He has been a member of Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows at Helena for fifteen years, and passed the chairs in Myrtle Lodge No. 3, K. of P., at Helena, during his residence in that city. At that time this was the strongest lodge in the state.

Mr. Whipps was united in wedlock at Helena, October 20, 1887, with Miss Anna E. Osterhout, a daughter of Edgar and Melissa Osterhout, natives of Wilkesbarre, Pa., where the family has long been prominent. Their two children are William O., born February 13, 1888, and Caroline L., born September 30, 1895.

JOSEPH A. WIDMER.—At this juncture we enter a brief record concerning one of the pioneer citizens of Lewis and Clarke county and one who has been prominently identified with the industrial activities of the state for a long term of years, his course having ever been such as to command the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been thrown in contact in the various relations of life.

Mr. Widmer claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in the city of Buffalo, Erie county, N. Y., on the 27th of April, 1851, a son of Joseph and Catherine Widmer, the former of whom was born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in the state of New York. In 1848 the father of our subject emigrated from his native land to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in the grocery business, in which line of enterprise he continued operations for a period of eighteen years. In 1866 he turned his attention to the brewery business, in which he was thereafter engaged until the time of his death, which occurred in 1869; his widow survived until 1885. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and both he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. Of their nine children four yet survive, namely: Joseph A., Christian H., Rosa A. and Emma J.

Joseph A. Widmer received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and thereafter effectively supplemented the same by a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1867. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Widmer began keeping books for his father and thus continued until the death of the latter in 1869. He was subsequently employed in a meat market for a period of three years. He then turned his attention to ranching and stock-raising in Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., being successful in his efforts. He has ever since been identified with the ranching industry and has valuable real estate holdings in Lewis and Clarke county, but he gives his attention more particularly to mining enterprises, having important interests in both placer and quartz mines. The principal mines, in which he owns a one-sixth interest, are located two miles west of Canyon Ferry, at the mouth of Oregon gulch, the property being valued at $30,000. He also owns an interest of $5,000 in the dredge operated on the Missouri river. In politics Mr. Widmer gives a stalwart support to the Democratic party and its principles, and he is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Lewis and Clarke county, Canyon Ferry being his postoffice address and place of residence.

FERDINAND WEHR.—Stricken down by the cruel hand of death on the 18th day of March, 1900, at the early age of fifty-five, in the midst of his usefulness and while his plans of life were in full operation and steadily working out the great results he had intended, still Ferdinand Wehr, the subject of this sketch, had accomplished much in the way of substantial achievement and secured a firm hold on the confidence and esteem of his friends and fellow citizens. He was born in Prussia February 2, 1845, of parents who were natives of the same country, and who emigrated to the United States with their young family when our subject was nine years old. They settled at Hazel Green, Wis., where he was educated and remained on the homestead until the age of twenty-one, when he came to Montana and engaged in butchering at Montana City. He followed this business at that place until 1882, and then removed to the Bitter Root valley, locating on a ranch near Corvallis, where, along with ranching, he had mining interests and conducted both very successfully up to the time of his death. His farm consists of 400 acres of highly improved land, and he had in addition a comfortable home in Corvallis, and valuable mining interests at Mineral Hill.

Mr. Wehr was not only thrifty, but far-seeing, enterprising and public-spirited, taking an active interest in matters affecting the general weal and leaving the impress of his breadth of view and excellent judgment on the life of the community and the county. The cause of the people in general was very dear to him and, although averse to public life he accepted the candidacy of the People's party for the office of county commissioner and was triumphantly elected. In this office, which is so close to the fountain heads of public sentiment and deals so directly and immediately with local interests, he was conspicuous for the common sense, good judgment and judicious progressiveness he evinced and won golden opinions from all classes for the manner in which he discharged its duties.

In religious faith Mr. Wehr was reared a Catholic. Fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married November 30, 1879, to Mrs. Clara Appolonio, the mother of Joseph Appolonio, a very prosperous merchant of Victor, the story of whose useful life and successful business career is told on another page of this work. Their children are Bertha, now Mrs. Moses Humble, Clara E., Louisa and William F.

DAVID WILLETT.—The dominion of Canada has made no slight contribution to the personnel of Montana's successful and enterprising business men, and among those who have been concerned with her industrial activities is Mr. Willett, the efficient manager of the O. G. Cooper ranch, in the vicinity of Bynum, Teton county. He is a native of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 27th of November, 1860, being the son of David and Margaret (McCoy) Willett, the former of whom was born in Canada in 1832, removing thence to Montcalm county, Mich., about the year 1881, and there he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The mother of our subject is also living, she having been born in the state of New York in 1841.

In the public schools of the picturesque little hamlet of Burlington, on the St. Joseph river, in Calhoun county, Mich., our subject received his preliminary educational discipline, attending to his studies until he had attained the age of seventeen years and thereafter assisting in the work of the homestead farm until he had reached his legal majority, when he came to Montana, where he has since been engaged in various pursuits in different parts of the state. He made Helena his headquarters for about ten years, doing general teaming on contract during the greater portion of the time, principally in hauling wood and ore. In 1898 he located in Teton county, where he has since been acting as manager of what is known as the old O. G. Cooper ranch at Bynum, the same comprising about 5,000 acres. In politics Mr. Willett is a Democrat. He is well known and popular in the county.

THOMAS J. WALSH, one of the leading members of the Montana bar, is a practicing and successful attorney of Helena. He was born at Two Rivers, Wis., June 12, 1859. The parents of Mr. Walsh were Felix and Bridget (Conner) Walsh, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1847 and located in Wisconsin, where the mother now resides, Felix Walsh, the father, having died in 1891. He was a lumberman and filled some local offices. To them were born four sons and six daughters, Thomas J. Walsh, the subject of this sketch, being the only member of the family in Montana.

The subject passed his boyhood and youthful days in Wisconsin and there received his early education in the public schools. Subsequently he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, having prior to this read law assiduously at Manitowoc and Sturgeon Bay. From the law department of the university he graduated in 1884, and the same year began the practice of his profession at Redfield, S. D., where he remained in the enjoyment of a successful and lucrative practice for six years. It was in 1890 that Mr. Walsh first came to Helena, and here he has since resided, having built up a large and profitable practice. At Redfield, S. D., he was associated with his brother.

In 1889 Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Ellen McClements, a native of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Genevieve. Mrs. Walsh was a teacher in Chicago and Mr. Walsh had taught eight years in Wisconsin.

The political affiliations of Mr. Walsh are with the Democratic party, in whose success he has ever taken an active and enthusiastic interest. During the campaign of 1898 he was an eloquent and convincing speaker and made a thorough canvass of the district. Although not yet in the prime of life, Mr. Walsh has achieved financial and social success in the new state with whose people he has cast his lot. His superior legal abilities have won the recognition that they so justly deserve and the obstacles that he has encountered in life have been overcome by his force of character and sound business judgment. He is well known in the state and numbers many friends.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS.—One of the most prosper[illegible]s and progressive ranchmen, lumbermen and general business men of Meagher county is George L. Williams, of Dell Pine, who was born February 7, 1869, at the old town of West Stockbridge, Mass., in the shadow of the Housatonic mountains. His parents are Lorenzo and Jenny (Lyons) Williams, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ireland. They are still living at West Stockbridge, where the father is a carpenter and farmer of good standing and many friends.

Mr. Williams spent his school days in West Stockbridge, and in 1883, when he was fourteen years old, came to Montana to live with and work for an uncle who was a cattleman on the Musselshell. He remained with the uncle four years, and then went into partnership in the cattle business and ranching on Big Elk creek, continuing the business some two years. Not being very successful at it, he retired from the partnership and again went to work at the cattle business, in the employ of Sanford Moore on the Musselshell, being engaged in freighting at the same time. At the end of a year and a half he went into the service of Mr. Moore's brother, Perry, in the same line of work, and remained with him a year and a half, after which he began freighting on his own account, and also bought a ranch at the head of the Musselshell, with Spring creek running through it. He continued freighting in connection with his ranching for four years, then gave it up and has devoted himself exclusively to his ranch ever since, in connection with an extensive business in sawing and dealing in lumber. Having water power for the purpose on his own property, he at first depended on this to run his sawmill, but in 1898 he bought a steam outfit, and engaged in sawing some four miles up Cooper creek from his home ranch, where he is still actively and profitably engaged in the work, finding a home market for his entire output and all he can produce. On his ranch he raises superior cattle in good numbers, usually having at least 100 head.

Mr. Williams was married October 29, 1895, to Miss Effie Smith, of Quincy, Ill., a daughter of Fielding R. Smith, who removed from Illinois to Missouri, and came to Montana in 1887 and was a prosperous rancher on Big Elk, where he died in May, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two sons, Ira and Earl.

Mr. Williams is a very enterprising and progressive man, his business is pushed with vigor, but he finds time to give due attention to public matters in which the welfare of the community is involved, and contributes his presence and his inspiration to social affairs. He is the postmaster at Dell Pine, at the head of the Musselshell, and is concerned in a leading way with all the public life of the community, being one of its most useful, representative and respected citizens.

JOHN A. WOODSON.—One of the sterling pioneers of Montana is the gentleman who figures as the subject of this review and who is one of the honored residents of Meagher county. Mr. Woodson is a native of Columbia, Boone county, Mo., where he was born on the 28th of May, 1843, being a son of Warren and Amanda

(Dick) Woodson, the former of whom was born in Powhatan county and the latter in Caroline county, Va. John Woodson, the grandfather of our subject, was likewise a native of the Old Dominion and was a son of one of the valiant patriots of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, he and his brother Matthew having come from England to America in the early Colonial epoch, locating in Virginia. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a clergyman of the church of England, and was sent to the American colonies by King George III. Warren Woodson removed from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, and thence to Missouri, where he passed the residue of his life. He held the office of clerk of the county court of Boone county, Mo., for a period of forty-two years and also presided on the bench of the probate court for a long term of years, being incumbent of this office at the time of his death. He was a man of strong intellectuality and sterling character and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was twice married, of the first union four children were born, and of the latter seven, our subject being one of the children of the second marriage. His mother is still living, having attained the advanced age of ninety-one years.

John A. Woodson received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state and was thereafter matriculated in the Missouri State University, at Columbia, where he continued his studies for a period of three years. In 1864 he started for Montana, making the long overland trip with an ox team and as a member of a quite numerous party, arriving in Virginia City on the 17th of September. He remained at that point for one month and was thereafter located in Confederate gulch for a period of two months, returning to Virginia City for the winter. In the spring he returned to Confederate gulch, where he engaged in mining and also conducted a general merchandise store, being thus engaged until September 1, 1868, when he was elected sheriff of Meagher county. This office he held for but a brief interval, since in the succeeding month he was summoned to the east by reason of the death of his father. He did not come again to Montana until a period of eleven years had elapsed, having made the second trip by rail and stage, in the fall of 1879, and by boat up the Missouri river in the year 1880.

Mr. Woodson at this time located in White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county, where he has since maintained his home. For a number of years after his return to the state he gave his attention to the sheep business upon a quite extensive scale, meeting with severe losses, however, during the financial panic of 1893-4. In politics Mr. Woodson gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he was a member of the First legislature after the admission of Montana to statehood in 1889. Fraternally he has been raised to the master's degree in the ancient-craft body of Freemasonry, and is also a Knight Templar.

On the 21st of December, 1876, Mr. Woodson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baker (deceased in 1888), who was born in Cooper county, Mo., the daughter of James Baker, a native of the same state. Of this union four children were born, namely: Warren R., who is now a resident of the city of Helena; James B., who is a resident of the state of Washington, and Lucy and Gertrude, who are deceased.

JAMES E. ABBEY.—The son of a well-to-do Pennsylvania farmer, and progressing through life toward prominence and consequence by the route which so many American leaders of thought have traveled, i. e., teaching in the public schools of the country, James E. Abbey, of Philipsburg, is well qualified by a useful and varied experience for whatever is likely to befall him in the way of public duty or private responsibility. He was born at Girard, Erie county, Pa., August 1, 1857, the third of seven children of James S. and Antoinette (Langworthy) Abbey, natives of New York, who removed to Pennsylvania early in their married life and engaged in farming in Erie county.

Mr. Abbey attended the public, primary and grammar schools of Girard, and finished his education at the excellent high school there, of which he was one of the two first graduates, getting his diploma in 1874. After graduation he taught in the public schools of the county for five years. In the meantime he had learned telegraphy, and was employed as operator along the line of the Lake Shore Railroad between Cleveland and Erie, working at nearly every station, and succeeding to the position of relief agent of this division of the road. He was employed in these two capacities for five years; the next two he furnished lumber by contract for the Pennsylvania Railroad from land of his own. He then entered the employ of the Northern Pacific; was placed at various points as station agent, finally reaching Bonner, Mont., on the Rocky Mountain division, where he spent two years and a half. From there he went to Philipsburg and served as agent for two years. He was then city marshal for a year, but resigned to accept the nomination for clerk of the court for Granite county, to which he was elected and now fills with credit to himself and advantage to the county. In the long progress from Pennsylvania to this great western state, made step by step, he was at one time a justice of the peace in Kingsville, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Abbey was always a Republican of the regular type until the silver issue came into prominence, when he became active as an organizer of Silver Republican Clubs, and in other associations of the Silver Republican party. He was a delegate to its state conventions in 1896 and 1898, and was appointed as a delegate from the state to the National convention which met at Kansas City in 1890, but did not attend. He is at the present time (1901) clerk of the school board of Granite county. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order, having joined Lake Erie Lodge No. 347, in 1888, and subsequently helped to organize Temple Lodge No. 49, at Bonner, where he now holds membership. He is also a member of the grand lodge of the state, and is worthy patron of Pearl Chapter of the Eastern Star, at Philipsburg. In the Independent Order of Foresters he is chief ranger of his lodge. Mr. Abbey was united in marriage August 8, 1880, at Springfield, Pa., to Miss Addie C., daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Lawson) Patterson. Her father was a prominent tailor at Girard, that state. They have three children, namely: Raymond Clarence, and Florence, born in Ohio, and Zora Mildred, born at Rimini, Mont.

CHARLES ACHER, the progressive, wide-awake and thrifty ranchmen and cattlegrowers located in various parts of Montana are justly regarded wherever they are known as among the most substantial, productive and useful citizens of the state. Among them no one is more justly esteemed either in business or social relations, than Charles Acher, who owns and conducts a ranch of 320 acres of excellent land located in the Milk river valley, about four miles east of Chinook. The whole tract is fenced and all the improvements required by law are made. The land is in a good state of cultivation and yields profitable returns in general farming in addition to the raising of stock.

Mr. Acher was born in Ripley county, Ind., June 12, 1870. His parents were John and Magdalena (Fleck) Acher, natives of Germany, who came to America in about 1855 and settled in Ripley county, Ind. In 1861 the father enlisted in an Indiana regiment and served therein until the end of the war. After his return to the peaceful vocations of life he continued to carry on the business of farming until 1882, when he died. His widow survives him and resides in the Milk river valley with her daughter, Mrs. Hulbush.

Charles Acher was reared on the Indiana homestead and was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he removed to the state of Washington and worked as a farm hand for a short tme, when he found employment as engineer for the Blue Canyon Coal Company, remaining in their service for three years. In 1895 he came to Montana to live and settled on the ranch which he now occupies. He was married October 11, 1896, to Miss Maggie Hazen, daughter of George Hazen, of Ripley, Ind. They are the parents of three sons: Ivor, Hazen and Charles, and a daughter not named. In political affiliation Mr. Acher is a Democrat, and is earnest and active in the service of his party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and gives intelligent and valued assistance in the management of his lodge.

HARRY ADAMS, one of the successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, of which he is a representative citizen, has a fine ranch located one mile east of Stockett. Mr. Adams is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Richland county, on November 15, 1868, the son of Thomas B. and Nancy J. Adams, the former of whom was born on Prince Edward Island and the latter in Ontario, Canada. Thomas B. Adams took up his residence in the United States when a young man, and during the Civil war he served in the Union army, being employed at work in the line of his trade, which was that of a carpenter and builder. He early came to Montana as an employe in the government service, and was in Helena when the capital city was a mere mining camp. In politics he was active in the ranks of the Republican party; in religion both he and his wife were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. The mother of our subject died in 1894, while his father passed away in 1899, having attained a venerable age.

Harry Adams received a common school education, and during the greater part of his business life has given his attention to farm work. He was employed in Minnesota from 1886 until 1889, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Great Falls, Mont., and entered the employ of Nathaniel McGiffin, engaged in ranch work. In 1895 he took up a homestead of 160 acres, and in the following year added an eighty-acre desert claim; and in 1898 purchased 280 acres adjoining his original claim, 100 acres of which are fit for cultivation; the remainder of the ranch is utilized for grazing purposes. Mr. Adams is doing an extensive business in the raising of cattle and sheep and supplies all the meat utilized by the Cottonwood Coal Company. He has been signally prosperous in his operations and is recognized as one of the leading ranchmen of the county, where he is held in high esteem. In politics he advocates the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought the honors of public office.

JOHN ADAMI.—Among the successful contractors and prosperous citizens of Helena is numbered Mr. Adami, who has made this place his home for more than a quarter of a century, coming here in his youth and is well known as one of the worthy pioneers of this state. He has attained success through his own efforts and has ever maintained his reputation as an upright citizen and business man. He is a native son of the Fatherland, having been born in the province of Hessen on April 27, 1855, a son of Jacob and Catherine Adami. Jacob Adami was in his early life a weaver of linens and woolens, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits with which he carried on profitably a government contract in manufacturing sauerkraut for the German army. He died in 1859. Both he and his wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and people of sterling character. Mrs. Catherine Adami lived to a venerable old age, dying in the last years of the nineteenth century. Of their nine children four survive, and all live in Helena. They are Mary, now Mrs. J. Amacker; Jacob, Henry and John.

John Adami attended school until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and in his three years' service became an expert workman. In 1873 Mr. Adami determined to seek his fortunes in America, and, soon after landing in New York city, he started for Montana, his destination, and on his reaching the territory he located in Helena, which city has practically been his home since that time. Here he found employment at his trade and was paid $75 a month. Through the confinement incident to his trade his health failed and he went to work in the brickyards of Nicholas Kessler, where he remained for three years, starting in as a laborer and being advanced to the position of foreman, in which capacity he was working at the time of severing his connection with brickmaking. From 1878 he worked at blacksmithing with good success for several years. In 1881 Mr. Adami took the position of foreman in the stone quarry owned by his brothers, Henry and Jacob. While in this occupation, in 1883, he received an injury to one of his eyes and went to Germany to consult the renowned oculists of his native land. They found that he had entirely lost the sight of the eye and advised him not to submit to an operation as it could not restore his sight and might cause the other eye to become affected through sympathy. Accepting their advice he returned home, but was later, on March 10, 1898, compelled to have the eye removed. For eighteen months about this period he was in company with his brother Jacob in the liquor trade. He then engaged in stone contracting and quarrying with Jacob, and also took separate contracts. From that time, in connection with his brothers or alone, he has done much in sewer work, excavating and the like, and has been financially prosperous. He had the contract for excavating and furnishing stone for the A. M. Holter block, the Federal building and many other prominent edifices, and had a large contract on the Sixth Avenue sewer. He is careful and conscientious in meeting the terms of every agreement, and has gained the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he has had dealings. In 1889 Mr. Adami purchased a ranch on Little Blackfoot creek and engaged in farming and stockraising for two years, when he rented his ranch until he disposed of it in 1900. Mr. Adami is interested in quartz mines at Silver as one of a company. The mines are now being worked by parties who have them under bond and lease for $10,000. He also has valuable interests in placer mines at Dry Cottonwood creek, near Deer Lodge, where the Montana sapphires are found in considerable quantities in connection with gold. Mr. Adami is an alert and progressive business man, and socially a genial and companionable man.

He gives allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. On October 26, 1878, Mr. Adami and Miss Catherine Adwell were married. She was born in Germany, the daughter of Leonard and Mary Adwell, both of whom were born in Germany. Her father was long an officer of the German government in the revenue service on a government railway. Reaching the legal age he was retired with a pension which he still lives to enjoy. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. Of their four children two are deceased, Catherine and George; while Margaret and Elizabeth are still living. Mrs. Catherine Adami, who died February 10, 1881, was the mother of two children, Maggie, who died on November 20, 1880, and John. Mr. Adami was united in marriage with his first wife's sister, Margaret Adwell, on August 4, 1884. Of this union there are seven children: Leonard J., deceased; Margaret E., Lillian D., Alice M., Clara E., Albert C. and Catherine M. A. Mr. and Mrs. Adami are members of the German Lutheran church.

JOHN MURPHY.—A life of consecutive industry and unwavering devotion to duty has been that of this sterling pioneer of Montana, and that he merits representation in this work is an unmistakable fact. He has made his own way in the world, has ever been dominated by integrity of purpose, and has ever shown indomitable courage and self-reliance. He is today recognized as one of the honored citizens of Fergus county, where he has maintained his home for many years.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Ogdensburg, which lies on the St. Lawrence river, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He was born on the 27th of April, 1836, the son of Antoine and Bridget Murphy, both of whom were Catholics and born in Ireland. They emigrated to America in early life, locating in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where the father engaged in farming. He finally removed to Canada, where he passed the residue of his life. The mother of our subject died three days after he was born. His father remarried and lived to a venerable age. This worthy couple had two children: Patrick, who died in 1892, and John, the subject of this sketch. At the age of twelve years we find him employed on a farm receiving $7.00 a month and board for his services. From that time he has unaided bravely faced the problem of life under all conditions. Three years later he secured a position as porter on a steamboat on the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, and here his wages were $9.00 a month, with board. He was industrious and faithful and won successive advancement until he became a full-fledged sailor, receiving $25 a month. He followed a seafaring life on various waters for five years, and then determined to try the west. At Atchison, Kan., in 1864, he secured his outfit, and started across the plains for Montana in Roscoe Stebbins' freight train, driving three yoke of oxen. There were twenty-two men in the party and the journey to Salt Lake City requiring three months and seven days. Though they were not attacked by Indians, parties both preceding and following them were not so fortunate, and Mr. Murphy assisted in burying emigrants who had been killed by the Indians. Arriving in Alder gulch on the 15th of September, 1864, he at once found employment in the placer mines, receiving $7.50 per day. He also purchased a claim on Rogers' bar, from which he realized good returns and continued mining in that locality for eighteen months. He then followed the stampede toward the new gold diggings on Sun river, proceeding as far as Diamond City, where he stopped and went to mining and received $11 a day in the mines. In July, 1866, he went to Helena and mined in that vicinity for six years, meeting with varying success. In 1872 Mr. Murphy went to John Day river, in Oregon, and prospected, with but little success, for two years. He passed the winter of 1869 on Puget Sound, and in the spring started for Cedar creek, proceeding as far as the old city of Walla Walla, where he engaged in ranch work. He soon purchased a team of mules and engaged in freighting, but discontinued operations in 1874 and went to Nevada, where he was engaged in the same business for two seasons. Again he returned to Helena, where he disposed of his team and was engaged in mining until 1879, when he came to Fergus county and took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres. A part of this he laid out into lots and plotted as a village, to which he gave the name of Utica. He later took up homestead and desert claims. His

John Murphy

home he retains in Utica, and has a ranch on Sage creek, six miles northwest of Utica. Here Mr. Murphy is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses.

The old attraction of mining drew Mr. Murphy to Alaska after the discovery of gold in that territory, and for two and a half years he passed his time in that wonderful country, mostly engaged in prospecting. He secured several promising claims in Alaska, which he still retains. One of them he named "Last Chance" after the old Helena workings. Mr. Murphy has been identified with the Democratic party for a long term of years, is a man of sterling integrity, is well known as an "old-timer" and is held in high esteem. He has never married.

MATHEW M. ADAMS.—In comfort after many hardships, at peace after many dangers, in affluence after many business disasters, Mr. Mathew M. Adams, of Cleveland, Mont., one of the hardiest and bravest of the pioneers of the state, now realizes that there is even on this side of the grave a haven where the storms of life break not or are felt only in the gentlest undulations of the mirroring waters. This haven is a serene and hale old age. The tired traveler has abandoned the dusty, crowded and jostling highway of life for one of its shadiest and most quiet by-lanes. He has run his race of toil; his day's work is accomplished, and he has come to tranquility and unharassed enjoys the splendors of the sunset, the milder glories of the late evening. For forty years Mr. Adams was engaged in the boldest and most trying pioneer life, and now, having passed his three score and ten, he is resting peacefully on his ranch, surrounded by his family, honored by the respect and esteem of his neighbors, and calmly looking back over a career which is one of those that have made the present state of development in Montana possible.

He was born in Garrard county, Ky., September 10, 1830, the son of Elijah and Frances (Tatem) Adams. His paternal grandfather, Luke Adams, removed with his family from Virginia to the wilds of Kentucky before the Revolutionary war. Later he removed to Missouri, where he died. Mr. Adams' father was the eldest of the children of Luke Adams, and was born and was also married in Virginia, where he achieved success as a farmer. Subsequently he made his home in Franklin county, Ky. His family consisted of ten sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the ninth son. He was reared on the homestead, receiving from the primitive schools of the neighborhood such education as they were able to furnish. At the age of sixteen he began business as a stagedriver, which he followed until 1852, when he went to Salt Lake and found employment in a sawmill. The next year he journeyed by a freight train overland to California and began placer mining. This business he continued in Nevada and elsewhere from time to time, varying it with trading with the Indians and other occupations, going from place to place where he saw favorable openings. In 1858 he went to Victoria, B. C., and up Fraser river on a prospecting tour, going as far as Fort Gates. In the spring of 1863 he purchased a pack-train of forty horses and sixty mules which, in the fall of the year, he loaded and started for Virginia City, Mont. The trip was fraught with great hardship and disaster. When he was sixteen days in the Bitter Root mountains snow fell in a single night to the depth of four feet on the level, and drifted to enormous heights in places. It was impossible to go forward on his journey, and as his stock of feed was exhausted and the cold was terrible, his horses and mules starved and froze to death, entailing on him a loss of thousands of dollars. The food of his party was also soon exhausted, and Mr. Adams was compelled to walk eighty miles to get a meagre new supply; one man of the party died from exposure. Being financially ruined by this loss, he was compelled to start life again with nothing. He went to Fort Owen and secured employment for a few months in a sawmill. He then returned to the mountains to collect together his abandoned outfit; and being obliged to cross the river, he built a raft for the purpose and loaded his goods thereon. He was again unfortunate; his raft upset and his entire stock was lost in the river, even his clothing being swept away. Undaunted by this new disaster, he walked to the nearest town in his underclothing and secured employment as a teamster. In 1865 he removed to Last Chance and began working in the mines. Later he was occupied in freighting from Bitter Root to the mines until 1869, when he opened a store at Bitter Root. After conducting the mercantile business for two years with varying success he located at Fort Benton and engaged in teaming. From there he went to Fort Pierce and was employed in carrying the mails from Fort Benton to the mounted police at Cypress Hills. After this he spent some time in furnishing wood to the steamboats on the river; and in 1888 took up his residence on the ranch which he now occupies, at Cleveland, Mont., and where he has been successful as a cattlegrower. In 1877 he was married to Miss Emma Baer. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. Politically Mr. Adams takes an active interest in affairs, but has never been an aspirant for office.

FREDERICK L. ALBRITTON, M. D.—The future of a state lies with its sons, those who in the flush and enthusiasm of young manhood go forth to overthrow difficulties and achieve victories in new fields of endeavor. Nothing can daunt their courage, and no temporary defeat can prevent them from renewing again and again the struggle which is sure to result in victory at last. A type of the young professional man which stands for the best there is in the life of the new state of Montana is Dr. Frederick L. Albritton, of the city of Kalispell. Beyond question, he is one of the most prominent young physicians in the state. A Kentuckian by birth, born on February 26, 1876, at Concord, Ky., and having the warmth and sunshine of the South in his veins, he was reared and educated in the North. In June, 1893, he was graduated from the Fremont, Ohio, public schools, and then attended Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, Ohio, for two years. In the fall of 1895, he entered the Toledo Medical College, one of the leading medical schools in this country, and was graduated therefrom on April 6, 1898. Upon the declaration of war with Spain, the young physician yielded to the call of patriotism, and, on April 25, 1898, enlisted as a private in the hospital corps of the Sixth Ohio Infantry. He was determined to serve his country, and, if possible, to have the benefit of experience in the field. On June 12 following, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of his regiment, and placed in charge of the surgical ward of the second division hospital of the First Army Corps. In July, owing to his excellent record, he received another promotion and was placed in command of the ambulance company of this army corps, serving in that position until December of that year, when he resigned from the service.

After leaving the army, Dr. Albritton established himself in the practice of his profession, in Butte City, Mont. His father, the well-known pulpit orator, the Rev. Dr. Albritton, was then residing in that city, and occupied the pulpit of the Mountain View Episcopal church. The senior Dr. Albritton is widely known as one of the most eloquent men of the Methodist persuasion, his services as an orator being in great demand, whether on secular or religious occasions. The subject of this sketch practiced his profession successfully in Butte City for about two years, during which time he pursued a post-graduate course at the famous New York City Post-graduate School and Hospital. Following this he removed his office to the beautiful and thriving city of Kalispell, where he has since practiced his profession with unusual success. He stands high in his profession, and is regarded as one of the most promising young physicians and surgeons of the state. He is a close student, an indefatigable worker, in love with his great profession, and thoroughly abreast of all that is modern and advanced in its literature and practice. His membership in the following medical societies indicates his exceptional professional standing: Silver Bow Medical Association of Butte City, Mont.; Montana State Medical Society, Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society, American Medical Society and the Neurological Society of America.

EDMUND ALEFELD.—It is delightful to come in touch with one who traces his genealogy to the romantic and chivalrous eras of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and to feel through connected intercourse with him all the momentous events that marked those centuries and made the brave actors therein worthy examples for the coming races. Thus one feels when with Mr. Edmund Alefeld, otherwise Leopdringhousen, who comes of a long line of belted knights, honored statesmen and courtly scholars who held in their grasp the fate of a nation and have left this scion of an ancient race an ancestral heritage of which he is justly proud. He was born on November 15, 1827, in Seligenstadt, Germany, a son of Dr. Christopher and Josephina (Spuy) Alefeld, his father being then a government physician. Before the eleventh century his forefathers resided in Southern Germany, but thence removed to Schleswig-Holstein, peopling the surrounding country with their descendants, who generally distinguished the various branches of the family by the name of the manors they occupied. In 1630 his direct ancestor, Jacques Alefeld von Leopdringhousen, went to Harburg, in Germany, and, being incapacitated for warlike activity, engaged in civil pursuits, his descendants becoming prominent scholars, priests, clergymen and soldiers.

Edmund Alefeld, our subject, was educated at the gymnasium at Darmstadt and in the universties of Siessen and Heidelberg, making a specialty of forestry. Being implicated in the rebellion of 1848, he came to the United States and in this country taught German among the Pennsylvania Dutch until 1855, when he engaged in farming in Missouri. He soon became connected with the American Fur Company, going to Fort Benton and the Yellowstone, long before Montana became famous for its gold deposits. In 1856 he was a teamster in the Twenty-first Regiment, going with it to Utah and back again when the Civil war broke out, and, although not one of the rank and file, he was actively engaged in several bloody battles. As soon as gold was discovered in Montana he returned to the west and interested himself in prospecting in Idaho, Montana and California until 1889, when he paid a visit to his native land. On first coming to this country he was an ardent Democrat, but the Civil war converted him into a zealous Republican, which he has ever since remained, at one time receiving the office of justice of the peace from that party. He has never married. Cultivated in the philosophy of modern Germany, uniting with that the love of feudal times and combining with these the spirit of American liberty and liberality, Mr. Alefeld holds a unique place among the founders of our state and one that has unrivalled charm for those who know him.

ULYSSES G. ALLEN.—Working along separate lines in different parts of Montana are a number of enterprising and energetic men whose efforts are directed toward improving the natural advantages offered by its industrial conditions. Next to mining ranks in importance the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, and the successful prosecution of this industry can only be accomplished through the medium of irrigation. Numbered among the most active and intelligent of the creators of practical irrigating systems is Ulysses G. Allen, of Choteau, Teton county, one of the prominent and respected residents of the city. He was born at Alfordsville, Ind., on July 23, 1865, the son of Andrew J. and Frances (Buzan) Allen. The father, now a retired farmer residing at Washington, Ind., was born in 1827. The mother, also a native of Alfordsville, Ind., was born in 1846 and died in 1882. Mr. Allen, of Choteau, having acquired an excellent education in the public schools and the normal school at Mitchell, Ind., became a successful teacher in the state during the winters of 1884 and 1885. The attractions of the rapidly unfolding west brought him in 1886 to Townsend, Mont. He taught school there one year and the succeeding year in Helena, then became a clerk in a store in Helena, where he remained until 1890, when with Z. T. Burton he came to Choteau and organized the Montana Land & Water Company. To accomplish their proposed work they located and purchased 7,000 acres of land on what is now the Burton bench, lying a few miles east of the city of Choteau. From the eastern states they brought a colony of ambitious and progressive people who settled on this land and began a rapid work of improvement. The success of this improvement depended upon the immense irrigating plant constructed by the Land & Water Company, which consists of a main canal eight miles in length, having lateral ditches of a total length of forty miles. The abundant water thus supplied is used in irrigating the original 7,000 acres and 3,000 acres more that is leased by the company. Through this ample provision of water the Burton bench is rapidly becoming one of the garden spots of Montana, strongly reminding one of the thickly populated farming districts of the middle states with their pleasing rural life.

From its organization Mr. Allen has efficiently occupied the position of secretary and general manager of the Montana Land & Water Company. He is an excellent business man, energetic, prompt and upright, and has won and holds the confidence of the people. In local and political movements he is an influential worker in line with the Republican party.

MOTHER AMADEUS.—While the zeal and enthusiasm of the Catholic church, as exhibited by its priests and bishops, colonized Canada and the great northwest of the United States, carrying the light of the Gospel into every section and corner of our land, the same spirit of earnestness and self-sacrificing devotion in the cause, on the part of its several orders of sisterhood and its other good women, have filled the land with the benefactions of charity and the light and grace of intellectual culture. And no branch of its wonderful and ceaseless activity surpasses the Ursuline Sisters in either extent or value of usefulness. This order of Christian sisterhood was the earliest of all the orders connected with the church distinctively known as a teaching organization. It began early the good work it is doing, has carried it on steadily and vigorously, and has amplified its usefulness and raised its standard with accelerating force. The order now numbers fully 14,000 members, and is engaged in its mighty contest with ignorance and sin under almost every sky and in all latitudes.

The order in Montana is among the most forceful, enterprising and valuable of the educational resources of the state, having three large academies in active operation, with an extensive and appreciative body of students and patrons. It appears to be in excellent health, full of life and vigor, and animated with the loftiest spirit of devotion to its chosen field of labor. While the entire body is alert, diligent and confidently courageous, its inspiration and quickening spirit largely comes from its head and directing mind, Mother Amadeus, the Superior of the order, who is a woman of the most exalted character, possessing a rare genius for affairs, executive ability of a high order and the refinement that springs from real loftiness of soul.

Mother Amadeus was born at Akron, Ohio, and acquired her education in the Ursuline Convent on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, in that state. After completing her course of instruction and training she immediately entered the convent of the Ursuline Sisters at Toledo, and was soon placed in charge of the institution as the Superior. In January, 1884, she came to Montana, and took charge of the order in this part of the country, its first convent being located at Miles City. From there operations were begun and conducted at Tongue river and among the Crows, Flatheads and other Indian tribes. At Mount Angela, located at St. Peter's in Cascade county, there is a large and flourishing school under the supervision of the order, and here the Mother Superior has her home. There is also an academy in vigorous working order at Anaconda and one at Miles City, with good prospects for a large school at each place. The amount of good done by these institutions and the extent of their benefits to those who are so fortunate as to be among their students is almost incalculable. Mother Amadeus is a sister of Judge Dunn, of Ohio, one of the distinguished lawyers of that state, the light of whose professional learning has shone on other communities than his own, he having served as chief justice of Arizona for ten years or longer, and dignified and adorned every walk of life.

ADOLPH AMAN, of Raymond, Teton county, Mont., recognized as one of the prosperous and enterprising residents in the Gansman coulee, is an Austrian, born at Goefis on January 10, 1863. His father, now living in South America, was long a prosperous manufacturer of embroidery at Goefis. His mother, Barbara (Ospelt) Aman, was born in Lichtenstein, Austria, and died at Montevideo, Uraguay, in 1894. Adolph Aman acquired an excellent education in the Goefis schools, dividing his time by working industriously in his father's factory. On his arrival in the United States in 1890, he came directly to Helena, Mont., where he remained eight years, engaged in quartz mining. In this fluctuating industry he was not very successful, and in 1898 he secured homestead and desert claims on the Gansman coulee, in the Raymond district, to which he has added by purchase 160 acres adjoining him, making him the owner of 460 acres of land.

Being progressive and of industrious habits and sound judgment, Mr. Aman has developed a most comfortable home from what was once unproductive although fertile land. Here he is successfully engaged in successful cultivation of the soil and in raising cattle and horses. Mr. Aman was married on October 18, 1892, to Miss Catherine Mock, who was also born at Goefis, Austria, on July 17, 1868, the wedding being solemnized at Helena. Mrs. Aman is a willing, cheerful and worthy helpmeet to her husband, having, while a girl, acquired salutary habits of thrift and industry under her paternal roof and while she was employed in the embroidery and silk factories of her native town. They have two children, Katie, a bright, intelligent girl, and Leona. Mr. Aman politically acts and votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Choteau organization of the Woodmen of the World. The surroundings of his home indicate prosperity, and he has won the esteem of the residents of his community.

CHARLES A. ANDERSON.—Born in Oerebro, Sweden, in 1846, and educated in the excellent state or public schools of that country, Charles A. Anderson was well prepared for the battle of life. His parents were Andrew Neilson and Margaret Anderson, natives of Sweden, and he was the second of their eight children. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen, he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, at which he worked in England until 1870, when he came to the United States and worked at his trade in Boston and other places for a number of years; then went to Nevada and spent three or four years working at mining and in mills. In 1875 he came to Montana and followed the same occupation for three years, going thence to Philipsburg, where he engaged in the lumber and coal business, in which he continued to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1893; the sad event being deeply regretted by a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances, the uprightness of his life, his business capacity and his usefulness in the community having made him universally esteemed.

THEODORE ANDERSON, brother of Charles, was born on December 21, 1856, at Oerebro, Sweden, the youngest of the family of eight children, and went to school in that country until he was sixteen years old, when, like his brother, he learned the tanner's and currier's trade, and worked at it in his native country until 1881. In that year he emigrated to the United States and went to work at his trade in the morocco factories at Lynn, Mass., where he remained for ten years and then came to Montana to work for his brother in the lumber and coal business at Philipsburg. Two years later, when his brother died, he was appointed administrator of the estate, and his father, who was the only heir at law to the estate, made him a present of the business left by his brother, which he is still successfully conducting.

Like his brother, Mr. Anderson has always taken a lively interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community and although an independent voter in politics, he never shirks his duty. He served a term as city councilman in Philipsburg, and administered the affairs of the office in such a manner as to win the approval of all classes of the people. He was married in 1886, at Lynn, Mass., to Miss Emily Johnson. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted son, who is now twenty-one years of age, and has been in the navy for ten years or more. It is high praise, but not too much to say of Mr. Anderson, that he is a worthy and consistent follower of his brother's high example, and practices in his daily life the integrity, the enterprise and the social amenities for which the brother was distinguished.

CHARLES M. ANDERSON.—Shortly after Montana became a state a young man came to Cascade county who has attained prominence as a cattle raiser. He had failed with sheep, but he has succeeded most admirably in repairing his fortunes. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden, born on March 7, 1869, the son of Andrew and Ida Anderson. The father was a farmer in Sweden and both parents were devout Lutherans. Charles M. Anderson began at the age of eight years to assist his parents on the farm, and remained with them until he was eighteen, when he came to America and settled in Whiteside county, Ill. His first year's employment was at railroad work and the second farming for $21.50 a month and board. In 1889 he came to Montana and located at Great Falls. He worked at railroading and freighting for a year, and then was employed in the cattle business, receiving $40 a month and board, while later he devoted unproductive time to mining and prospecting. In 1893, with J. C. Kellier, he purchased a band of 600 sheep, which they increased to 3,000, but they suffered a total loss from fire, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Anderson then began to raise cattle, in which enterprise he is still engaged on his handsome ranch, thirteen miles southeast of Belt. The property comprises about 1,500 acres, including homestead, desert claims and 200 acres are under cultivation, yielding bountiful crops. In 1895 Mr. Anderson married Miss Hilda C. Hultin, a native of Sweden and daughter of Gustavus and Mary Hultin. They are members of the Lutheran church and the father is a farmer. Politically Mr. Anderson is a Republican and his earnest industry and care, and intelligent management has brought him success and many friends. He is well known in the community in which he resides, and highly esteemed by friends and neighbors. He has one son, Roy C.

THOMAS W. ANDERSON.—The subject of this sketch has seen the great northwest of the United States under varied skies and many phases. For years he had the interesting experience of going from camp to camp throughout the mining regions, viewing life as it appeared at each of them in their kaleidoscopic changes.

Mr. Anderson was born at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, December 8, 1829. He was the ninth of ten children, and his parents were Humphrey and Levina (Shannon) Anderson, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. He attended the public schools of his native place and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years old, when he joined that heroic body of men known to history as the "Forty-niners" and landing in California, he located in Nevada county, engaged in mining for three years and then went to Placer county and spent the next two in the same occupation. In 1858 he joined a stampede to the Fraser river country in British Columbia, and remained in that region two years, going from there to the Puget Sound country, where he worked for another year in a lumber camp. At the end of that time he joined a party to Rocky creek, British Columbia, and spent the summer there. In the fall he made a journey to Walla Walla, Wash., where he worked at lumbering, put in a few months at Orofino in the same territory, and then removed to Florence, Idaho, remaining there one winter, and in the spring started out prospecting. He was one of a party of seventeen who discovered Warren's Diggings in Idaho, but only remained there a year, going next to Boise, where he spent three years in mining. From there he came to Montana, locating at Garnet in 1866, and a little later at Beartown, which was the largest town in the territory in 1868-70, and one of the richest camps then known. He has remained in this neighborhood ever since and in company with his partner, Edward Magune, has in operation a number of mining claims and is still acquiring others.

In politics Mr. Anderson is an ardent Republican, but has never been an active party worker. He enjoys life in the mountains and takes special pleasure in recalling the conditions of the country when he came into it in comparison to what it is now. He is well posted in the local history of the places where he has lived, and fully appreciates the progress which has been made in the development of Montana, to which he has faithfully and continually contributed as he has had opportunity. There is no better citizen than Mr. Anderson, and none more highly esteemed.

ANTON ALT.—In partnership with his brother-in-law, Christian Steinbach, (on another page of this work appears a biographical notice of Mr. Steinbach) controlling their fine ranch in Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., is Anton Alt. He was born at Baden, Germany, on January 16, 1855. His parents were Joseph and Madelina Alt, also natives of Baden. Joseph Alt was a successful farmer and both the parents were members of the Catholic church. He died in 1873, but his widow lived until 1893. Until he was fourteen years old Anton attended the public schools of Baden and was a diligent student. He then obtained employment in a sugar refinery, working for fifty cents per day for two years without an increase in his pay wages. He then learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he rendered faithful service for seven years for $5.00 a week. Then followed three years of soldier life and he emigrated to the United States. Mr. Alt came directly to Helena and at once entered into partnership with Mr. Steinbach, which has continued to the present except the three years he served as a bartender. In 1888 he was married to Miss Eliza Milch, a sister of Mrs. Steinbach. They have had three children, Joseph C., Eugene J. and Louisa F. The parents are members of the Catholic church. The Republican national ticket is supported by Mr. Alt, whose business is now very prosperous and profitable.

SILAS ANWAY.—In the important matter of irrigation in Teton county, Mont., Silas Anway has been an interested and enthusiastic factor and his efforts are duly appreciated by the rapidly increasing number of residents of Burton bench. He was born in Cook county, Ill., near Chicago, on May 4, 1851. His father, Erasmus Anway, was a farmer and a native of New York, who removed to Howard county, Iowa, where he died in 1857. His wife, Margaret (Best) Anway, was born in Ireland, coming to the United States when a child. She died in Chicago in 1873. Mr. Anway is the youngest in a family of five children, four boys and one girl. One brother is living in Minnesota and the sister in Chicago. Two brothers enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and both gave their lives for their country, one being killed during an assault on Vicksburg and the other dying of measles. In the public schools of Howard county, Iowa, Silas Anway received his rudimentary education, subsequently attending the Iowa State University at Fayette. Following his graduation he engaged in farming in Iowa and Minnesota until 1896, when he came to Teton county, Mont., and secured homestead and desert claims near Choteau on the Burton bench. Here he has a splendid 240 acre ranch, devoted to general farming and stockraising. He was one of the first to agitate and carry to completion the celebrated irrigating system which is fast converting the "bench" into a veritable garden spot. As pioneer in this beneficent movement Mr. Anway deserves great credit and it is certain that his efforts are greatly appreciated. In 1876 Mr. Anway traveled extensively in the northwest, visiting the Black Hills of South Dakota and numerous other places of interest. Politically he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Anway was among the first to pitch a tent on the present site of Deadwood. After having passed through many and varied experiences in different states he is firmly convinced that Montana is the best state in the Union. He is strictly temperate, using neither liquor nor tobacco.

THOMAS P. ASPLING.—Of stanch old English lineage and a pioneer of Montana, since he has maintained his home here since the age of fourteen years, Mr. Aspling was born in Platte county, Mo., on Christmas day, 1850, the son of Thomas and Georgia (Kelly) Asplin, the former of whom was born in London, England, and the latter in Fredericksburg, Va., about 1820. He came to the United States as a young man, first locating in Missouri, and engaging in merchandising in Parkville and Kansas City. In 1864 he came to Montana and for four years engaged in mining at various points in the state. In 1868 he located in Deer Lodge, where he has conducted a prosperous merchandising business until the present time. His wife, who was born in Virginia, in 1834, died at Deer Lodge in 1896.

Thomas P. Aspling when nine years old accompanied his parents across the plains, arriving at Virginia City on September 20, 1864. From 1868 to 1876 he was employed in his father's store at Deer Lodge, and passed the following year prospecting in the Black Hills. In 1878 he removed to Fort Benton and for nine years was employed by Joseph Hirshberg & Co., at that place and at Choteau. He thereafter was a bookkeeper in the general store of Joseph Kipp at the Blackfoot reservation for two years, after which he accepted a position in the store of Joseph Hirshberg & Co. at Dupuyer. In the fall of 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for clerk of Teton county, being defeated by only eight votes, and in 1883-4 he served as under sheriff of Choteau county under James McDevitt. The marriage of Mr. Aspling to Miss Mary Dolnie, who was born in Canada in 1873 was solemnized in Fort Benton, in 1884, and two of their four children, Lillie and Willis, are living. Albert died in April, 1897, at the age of four years, and Georgia in August of the same year, at the age of six.

BARTON W. S. ARMSTRONG.—One of the most prominent and successful ranchmen of Cascade county, Mont., is a native of Lawrence county, Ind., born there on June 22, 1846. He is the son of Ari and Polly Armstrong, also natives of Indiana, and his name is Barton W. S. Armstrong. The father, an intelligent individual, has made a scientific business of farming in which he has been very successful, especially in stockraising. He is an active Republican, and served two years as commissioner of Lawrence county. He is a prominent Freemason and a devout member of the Christian church, as was his wife, who died in 1855. Barton W. S. Armstrong had few school advantages, but he made the most of his opportunities, and observation and experience in active business life have largely supplemented his early education. He early began to work on his father's farm, and when nineteen owned an interest in the property. At the age of twenty-one he was actively engaged in farming and stockraising on his own account.

In the fall of 1899 he came to Montana and purchased the W. I. Baker ranch on Otter creek, comprising 1,120 acres. He has added to this property 440 acres of deeded land, 150 acres of which he cultivates. His whole realty of deeded land and "filed on" land is about 12,000 acres. The principal industry in which he is interested is the herding of sheep of which he has 13,000 head. The ranch is located seven miles southeast of Belt, and on it has been demonstrated that Cascade county can produce as finely flavored apples as can be grown in any land. He has also devoted considerable attention to Hereford cattle, of which he has many fine specimens. Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage on June 3, 1880, to Miss Candace E. Gainey, born in Lawrence county, Ind. She was the daughter of Adin G. and Margaret Gainey, also natives of Indiana, where her father was long a successful merchant and a prominent Baptist. His wife was a devout Methodist and died in 1858. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are Walter, Harry, Webb, Urmey, Gayton and Imo. Mrs. Armstrong, a highly cultured lady and a highly valued member of the Baptist church, did not long enjoy life on the pleasant ranch on Otter creek, dying on February 11, 1900, and she is mourned by a large circle who valued her for her many virtues of Christian character, her quiet unostentation and her generous hospitality. Mr. Armstrong belongs to the Christian church and politically he is a stalwart member of the Republican party. Mr. Armstrong is highly esteemed and is a most valuable addition to the representative men of Montana, standing high as he does in character, ability and in wealth.

DAVID L. SHAFER.—On the roster of Montana's sterling pioneers stands the name of this honored citizen of Fergus county, where he has been extensively engaged in cattleraising. His ranch is located one mile from the village of Cottonwood, his postoffice address.

Ohio figures as the place of Mr. Shafer's nativity, where he was born in Clark county, on the 16th of March, 1837, the only child of David and Amanda (Combs) Shafer, both of whom were born in Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio in early days, becoming pioneers of that now populous commonwealth. During his early residence in Ohio David Shafer gave attention to freighting over the Alleghany mountains, later engaging in the livery and sales-stable business at Springfield. He was one of the influential citizens of the city, an ardent Democrat in politics, and served one term as mayor. He and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Educated at the public schools David L. Shafer, from the age of sixteen until he was nineteen, received a practical training in agriculture on the stock farm of his grandfather, Jacob Ernst, also a resident of Clark county. He then came westward to Iowa, locating in Henry county and there engaging in farming for two years. In 1857 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, secured a government contract for breaking ground and putting up hay and grain for the Omaha Indians. Remaining in that locality until 1859, he journeyed to Denver, Colo., called thither by the gold excitement. He first engaged in the lumber business but soon became a miner for the golden treasures. For a time his search was successful but later dame fortune abandoned him and in 1864 he crossed the plains to Montana and located at Gallatin City. He there took up farming and stockgrowing until 1869, when he removed to the Prickly Pear valley, near Helena, where for two years he was in the same vocation. In 1871 he located on the Missouri river in Jefferson county and engaged in raising stock until 1882, when he took up his abode on his present fine ranch property in Fergus county. Here he filed entry on a desert claim, and to this added until the area of his estate now aggregates 1,250 acres. Here Mr. Shafer has devoted his attention to the raising of stock of high grade, and has developed a beautiful home, peculiarly adapted by location and improvements for its purpose.

Mr. Shafer has ever maintained a distinctively public-spirited attitude and has contributed his quota toward the furtherance of the general good in all civic lines. He has been one of the influential supporters of the Democratic party, and was a representative of Gallatin county in the territorial legislature in 1868 and 1869. He also served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and was for some time the surveyor of Gallatin county. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of both the lodge and encampment, also of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

On the 26th of December, 1870, Mr. Shafer was united in marriage to Miss Donna Perkins, a native of Ohio. She descends from notable families in early American history, is an artist of no mean ability and possesses the winsome qualities of geniality and cheer which tend to not only make her home a home in the truest sense of the word to its inmates, but an attractive one to "the stranger within its gates."

W. T. McFarland

D. L. Shafer

FRANK G. ARNETT.—The subject of this narrative is a gentleman of enterprising and progressive business methods, marked individuality and executive ability, and prominent in the great stockgrowing industry of Montana, being the resident manager and one of the principal stockholders of the Diamond Cattle Company.

He is a native of Henry county, Ill., where he was born on his father's homestead August 8, 1865, the third of the six children of George and Margaret (Sieben) Arnett, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Pa., in 1833, and the latter in Germany in 1840. George Arnett removed with his parents to Henry county, Ill., where they were pioneers and where he grew to manhood and has since made his home. He was married at Spring Hill in the county of Whiteside, in 1857.

Mr. Arnett, our immediate subject, first came to Montana in the spring of 1881, when he was fifteen years of age, locating in Chestnut valley, Meagher county, where he was employed on a cattle ranch until the latter part of December, 1882, at which date he returned to Illinois. He then attended school two years at Colona and Davenport, finishing a six-months course at Davenport Business College in March, 1885. In April following he returned to Montana, locating at Flat Willow, where he took charge of a stock ranch owned by Henry Sieben, of Helena, and remained on it until November, 1888, at which time he again returned to Illinois, settling on this occasion at Thomson, Carroll county, and there engaged in mercantile business for a period of one year, when he disposed of his interests and once more sought the stock ranges of Montana. Thereafter he was engaged in the stock business in Lewis and Clarke county and in Meagher county until the spring of 1894, and the ensuing four years was employed by the Conrad Kohr Cattle Company, being for the greater part of this time in charge of their cattle interests in the Sweet Grass hills.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Arnett became a member of the Diamond Cattle Company, the other interested principals being Henry Sieben and Elizur Beach, both representative and influential citizens of the state. The company purchased a number of squatters claims on the Missouri river, about seven miles southeast of the town of Culbertson, in Valley county, and now owns deeded lands aggregating 1,360 acres, besides controlling large adjoining tracts held under lease and scrip. This extensive ranch property is all fenced and is recognized as one of the finest stock ranches in the state, and from it large numbers of cattle are cared for and matured for the Chicago market. On the ranch Mr. Arnett has an attractive and comfortable home which is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

In political relations Mr. Arnett is a loyal supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Fraternally he is identified with Glasgow Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., at Glasgow, Valley county, taking an abiding interest in its affairs. He was married in the city of Colville, Wash., June 6, 1900, to Miss Elma Brockman, D. D. S., who was born at Glasgow, Cloud county, Kan., November 1, 1876, the daughter of John H. and Mary O. Brockman, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Arnett is a young woman of fine scholastic and professional attainments and very pleasing grace of character. After finishing an advanced academic education, she completed a thorough course in the Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Mo., where she was graduated in 1899, receiving first prize for operative dentistry. She immediately moved to Spokane, Wash., where she opened an office and entered upon the practice of her profession. Since her marriage she has had an office at her home on the ranch, and has there secured an extensive and profitable body of patrons, and she is recognized as a proficient and progressive member of her profession.

RICHARD AUCHARD.—The subject of this review has been a resident of Montana for more than a score of years, and here he has been successful in his operations along two of the great industrial lines which give the state its prestige—agriculture and stockgrowing. He is a man of sterling character and has gained the confidence and respect of the community in which he has passed so many years, being recognized as one of the representative ranch men in the vicinity of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county. Mr. Auchard is a native of North Bay, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was born on the 20th of April, 1829, his parents, David and Sarah Auchard, being likewise natives of the old Empire state, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in his ninety-ninth year. The mother of our subject was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and her death occurred when she attained the age of eighty-four years.

Richard Auchard, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home during the winter months, and the balance of the time found his services in requisition on the parental farm. He remained at home until he attained the age of nineteen years, and then began to serve an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, to which he devoted his attention until he reached his legal majority. He did not feel satisfied with this vocation, believing that it afforded few opportunities for advancement or the attaining of more than nominal success, and he thus drifted into other lines of occupation. He found employment in driving a team on the old Erie canal, devoting himself to this somewhat prosaic and monotonous work during one summer, after which he was given the position as pilot on the canal, serving in this capacity for four years and receiving $25 per month and board. In 1854 he purchased a freighting outfit and engaged in the transportation business between New York city and Buffalo for three years, his enterprise the first year showing most satisfactory returns, but as a sequel of the financial panic which then ensued, the following two years did not prove as successful. In 1857 he disposed of his equipment and business and purchased sixty-seven acres of land at North Bay, Oneida county, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he sold out at a profit and engaged in the building of canal boats, continuing in this line of industry until 1873, transacting a business which would have yielded good profits had not the panic of that year rendered it impossible for his patrons to make payments. In common with many others, Mr. Auchard thus found his financial resources at the lowest ebb, and he was variously engaged thereafter until 1879, in the spring of which year he came to Montana, determined to retrieve his fortunes if possible. From Bismarck, Dakota, he came by boat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton and thence by stage to the Dearborn river, where he was employed on the ranch of his brother, David, until February of the following year. His wish being to establish a home for himself, he sought a location, and finally purchased for $1,200 a ranch of 160 acres, one-half mile south of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, and here he has since made his home. This was indeed a fortunate venture. In two years time this was paid for from the products of the farm, and from then on he has prospered. In 1884 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, and has since added to the area of his ranch until now he has 1,120, the place being well improved and regarded as one of the valuable ranch properties of this section of the state. Here Mr. Auchard has been very successful in raising live stock, in which he has operated upon an extensive scale, and in the matter of raising grain and other farm produce his success has been gratifying. He has had on his ranch as high as 1,000 head of horses and 300 of cattle, and in both these lines has shown excellent judgment and discrimination in handling the stock. He began with nothing in the way of financial reinforcement when he came to Montana, and on this score he felicitates himself the more on the success which has attended his efforts. In his political opinions Mr. Auchard maintains an independent attitude, voting for men and measures rather than clinging to strict party lines. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is also a member of the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star.

In the year 1857 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Auchard to Miss Catherine A. Lamb, who was born in the state of New York, the daughter of Peter and Tamar Lamb, natives of Vermont, the former of whom was a farmer by vocation, his death occurring in 1870, while that of his wife occurred in 1866. Mrs. Auchard died in March, 1866, leaving three children—Ida A., Emma and Williard J., and on the 26th of October, 1871, Mr. Auchard consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Helen Nellis, widow of Edgar Nellis. By her first marriage Mrs. Auchard became the mother of three children—Mina A., Addie M. and Janes J. Nellis. Mrs. Auchard was born at North Bay, N. Y., on the 22d of September, 1836, being the daughter of Jonathan and Effie Janes, both of whom passed away in the year 1880, the father having been a farmer by occupation and both having been born in the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Auchard have one child, Rita H.

JAMES W. AUSTIN.—The tales of the early days in Montana read like a romance to those who have never encountered similar experiences. But it was far from romance to the sturdy pioneers in their search for the precious metal or in their attempts to utilize the range for the raising of livestock. That reward was not denied to all is evidenced by the life and record of James W. Austin, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his well improved and ably conducted ranch being located six miles south of the village of Cascade, in Chestnut valley. James W. Austin was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., October 18, 1839, the son of Thomas and Julia Austin, the former born in England and the latter in the state of New York. The father was for many years engaged in the butchering business, operating markets in the various places where he lived, but he is now retired, and in his venerable age is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Hays, of Great Falls. He is a member of the church of England; in politics has ever given a stalwart support to the Democratic party. The mother, whose demise occurred in 1845, was a member of the Methodist church.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of the Empire state, whence he accompanied his father in 1852 on his removal to Indiana. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, and there engaged in herding stage mules and in mining up to 1863. About this time occurred the memorable stampede to the Bannack mines, and Mr. Austin joined the rush, being in the party with Sidney Edgerton and Col. W. F. Sanders, the former of whom was appointed by President Lincoln the first territorial governor of Montana, while Col. Sanders became one of the most notable figures in the history of the territory and state. In 1864 Mr. Austin went to Last Chance gulch, where he found the nucleus of the present city in fourteen log cabins, and engaged in mining, taking up a placer claim two hundred feet in length. He there continued operations until 1870, when he located on his present ranch opposite the Missouri river from Hardy, Cascade county, taking up a pre-emption and a homestead claim of 160 acres each, located in Chestnut valley. Here he has been successful in farming and stockraising, and is held in the highest esteem as one of the pioneers of Montana and a man true in all the relations of life.

In the year 1870 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Austin and Miss Emma Jacobs, who was born in Utah. They became the parents of six children, of whom two are deceased: Thomas and Ernest. Those living are George M., James W., Julia V. and William S. Mrs. Austin died on April 3, 1884, and on October 19, 1884, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Buena Vista Warden, who was born in Missouri, who bore him three children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being George C. and Grover Cleveland Austin. In February, 1887, the mother of these children was summoned into eternal rest, and on the 8th of October, 1890, Mr. Austin consummated a third marriage, being then united to Miss Margaret Washington, who was born in the state of Virginia. They are the parents of four children: Sarah L., Alfred W., Thomas G. and Nettie C. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the Christian church; in politics our subject gives his support to the Democratic party.

JOHN S. AXTELL is descended from an old family long resident in New Jersey, where he was born September 3, 1843, at Morristown, named for the great financier of the Revolution, and where his father was a successful contractor and builder. There were eleven children in the family, John being the sixth. Mr. Axtell had scarcely more than entered the public school at Morristown, when his parents removed in 1849 to Detroit, Mich. He attended the schools of that city until he was eighteen years old, and during the second year of the Civil war enlisted in a company of Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Col. Gray. He entered the service July 6, 1862, and was mustered out just three years later; returned to Michigan and went to work at his trade, bricklaying, which he had learned with his father in the intervals between school sessions before the war, and continued at that occupation at different places until 1874. In that year he came west and located at the Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho, where he secured employment in the service of the government, having charge of a farm under direction of the Indian agent for a year, the next working for the post trader. In the fall of 1877 he came to Montana, located at Bozeman, served as office man four years with Messrs. Ellis & Davis, general merchants, then an equal length of time for Lester S. Wilson, an extensive dealer in dry goods and clothing. After that he was employed by Messrs. Wakefield & Hoffman in the Yellowstone National Park, they having a contract with the National Park Transportation Company, with head office at Mammoth Springs; remained with them three years and came to Timberline, Gallatin county, where he entered the employ of C. W. Hoffman & Co., taking charge of their general store until 1889. The next year he removed to Granite and took charge of the office of Frank Durand, wood and timber contractor for the Granite & Bi-Metallic Mining & Milling Company. He remained with this company until he was elected public administrator for Granite county in June, 1896, being at the time located at Philipsburg, whither he had removed from Granite in 1892. Since his election he has done considerable work for various firms as an expert accountant.

In politics Mr. Axtell is an ardent Republican, always making himself useful to his party and contributing valuable service toward its success. Fraternally he is allied with the Masons through blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and the female adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and William English Post, G. A. R. He was married at Rockford, Mich., November 17, 1873, to Miss Lela Z. Corbus. They have one daughter, Winifred Reeve, now the wife of Mr. W. G. Mosteller, of Los Angeles, Cal., where she now resides.

S. O. BACKUES.—Another of the young and progressive men of Montana is Mr. Backues, who owns a fine ranch property near the village of Malta, Valley county, and is prominent in the mercantile life of the town, being interested in a successful hardware and furniture business.

Mr. Backues is familiar with the life of the plains, having grown up under the influences of the great west and southwest, born a native of Llano county, Texas, April 27, 1872. His father, Sanford Backues, was likewise born in Texas, there passed his entire life, and was a fine representative of one of the pioneer families of the Lone Star state. He was a rancher and stockgrower by occupation, and a successful and influential gentleman. His death occurred February 13, 1875. His wife, whose maiden name was Alcimeda Beaver, was likewise born in Texas, and her death occurred June 14, 1891.

S. O. Backues, the subject of this review, received his early education in the public schools of his native state, supplemented by a course of study in St. Edward's College, at Austin, Tex. Leaving school at the age of sixteen he associated himself with his brother J. W. in the cattle business, utilizing the open range in Llano county, and thus continuing operations for a period of four years. In February, 1892, Mr. Backues came to Billings, Mont., and was thereafter engaged in riding the range in that section for two summers. In March, 1894, he came to Malta, Valley county, and thereafter was riding the range for three years as an employe of the Bloom Cattle Company. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Backues engaged in the cattle business on his own responsibility, taking up a squatter's claim on the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Musselshell, where he did a successful business until 1899, when he sold his interests in the ranch and cattle to Coburn Brothers. In the fall of the same year he took a homestead claim one-half mile south of the town of Malta, where he has continued the enterprise, gradually expanding his operations as expediency justified. February 14, 1900, Mr. Backues entered into a partnership association with L. M. Guthrie, and established a furniture and hardware business in Malta under the firm name of the S. O. Backues Mercantile Company. They have secured an excellent patronage from the territory naturally tributary to this thriving town. In politics our subject is a stalwart Democrat; fraternally he holds membership in North Star Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., at Glasgow, Montana.

At Austin, Tex., September 22, 1897, Mr. Backues was united in marriage to Miss Dell L. Hardin, who was born in Burnet county, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler Hardin. Mr. and Mrs. Backues have two children—Geneva May and Kitty.

CHARLES N. BAIN is a native of Iowa, born near Brighton, Jefferson county, November 5, 1870, a son of Monroe Z. and Annie Jane (Nelson) Bain, the former a native of Charleston, S. C., and the latter of Iowa, her death occurring at the old homestead in Jefferson county in 1880. The father of our subject accompanied his parents on their migration to Iowa, being a mere boy at the time, and the family was numbered among the pioneer settlers. They located in Henry county, and later removed to the county of Jefferson, where he has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, being one of the honored and prosperous farmers of that section.

Charles N. Bain, subject of this sketch, attended the district schools in the vicinity of his old home in Iowa until he reached the age of fourteen years. In 1884 he came to Stanford, Fergus county, Mont., and there he obtained employment on the ranch of his brother Frank, a specific mention being made of his brother on other pages of this work. In the fall of 1888 he engaged in the sheep and horse business, locating a ranch on Wolf creek, in the Judith basin, Fergus county. From 1889 until 1892 he did a large and successful business in the breeding of horses and sheep, and from 1895 until 1898 he was engaged in shipping stock from Montana to Montgomery, Kane county, Ill., where he winter-fed the same for the eastern and Chicago markets. He was one of the heaviest shippers and buyers of feeding sheep at the great stock yards of Chicago, located on the C., B. & Q. Railroad during 1897. In 1898 Mr. Bain came to Valley county and located on a ranch of 320 acres, on the Fort Buford military reservation, took up a homestead claim of 160 acres adjoining the town of Culbertson, and a desert claim one and one-half miles east of the town. His ranch property is entirely devoted to the raising of cattle and horses. He was quite extensively engaged in the sheep business from 1898 until 1901, but in June of the latter year disposed of his stock in this line to the Minnesota & Montana Cattle Company. He has made good improvements on his ranches, is ever alert to expand and improve his enterprises, and is one of the popular young men of this section of the state.

Mr. Bain takes a very active interest in political affairs, and is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in this section of the state, having been one of the zealous workers who brought Valley county into line in support of the Republican ticket in the election of November, 1900. Fraternally he is a member of Argus Lodge No. 514, I. O. O. F., at Montgomery, Ill., having become a member of the same in the year 1893.

CHARLES M. BAIR.—This successful and enterprising ranchman of Yellowstone county is a descendant of two of those old Pennsylvania Dutch families who have given so steady and thrifty a trend to the developmentand rural life of the Keystone state. He is a native of Paris, Stark county, Ohio, where he was born June 18, 1857, the son of William and Mary Ann (Unkifer) Bair, also born in Stark county, Ohio, where they were profitably engaged in farming, and where they both died, the former in 1875 and the latter in 1892.

Charles M. Bair attended the schools of his native town until he was fifteen years old. In 1877 he migrated to Jackson county, Mich., where he worked on a farm for two years. In 1879 he entered upon his career in the railroad service; and beginning as a brakeman on the Michigan Central, he soon rose to the position of conductor and remained in the service of that road until 1883. He then came to Billings, and during the next eight years was conductor on the Northern Pacific, running between that city and Helena. In 1890 he went into the sheep business on the Musselshell, buying a ranch of 8,000 acres near Lavina, fifty miles northwest of Billings. This he sold in 1893, and since that time has handled his sheep on the ranges surrounding Yellowstone valley, averaging from 10,000 to 40,000 head. In 1894 he bought some ranches west of Billings, aggregating 500 acres, which he devoted to hay and grain for his stock, but which he sold in 1898.

In politics Mr. Bair is a Republican, and takes a prominent part in local public affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order in its various branches up to and including the Mystic Shrine, and also the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married in Chicago December 25, 1886, to Miss Mary Jacobs, a native of St. Johns, Mich., where she was born July 12, 1861. They have two children: Alberta Monroe, aged six, and Margaretta Estella, aged twelve.

J. G. BAIR, the leading attorney of Choteau, Teton county, has attained an enviable position in the legal circles, not only of his home city but of Montana. Coming to the commonwealth about the time the territory became a state, he has proved an important factor in the wonderful development of its resources and has formed many appreciative friends. A native of Berkeley county, W. Va., he was born on December 4, 1860, the son of William and Eleanor (Griffith) Bair. The father was born in 1831 in Perry county, Pa., removing when a young man to Virginia and thence to Lawrence county, Ind., where he died in 1881. His wife, the mother of Mr. Blair, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1834, and is now living at Bedford, Ind., at the age of sixty-six years. J. G. Bair was finely educated in the public schools of Gerrardstown, Va., and Lawrence county, Ind., the Male and Female College of Bedford, Ind., and the Southern Indiana Normal College, of Mitchell, Ind. Following his career at the latter institution Mr. Bair studied law in the office of Newton Crook, of Bedford, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana in that city in 1886, with a good standing.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Bair came to Great Falls, Mont., and the next summer was city editor of the Great Falls Leader, filling this responsible position efficiently. He then removed to Choteau, where he became principal of the city schools, continuing in this office three years. Upon the creation of Teton county he was appointed county superintendent of schools, a position he filled very satisfactorily for two years and during that time and since he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law.

The identification of Mr. Blair with fraternal orders has been prominent. He was a member of Bedford Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., of Bedford, Ind., where he was made a Mason when twenty-one years of age, dimitting there to become a charter member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, in 1892. He belongs to Royal Arch Chapter No. 28, Black Eagle commandery of Great Falls, to Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Helena, to Fidelity Chapter No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star of Choteau, also to the Choteau lodge of Odd Fellows, and to the Rebekahs. He is a member of Cottonwood Lodge No. 210, W. W., Choteau, and of Tunnelton Lodge No. 168, K. of P., of Tunnelton, Ind. On September 1, 1886, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Mary B. Ramsey, born near Bedford, Ind., in 1865, the ceremony having been performed at Heltonville, that state. They have no children.

FRANK BAIN is one of the enterprising and successful merchants at Culbertson, Valley county, who came to Montana when a lad of twelve years and has been well identified with the various lines of industrial activity typical of this section. He is the architect of his own fortunes, and assumed individual responsibilities when a mere boy, hence he is deserving of much credit for the good showing he has made as a man of integrity and industry, and an outline of his life history will be perused with interest by his many friends in Montana, where he has passed the greater portion of his life.

Mr. Bain was born at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, October 21, 1860, being the son of Monroe Z. Bain, who was born near the city of Charleston, S. C., whence he accompanied his parents on their migration to Iowa, where they were pioneer settlers. They settled first in Henry county, the father of our subject afterward removing to Jefferson county, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits with much success. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Jane Nelson, was born in Iowa, but she died at the homestead farm in Jefferson county in 1880.

Frank Bain, the immediate subject of this review, attended the district schools in Jefferson county, Iowa, until he had attained the age of twelve years. In 1872 he accompanied his uncle, John Nelson, to the Gallatin valley, Mont., where for six years he did a man's work on various ranches and received a man's pay. He was for four years in the employ of Henry H. Heeb, on the West Gallatin, and for the following two years in the employ of Harvey Wells, on Reese creek. He worked on the cattle ranches of John Nye and Charles Aukney, and in the summer of 1876 he was night herder for Singleton Buford, at Fort Carroll. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Bain went into the cattle business on Flat creek, Lewis and Clarke county, in the valley of the Dearborn river, where he remained until the fall of 1879, when he located on Shonkin creek, in the Highwood district of Choteau county, near Fort Benton. He continued in the cattle business until 1883, went to Judith basin, Fergus county, and the following year sold his cattle to the Oxley Cattle Company, and thereafter devoted his attention to the raising of sheep and horses. In 1891 he sold his ranch and stock, and in 1892 moved to Neche, Pembina county, N. D., and engaged in the general merchandise business for three years, the five years following conducting a similar enterprise at Mentor, Minn. In June, 1901, Mr. Bain returned to Montana and established his present mercantile enterprise at Culbertson, Valley county. He carries a large and select general stock, especially adapted to the wants of his numerous customers. In politics his support is given to the Republican party. Mr. Bain is a man of genial nature and has the faculty of gaining steadfast friends. He is a distinctive acquisition to the business circle and a recognized factor in the progress of the town where he has taken up his residence.

BANNATYNE BROTHERS. — With 4,820 acres of their own and 640 acres of state and school lands which they have leased, making a ranch extending eight miles along the Teton river and covering several miles of valley and bench in breadth, on which they are regularly raising and feeding flocks numbering 16,000 sheep of superior breeds, this firm, consisting of Charles and Neil Bannatyne, is among the largest ranch owners and sheepraisers outside of the incorporated companies in the state of Montana. The brothers are natives of Arran, Buteshire, Scotland, and descendants of families long established on Scottish soil. Charles was born on October 6, 1857, and Neil on December 25, 1862. Their father, Alexander Bannatyne, was born in 1812 and died in 1873. Their mother, Elizabeth (Robertson) Bannatyne, was born in 1818 and is still living at the old home. The boys were educated in Arran and each came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old, Charles in 1879 and Neil in 1884. Charles came to Montana by way of Fort Benton and first located at Sun river, where he worked for two years in the timber districts. In the spring of 1883 he took a drove of cattle to Teton valley, and the next year, being joined by his brother Neil, they formed a partnership in the cattle business which continued two years.

In 1888 the brothers took up homestead, desert and pre-emption claims, and have since added largely to these by purchase, having now the control of 5,460 acres of land. For the last twelve years they have been extensively engaged in sheep-raising, producing only high-grade animals and exercising every method to maintain the highest standard. They have usually from 15,000 to 20,000 sheep on their ranch, enough of this being under good cultivation to produce the necessary feed, and which is well supplied with water from four reservoirs, each covering forty acres and located near their different sheds. They also raise small droves of horses and cattle. All the products of their ranch have a high rank in the markets and their operations are yielding them an annual income of pleasing proportions. The brothers are both unmarried, and are ardent Republicans in politics. Charles has served for a number of years as judge of elections in Perrysburg precinct of Teton county where they live. He belongs to St. Molio's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Lamlach, Scotland, of which he was made a life member while on a visit to his old home in 1899. These gentlemen are genial and companionable in social life, accurate and upright in business, obedient and deferential to the law and its authorities, public-spirited and progressive in matters of public interest and diligent and faithful in the duties of citizenship.

WALTER S. BARRETT is a prominent Montana pioneer of wide and varied experience and one of the best known men of Augusta, popular with all and highly esteemed as one of strict integrity and sound business judgment. He was born in Duchess county, N. Y., on January 14, 1831, the son of James C. and Maria S. Barrett. The father followed teaching during his life and was politically in sympathy with the Democratic party. The parents were both members of the Baptist church. The mother died in 1836 and the father in 1891. Walter S. Barrett, at the age of ten years, began to provide for himself and his first employment was at farm work at $4.00 per month. When he was eighteen he went to learn carriagemaking which he worked at for three years and in 1854 went to Illinois. There he followed his trade, but was soon attacked by the "Kansas fever" and left for the west. He was in Omaha at the time of the "wild-cat bank panic," and during the great Pike's Peak stampede. Mr. Barrett engaged in freighting from Omaha to Denver, and experienced many vicissitudes and hardships, besides troubles with Indians. In the course of a battle with the hostiles, in which he participated, one white man and several Indians were killed. For a time he was employed on the Overland mail route, and this occupation by no means lessened his dangers.

In 1863 Mr. Barrett left Pike's Peak for Montana in company with E. Warren Toole and others. Two months were occupied in making this trip and the party arrived at Bannack, and after a few days they pushed on to Virginia City. Here Mr. Barrett engaged in placer mining for wages in Alder gulch, and afterwards freighted from Salt Lake to Virginia City for two years with profit. On one occasion he made a trip for supplies with a string of mule teams to Los Angeles, Cal. During 1865 he had a pack train running from Walla Walla to Montana. Once he was snowed in among the Coeur d'Alene mountains, losing his entire train. After this loss he took sufficient provision and blankets on one horse, and in company with Alf. P. Rose started on foot for Helena, about 300 miles away, without a habitation the entire distance, except at the Indian trading post where the city of Missoula now stands. They blazed the route along the Pend d'Orielle lake (now the line of the Great Northern Railroad), through eighty miles of solid timber and arrived in Helena on January 12, having walked all the way through snow from sixteen inches to two feet deep, and there for the first time in months they slept under a roof. This was during the intensely cold winter of 1865-6, the winter of the Sun river stampede, in which so many were frozen to death. In the spring following this terrible winter Mr. Barrett figured his loss at $10,000. Following this season of disaster Mr. Barrett went to mining in McClellan gulch, and incidentally engaged in merchandising and pack train transportation. This he continued for three years. During a sharp encounter with hostile Indians in which eighteen white men were opposed by fifty Indians, one of his men was killed.

In 1869 he returned to Omaha, bought a farm of 160 acres and unsuccessfully engaged in agriculture, owing to the numerous grasshopper raids. In 1874 Mr. Barrett went to California where for six years he was in various pursuits. He there made a contract with Mr. E. Beach to drive sheep to Montana. The distance was 1,400 miles and for many months he was obliged to sleep on the ground, while for six months he did not undress. In 1882 he secured a homestead claim in Teton county and took a band of sheep on shares. This claim, located twenty miles north of Augusta, he has greatly improved, adding sufficient land to bring its area up to 800 acres, and since 1885 he has been quite successful in his specialty of sheepraising. He has a partner, Patrick Connelly, who has charge of the ranch while Mr. Barrett resides in Augusta. On August 14, 1870, Mr. Barrett married Miss Helen Pugsley, a native of Peru, Ill., daughter of Jesse and Grace Pugsley, natives of the state. She died on May 1, 1874, and their only child died also. On October 31, 1886, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage to Miss Emma Conley, who was born in Maine. She was a daughter of Calvin and Grace Conley, also natives of the Pine Tree state, where the father was engaged in lumbering, and died in December, 1872. His wife's death occurred in 1857. Both were members of the Methodist church.

Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, three died in infancy, and Elmer C. alone survives. His parents are both members of the Methodist church. Politically Mr. Barrett is a Republican.

ROBERT M. WHITEFOOT, M. D.—A distinguished representative of the medical profession, the oldest practitioner in point of service in the city of Bozeman, and one who has been intimately identified with the military service of the government, Dr. Whitefoot's career in Montana has been such as to reflect honor and dignity to the state and profession. Robert Mills Whitefoot is a native of the fair old city of Brotherly Love, having been born in Philadelphia, Pa., on January 28, 1840, a worthy representative of fine old English stock. He secured his rudimentary education in a private school and academy of Pekin, Ill., and remained beneath the parental roof until he felt called upon to tender his services to his country when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. He had just attained his legal majority at the time when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, and the response on the part of the Doctor was prompt and enthusiastic. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by the late Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, then colonel of the regiment, and who later attained distinction as governor of Illinois. Dr. Whitefoot served with his regiment until December, 1863, when he was discharged by special order, having been assigned to the medical department of the military service soon after his enlistment and was connected therewith during the greater portion of his term of service. The experience which he gained, both in the line of therapeutics and clinical work, undoubtedly had much to do in determining his vocation in life, for at the time of his discharge he was practically a capable physician and surgeon, having devoted as much time as possible to careful study in a technical line. After the close of the war he matriculated in the medical university at Georgetown, D. C., where he graduated with the class of 1866, after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession in the national capital. His novitiate was of short duration, for he so proved his exceptional skill as a physician and surgeon that in 1868 he secured from the federal government an appointment in the medical corps in the regular army, his duties bringing him to Montana in 1868 and implying the rendering of professional services at the various frontier posts in this section of the Union, then in its pioneer stage of development. In this capacity Dr. Whitefoot continued to render effective service until 1878, when he resigned his position and made an extended sojourn abroad, visiting many of the leading continental cities and points of historical interest, and devoting much time to special study and investigation in connection with his profession, taking advantage of the excellent opportunities afforded by visiting

Truly Yours
Robt. M. Whitefoot M.D.

the principal medical schools and coming in contact with leading representatives of his profession in the old world. The Doctor returned to the United States in 1879, again identifying himself with the medical department of the military service of the government; but in 1881 he again tendered his resignation and passed one more year abroad, after which he came to Bozeman, where he has since been established in the private practice of his profession, gaining a distinctly representative clientele and holding prestige as one of the most able and distinguished members of his profession in the northwest. He has ever been a close student, keeping in advance of the progress made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and doing much to further the interests of the same through original research and investigation. Signally true in all the relations of life, a man of genial personality, kind and charitable in judgment of his fellow men, the Doctor gains and retains the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is thrown in contact; and his popularity in this section, where he has labored so effectively is unmistakable.

In 1896 Dr. Whitefoot served as surgeon-general of the state of Montana, having been appointed to this office by Gov. Rickards, to succeed Dr. Pickering, deceased. In 1890 he was chosen a member of the state board of medical examiners, in which capacity he served three years. The Prof. sional relations maintained by him are seen in his retaining membership in the National Geographic Society; in the Montana State Medical Society, of which he was formerly vice-president; and the American Medical Association. For several years the Doctor was health officer of the city of Bozeman, twice elected president of Gallatin County Medical Society, and in 1894 served as coroner. Fraternally he is identified with William English Post No. 10, G. A. R., of which he was a commander; and with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he became a member in 1867, while a resident of Washington, D. C. In politics the Doctor has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Harrison, in 1892. In religion he holds the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a member of St. James Episcopal church in Bozeman and a member of its vestry. He maintains a deep interest in the work of the parish and the church at large, and is recognized as a thorough and devoted churchman. A gentleman of culture and refinement, of high intellectual and professional attainments, a thorough cosmopolitan of suave and polished manners, the Doctor held the confidence and friendship of those who know him, and no citizen of Bozeman was better known or more respected by all classes. He was county and also the city health officer of Gallatin county and of Bozeman.

CHRISTIAN M. BATCH, one of the leading merchant tailors of Helena, Mont., is a native of Jyland, Denmark, born in Greis, near the city of Velie, on October 6, 1866, the son of Knud Frederik and Anna Katrine Bitsch, also natives of Denmark. His father is engaged in farming, and in the manufacture of wooden shoes in the town of Dangaard. This is one of the leading industries of that country. Being ambitious to make his own way in the world, Mr. Batch left school at the early age of fifteen years, and apprenticed himself to learn tailoring. He continued in this employment five years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business which he has since followed, and at twenty years of age he came to America to seek his fortune in the new world, landing at New York on October 1, 1887. He came on to St. Paul, Minn., arriving there in the middle of the night, with but five cents left of the small sum with which he had started from his native land, without friends, and with absolutely no knowledge of English, but he was not discouraged, and exhibited those characteristics of pluck, perseverance and industry which have marked his subsequent career, and made him one of the successful merchants of the capital city. He soon secured employment in St. Paul, and immediately began the task of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. By energy and untiring industry he soon advanced to a better position with his employers, and, by studying at night and improving every hour, he quickly learned enough of the language of his adopted country to enable him to converse intelligently. After remaining in St. Paul nine months he went to Watertown, S. D., where he continued journeyman tailoring until 1889. He came to Helena in 1889, arriving in the city on the 8th of August, just three days before Montana was admitted into the Union as a state. Here he secured employment at his trade, and continued work as a journeyman until 1893.

By this time he had, by industry and economy, saved a considerable sum of money from his earnings and, being ambitious to engage in business for himself, he formed a partnership with J. B. Johnson, and they opened a merchant tailoring establishment on Jackson street, Helena. After a prosperous business of about one year they dissolved partnership and Mr. Batch opened a merchant tailoring establishment for himself over the Northern Pacific offices, remaining in that location for one year. The business grew to such an extent that larger quarters became necessary, and he first removed to the handsome store in the Bailey block, and later to his present commodious establishment in the First National Bank building on Main and Grand streets. By his industry, integrity, and unfailing attention to the wishes of his customers, Mr. Batch has built up a large, remunerative and steadily increasing business, and is counted among the progressive and enterprising merchants of Helena. In 1899, by permission of the courts, Mr. Batch changed the spelling of his surname from Bitsch to its present form. In 1890 Mr. Batch married in Helena Miss Mary Werner, a native of Denmark, and the daughter of Peter and Mattie Werner, both natives of Denmark. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Batch are: Frederick J., Otto Carl, Warren, Esther Maria and Raymond Philip. Fraternally Mr. Batch is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America, while politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has never sought or desired political preferment but takes interest in all matters affecting the growth and prosperity of his city and state, and is one of the representative young business men of the community.

ALVA W. BEACH is not only a native Montanian but the son of one of the earliest pioneers in the territory. He was born in Helena, on March 3, 1869, the son of Elizur and Alice Beach. Elizur Beach, a native of Ohio, came to Montana in 1864 and settled in the Ruby valley, near Virginia City. In those early days Virginia City was Alder gulch, and swarmed with "all sorts and conditions of men." In 1865 Mr. Beach removed to Helena, then Last Chance gulch, where he now resides. His wife, who was born in Missouri, died in 1870. Alva W. Beach received an excellent education at the public schools of Helena and the Missouri State University (two terms) and the preparatory college at Woodland, Cal., (two years) and also attended the Helena Business College. Yet at the early age of twelve he began to take an active part in the business affairs of life. During his vacations and intermissions between schools he worked on his father's farm, and in 1884 and 1885 he was employed by the Sun River Sheep Company. He then returned to his father's ranch near Augusta, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Beach was married on November 24, 1897, to Miss Fannie E. White, who was born at Vinita, I. T. She is the daughter of Sylvanus and Charlotte White, sketches of whom are on other pages of this work. At present Mr. Beach is in charge of his father's property near Augusta, and heavily interested in stock enterprises. Ten thousand acres of land are under his control, of which 7,600 are deeded holdings and 2,400 leased school lands. It is one of the largest, if not the very largest ranch in Lewis and Clarke county. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Alva W. Beach are Grace A. and Walter E. Mr. Beach belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and he and his wife to the subordinate lodge of the last named order, the Daughters of Rebekah. While not confining himself to strict party lines in his politics, in all national issues he votes the Democratic ticket. He is very popular in the county and numbers many warm friends.

JACOB BAUER.—Coming to the United States from Germany when but sixteen years of age and winning due measure of success through industry and indefatigable energy, Mr. Bauer has been identified with Montana for the past thirty years. He was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 24, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Grunbach, Neinberg. At the age of sixteen years he left home and native land, immigrating to America in 1867, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the butchering business for three years. In the spring of 1870 he enlisted in the regular army as a member of Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, which came to Fort Buford, N. D., where he served until the fall of 1871. On leaving the service he made a trip on foot from Fort Buford to the Musselshell district, Mont., where he devoted his attention to hunting until the spring of 1872, when he went to Helena by way of Fort Benton. At Helena he was employed in the meat market of James Blake, and then on the Reeves ranch until fall. In 1873 he was variously occupied for a time at Bannack, Moorhead, Abercrombie, Fort Peck and other points in North Dakota. The summer of 1874 he passed in hunting near Fort Carroll, and in the fall he opened a woodyard near the mouth of Fourchette creek, and continued to operate it for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the same line at Fort Peck, from the spring of 1876 until the fall of 1877, when he went to Bismarck for teams and supplies, and, returning to Fort Peck furnished supplies to the steamboats on the Missouri river between that place and Fort Carroll until 1882.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Bauer located at his present home, five miles west of Culbertson, Valley county, and, building a toll bridge across the Big Muddy, kept it as a paying proposition from 1884 until 1887. In 1888 he established a general store at this place, and for ten years conducted a successful business. In the meantime his family had taken their proper allotment of Fort Peck reservation land, and when it was thrown open to settlement, he secured by homestead, scripting and lease, an additional 880 acres, so that his present landed estate comprises 1,240 acres. Mr. Bauer was engaged in the sheep business on this ranch for a few years, but sold his sheep to W. B. Shaw in 1897. Since then he has devoted his attention to cattle and horses, and this enterprise has brought him gratifying success.

In politics Mr. Bauer gives his support to the Republican party, takes an active interest in public affairs as a Republican. At Poplar, Valley county, in 1877, Mr. Bauer married Mary, a Sioux woman, and they are the parents of eight children: Fred, Lizzie, John, Joseph, James, Mary, Katie and Lydia, all residing at the parental home. The postoffice address of Mr. Bauer is Culbertson.

DR. G. W. BEAL.—One of the early pioneers of Montana, and a man who contributed to the development of the territory and state in substantial measure, the late Dr. G. W. Beal, whose death at German gulch on June 8, 1901, occasioned general sorrow, was a typical representative of the class of men who have redeemed the northwest from a state of savage wildness and fructified it with the products of peaceful industry. He came to Alder gulch, Mont., in July, 1864, and mined there until January 1, 1865, when removing to German gulch, he there practiced medicine for eleven years. From 1876, when he made his residence in Butte, he was prominent in the business, social, political and professional life of the city until his death. He was one of the representatives from Deer Lodge county in the territorial legislature of 1875-6, and was elected mayor of Butte in 1881. He was connected with various commercial and mining enterprises of Butte, and erected and was for a number of years proprietor of the Centennial Hotel. Dr. Beal was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1828, but in 1835 accompanied his parents to Athens county, in that state, where he received his elementary scholastic training. Later he pursued a three years' course of study at the Ohio University, read medicine with Dr. Carpenter, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1863, and entered upon medical practice at Athens the same year. In 1851 he was married to Miss S. J. Townsend, of Belmont, Ohio, whose brother was afterward secretary of state of the commonwealth. They became the parents of four children, Perry H. Beal, Mrs. Dora Bateman, Mrs. Lowella Newkirk and Mabel, Mrs. Harry N. Doering. For many years Dr. Beal served his people faithfully. He possessed that genial and inspiring disposition which aids materially in the success of a good physician, and his very presence in a sick room was a curative principle in itself. In his business relations he was an example of uprightness and fairness, and in social circles he was highly esteemed.

Perry H. Beal, who was the only son of the late Dr. G. W. Beal, was born in Athens, Ohio, on May 12, 1853. After attendance in the graded schools he was graduated from the city high school of Athens, while the summer seasons were devoted to farm labor. In 1868 he came to German gulch, Mont., where his father had located an extensive placer and quartz mining property, and for three years worked successfully at mining. He then went back to Ohio and in 1871 attended the Miller Seminary at Marshfield, remaining in Ohio until March, 1873, when he returned to Montana. In the fall of 1874 the family home was changed to Deer Lodge and in the high school he continued study during the winters of 1874-5. Mr. Beal accompanied his parents on their removal to Butte, where his father built the Centennial Hotel, which was opened on July 4, 1876. With the exception of a short interval Perry served as clerk of this house from its opening until its destruction by fire on April 24, 1888. This fire was very disastrous; not only destroying the building and all contents, but causing the death of two persons who perished while attempting to escape.

Since 1888 Mr. Beal has made his home at German gulch, devoting his attention exclusively to developing his mining property, which has proved exceedingly valuable and promises to yield an ample fortune. He is now operating quite extensively, and owns over two miles of the gulch, his property containing the largest porphyry dyke known in the world. He has been quite successful thus far, and, if present indications are a proper criterion from which to judge, his future will be prolific of rich results. Mr. Beal is an active worker in the Democratic party and has contributed much to its success since becoming a citizen of the county in which he now lives. He is a valued Freemason, belonging to Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, and Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., at Deer Lodge, and is an enthusiastic worker in both organizations. In the fall of 1890, in Jackson, Mich., Mr. Beal was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Armstrong, a native of Belfast, Ireland. Their son, George A., is a bright lad of six years.

WARREN S. BAXTER.—The subject of this review is well worthy consideration as one of the pioneers of Montana, having become a resident thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Baxter is a native of Moultrie county, Ill., where he was born August 22, 1844, his parents being George and Louisa C. Baxter, natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina. The father followed farming as a life vocation, and his death occurred in February, 1894, his wife having passed away in 1857, both devoted members of the Christian church.

Warren S. Baxter received his educational training in the public schools of Illinois, and at an early age began to assist his father in the work on the farm, remaining on the old homestead until he attained the age of twenty years. In 1864 he started for Montana, beginning the journey on March 24, with an ox team, four months being consumed in making the trip. Before reaching their destination two men in the party were killed by the Indians. After reaching Virginia City Mr. Baxter found employment in hauling building timbers, to which occupation he devoted his attention until winter, which he passed in Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1865 he came to Helena, was engaged in logging during the summer, and was thereafter employed in freighting until 1869, when he returned to Illinois and passed the winter with his father. Returning to Montana in 1870 he purchased a hay ranch in Prickly Pear valley and engaged in farming and cattleraising until 1877, when he sold his ranch at a good profit. He then purchased eighty acres and took up a homestead claim of equal area, located three and one-half miles north of Helena, near Ten-mile creek. Here his efforts in the line of farming and stockraising were not attended with the best of success, but he continued operations until 1889, when he sold his ranch for $8,000 and moved to his present location on Wolf creek. Here he purchased 550 acres, to which he has added 680 acres, and has since been successfully engaged in farming and cattleraising on an extensive scale. His ranch is well improved, and 400 acres of the tract are available for cultivation. In politics Mr. Baxter gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Christian church, of which both he and his wife are members.

May 20, 1875, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Young, who was born in Shelby county, Ill., the daughter of Thomas and Ruth Young, natives of Tennessee. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in January, 1868, his wife having passed away in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Baxter five children have been born, one of whom, Mary L., is deceased, the others being George T., Rossie S., Jessie and Delbert R.

SILAS A. BEACHLEY has been prominently identified with the industrial life of Montana for nearly a quarter of a century, and is known as one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his ranch of 800 acres being located at the railroad station of Ulm. Mr. Beachley claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Berlin, Somerset county, on October 14, 1853. His parents, Peter and Phoebe Beachley, were natives of Pennsylvania where the father has for many years been successfully engaged in farming; he and his wife being members of the Dunkard church.

Silas A. Beachley obtained a common-school education in his native state and assisted in the work of the parental homestead until he attained his legal majority; and then, in 1874, began working for wages in the same line of occupation. In the fall of that year he went to Marshall, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming; afterward he made a trip to Denver, Colo. In that locality he mined with fair success until the spring of 1877, when he came to Montana in company with John Boone, of Missouri. He first engaged in mining at Redbluff and was thereafter employed on ranches until the following year when he made his way to the Yogo mining district, in the vicinity of Barker, Meagher county, where he was engaged in mining until 1882. Thence he went to Neihart where he remained until the spring of 1883 when he located in Great Falls and served as postmaster for two years under the administration of President Harrison. Thereafter he engaged in contracting and building, and also dealt in real estate. In 1897 Mr. Beachley located on his present ranch where, in addition to raising horses and cattle upon quite an extensive scale, he has a portion of his land under cultivation, s[illegible]ring excellent crops of hay.

On national issues he gives support to the Republican party, but in local affairs votes for men and measures instead of holding himself closely to strict party lines. On November 4, 1886, Mr. Beachley was united in marriage to Miss Lillia L. Rolfe, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of John and Lucia Rolfe, natives of the same state, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Rolfe was a stanch Republican in politics. His death occurred in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Beachley were the parents of two children: Pearl and Grace. Mrs. Beachley descended from the historic Rolfe family of early Virginia history, and was a niece of Hon. H. P. Rolfe, formerly of Great Falls. Her death occurred at Great Falls on August 13, 1901.

VALMORE BEAUDRY.—Within the confines of Montana are found many young men who have so taken advantage of the glorious opportunities afforded as to win success. A worthy representative of this class is Mr. Beaudry, a leading stockgrower of Cascade county, his fine ranch being located three miles west of Riceville. He was born August 26, 1863, in Montreal, Canada, the son of Alphonse and Exilda Beaudry, both of whom were devout Catholics and of brilliant French ancestry. Alphonse Beaudry was a lifelong farmer and with great ability held the responsible office of conservator for two years. His death occurred in 1890 and his widow resides with her son, Roch, in Montreal.

Valmore Beaudry, at the age of thirteen years, entered L'Assumption College, completed a three years' business course and, in 1879, secured a position in a grocery from which in the spring of 1880 he went to Chicago, where for a year he was a collector. In 1881 he went to Hancock, Colo., where he was timekeeper for the Denver and South Park Railroad until the spring of 1882, when he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and engaged in freighting. In 1855 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres and a desert claim of equal area, and, after placing thereon valuable improvements, he sold the homestead in 1894 to the Anaconda Coal Company for $3,500, and in 1895 he sold the desert claim to E. R. Clingan for $1,200. He had, however, invested in other valuable land, and is now the owner of 1,480 acres, of which 300 are available for cultivation. He is diligently improving this property and attending to the raising of cattle, having on hand at this writing 175 head of finely graded stock.

In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Catholic. Mr. Beaudry is a hard-working man, who have shrewd business methods and plans, and is successfully carrying them out and acquiring wealth. He has the high esteem of a large circle of friends as an energetic and public-spirited citizen and a pleasant associate and neighbor.

LEWIS BECK, one of the successful ranchmen of Cascade county, where he has been engaged in the raising of livestock for the past eighteen years, has won a worthy success through his own efforts. Mr. Beck is a native of the fair northland, having been born in Denmark, on November 16, 1858, the son of Gustave and Mary Beck, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land. The father was engaged in the mercantile business, and both he and his estimable wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church. The mother of our subject died in 1871, being survived by her husband, who passed to his reward in 1892.

Lewis Beck obtained such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native land, but early became familiar with the practical duties of life. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position in a distillery and wine cellars, being thus occupied until 1879, when he determined to try his fortunes in the new world. He accordingly set sail for New York, and after his arrival in America he made a trip through various eastern states, being variously employed. In 1881 he came to Butte, Mont., where he secured employment at ranch work and was thus engaged until 1883, when he associated himself with Thomas Dailey in the operation of a ranch on equal shares. In the fall of 1889 he formed a partnership with Joseph F. Swarbrick and leased a ranch of 320 acres located in Boulder valley and engaged in raising cattle, starting with twenty head. There they continued operations until 1893, when they located thirty-five miles south of Cascade, where they took up two desert claims and two homestead claims, comprising a total of 1,640 acres. This they sold in the spring of 1901, and by a second purchase the property is now owned by the popular passenger conductor of the Montana Central, F. M. Bingham. The enterprise was conducted in a careful and conservative way, and the success of the interested principals was assured. Mr. Beck is thoroughly animated with the true American spirit, being ever loyal to his adopted country. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party.

JOHN BECKER.—Mr. Becker is one of the sons of the German empire, and, like others of his countrymen who have come to America and become identified with her industrial life, he has shown himself signally appreciative of republican institutions. He was born in Germany in November, 1852, the son of Peter and Katherine (Donlanger) Becker, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to the United States in 1869, locating near Washington, Wis., where the father engaged in farming until his death in 1880. His widow survives him and makes her home with her sons, John and Henry, near Big Sandy, Mont.

John Becker attended the excellent public schools of Germany until he came to America. Here, until 1882, his home was in the vicinity of Milwaukee, he making, however, occasional trips into other parts of the Union. He came to Montana in 1882 locating at Barker, Meagher county, where he was employed in the smelter for two years. Thence he went to Helena, and for the next two summers was employed in the construction of the Great Northern Railroad. In 1887 he helped to construct county roads in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, proving himself ambitious and energetic and ever looking forward to the establishment of himself in an independent position in the state of his adoption.

In 1888 Mr. Becker came to Choteau county and made entry on homestead and desert claims on Big Sandy flat, where he now has a fine ranch of 320 acres, the most of which is available for cultivation. Here he has since been successfully engaged in ranching and cattleraising. His ranch is located two miles south of the village of Big Sandy, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Becker has never married and makes his home with his brother Henry, who operates an adjoining ranch. In politics Mr. Becker is a supporter of the Republican party.

XAVIER BELLEADUX, recognized as one of the leading business men of Browning, Teton county, combines in his western experience and natural executive ability the elements that have made his success possible. Though Mr. Belleadux has scarcely reached the prime of life, he might be termed a "young pioneer" of Montana, having come to the territory while a mere child and at an early day in its history. He was born in the territory of Dakota, at Yankton, on January 18, 1859. Here his father, Mitchell Belleadux, carried on both farming and freighting for twenty-five years. He was born at St. Charles, Mo., in 1836, and passed his last years at Fort Benton, Mont., and where he died in 1888. His wife, Cecil (Armeal) Belleadux, was born at Fort Benton in 1841, and now resides at Browning with her son, Xavier. The school life of our subject was comprised in eighteen months attendance at the frontier post of Fort Benton, but by industry and application he has largely supplied this deficiency in his education, and is today remarkably well informed and of more than common intelligence. From eleven years of age he worked at various employments in Fort Benton and its immediate vicinity and also traded with the Indians.

In those days one of the most lucrative enterprises was freighting, and from 1876 until 1885 Mr. Belleadux folowed this business in company with his father, and three years subsequently for himself. During the succeeding six years he was employed as a range rider and thus acquired a familiarity with the cattle business that later proved very valuable to him. In 1891 Mr. Belleadux went to the Blackfoot reservation, Teton county, where, having carefully examined future possibilities, he secured in 1892, a squatter's right to 160 acres of land on the Milk river, which he improved and afterwards sold at a good profit. Between 1898 and 1901 Mr. Belleadux took up two 160-acre Indian allotment claims lying near the north fork of the Milk river, and this land he has since profitably devoted to stock growing. In addition to this lucrative business he, in 1898. opened a livery stable in Browning, which he still conducts. At Fort Benton, in 1886, Mr. Belleadux was married to Miss Celena Durham, and their children are: Willie, Charlie, Warren, Greeley, Mabel and Celena.

WILLIAM BENT.—The experiences of this well known pioneer of Montana have been varied and interesting in character, and few are there who were more intimately identified with the adventurous and exciting incidents which marked life on the frontier. In a work of this nature it is certainly incumbent that we make definite reference to the life history of Mr. Bent, who is now one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, his postoffice address being Harlem. Mr. Bent was born on May 11, 1846, in St. Louis, Mo., the son of William Bent, Sr., who was born in 1804 in North Carolina, and about 1842 came to the west. He was for many years a trader with the Indians and white trappers in the Arkansas valley and the southwest, and was the intimate friend and frequent companion of Gen. Fremont and Kit Carson. He died in 1869.

William Bent., Jr., received his education in a private school at St. Louis, and when Civil war became inevitable, his sympathies were with the south. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Battalion of Mounted Infantry, Confederate, with which he served two years, under Gens. Wheeler and Longstreet when they were opposing Gen. Sherman. Mr. Bent was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga in 1864, and incapacitated for service for some time. After the war he came to Virginia City, Mont., arriving there in June, 1866, and there joining the volunteer Montana militia, with which he proceeded to Last Chance gulch, and after the militia was disbanded, to Fort Benton. In 1867 he assisted in erecting Fort Browning, and during 1869 he served as Indian interpreter for the United States government and the trader James Stuart. In 1870 Mr. Bent was employed at a trading post at Medicine Lodge, on the big bend of the Milk river, and the winter of 1871 he devoted to hunting buffalo and trapping on streams south of the Little Rocky and Bear Paw mountains. In 1873 he went to old Fort Belknap, where he was employed in the Indian service by the government as an interpreter until 1890, under the successive Indian agents, Reid, Clark, Capt. Buck, Fenton, Capt. Williams, Lincoln, Fields, Simons and Lieut. Macanny. For the succeeding three years he was similarly engaged at the new Belknap agency. He was next the government farmer at this agency for one year and thereafter was government butcher there for two years. He then gave his attention to ranching and stockraising near Savoy, and in the fall of 1896 located on his present ranch at the mouth of Snake creek and about five miles southwest of Harlem, Choteau county, which village is his postoffice address. Here he has a well improved and valuable ranch of 400 acres and is successfully devoting his attention to cattle and horses and the production of hay, of which he secures large annual yields. Mr. Bent gives allegiance to the Republican party, and has ever been active in its ranks. In 1873, at the Fort Belknap agency, Mr. Bent was married to a woman of the Assinniboine tribe, and they have eight children, George, Louis, Mary, Lucy, Nellie, Emma, Ida and Florence, and all are at the parental home.

When Gen. Miles was in pursuit of the Nez Perces from the southeast side of the Bear Paw mountains, Mr. Bent led the Assinniboine Indians against the Nez Perces from the north side of the Bear Paw mountains and along the south side of Milk river, thus detaining the Nez Perces long enough for Gen. Miles to catch up with them and bring on the battle of the Bear Paw on Snake creek, Mr. Bent with the Assinniboine Indians getting between the Nez Perces and Sitting Bull and the Sioux, who were then north of the Canadian line, causing Chief Joseph to surrender to Gen. Miles. In honor of the service Fort Assinniboine was given its name. Mr. Bent was interpreter for the commission that treated with the Indians for the relinquishment of this great Milk river region, all its mountains and valleys, the Indians only retaining a small reserve in the center of their original domain. To secure this concession he labored hard and his great influence with the Indians was perhaps the deciding factor in gaining this beneficial result. Mr. Bent was also interpreter for obtaining from the Indians the right-of-way for the building of the Manitoba, now Great Northern Railroad, through the Milk river valley, Mr. Bent, with Maj. W. L. Lincoln, then the United States Indian agent, working hard for the opening to settlement of this immense tract that was truly an Indian paradise of hunting ground. Here again the personal factor of Mr. Bent's influence had much to do with the result obtained. These and many other interesting incidents important to the history of this part of northern Montana, as yet unrecorded, but which can be narrated and vouched for, show the Assinniboines' trust in Mr. Bent and the beneficial work he has accomplished.

EDGAR GUILFORD WORDEN, Esq., was born on Kelley's Island, Ohio, May 5, 1860, the son of Oliver D. and Mary F. (Remington) Worden. On both paternal and maternal sides he descends from old and honored New England families, his earliest American ancestors, Peter Worden, the emigrant, landing at Plymouth, Mass., from one of the first of the pilgrim vessels, the ship Ann, in 1623. His mother descends from early Massachusetts colony people. Oliver D. Worden was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., but passed the most of his life in Ohio, dying in 1880 at sixty years of age. His wife survived him, dying in 1897, aged seventy-six. They were people of intelligence, well read and highly cultured, and in all the relations of life they acted well and truly their parts. Their memory survives as a fragrant essence in the hearts of children and friends.

From early childhood Edgar G. Worden was a lover of books and a close student. At ten years of age he accompanied his mother to Iowa, attended the public schools and became a printer. He was prepared for college at Keosauqua, and entered Iowa College, at Grinnell, the oldest Congregational school of the state. From this noted institution he graduated in 1885 with the degree of Ph. B., and in 1893 his "alma mater" conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. His education was largely the result of his own exertions, as he paid his entire expenses at college by his earnings at teaching stenography, working at the printer's trade and other useful occupations. His scholastic, critical and logical turn of mind peculiarly fitted him for educational and newspaper work, and it is not strange that in 1885 we should find him the principal of the Eden, S. D., public schools, and in 1886 one of the founders of the local paper, the Eden Echo. From the first issue until 1889 he occupied the editorial chair and was recognized as a skillful editor and an attractive and convincing writer. Having devoted himself to the study of law he was admitted to practice at a session of the district court held at Canton, S. D., in 1887.

His connection with Montana began almost immediately after the transfer of his editorial duties to other hands, for in May, 1889, he came to Helena. About one month after his arrival he received a clerkship in the United States land office at that place, and a year later entered the office of Hon. A. C. Botkin and engaged in the practice of law. From that time he continuously pursued his profession at Helena until 1892, when he removed to the new county of Fergus, and located his residence at Lewistown, the county seat. His business increased rapidly, and in February, 1894, the law firm of Cort & Worden was established. These gentlemen own one of the fine blocks of the young city and have capacious offices therein. Previous to 1896 Mr. Worden acted and voted with the Republican party, but from that date has affiliated with the Democrats on the silver issue. Fraternally Mr. Worden is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At the present writing (1901) he holds the position of grand guide of the grand lodge of Montana in the last named organization.

On September 8, 1887, at Canton, S. D., occurred the marriage of Mr. Worden and Miss Kate Rogers, daughter of Willett E. and Eleutheria (Wright) Rogers. Mrs. Worden was born in Whitehall, N. Y., and received her education at the excellent schools of Essex county, N. Y., and the high school at Plattsburg, N. Y., and later was graduated in the Chautauqua circle of the Chautauqua Summer School, for which she qualified while teaching. Mrs. Worden descends from the distinguished Connecticut family of

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Rogers, who in early Colonial days made their home at Bradford, in that state. She and her husband have congenial tastes, and both are lovers of good books and judges of literary merit. Their library is well chosen and an extensive one.

LEGRE EREAUX.—Of sterling French lineage is this well known and honored pioneer citizen of Choteau county, and he has been identified with Montana from the early pioneer epoch until the present time, when the opening years of the twentieth century finds Montana crowned with statehood and giving evidences of prosperity, advancement and prestige in all lines of industrial activities. Mr. Ereaux was born near the city of Montreal, Canada, in the year 1840, the son of Michel Ereaux, likewise born in the Dominion of Canada, where he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits until his death in 1880. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret LaVarr, passed the greater portion of her life in Canada, but died in Minnesota in 1850. The subject of this review attended school in his native province until he attained the age of eleven years, and in the early 'fifties went to Little Falls, Minn., where he gave his attention to farm work until 1863, in the fall of which year he set forth on the long journey across the plains. He passed a year in the various mining camps in this section, such as Bannack, Virginia City and Stinking Water. In 1864 he located upon a hay ranch in the valley of the Big Hole river. In the following year he built a toll bridge across the river, on the road between Virginia City and Deer Lodge, and in 1866 he sold both the ranch and the bridge. He was thereafter engaged for a year in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, in 1867 he located on Sun river, across which, in 1868, he built what was known as the Middle bridge; in 1870 he removed to Augusta, likewise in Lewis and Clarke county, taking up homestead, pre-emption and timber claims in that vicinity, where he engaged in farming and stockraising until 1888. In that year Mr. Ereaux went to Cleveland, in the Bear Paw mountains south of Chinook, took up a squatter's claim and engaged in stockraising for two years, then turning the place over to his son-in-law, Albert Schultz. In 1890 he located upon his present ranch, at the mouth of People's creek, Fort Belknap Indian reservation, where he has 1,000 acres of fine land and where he holds precedence as one of the most extensive growers of high-grade cattle and horses in this highly productive section of the state.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. Mr. Ereaux is known and highly esteemed by almost every citizen in northern Montana, and to him is commonly applied the name of "Curly," which was conferred upon him when he was a young man, on account of his having worn his long hair in curls. At Fort Benton, in 1866, Mr. Ereaux was united in marriage to "Medicine Pipe," a woman of the Gros Ventre Indian tribe, now known by the christian name of Mary. Of the six children of this union two are deceased. All received good educational advantages and are highly esteemed in the communities in which they made their homes. Joseph died in 1887 at the age of eighteen years; Julia is the wife of Albert Schultz, who is now a successful rancher on the Fort Belknap reservation; Rosa is the wife of Benjamin Stevens, also a rancher on the reservation; Louis Ereaux died in his seventh year in 1886; Cecilia, who became the wife of L. Minugh, died in 1900; and Frank.

TIMOTHY W. ENRIGHT is one of the energetic and successful young stockmen of Valley county. Mr. Enright was born in Wabasha county, Minn., January 22, 1861, a son of Timothy Enright, who was born, reared and educated in County Kerry, Ireland. He left the Emerald Isle in 1853 and migrated to America, locating in Minnesota on the Mississippi river, the locality being subsequently named Enright Grand Encampment in honor of himself and his two brothers, the three having been pioneer farmers there. Timothy Enright, Sr., was a pioneer of Montana, arriving here in 1864, and engaging in freighting between Fort Benton and Butte and Bear gulch. He was accidentally killed on the road between the two latter places in 1870. While accompanying his freighting team of mules on horseback his horse took fright and threw him violently to the ground, inflicting fatal injuries. His wife, Catherine, also born in County Kerry, is now living with her daughter, Mary, in the old home at Kellogg, Minn.

Timothy W. Enright attended school a short time at Indian creek, in Wabasha county, but at the age of fifteen left home and for four years was employed in lumber camps near Eau Claire, Wis. He engaged in the liquor business in Wisconsin from

1884 until 1889, when he came to Montana, and, after one year at Great Falls, in 1891, located at Glasgow, Valley county, where the next year he filed on a claim on Porcupine creek, eighteen miles east of Glasgow, has developed a valuable property and is devoting his attention to the raising of horses and cattle under most favorable conditions. In politics he is known as an active Republican and an efficient campaign worker. Fraternally he is identified with Northern Light Lodge No. 33, K. of P., at Glasgow, and enjoys personal popularity. T. W. Enright was married to Miss S. Jennie Nagle, July 18, 1892, at the cathedral of St. Paul, Minn. She was born July 18, 1866, at Invergrove, Minn., and was educated at St. Mary's Academy in Mendota, Minn. She was the daughter of John and Ann Nagle, natives of Ireland. Her father was born in the city of Cork in 1812, coming to America in 1832. Her mother was born in Dublin in 1827, came to America in 1843, and was married in Goshen, N. Y., in 1849, and came to Minnesota in 1856. She has since remarried.

WILLIAM J. EVANS, of near Anaconda, was born March 18, 1828, the second of eight children born to Givon and Jennie (Jones) Evans, natives of South Wales. His father was a stonemason, and immigrated with his family to America in 1849. He settled first in Iowa, later removed to Utah and then to California. After some years residence in California he returned to Utah, where he died at a good old age. Mr. Evans was educated at the public schools of his native country, and remained with his parents in all their wanderings until 1863, when he took up his residence at Bannack. Up to that time he had spent his life working on a farm; but at Bannack he engaged in freighting from Utah to that place and Virginia City. This he continued to do for two years; but in 1865 he located in Deer Lodge valley and settled on a ranch of 480 acres, where he still resides, improving its fruitfulness and beauty from year to year and increasing its annual crops and herds of stock, as circumstances permit.

He was married in Salt Lake City to Ann Morgan, a native of southern Wales, who was brought to America by her mother in her childhood. They have seven children, all but two of whom live around them on ranches, and are prosperous. A son and a daughter are in the state of Washington, winning the same substantial success there that their brothers and sisters have in Montana. Mr. Evans in politics leans to the Republican party, but takes no part in its councils and seeks no office of its hands. He is content to perform the work laid out for him in his own line, and do his duty in an unostentatious way.

JOHN E. ERICKSON.—The legal profession in Montana has an able representative in this gentleman, who is actively engaged in the practice of law in Choteau, the capital of Teton county, and who has gained marked precedence through his ability and his sterling integrity of purpose. Mr. Erickson was born on March 14, 1863, at Stoughton, Wis., while his father, Erick Erickson, was born in Norway in 1839, coming when a young man to the United States, where he believed were wider opportunities for individual accomplishment than his childhood's home afforded. He located in Wisconsin and devoted his attention to agriculture until 1864, when he removed to Greenwood county, Kan., where he has since continued farming in connection with stockraising. His wife, Lena Alma, likewise a native of Norway, was met and won in Wisconsin, where their marriage was solemnized in Stoughton in 1861.

John E. Erickson secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Greenwood county, Kan., and supplemented this by a course of study in Washburn College at Topeka, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. He began his technical preparation for his future profession of law by entering the office of Clogston & Fuller, leading attorneys of Eureka, Kan., there devoting his attention to the reading of the law with such devotion and power of assimilation that he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1891. He did not, however, enter at once upon legal practice but turned his attention to journalism, being editor and publisher of the Oswego County Chronicle, at Burlington, Kan., for eighteen months. In 1892 Mr. Erickson came to Montana and devoted about one year to traveling about the state. In the summer of 1893 he located in Choteau, where he established a law office and has since been engaged in practice, retaining a representative clientage and being known as an able and conservative attorney and counselor. He has accorded a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and on its ticket was elected county attorney of Teton county in November, 1896. He was chosen his own successor in 1898, a decided evidence that he was giving a signally able administration. Fraternally he is identified with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.; Chevalier Lodge No. 12, of the Knights of Pythias, and with Choteau Camp No. 210, Woodmen of the World. It was on June 2, 1898, Mr. Erickson wedded with Miss Grace Vance, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Andrew M. Vance, an active participant in the Civil war, who is now a broker and insurance agent at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have one son, Vance, who was born on March 16, 1901.

JAMES B. FEATHERMAN.—Nothing tells more effectually in the battle of life, to which we all are born, than pluck, perseverance and unyielding will power. These qualifications will ever make even adverse circumstances tributary to success, and wring victory from the very jaws of defeat. Of the truth of this contention we have strong proof in the record of James B. Featherman, of Drummond, a prominent and successful ranchman, merchant and politician. No fortuitous circumstances or special favors of fortune opened the way to success in life for him. He was obliged to hew out his own path and make it as he progressed. He was born August 1, 1856, at Hamilton, Pa., the second of the twelve children of Jacob and Ellen A. (Stotz) Featherman, also natives of the Keystone state, and attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old and then spent six months at an excellent seminary. After leaving school he worked at the arduous occupation of brickmaking for three years, and then at blacksmithing for three more.

In 1878 he came to Montana and clerked four years for his uncle, John A. Featherman, at New Chicago, rising by merit and close attention to business to a partnership with the uncle. Two years later they opened a branch store at Drummond, and our subject took the active management of it, which he has maintained continuously since. Under his control the business has grown to great proportions and is firmly established in the confidence and regard of the people of the community, to whom it has become almost a necessity, meeting their wishes and supplying their wants with a readiness and completeness which leaves almost nothing to ask. In 1878 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster at Drummond, although he was an active Republican and a member of the county central committee of his party at the time, and active in its control. He still holds the office, and discharges its duties in a manner so generally satisfactory that there has been no effort to remove him. In 1896 he was appointed county commissioner to fill an unexpired term, and at its close, in 1898, was elected to a full term and was made chairman of the board. In addition to their mercantile business he and his uncle are largely interested in ranching, in which they are as successful as in merchandising.

Fraternally Mr. Featherman is identified with the Masonic order, being a Master Mason, a companion of the Royal Arch, a Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In May, 1882, he was married at New Chicago to Miss Annie Gaspar. They have one child, a daughter, named Linda Ellen. During the Nez Perces war Mr. Featherman was a government storekeeper. He has always taken his place in the ranks of workers for the general good, and contributed his share of inspiration and substantial aid for every laudable enterprise.

JAMES ETTIEN.—By his thrift, industry and foresight, James Ettien has acquired ease, comfort and ample substance to sustain him in his further endeavors to win dame fortune. He was born near Burlington, Iowa, on February 25, 1857, the son of John and Susan Ettien, natives of Pennsylvania who emigrated to Iowa in 1850. The father was a farmer who achieved a fair degree of success. The family consisted of nine children, of whom James was the seventh. When seven years old James was obliged to assist his parents in farm and household duties, and his schooling was necessarily neglected. He continued working at home until he was seventeen, and then hired out as a farm hand for twenty dollars a month. A year later he removed to the Black Hills, where he prospected, but with little success.

In 1877 he came to Montana, locating at Fort Custer. He engaged in freighting for a year and a half with good profits, enabling him then to take up homestead, pre-emption and desert claims amounting to 400 acres, near the famous Yogo sapphire mines, and begin their improvement in a vigorous way. He was one of the very first settlers in his section of Montana and has done much good work in developing the country and in making roads and other public improvements. To his original acreage he later added to his possessions until he had 640 acres, about half of which he placed under effective cultivation, and it is well watered and supporting large flocks of valuable sheep. The location is an admirable one, it being ten miles south of Utica, in Fergus county, and it is a most desirable property. Mr. Ettien sold this ranch to his brother, William, in August, 1901, Mr. Ettien is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was married on February 11, 1885, to Miss Olive S. Hockenberry, a native of Madison county, Iowa, and being the daughter of McElvy and Anna Hockenberry, the father being a native of Ohio and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ettien is a studious man, seeking the fullest and latest knowledge on subjects belonging to his vocation, and applying with judgment and skill the information thus acquired. His marriage has been blessed with six children, of whom one died in infancy. The living are Elvy, Leslie, Vey, Susan and Amy.

WILEY FARMER.—One of the pioneers of Cascade county who settled among the Highwood mountains while the site of Great Falls was still an open prairie, is Wiley Farmer, who was born in Dent county, Mo., on March 18, 1859, the son of Hiram and Mary Farmer, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri in early years. All his life Hiram Farmer was a prosperous agriculturalist, a faithful Baptist and a stanch Democrat. He died in 1863. Wiley Farmer, at an early age was called to give active labor in the cultivation of the homestead, and his school privileges were very limited. Remaining with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, he then rented the farm for one year. Then being impressed with the thought that the west offered better advantages than did the eastern country, he disposed of his Missouri property and came to Fort Benton, Mont., via the Missouri river in 1882.

Having remained at the fort two months he went into the Highwood mountains and obtained his present valuable property by securing homestead and pre-emption claims, aggregating 320 acres, twelve miles northeast of Belt. Here he has since developed a fine estate, which is devoted to stockraising and general farming. Upon his ranch he has for years run splendid herds of cattle and many fine horses. On May 14, 1881, Mr. Farmer was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Johnson of Tennessee. She was a daughter of William Johnson, native of the same state, a prosperous farmer and an active member of the Christian church, as was his wife who died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer had ten children, two dying in infancy. The survivors are William, Effie V., Braxton F., Jeffrey, Lawrence, Louisa and Alfred M. The father belongs to the Christian church, as did the mother, who died on June 30, 1900.

O F. FEATHERMAN.—Individuality and self-reliance are prominent characteristics of the American citizen everywhere in the land. The conditions of private life and the responsibility in public affairs, which are parts of the universal heritage, engender these qualities in the individual and their aggregate in the nation is supremely potential in making up the national character and record of our people. Oliver P. Featherman, treasurer of Granite county, furnishes a fine illustration of this fact. He was born at Stroudsburg, Pa., February 1, 1869, the ninth of twelve children born to Jacob A. and Eleanor (Stotz) Featherman, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was a prosperous and highly esteemed miller.

Mr. Featherman attended the public schools of his native town, following with a course at Fairview Academy at Brodheadsville, and finishing with a year's instruction at Foresman's Teachers' Preparatory School. In 1885, after leaving school, he came at once to Montana, locating at Philipsburg, where he was employed as a clerk in a store in which his brother was interested as a partner until the fall of 1887, when he entered the business college at Helena for a more thorough training in the art of bookkeeping. After finishing the course he went into a store at Drummond as clerk and salesman. In 1889 he was in the hotel business at Granite for a short time, but returned to Drummond and clerked until May, 1895, when he took a position as deputy under Mr. A. S. Huffman, assessor, which he held for a year. After that he was bookkeeper in the Merchants' and Miners' Bank at Philipsburg until the bank closed in 1897, but remained a few months longer working under the receiver. In 1898 he took charge of the store of a Mr. Wilson during his absence in California, and upon Mr. Wilson's return again accepted a position as deputy under Assessor William Neu. In the fall of that year he was elected treasurer of Granite county, and in 1900 was re-elected, the only man who won on the straight Democratic ticket. In 1898 he polled the largest vote cast in the county, leading his brother, who ran on the Republican ticket for county commissioner, by one vote. He has always been active in political affairs, being under all circumstances an uncompromising straight Democrat. In fraternal alliances he trains with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, an organization in which he has taken a lively interest and to which he has rendered good service in its various leading offices.

Mr. Featherman was married April 5, 1899, at Butte, to Miss A. Harden Bacon, daughter of Frank and Martha (Cox) Bacon, of Peak's Mill, Kentucky. They have one child, Olive May, born July 13, 1901. As additional evidence of his interest in political affairs, it should be stated that Mr. Featherman was a candidate for clerk and recorder for his county in 1894, and was defeated at the election, only one Democrat on the ticket being elected that fall. In the community he is a man of high standing and has the esteem of all classes, both as a man and an official.

OWEN FERGUS.—Considering the fact that enormous herds and extensive ranges for cattle in Montana are now mainly in the hands of syndicates and out of the control of individuals, the possession of 5,000 acres of land and 1,000 head of cattle stamps one as a rancher of unusual prominence. Such is the case with Owen Fergus, of Geyser, Cascade county, who is also one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in that vicinity. He is a native of Ireland, born on December 15, 1861. His parents were Edward and Anna Fergus, who came to the United States in early years and settled in Pennsylvania. Edward Fergus here became a railroad contractor and was engaged in lumbering for many years in this country. In these operations he achieved considerable success and the family were always in comfortable circumstances. Politically his affiliations were always with the Democratic party and he was a devout Catholic. He died in 1880.

Owen Fergus received an ordinary public school education which he greatly improved by home study. At the age of fourteen years he began a career of industry which has never flagged and at that early age he contributed materially to the assistance of his father. He was not of age when he came to Montana in 1881, but he had a man's mature thought and capacity for business, and he engaged in the stock business, on Shonkin river, sixteen miles south of Fort Benton, giving his principal attention to cattle. During the greater portion of three years he was employed in freighting, and in 1882 he removed into the Davis creek country on the south side of the Highwood mountains. Here he secured desert, homestead and pre-emption claims, and purchased 2,520 acres of additional land. To this property he has added until he now controls 5,000 acres, which are stocked with fine herds of cattle, sometimes numbering 1,000 head. He is also a large cultivator and producer of hay. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally a member of the United Workmen.

ROY L. FISH.—This gentleman is one of the many who have demonstrated that Cascade county is as well adapted to the raising of cattle as of sheep. The fine herd on his handsome ranch thirteen miles from Armington confirms this fact. Roy L. Fish was born on September 30, 1878, in Wisconsin, and is the son of Charles and Lucy Fish, the father a Canadian and the mother a native of Vermont. Charles Fish followed various occupations in life, the principal one being stockraising. He came to Montana in 1879 and settled in Highwood, where he purchased a ranch. He left this property in charge of his brother Richard, and took a clerkship at Fort Belknap, where he was in the government service for nine years. Returning to Highwood he continued in the stock business until his death on May 30, 1890.

Roy L. Fish had a common-school education which was supplemented by nine months attendance at the Burlington (Iowa) high school. When nine years old he aided in the work of the farm, and at sixteen years of age he was employed at $25 per month and board by the neighboring farmers. He remained at home until 1899 when he purchased the ranch of 320 acres upon which he now lives. He is largely interested in the cattle business which he has found quite profitable. Mrs. Fish was in girlhood Miss Cora Bright, a native of Callaway county, Mo., daughter of Jesse and Mary Bright, both Missourians. Her father is a successful farmer and stockman, and her mother is a member of the Christian church, while the political affiliations of the father are Democratic. Her marriage occurred on January 30, 1900. The first money Mr. Fish earned he invested in calves, and when he had reached the age of eighteen he had accumulated sufficient money from the enterprise to pay for one years' schooling in the east. He also attended the Great Falls Business College for one season. Later he rode on the roundup in the interest of H. O. Ling, and was, in connection with Capt. Rouse, employed for three years by the Fish estate at a salary of $40 per month. His sympathies and political activities are with the Republicans, and he stands high in the ranks of the intelligent and progressive citizens of the state. They have one daughter, Nellie Edna.

JUDSON A. FERGUSON, commissioner of the bureau of agriculture, labor and industry of the state of Montana, is one of the well known men of the commonwealth, where he has been prominent in connection with political affairs, being vigorous in intellect, aggressive in his attitude in preserving the integrity of public interests, and ever ready to defend the causes his judgment has led him to espouse. He comes of a family which has been long identified with America. His grandfather, Abram Ferguson, born in Columbia county, N. Y., was a shoemaker and a man of marked inventive ability, and incidentally it may be noted that he made a valuable improvement on the spinning frame utilized in the manufacture of woolen goods. He had marked military predilections, and was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812. George Ferguson, M. D., the father of Judson A., was likewise born in Columbia county, N. Y., whence he removed to Michigan. He entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in one of its early classes, and there secured his degree of M. D. He began medical practice in Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich., as early as 1852, and ever since has ministered to the afflicted, being one of the able pioneer physicians of the state, where he has practiced his profession for over half a century. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Hendryx, and she was born in Ovid, Seneca county, where now is located the famous Willard Asylum for the Insane. She received her education in Ovid Seminary, which was erected by her father, who was one of the California 'forty-niners. He remained in California for some time and was successful in mining and ultimately returned to his New York home. His wife in girlhood bore the name of Roberts, and she was of Dutch and Quaker extraction.

Judson A. Ferguson is a native of Michigan, and was born in Ovid, Branch county. He received his educational training at the county seat, Coldwater, pursuing a thorough course of study in the high school. He then learned the jeweler's trade, devoting his attention thereto for two and one-half years, after which he learned cigarmaking in one of the large establishments of Coldwater. Leaving Coldwater in 1877 he traveled as a journeyman at his trade through the eastern states to acquire a more intimate knowledge of business methods. In 1892 he came to Montana, locating in Missoula, and in 1898 he formed a partnership with A. P. Tietzen, in the tobacco trade and in cigar-manufacturing, the firm being Tietzen & Co.

In December, 1900, Mr. Ferguson withdrew from the firm and accepted his present office soon afterward, having been appointed by Gov. Toole on January 21, 1901, as commissioner of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, and its affairs he has since administered with marked ability. His eligibility to this office was augmented by the fact that he has long been an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of labor, a close student of economic, political and socialistic problems, and ever looking toward the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes. Indeed, so zealous have been his endeavors that at the state convention of the Labor party in 1900 he received the nomination for governor of Montana, the only nomination made by the convention. Mr. Ferguson is a man of forceful individuality, and has done all in his power to advance the interests of those depending on their daily toil for a subsistence. He is well known throughout the state, and enjoys a distinct personal popularity. Mr. Ferguson has been for some years happily married, his wife formerly being Miss Kate Powers, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in which city she was educated. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Vermont, and she is a sister of Hon. E. J. Powers, who represented Missoula county in the lower house of the Montana legislature in the Fifth general assembly.

ANDREW J. FISK, late postmaster of Helena, Mont., and now the assistant postmaster, is a native of New York, having been born in Cattaraugus county, on January 8, 1849, the son of James B. and Teresa (Loveland) Fisk, both natives of New York and of English descent. When Andrew J. Fisk was seven years of age the family removed to Lafayette, Ind., where they resided until 1860, when they emigrated to the then frontier state of Minnesota, establishing their home near St. Paul. Mr. Fisk received the best part of his education in the public schools of St. Paul, and his vacations were passed at the beautiful summer resort of White Bear lake.

Having four brothers in the volunteer service of the Union army, representing the states of New York and Minnesota, and being also imbued with the patriotism then so universal, Mr. Fisk, in October, 1863, before he had reached his fifteenth birthday, enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and was soon in active service, assisting in quelling the Sioux Indian outbreak. The Sioux were then terrorizing the frontier settlements of Minnesota, and had massacred over 1,000 men, women and children, settlers in the western portion of the state. In 1864 his regiment went to the west, under that famous Indian fighter, Gen. Sully, to punish the savages for their depredations upon the settlements. Crossing the Missouri river near the site of Bismarck, the troops proceeded to the bad lands of western Dakota, and here, about 100 miles from where is now the city of Dickinson, they engaged in battle with over 3,000 Indians, whom they defeated, killing many warriors and capturing the camp. Great quantities of stores and supplies fell into the hands of the troops, with tons of dried berries and dried buffalo meat, then the chief sustenance of the savages, and many thousands of buffalo robes. These were ordered destroyed, and so great was the quantity that this work occupied two full days. The troops then proceeded further west in pursuit of the Indians, skirmishing almost daily, and for ten days or more they were on short rations. Striking the Yellowstone river about thirty miles east of Glendive, they there found awaiting them several government transports which supplied the hungry troopers with necessary food and clothing. Crossing the Yellowstone river they continued down the valley to Fort Union, then a trading post of the Northwest Fur Company, there crossed the Missouri river and started north, endeavoring to intercept the Indians before they reached Canada. In this they were unsuccessful, and returned to Fort Rice in October, 1864. Here they learned that a large overland train of emigrants, coming to Montana under command of Capt. James L. Fisk, a brother of our subject, had been attacked by the Indians 150 miles west of the fort and were in danger of massacre. One thousand volunteers were called for to relieve the emigrants, and Mr. Fisk's company was among the first to offer its services. Under the command of Col. Thomas, of Minnesota, they successfully accomplished their mission and brought the emigrants safely to Fort Rice. Many of these emigrants are now residents of Montana. The volunteers then returned to Minnesota, and there continued in active service until the spring of 1866, when they were mustered out at Fort Snelling. It is said that Mr. Fisk is to-day the youngest member of the Grand Army of the Republic who saw service as a soldier "in the ranks" of the Union army of the Civil war.

Soon after his discharge, with his older brothers, Capt. Robert E. Fisk, Capt. James L. Fisk and Hon. Van H. Fisk, Mr. Fisk migrated to Montana, arriving in Last Chance gulch in September, 1866. Soon after their arrival Capt. Robert E. and Andrew J. Fisk formed a partnership as Fisk Brothers, and purchased a printing plant which had been brought in on pack mules from Idaho the spring before, and in November, 1866, they began the publication of the Helena Herald, which they and Capt. Daniel W. Fisk, who joined the brothers in 1867, owned and controlled until July, 1900, when they sold it to the present proprietors. Andrew J. Fisk was the general manager and secretary of the company until 1898, when he received the appointment of postmaster of Helena from President McKinley. The Herald, under the management of the Fisk Brothers, was the leading Republican daily and weekly newspaper of Montana for more than thirty years.

During the administration of Gov. B. P. Carpenter, in 1884 and 1885, A. J. Fisk served as adjutant-general of the territory of Montana, and he has always taken a very active part in public affairs, and is one of Montana's valuable citizens. Fraternally Mr. Fisk is a very prominent member of the Masonic order, having joined it soon after reaching his majority. He has filled many of its official chairs, was master of Morning Star Lodge No. 5, for three years; high priest of Helena Chapter No. 3, for two years, and was the first grand commander of the Knights Templar of Montana, to which high station he was twice elected. He also belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a prominent factor in its Helena lodge. On July 26, 1873, Mr. Fisk wedded Miss Clara A. Wilcox, daughter of the late Timothy Wilcox, one of the earliest pioneers of Montana. They have two children, Laura Loveland and Andrew J., Jr., now students of eastern colleges, diligently making use of their opportunities.

DAVID E. FOLSOM.—Whose was the first inchoate idea of reserving the wonderful domain of the Yellowstone National Park as a government property, to be perpetually maintained inviolate for the delectation of all manner of men appreciative of the mystical grandeur of this now famous section, is practically placed beyond doubt, and the distinction must be ascribed to the honored pioneer of Montana whose name initiates this review and who still maintains his home in Meagher county. The Folsom-Cook expedition in exploring the upper Yellowstone river in the year 1869 must ever be given a place in history and to the three intrepid members of the little party can not be denied the maximum of credit. Of Charles W. Cook, who accompanied Mr. Folsom on this memorable tour of investigation, an individual sketch appears on other pages of this work and the two articles may well be read in sequence, though no detailed account of their journeyings can consistently be incorporated in this compilation. Suffice it to say that Mr. Folsom's published account of the expedition is carefully preserved in a neat brochure issued by Nathaniel P. Langford, who was at the time collector of internal revenue in the territory of Montana, the pamphlet having been issued, with a preface by that gentleman, in the year 1894 at St. Paul, Minn. From this preface we quote as follows: "Mr. Folsom published a careful account of this expedition in the Chicago Western Monthly for July, 1870, and this, with such information as could be gleaned from him, led to the organization of the Washburn exploring expedition, of which I was a member. This expedition greatly extended the range of Mr. Folsom's discoveries, and the various accounts of its explorations, written by Washburn, Hedges, Trumbull and myself, and published in the Montana papers, the Overland Monthly and Scribner's (now Century) Magazine, with the additions made in 1871 by Professor Hayden, induced congress, in March, 1872, to set apart the entire locality as a national park. * * * * Before we left Helena Mr. Folsom furnished us with a map showing his route of travel and imparted to us much valuable information and, as we afterward learned, discussed with General Washburn the project of creating a park, but I do not find that he ever published through the press his views on this subject."

From the above statement may be had sufficient corroboration as to our previous crediting of the honor of having been an originator of the idea of a national park to Mr. Folsom, though the thought was not held by him alone, but by many others of the sterling and representative pioneers of the state. With a few brief extracts from Mr. Folsom's report as published in the Chicago Western Monthly for July, 1870, we must needs close this interesting episode in his career: "In 1867 an exploring expedition from Virginia City, Montana territory, was talked of, but for some unknown reason—probably for the want of a sufficient number to engage in it—was abandoned. The next year another was planned, which ended like the first—in talk. Early in the summer of 1869 newspapers throughout the country announced that a party of citizens from Helena, Virginia City and Bozeman, accompanied by some of the officers stationed at Fort Ellis, with an escort of soldiers, would leave Bozeman about the 5th of September for the Yellowstone country, with the intention of making a thorough examination of the wonders with which that region was said to abound. The party was expected to be limited in numbers and to be composed of some of the most prominent men in the territory, and the writer felt extremely flattered when his earnest request to have his name added to the list was granted. He joined with two personal friends in getting an outfit and then waited patiently for the other members of the party to perfect their arrangements. About a month before the day fixed for starting some of the members began to discover that pressing business engagements would prevent their going. Then came news from Fort Ellis that, owing to some changes made in the disposition of troops stationed in the territory, the military portion of the party would be unable to join the expedition, and our party, which had now dwindled down to ten or twelve persons, thinking it would be unsafe for so small a number to venture where there was a strong probability of meeting with hostile

Indians, also abandoned the undertaking. But the writer and his two friends before mentioned, believing that the dangers to be encountered had been magnified, and trusting by vigilance and good luck to avoid them, resolved to attempt the journey at all hazards."

It may be said that Messrs. Folsom, Cook and Peterson started from Diamond City on the 6th of September, made their way to Yellowstone lake, now one of the most prominent features to be seen in the tour of the park, and after careful examinations and explorations started on the return trip. Mr. Folsom concludes his interesting and singularly valuable article with these words: "We had been absent thirty-six days—a much longer time than our friends had anticipated—and we found that they were seriously contemplating organizing a party to go in search of us." We now turn to a brief review of the life of Mr. Folsom, knowing that it will be read with great interest by his many old-time friends in the state and also by the younger generation.

David E. Folsom comes of stanch old New England stock, his lineage on either side tracing back to the Colonial epoch. He was born at Epping, Rockingham county, N. H., on the 15th of May, 1838, being the son of Thomas and Saviah (Morrell) Folsom, the former of whom was born in Epping, N. H., and the latter in North Berwick, Me. Our subject received his elementary educational discipline in his native town and thereafter continued his studies in the Friends' boarding school at Providence, R. I., and in a seminary conducted under the auspices of the same noble religious body at Vassalboro, Me. He thereafter turned his attention to teaching and was thus engaged until he had attained his legal majority, when he left his home in the old Granite state and started for Minnesota, proceeding by railroad as far as Prairie du Chien, Wis., and thence by boat to St. Paul. He remained about a year in that locality, engaged in teaching school, and then started for the Salmon river country, in Idaho. He made the overland trip with Captain James Fisk's first party, and upon reaching Montana he, with others of the party, stopped in the Prickly Bear valley, about September 20, 1862, and there assisted in the erection of the first cabin in what was afterward known as Montana City, a town which is now practically obliterated and deserted. He was engaged in prospecting until January 15th of the following year, but did not secure sufficient returns in that section to justify the continuation of his efforts, and he and others then started for Bannack, where they passed the remainder of the winter. He thereafter continued prospecting in that locality until July, when he went to Alder gulch, where he prospected and mined until January, 1865, meeting with but moderate success. Mr. Folsom now abandoning his mining operations and turned his attention to ranching on Willow creek, utilizing the ranch now occupied by Mrs. Henry C. Harrison, her husband (now deceased) having been Mr. Folsom's partner and one of the same party in crossing the plains. Here our subject was engaged in farming for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests and joined a government surveying party, in whose work he assisted during the summer of 1869, in the fall of which year he made the memorable trip through the Yellowstone park, as noted. It may be said, en passant, that he first sent his account of the expedition to the Harpers, who refused to publish the same, deeming its statements incredible, and it was afterward accepted by the Western Monthly, which emasculated the copy, cutting out much which seemed impossible of credence but which gave nothing of exaggeration in fact. The original copy was lost for a number of years, but was eventually recovered. In 1870 Mr. Folsom continued his identification with surveying and in 1871 he returned to his New England home, where he remained about one year, returning by rail to Ogden and thence by stage to Helena. He now entered into partnership with Colonel DeLacey and was engaged in surveying enterprises until 1875, having surveyed in the valleys of the Musselshell and Smith rivers.

In 1875 Mr. Folsom returned to the east, and on the 7th of January, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy T. Jones, who was born in Gilmanton, N. H., the daughter of Benjamin Jones, city clerk of Lynn for a number of years. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom we record that George B. died in infancy and that David M. was born in Montana in 1881. In this state also he received his public-school education, after which he was prepared for his university course under the instruction of a private tutor and was matriculated in Stanford University, as a member of the class of 1902. His mother passes her time in California while he is there continuing his studies, while Mr. Folsom passes the winter months there.

In 1880 Mr. Folsom returned to the Smith river valley of Montana, where he took up a sheep ranch, where he has been ever since engaged in the sheep business on an extensive scale, having 6,000 acres located nine miles west of White Sulphur Springs. Mr. Folsom has been prominent in connection with public affairs of the territory and state and has given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party. In 1885 he was elected county treasurer of Meagher county and served five years, and was a member of the state senate during the Third and Fourth general assemblies. He has taken a lively interest in educational matters and all else that tends to conserve the progress and well being of the state, and this fact has not failed of popular recognition. He was appointed by Governor Smith a member of the capitol commissioners, but resigned this office in the fall of 1900, when he became the Republican candidate for governor of the state, being defeated by normal political agencies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In all the relations of life no man in the state is more highly esteemed than Mr. Folsom, and none of the noble pioneers of Montana is more worthy of recognition in a work of this character.

WILLIAM FLANAGAN.—Seven miles to the south of the thriving little city of Cascade is located the ranch property of the subject of this review, who has been identified with the three principal lines of industry which give to Montana her pre-eminence—agriculture, stockraising and mining. In his present vocation he has met with excellent success, and is to be classed among the representative agriculturists and stockmen of the state. Mr. Flanagan, who traces his origin to stanch old Irish ancestry, is a native of Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., where he was born January 22, 1836, his parents being John and Ruth Flanagan, likewise born in the Bluegrass state, where the father was engaged in farming pursuits until 1850, when he became identified with ministerial work as a clergyman of the Missionary Baptist church, giving his services to the cause of the Master until the hour of his death, which occurred in September, 1869, his devoted wife surviving him until February, 1889, when she too passed to her reward. William Flanagan obtained but ordinary educational advantages in his youth, his services being early demanded on the parental homestead. He continued to assist his father until 1859, when he made his way to California and engaged in placer mining until 1863, when he went to Oregon, continuing his mining operations at Canyon City and in the Powder river district until 1873, fair success attending his efforts. From Oregon he proceeded to Idaho and mined on Snake river until the spring of 1874, when he moved to Deer Lodge, Mont., with the view of going to the Black Hills. He started out for that section, but the Indians manifested such great hostility that he eventually retraced his steps and located on a ranch near Butte, where he engaged in farming and stockraising for two seasons. He became satisfied that excellent opportunities were offered in this line of occupation and therefore came to Cascade county and entered two claims of 160 acres each, one being a pre-emption and the other a homestead claim, located seven miles south of Cascade; and this tract, with forty acres which he has since acquired by purchase, constitutes his present fine ranch, 200 acres of which can be put under effective cultivation. Mr. Flanagan began raising horses in 1898, and also devotes attention to raising sheep and cattle, as well as to the raising of hay, in which last line he has carefully developed his ranch, making it one of the best in this section.

In politics he renders allegiance to the Democratic party; in religion he holds to the faith of the Christian church, as did also his wife. The marriage of our subject was solemnized on the 3d of August, 1879, when he wedded Miss Jennie Blane, who was born in Missouri, being the daughter of Edward and Anna R. Blane, natives of the same state, the father being a farmer and merchant by occupation. His death occurred in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan five children were born, of whom Bertha and Jennie E. are deceased. Those who survive are: John E., Albert S. and Merritt. The cherished and devoted wife and mother was summoned into life eternal on March 10, 1888, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends, who had decided appreciation of her many noble attributes.

JAMES C. FITZPATRICK.—Incumbent of the responsible office of chief clerk at the Fort Belknap Indian agency and known as a man of ability and sterling character, it is but justice to enter in this work a brief review of the life of James C. Fitzpatrick. He was born in Hazelton, Luzerne county, Pa., on January 10, 1856. His father, James Fitzpatrick, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., on July

4, 1830, and during the Civil war he rendered loyal service to the republic as first lieutenant of his company, in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. During his service of four years he was advanced to the rank of colonel, making a fine record as a valiant soldier and commander. After the war he located at Hazelton, Pa., and was busy in railroad construction until 1868, when he engaged in the hotel business at Hazelton, and thereafter continued as a hotel man until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Maloy, was born in Philadelphia in 1827, and died at Hazelton in 1883.

James C. Fitzpatrick attended the public schools of his native town and continued his studies in an excellent private school at Kingston, Pa. After leaving school he was clerk in his father's hotel until 1887, and then was similarly engaged in various commercial and summer-resort hotels in Pennsylvania and New York for about nine years.

In 1886 Mr. Fitzpatrick became connected with the United States Indian service, first at the Crow Creek agency in South Dakota until the spring of 1890, when he went to Chicago and engaged in construction work for the Chicago General Electric Company until 1893, when he returned to his previous position at the Crow Creek agency, remaining there until October, 1895, when he was transferred to the Belknap agency in Montana, where he has since discharged his responsible duties as chief clerk with discrimination and ability, gaining the esteem of all with whom he has had business or social relations. In politics Mr. Fitzpatrick supports the Republican party, and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge at Chamberlain, S. D., where he was made a Mason in 1888, with the Illinois commandery of the Loyal Legion, he having joined this organization in Philadelphia in 1890, being transferred to the Illinois branch in 1893; he is also a popular member of Great Falls lodge of the Benevolent Order of Elks. At Harlem, Choteau county, in 1896, Mr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fitzgerald, who was born at Danville, Va., in 1867, the daughter of E. B. Fitzgerald, a representative of one of the prominent and influential families of the Old Dominion.

JOHN FLINDERS.—It may be interesting to note in the various sketches in this volume the different nationalties, methods of labor and the successful endeavors of those here represented. Among the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county is Mr. John Flinders, who has held an influential position from the time of locating his farm, now under a fine state of improvement. He is a native of old England, and was born in Nottinghamshire, December 7, 1854, the son of Henry and Maria (Challand) Flinders, the former a professor of music. Coming to the United States in 1865 he located in DeKalb county, Ill., where he remained until 1894 when he came to Chinook, Mont., where he now makes his home, his devoted and cherished wife having passed away in 1884.

John Flinders received his educational discipline in the public schools of DeKalb county, Ill., and was reared on his uncle's farm; hence he early became familiar with many details which have proved of inestimable value to him in the prosecution of 'his present enterprise. At the age of nineteen years he went to Webster county, Iowa, where he purchased and effectively improved a farm and there engaged in agricultural pursuits for seven years. Later he went to O'Brien county, where he again purchased wild land and made a fine farm with all the improvements equal to his former home in Webster county. Seven years later, however, in 1887, Mr. Flinders moved to Montana, coming to the vicinity of Chinook, Choteau county, there being at the time not a single house to mark the site of the present thriving town of Chinook. He at once took up a claim of 160 acres, and another of 640 acres located on Clear creek, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stockgrowing with that thoroughly progressive method and the application of scientific principles to all the details of his ranching industry which brings success to any undertaking. His entire ranch is now under fence and has excellent improvements of a permanent order, including a good house, barns, sheepsheds, etc.; while his system of irrigation enables him to secure excellent crops. Mr. Flinders also has residence property in the village of Chinook, and owns a half-interest in the Hotel Chinook, erected at a cost of $25,000 in 1901. The hotel is conducted by Mr. Flinders and Mrs. Cook, his sister, upon the highest grade, and is receiving a fine and well deserved patronage. Mr. Flinders has maintained particular interest in the cause of education, serving as school trustee for a long term of years.

In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party; in religion his faith is that of the

Methodist church, being a member of the board of trustees and an active worker in the Chinook church of this denomination. Fraternally he is identified with the Bear Paw Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. The marriage of Mr. Flinders was solemnized in 1880, when he wedded Miss Mary Myers, daughter of Edward Myers, of Webster county, Iowa. Of this union three children have been born: Mabel, Leroy and Bertha.

EDMOND FOGARTY.—What might be termed five ranches combined in one, the whole comprising 2,735 acres, located at Sandcliff, Choteau county, is the handsome property of the subject of this biographical sketch. The entire region of Bear Paw mountains affords no better equipped ranch for the practical enterprises of grain, cattle and sheep raising. Edmond Fogarty was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on September 5, 1850. He is the son of Dennis and Catherine (Dunn) Fogarty, the father having immigrated to the United States in about 1837. Here he became a citizen of this country and returned to Ireland, where he was married. He was a merchant, farmer and hotelkeeper at different times in his subsequent career in Ireland, living in the town of Templetuohy, and was considered a successful business man. It was there that Edmond, the son, was reared and educated, receiving the advantages of the schools in his neighborhood and of which he made the best use. He served as a clerk in his father's store until 1873, when he came to the United States and settled in New York city, where he remained two years in a mercantile establishment in that metropolis. But being anxious to materially better his condition he went to California in 1876 and engaged in placer and quartz mining. Subsequently he removed to Sacramento, where for ten years he was in the employment of Wilcox, Powers & Co. as a traveling salesman and rectifier, the firm being engaged in the wholesale liquor business. At the termination of that period, in 1887, Mr. Fogarty came to Montana, locating in Fergus county, where, in company with his brother, John Fogarty, he engaged in sheepgrowing. Three years later the association was dissolved and our subject began business for himself in the same line, locating on his present ranch, or rather ranches, in the Bear Paw mountains, Choteau county. The property comprises 2,735 acres, which includes five farms devoted to the culture of hay and some grain. Of this land 1,400 acres are fenced. He has a fine band of 10,000 sheep, besides numerous cattle and horses. On the home ranch, where he resides, is the Sandcliff postoffice, of which Mrs. Fogarty is postmistress. They were married in 1883, she being at the time Miss Jennie Alice Woods, daughter of Allen Woods, of Iowa. To them have been born six children, of whom Alice D., Edmond A., Arthur D. and Sibyl E. survive. Those deceased are George B. and Caryl. The family are members of the Catholic church. The political affiliations of Mr. Fogarty are with the Republican party. All of the valuable improvements on his ranches, houses, shops, barns and corrals Mr. Fogarty has made himself since he acquired the property.

HARRY H. FLETCHER.—The descendant of sturdy New England stock and showing in his career the best elements of New England characteristics, Harry H. Fletcher, of Forsyth, is entitled to honorable mention in any record of the achievements of the men who have made Montana a state. He was born at Bridport, Vt., October 14, 1869, the son of Albert A. and Delia (Murray) Fletcher, the former a native of Bridport and the latter of Potsdam, N. Y. The father has been for many years a prominent banker at Middlebury, Vt.

Mr. Fletcher received his education in the graded schools of Middlebury, Vt., and at the Military College at Chester, Pa. In 1893 he came to Montana and started a small mercantile business at Forsyth, also serving as postmaster for about a year and a half. In 1894 he engaged in the cattle business with J. S. Hopkins, having a ranch on the Big Blackfoot in Lewis and Clarke county. He was manager of this enterprise for six years, but upon retiring from that position retained his interest in it. In the summer of 1900 he established himself in a general merchandising business at Forsyth, under the firm name of Harry H. Fletcher & Co., and as successor to the McRae Supply Company. Taking the active management of the enterprise under his wise and progressive control it has grown rapidly to large proportions and great influence in commercial circles.

In politics Mr. Fletcher is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of Union Lodge No. 2, A. F.

& A. M., of Middlebury, Vt. He was united in marriage at Forsyth in 1901, with Miss Mabel Kennedy, who was born in Iowa in 1877, a daughter of James Kennedy, a pioneer of Montana and a member of the firm of Hopkins & Kennedy, furniture dealers at Forsyth. With youth, health, energy, fine business capacity and the confidence and esteem of the community in his favor, Mr. Fletcher bids fair to become one of the leading commercial forces of the state.

HARVEY A. FOX, one of the successful and enterprising stockraisers of Teton county, near Browning, has for many years of his eventful life served as a soldier in the United States army, and has visited nearly all of the states and territories in the Union. He was born in Alexandria county, N. C., on June 24, 1848, the son of William Fox, a native of the same place, a farmer who was killed in 1863 at the battle of Hanover C. H., Va. His wife, Caroline (Julian) Fox, was also a native of Alexandria county, where she died on October 12, 1900. The minority years of H. A. Fox were passed in the public schools and in industrious employment on his father's farm. When twenty-one he removed to Mt. Vernon, Ky., where he enlisted in the Seventh United States Cavalry, under the yellow-haired, brave but reckless Gen. George A. Custer. From 1871 to 1873 the time of Mr. Fox was passed principally in service against "moonshiners" in Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and during this period he experienced many adventures. In the spring of 1873 the regiment came to the international boundary line as an escort of a government surveying party then running a line from the Red River of the North to St. Mary's in the Rocky mountains. The following summer he was stationed at Fort Totten, N. D., from 1875 to 1876 at Fort Lincoln.

During the summer of 1876 he was with the expedition that followed the trail of Sitting Bull, and was a participant in the terrible battle on the Little Big Horn where Gen. Custer and nearly all of his command were killed, Mr. Fox then being under the command of Maj. Reno, whose force escaped with slight loss. On July 27, 1876, he was mustered out of service at Rosebud on the Yellowstone river, and the following winter he passed in herding government cattle at Fort Lincoln. During the spring of 1877 he located a ranch at the site of Mandan, N. D., and here he conducted ranching until 1881. The season of 1882 he was employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the following year selected a homestead claim in the Judith basin, near Lewistown, Mont., subsequently purchasing three adjoining ranches and branching out extensively in the stock business. He remained upon this property ten years, and in 1892 came to the south fork of Milk river, in Teton county, seventeen miles from Browning, and settled upon a ranch of 500 acres, which is handsomely improved and located in a most eligible situation for stockraising. In 1877, at Fort Lincoln, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Monroe. They have a son, Alexander, aged twenty-two years. Their home is comfortably supplied and equipped with the modern conveniences of life.

JOHN FLYNN has been identified with one of the important industrial activities of Montana for nearly a quarter of a century, that of stockgrowing, and he has contributed well toward the development and advancement of the commonwealth through well directed efforts. In the beautiful and fertile old Jackson county, Mich., Mr. Flynn was ushered into the world on February 17, 1857, the son of Thomas and Johanna (Bauman) Flynn, both of whom were born in Waterford, Ireland, whence they emigrated in 1846 and settled in Michigan, where the father purchased a farm, which he placed under effective cultivation and which continues to be his home. His wife entered into eternal rest in 1872.

John Flynn was reared on the homestead farm in Jackson county, early becoming accustomed to the duties associated therewith, and waxing strong in mental and physical vigor; his educational advantages being those afforded by the public schools. In 1877, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Flynn cast in his lot with Montana, and has never had cause to regret the decision which led to his locating here. After his arrival in the territory he purchased a ranch of 160 acres in Deer Lodge county, and there engaged in raising cattle on a somewhat limited scale, also being employed at intervals by other ranchmen in the vicinity. He was ambitious, frugal and energetic, and thus his success became cumulative in character, for he extended the scope of his operations as rapidly as circumstances would justify. In 1889 Mr. Flynn came to Choteau county and purchased his present ranch of 320 acres, located in the Milk River valley, six miles east of Chinook. Here he devotes careful attention to the raising of cattle and horses, having on hand at the time of this writing about 200 head of cattle and 120 head of horses. His place is well improved, and is one of the best in the valley. For a period of three years Mr. Flynn maintained his residence in Chinook, where he conducted a livery and sales stable in connection with his ranching business. He is well known and deservedly popular in the community.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. In 1889 Mr. Flynn was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Greeting, daughter of Andrew Greeting, of Fergus Falls, Minn., and they have two children, John F. and Chauncey.

DAVID FRATT, a representative citizen of Billings, Yellowstone county, vice-president of the Yellowstone National Bank, and extensively engaged in stockgrowing, is one of the pioneers of Montana, where he has maintained his home for nearly two score years. Mr. Fratt is a native of the Empire state, where he was born December 27, 1840, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Turner) Fratt, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. Our subject entered the public schools of his native state and was only six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Wisconsin. They located in the vicinity of Burlington, Racine county, where the father resumed agricultural pursuits, his son David early beginning to assist in the work thereof when not engaged in his studies. He remained in Wisconsin until attaining the age of twenty-three years, and in May, 1864, started for the territory of Montana. He came by rail to Waterloo, Iowa, the western terminus of the line, and from that point continued his journey with an ox team in company with a large party of emigrants. From Omaha the party proceeded along the north side of the Platte river. Opposite Scott's Bluffs they were attacked by Indians, who killed one member of the company and wounded another, besides stealing a portion of the stock. Leaving the Platte at what is known as Red Bluff, they proceeded to the Sweet Water river via the old California trail of 1849, thence up the river to South Pass and by Lander's cutoff to Eagle Rock on Snake river, in Idaho. From that point they followed the old Salt Lake trail to Virginia City, where they arrived in September, 1864, the company there disbanding. Mr. Fratt soon removed to Confederate gulch and engaged in mining during the summer of 1865. He was thereafter employed on a farm in Gallatin valley, and in the fall operated a threshing machine, being one of the first brought into that valley. He was thus engaged until 1871, when he turned his attention to stockgrowing, which proved successful. In 1878 he removed over the range to Shields river and in 1882 went to the Musselshell river valley, where he now has large ranches and conducts a stockraising business of wide scope and importance, being one of the largest individual cattle owners in the state. He also owns much valuable ranch property in Yellowstone and other counties. Mr. Fratt is a man of great business capacity, and his success is but the sequel of well directed efforts, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him. At present he is stock commissioner for Yellowstone county. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Yellowstone National Bank, being its vice-president. He maintains an attractive home in the city of Billings, where he passes the greater portion of his time, though retaining a general supervision of his extensive ranch and cattle interests. In politics Mr. Fratt gives his support to the Republican party. In 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fratt to Mrs. Kate Armour, born in Quincy, Ill.

HENRY A. FRITH.—The life of this member of the bar of Yellowstone county has been replete in interesting phases and even a cursory review of it will be read with pleasure by those who know him and who honor him as an able lawyer and capable business man. Mr. Frith is a son of bonnie old Scotland, born in Edinburgh, on April 13, 1847, the son of Henry A. and Christina (Monroe) Frith, the former of whom was a caricaturist by profession. He received a public school education in his native city, and, at the age of eleven years, began to learn heraldic painting and japanning, to which he devoted his attention for two years, after which he served an apprenticeship of seven years in lithographic printing, the last year in London. He also served two years in the artillery division of the

Scottish militia in Edinburgh. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Frith left the land of "brown heather and shaggy wood" and came to the United States, landing in New York, where he was employed for six months as a lithographic printer. He then went to Washington, D. C., there enlisting in the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, which subsequently became the Eleventh United States Infantry. The regiment was sent to Texas where he remained with it for three years, during the period of reconstruction in the south, when turbulence was rife and when the animosity against the representatives of the United States government was bitter in the extreme. After Mr. Frith was honorably discharged from the service he entered the semi-military organization known as the state police of Texas, under Gov. Davis, being in the division commanded by Adjt.-Gen. Davidson. In this service he was wounded several times and had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes from death. Good fortune only saved him from being lynched on one occasion. The northern men were in control of the municipal government of the cities, and it is well known how bitter was the feeling against the "carpet-baggers." Unknown to Mr. Frith the mayor and city marshal of Hearne, Robertson county, had been attacked and driven into the mayor's office where they barricaded themselves against three desperate men bent on murder. Mr. Frith chanced to sit down in front of the mayor's office when one of the desperadoes drew a revolver on him, this Mr. Frith knocked from his hand but was shot and quite severely wounded by one of the others, while the third one gave him a serious knife wound. Mr. Frith shot one of the party before they finally succeeded in capturing his revolver. He consented to be taken in custody and was placed in the city jail. The feeling against him was very intense. All night long crowds gathered about the jail and preparations were made to lynch him at daybreak, but he was rescued by the sheriff and four deputies and some of the leading merchants, and was taken to the county seat and eventually released. He was in service for a year longer, resigning in 1872, and then engaging in teaching a negro school, in which he encountered almost the same opposition from the white people. While in the schoolroom he sat constantly with a big revolver at hand, for his life was threatened time after time. He taught about a year, returned to the western part of the state, and re-enlisted in his old regiment and company. In 1873-74 he served for six months under Gen. McKenzie in the field against the Indians. In 1875 he served under A. W. Greeley, of Arctic fame, then attached to the signal corps, for six months and constructing military telegraph lines across the Staked plains. He remained in Texas until the time of the Custer massacre, when the regiment was ordered to Montana and stationed at Standing Rock during the winter of 1876-77, at which place he participated in the disarming of the Sioux, while in the following spring it proceeded into what is now Custer county, where it established Fort Keogh and Fort Custer under General Miles.

Mr. Frith accompanied Gen. Miles on his expedition when he intercepted the Bannack Indians while en route to the Yellowstone National Park, in the fall of 1877, and when they encountered eighty Bannack Indians at what is now known as Bennett creek, named after Capt. Bennett, who was killed in this fight. The Indians were entrenched on the creek, and at early dawn the troops surprised and opened fire on the savages, capturing thirty-six and all their horses, and the prisoners were brought to Fort Custer. Mr. Frith there secured a three months' furlough, within which time he secured a ranch near Huntley, in Yellowstone county, and at the expiration of his furlough he was honorably discharged and engaged in ranching there and also conducted a general store at Huntley. When the Yogo mines were discovered in 1879 he went over to Judith river and devoted his attention to mining operations and general merchandising one year, during which time he was deputy recorder of Yogo mining district. In the winter of 1880 Mr. Frith established a winter trading post and built the first house and stockade on the north side of the lower Musselshell river, returning to Huntley in the spring and going again to Musselshell for the winter and coming again to Huntley to look after his business during the following summer. In 1892 Mr. Frith commenced the study of law in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law, of Detroit, Mich., and after disposing of his Huntley interests in 1884 he matriculated in the Kent College of Law at Chicago, completing a thorough course and graduating in the class of 1896. He thus secured admission to practice in all of the Illinois courts, and returned to Montana, in the courts of which state he was admitted to practice in June, 1896. He at once opened an office in Billings, and has ever since been consecutively engaged in legal practice, to which he has devoted himself with such fidelity as to gain a representative clientage, his knowledge of jurisprudence being comprehensive and his powers as a dialectician giving him great strength as an advocate. In politics Mr. Frith is an old-time Republican, but admits that he has been, at times, somewhat independent. For the past two years he has been referee in bankruptcy for the fifth district of the state, which comprises seven counties, and has recently been reappointed for a second term. He is also a notary public.

W. B. GEORGE.—To be chosen to the chief executive office of a prosperous, enterprising and rapidly growing American municipality is a high honor, and to properly administer the duties of the position, which are wide in scope, leading in importance and trying in character, is evidence of a keen sense of the responsibility involved, a conscientious regard for the welfare of the community and a high order of capacity for public affairs. W. B. George, the present popular mayor of Billings, has won this honor and given evidence of his possesion of the elements of successful official life. He was born in Platte county, Mo., in 1865, where he obtained an excellent education and attended the State University for a number of years, after which he secured a special business training at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1885 he came to Montana and became secretary of the state board of education, and later served as railway postal clerk between Billings and Helena. After a year in this service he became assistant postmaster at Billings, at the same time engaging in the fruit and confectionery business coupled with an extensive stock of jewelry. The business was pleasant and profitable, but his tastes ran in larger channels of commercial enterprise, and he sold this out to operate in real estate and insurance, and in these two lines he has built up a valuable business, which is constantly expending and rising in value. His headquarters are on Montana avenue adjoining the Belknap block in Billings, and comprise a well ordered and complete wholesale and retail cigar store, with a business office in the rear. Previous to his entering the cigar business Mr. George represented twenty-six leading fire insurance companies, two accident insurance companies, two plate glass insurance companies, the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company and the Mutual Life of New York. His operations in real estate are large and of value in the development of the city. He has recently plotted eighty acres (the west side addition) for the Billings Realty Company. This, although scarcely more than started, already contains nearly thirty fine residences, including one built by P. B. Moss, whose house and grounds cost $50,000 and one built by Mr. George for his own use, which is adorned with rows of promising shade trees and made more attractive and desirable by cement sidewalks. He has plans for a fine business building which will be built this year adjoining the city hall. He is interested in the development of mining claims three miles from Helena at the head of Dry gulch. Mr. George is a very enterprising man and, to use a western phrase, a "rustler." He has lots and houses for sale in all parts of Billings, and as his years of service as city and county treasurer have given him an accurate idea of values, he conducts negotiations for either buying or selling on a fair basis and with full knowledge in the premises.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has served as city treasurer and as county treasurer with great credit to himself and advantage to the people, winning high commendation from all classes. He is at present a member of the state central committee and chairman of the county central committee. In April, 1901, he was nominated and triumphantly elected mayor of the city, where his administration of the duties of the office is eminently progressive and generally satisfactory. He has secured a site, sold bonds and a city hall and fire station are in course of erection to cost $32,000. Mr. George was married on June 15, 1892, to Miss Virginia Florence Sleeper, of Philadelphia. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, Raymond, William B., Dorothy, Preston and Marie. The fraternal orders have always interested him and appealed to the social attributes of his nature, which are vigorous and cultivated, and he is identified in a leading way with several of them, being a Mason (he is past master of the blue lodge, past eminent commander of the commandery), an Elk, a Woodmen of the World, a United Workman of the Ancient Order, and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Billings. He was also a charter member of the Maverick Hose Company, of Billings, and of the Billings club. In business, in fraternal relations, in social life, and in all that contributes to the advancement of the community, Mr. George is esteemed as one of its representative and leading citizens.

GEORGE A. BERKY, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Elkhart county, Ind., where he was born October 4, 1859. His parents, Abram K. and Sarah (Gallatin) Berky, are natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and are now living in St. Joseph county, Ind., whither they removed from Elkhart county many years ago. Their son George remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, attending school in St. Joseph county and assisting his father in his work of farming, carpentering and painting as he was able. After leaving home he lived for a short time in Wisconsin, and in April, 1882, came to Montana, locating at old Coulson, one mile from the present city of Billings. He conducted a dairy farm from 1883 to 1886. In 1889 he bought a ranch in the same locality, and was farming on it until 1895, when he was elected sheriff of Yellowstone county, and from that time made his home at Billings. He sold his ranch in 1901 to George Soule, but has continued in the cattle business, and since 1901 has also been in the ice business in Billings, keeping himself actively employed.

In politics Mr. Berky is a Republican, and has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his party and contributed his portion of the force necessary to secure its success. In 1898 he was appointed alderman of the Third ward in Billings to fill a vacancy, and at the end of the term, in 1900, was elected to the same office from the Fourth ward for a full term of two years. In 1895, as has been noted, he was elected sheriff of the county, and was re-elected in 1897. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. He was married at Rapids, near Park City, Mont., in 1884, to Miss Josie M. Alling, who was born at Smithland, Woodbury county, Iowa, May 28, 1864, and was brought by her parents to Park City in 1879. They have two children: Eva May, aged fourteen, and Henry Burton, aged twelve.

JOSEPH E. BESSETTE.—Born and reared at St. Athanase, province of Quebec, Canada, in humble circumstances and obliged to work on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old with scarcely any attendance at school, then hiring out to the Vermont Central Railroad Company and making his own way in the world, the subject of this review neither found nor inherited his opportunities, but hewed them out by his own indomitable energy and capacity. He was the third of ten children born to Charles and Sophia (Brassau) Bessette, natives of Quebec, where the father conducted a small farm with the help of his children. Born in 1855, at the age of sixteen he left his home farm, going to Pigeon Hill in his native province, where he worked at farming two seasons for wages and secured two winters' schooling. From there he went to Phillipsburg, Quebec, and worked one year in a marble quarry. He next apprenticed himself to learn the trade of house, sign and coach painting, and at the end of his three years' apprenticeship, in 1878, he went to Bismarck, N. D., where he spent a month looking about for work or a suitable locality to settle in. From there he went to the Black Hills on a gold hunt, and worked one winter as yardman at Fort Meade. In the spring he went to Terraville and worked all summer at his trade. He painted the Caledonia mill and Superintendent Rigby's residence and other buildings. In the fall he went to work as painter for the Homestake Mining Company, under supervision of Superintendent Mason. He spent the winter of 1881-2 with an uncle at Fond du Lac, Wis., and on February 12, 1882, was married at that town to Miss Emma Bessette, daughter of J. Bessette, a harness manufacturer and dealer. In April he went by train to Miles City, Mont., camping a week while waiting for a freight outfit. He then moved to Fort Keough, at that time a supply yard for the Northern Pacific extension, and from there went by wagon train to old Coulson, where he camped on the river bank about a month, spending three weeks on the trip. He left Coulson with W. L. Allard, and went up the Yellowstone valley on foot, hunting suitable land to take up. The journey was full of difficulty and hardship because of the mud and water; and at Young's Point they were laid up three days in a heavy snowstorm. He returned to a point about a mile and a half east of Park City and homesteaded 160 acres of land, where he now owns 480 acres all fenced and irrigated, 200 acres being under good cultivation. His crops in 1901 were eighty tons of timothy hay, three crops of alfalfa from thirty-five acres, 800 bushels of oats, 200 of wheat, forty-eight of alfalfa seed, and three acres of corn. He has nearly a hundred head of cattle and one-fourth as many horses. The ranch is improved with a fine dwelling and good outbuildings, and is in every way well equipped for successful tillage. After locating his ranch Mr. Bessette temporarily lived in a log house in Park City, working on the ranch and at sheep-shearing and other jobs to get wire for fencing and lumber for building. In 1885 the family moved to the ranch. His first crop was twenty acres of oats, and since then his progress has been steady, rapid and continuous. After the death of his wife he married in 1892 Miss Esther Williams, a native of Westville, Ind. He has three children living of the six resulting from his two marriages, one of whom is the offspring of his first wife and the other two of his second. They are Charles, and Merle and Josephine, attending school.

Mr. Bessette is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, including the degree of Honor, and also belongs to the Yeomen of America. Politically he is a Republican; in religious faith a Catholic. He is recognized as a leading citizen in his neighborhood, and one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Yellowstone county.

NICHOLAS J. BIELENBERG.—From early pioneer days Mr. Bielenberg has been prominently identified with the productive activities of Montana, and from the conspicuous part he has taken in promoting its development it is imperative that due consideration be accorded him in a work of this nature. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on June 8, 1847, but he has passed practically all of his life in America, since he was but four years old when his parents, Claus and Margaret (Cruse) Bielenberg, emigrated to the United States. They located at Davenport, Iowa, where they engaged in farming, and in that state passed their remaining years. There also Nicholas received his education in the public schools, but at the age of sixteen, in 1863, he went to Chicago, and there served an apprenticeship in the butchering business until the spring of 1865, when he set forth on the long journey which made him one of the youthful pioneers of Montana. Upon arriving in this state he located at Blackfoot City, where he was engaged in butchering until 1870, when he removed to Helena, where he continued a meat business until 1872, when he removed to Deer Lodge. Here he engaged in stockraising, and in buying cattle and driving large numbers through to Cheyenne, Wyo., from there shipping them to the Chicago market. He thus conducted an important business until 1877, when he engaged in the meat business in Butte, establishing one of the most important enterprises of the kind in the territory, erecting a cold storage plant, through which he handled an extensive wholesale trade. The business eventually assumed such proportions that it became expedient to incorporate it and the Butte Butchering Company was organized and has since directed the enterprise.

About 1884 Mr. Bielenberg became associated with his half-brother, Conrad Kohrs, one of the influential pioneers and capitalists of Montana, in an extensive cattle business. Shortly afterward Mr. Bielenberg began individual operations in this line, but eventually became associated in this with Joseph Toomey, and they developed an enterprise of gigantic proportions for the period. Within one year they handled more than 130,000 head of sheep, and their flocks were to be found in numerous sections of Montana, while they also transacted a large business in buying and shipping sheep and cattle from the northwest, their operations extending from Washington to North Dakota and having important influence in the development of the live-stock industry in this section. We quote from an appreciative article previously published:

"It can be safely said that Mr. Bielenberg and his associates were the fathers of the sheep industry in northern Montana, and their operations were the first of any importance in the state. Mr. Bielenberg was the first shipper to discover the value of screenings in the feeding of sheep in transit, and his discovery has grown to be a valuable industry in the handling of mutton for the eastern markets."

From the early days Mr. Bielenberg has been conspicuously identified with Montana stockraising and his sheep and cattle interests involve large operations in various sections of the state, placing him among the representative stockmen and citizens of Montana. He is also concerned in mining and financial enterprises and his investments have been made with discrimination, showing him to possess marked capacity for the conduct of affairs and a distinctive executive ability. He has been the artificer of his own fortunes and has achieved a success which is worthy of the name, having been dominated by an inflexible integrity and commanding general confidence and esteem. His political views are those of the Republican party, and he was long one of the leading representatives in old Deer Lodge county. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and has been otherwise prominent in the party. He has held his residence in the city of Deer Lodge since 1872, and here he has a beautiful home and is one of the leading citizens. On March 14, 1872, in Deer Lodge, Mr. Bielenberg was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bogk, who was born in Oshkosh, Wis., the daughter of Gustav and Margaret Bogk, natives of Germany. Her father was one of the pioneers of Montana, having located in Deer Lodge county in 1870, and here he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Bielenberg have five children, Alma, Howard, Augusta, deceased, Anna and Claud.

J SAMUEL BIGNELL, of Helmville, Mont., is the son of one of the western pioneers. He was born in Utah in 1856. His parents were John and Lucy (Gawthorne) Bignell, both natives of England. As the sun never sets on English possessions this, of course, implies that its rays are never deflected from some of England's adventurous, enterprising people who find their account and interest in all quarters of the world. One of these was John Bignell, the father of the subject of this sketch. When quite a young man he came to the United States and at first located at Nebraska city, Neb. In 1852 John Bignell crossed the plains to Utah, returned to Nebraska, recrossed them again in 1860; returned to Nebraska, and in 1863, for the third time made the perilous trip, in the face of hostile Indians, and arrived at Cache valley in the fall of that year. The last time he was accompanied by his family and they continued to reside at this place until 1865.

In that year they decided that Montana offered certain attractions that ought not to be overlooked, and, accordingly, they came on to Blackfoot City, in the famous valley of that name. At this period it was a mammoth gold mining camp, of the placer variety, and full of push, hustle and enterprise. For several years, or up to the time of his death, John Bignell conducted a dairy and stock business at this point. He died in 1871, thus closing a career that had been full of peril, adventurous, exciting, all that combines to make the life of a plainsman picturesque.

Mrs. John Bignell, the mother of our subject, died at Blackfoot City in 1870. It had been her lot in life to become an eye-witness of many of the stirring scenes in which the adventurous life of her husband had called upon him to participate. In many respects she could be compared to the brave Colonial dames who faced the dangers of the settlement of the Atlantic coast. Thus it will be seen that the life of the subject of this sketch, J. Samuel Bignell, has been passed entirely amid western scenes, and that he is thoroughly posted in everything that appertains to the breezy life of the great and gradually unfolding west. For many years, up to the time of the death of his father, he lived with him and was with him engaged in various lines of business. Since that event he has been engaged in the business of ranching on his own account in the Blackfoot valley, and in this industry he has achieved magnificent success since 1875. His property consists of 440 acres, including a fine home, lying one and one-quarter miles west of Helmville.

The wife of Mr. Bignell was Miss Lizzie Geary, who was born in County Waterford; Ireland. She is a niece of Hon. Michael Geary, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. The Gearys comprise a large, prominent and influential family scattered throughout the Blackfoot valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Bignell have been born six children, George, Walter, Lucy, Warren, Samuel and Laura.

JESSE C. BILLUPS has bent every effort to the attaining of success, and while he has had numerous misfortunes and many obstacles to overcome, he has not faltered in his course and reward has not been denied him, for he is today one of the prosperous farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county. Mr. Billups is a native of Huntingdonshire, England, where he was born November 16. 1839, the son of Richard and Sarah Billups, natives of the "tight little isle," where the father was a farmer. He died there in 1851, his wife surviving him by several years, when she too passed away.

Jesse C. Billups secured a fair common-school education, but as he was only twelve years of age at the time of his father's death he found it was incumbent upon him to aid in supporting his widowed mother. He engaged in farm work until 1864, when he immigrated to the United States, believing that better opportunities here awaited the young man not afraid of honest toil and who was honorable and sraightforward in his methods. Locating at Centreville, Ind., he was there engaged in work in the engineering department of a flouring mill until 1867, when he became identified with the sawmilling industry. In 1874 he removed to Carm, White county, Ill., and engaged in farming and raising swine, devoting particular attention to the latter branch of the business. In 1878 he went to Kansas and in the following year to Gunnison, Colo., where he again became identified with the sawmilling business. In 1883 he set forth to look up a favorable location for permanent residence, going through to Seattle, Wash., and thence to British Columbia. In the fall of the same year he went to the Big Bend country and thence to Moscow, Idaho, where he was for a time employed in a sawmill, going thence to the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district. In 1866 Mr. Billups went to Helena, Mont., and thence to the Prickly Pear valley, where he once more engaged in sawmill work, and was so employed until July 20, 1887, when he located on his present ranch, eighteen miles southeast of Cascade. This ranch originally comprised 640 acres, supposed to be homestead land, but it eventually transpired that the tract was railroad land, and on this account it became necessary for him to purchase it, which he did for $1,440. In 1893 Mr. Billups added to his tract a homestead claim of 160 acres. Here he has successfully continued in the cattleraising business, but devoting some attention to the sawmill business. His property is now held at a valuation of $8,000, and this is a very gratifying showing in view of the fact that when Mr. Billups came to Montana he had practically no financial resources. He is now recognized as one of the representative stockmen of this locality, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party. On March 1, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Billups to Miss Mary Ann Peck, who was born in England, the daughter of John and Sarah Peck, likewise natives of England, the father having been a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1882, and his widow passed away two years later. Their religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Billups became the parents of eight children, only three of whom are living, Sarah E., Anna L. and Mattie E. Those deceased are Richard A., Jesse C., Jr., Martha, Sarah L. and Jesse C., II.

JESSE BINGHAM, one of the most extensive cattlegrowers in Choteau county, is the owner of two fine ranches of 320 acres each, which are profitably devoted to stock and general farming. He was born in Sullivan county, Mo., on June 11, 1847, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Crippin) Bingham. The father was a native of North Carolina, but went to Missouri in the spring of 1841. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Annie Hoover. He died in Colorado. Jesse Bingham was reared on his father's Colorado ranch, and it will readily be seen that educational advantages in that state were limited at that time. In 1873 he was engaged in cattlegrowing in the territory of Colorado, but subsequently removed to the Black Hills, where he followed the same line of business. In 1899 he first came to Montana and settled on Birch creek, Choteau county, Mont., where he located a claim of 160 acres of land. Later he moved and secured another claim, but continued to be engaged in the business of cattlegrowing. One of his present ranches, comprising 320 acres, in the Bear Paw mountains he took up in 1894. The other property is located on Smoke creek, and both are devoted to the growing of cattle and horses. In 1886 Mr. Bingham was married to his second wife, Mrs. Jennie (Coffee) Stuart, of Covington, Ky.

JOHN H. BLACK, who for more than a quarter of a century made his home in Montana, was, at his death on October 10, 1901, residing upon one of his farms and ranches in Gallatin county, twelve miles west of Bozeman. It is an eligible location in one of the handsomest of Montana's garden spots. On October 2, 1847, Mr. Black was born in Wayne county, Mo., one of a family of twelve children. His father, John L. Black, was a native of Augusta county, Va.; his mother, Nancy (Porter) Black, was born in Illinois. His Virginian paternal grandfather, Samuel Black, removed to Missouri with a number of slaves who were in danger of losing their lives from a virulent epidemic, and he made the removal at a great cost to himself and in the hopes of saving their lives, thereafter remaining in Missouri until his death. His son, John L. Black, continued in farming and stockraising in Wayne county until 1850, then removed to Knox county, and in 1865 went to Saline county, where he resided until he died in 1890. John H. Black remained on the Missouri homestead until 1871, and acquired his education at the public schools. When but fifteen he was induced to enlist in the Confederate service in the earlier days of the Civil war, but his father objected to this and on account of his extreme youth secured his discharge and return to his home. Ten years later, in 1871, young Black removed to Texas for a short period, going thence to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where he passed three years, principally in hunting, although he had some cattle and raised one crop of cotton. Here he assisted in building the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and made the acquaintance of Gov. Wade, Gov. Wright and Judge Folsom, the two former being fullblooded Indians and the latter a halfbreed. Mr. Black described them as particularly fine men, keenly intelligent and possessed of excellent business judgment.

In 1874 Mr. Black came to Montana on the Union Pacific Railway to Corinne and then walked to Virginia City, arriving there in April. He passed a year in the vicinity of this celebrated mining district, went to California and then into the Puget Sound country, remained one season and started on his return to Montana. It was his intention to come from Lewiston, Idaho, by the Nez Perce trail, but from a heavy snow storm missed it and, being alone, experienced great difficulty in finding his way back into civilization, but finally accomplished it and striking the Lolo trail came on to Missoula and eventually arrived at Virginia City. After several years passed unprofitably in mining enterprises here, in 1879 he removed to Missoula county for a year. 1880 was a year of sensational gold strikes, and Mr. Black joined the disastrous Yogo stampede into Meagher county and then came to Gallatin county. Here he purchased the McCamman ranch, one mile above Salesville, which he operated until 1886, having 560 acres of improved land. Later he sold it and engaged in the carpenter business. During the panic of 1893-94 Mr. Black was compelled to take considerable property on which he loaned money, and it is quite probable that this did much to influence his permanent location in the Gallatin valley.

Mr. Black's last residence was twelve miles west of Bozeman, where he had 320 acres and a fine residence with suitable outbuildings. He also owned a valuable ranch two miles north of Salesville, which is highly improved and systematically irrigated, and other tracts of land in various localities. His general farming embraced the raising of wheat, oats and barley, and he usually wintered a fine herd of shorthorn cattle, as well as a number of promising Norman horses. On October 11, 1900, Mr. Black was married to Mrs. Lucy Kirkpatrick, daughter of James Rae, of Kentucky. From that state Mr. Rae removed with his family to Gallatin county, locating on the East Gallatin river. Mr. Black met with great success in Montana, and his memory is cherished by all with whom he had intimate social or business relations.

CHARLES M. BLACKMAN, one of the estimable and highly successful stockgrowers of Choteau county, Mont., was born in Marion, Linn county, Iowa, March 8, 1854. Until the age of ten years he was an attendant on the public schools of his native county, and in 1864 he accompanied his father to Colorado, and returning to Iowa in the autumn. In 1867, at the age of thirteen, he removed to Missouri Valley Junction in the western part of Iowa, where he resided until 1872, passing, however, the winter of 1869 at West Point, Neb. During these five years he was employed in various printing offices and as clerk in a store. In 1872 Mr. Blackman came to Madison county, Mont., where until 1880 he was engaged in mining and prospecting, and from the latter year until 1884 he passed the time in visiting various points in Montana, finally locating in Choteau, Teton county. Here he secured a homestead and other claims, amounting in all to 480 acres, on which he now resides engaged in stockraising and general farming. The political sympathies of Mr. Blackman are with the Republican party and he takes a commendable interest in the successive campaigns and in the local issues of the day.

CHARLES A. BLACKBURN has been a resident of Helena for more than three decades, identified with several lines of business enterprise, and has ever stood forth as one of the worthy and sterling citizens of the state, of which he may be designated a pioneer. He comes of fine old southern stock, and was born on April 10, 1842, in St. Louis county, Mo., the son of John and Sarah (James) Blackburn, natives respectively of Fairfax county, Va., and South Carolina. The father was a pioneer of Missouri, removing thither about 1812, and was a planter, holding a number of slaves. His marriage to his wife, who had come to Missouri in girlhood with her parents, was celebrated in St. Louis county, and they became the parents of nine children, Charles being the eighth. The father died in St. Louis county in 1843 and the mother passed away in 1857.

Charles A. Blackburn was prosecuting his studies in the public schools near the parental home at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and on May 10, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, of the Ninth Missouri Confederate Volunteers, with which organization he served until the close of the war. He served under Generals Magruder and Price, and was once captured by Federal scouts, but was exchanged at Vicksburg after six weeks of captivity. He then joined a command in Arkansas, remaining with this until he was mustered out, when he returned to St. Louis county, Mo., and was engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when he went to St. Louis and embarked on the steamer Octavia for Fort Benton, Mont., where he arrived on the 22d day of May. Mr. Blackburn then came by stage to Helena, the journey being tedious, by reason of mud and rain, but he reached his destination on the 30th of May. Here he associated himself with W. H. Patterson in purchasing the tract of land in the Prickly Pear valley where the fair grounds are now located. There they were engaged in ranching until the spring of 1872, when they sold the property to the fair association, although a portion of the land was retained by Mr. Blackburn and is the site of his ice ponds and storage houses. Mr. Blackburn then purchased a half-interest in a livery stable on Rodney street, his partner being W. D. Weir, and continued in that enterprise until 1874. In 1872, however, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for active duties for a year, during which time he made a visit to his old home in Missouri.

Returning to Helena Mr. Blackburn initiated an ice business in the winter of 1875, putting up an adequate supply, and with this industry he has ever since been connected. In the spring of 1877 A. T. Allen became a partner for one year, but our subject thereafter conducted the business individually until 1888, when he effected the organization of the Helena Ice Company, by consolidating his business interests with those of David W. Middlemas, and these gentlemen have since conducted the leading ice business of the city.

In politics Mr. Blackburn is a stalwart Democrat, and at the second election after the incorporation of the city of Helena he was elected a member of its board of aldermen, serving one term. Fraternally he is identified with Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the chairs save that of master, and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church South and he is a member of the board of trustees of the local church. On August 18, 1883, Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Edmonson, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of John and Louisa Edmonson, who removed from Missouri to Montana in 1872, the former having been a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn have one child, George A., born in August, 1886, and now attending the Helena schools.

WILLIAM T. BLEVINS.—Twenty-two years ago Mr. Blevins settled on the extensive ranch of 350 acres which he now controls and has materially improved and enlarged until it ranks in line with the leading properties of its kind in Choteau county. It is located on Highwood creek, near the point where the stream debouches into the Missouri river. His experiences in the west have been many and varied, as he came here at an early day and has witnessed the gradual development of the territory and state from its primitive wildness to a condition of high civilization and importance. Our subject was born on a farm in Johnson county, Mo., March 15, 1838. He is a son of Andrew and Becky (Neil) Blevins, the father a native of Missouri. As a youth young Blevins worked on his father's farm and during the winter months attended the district school in his neighborhood and made the best of limited educational advantages. In 1861 he left home and passed the ensuing four years traveling in Missouri and adjoining states. At the conclusion of the Civil war he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was in the service of the United States government driving freight teams across the plains between Salt Lake and various military posts in Utah. The "team" consisted of three wagons, to each of which were attached nine yoke of oxen. Twenty-six of these wagons comprised one freight train, and they were accompanied by an army of men for protection against the numerous bands of hostile Indians that in those days infested the plains. On several occasions while our subject was in this service they were attacked by the redskins and fierce battles ensued. But they were always able to protect the freight, which consisted mainly of flour and groceries. In 1867 his base of operations was changed, and he began to freight goods to various points in Colorado, having his headquarters at Denver. At times much of the freight consisted of lumber to be used in the construction of military posts in the northwest. On the completion of this work Mr. Blevins returned from Denver to the old homestead in Missouri, making the journey on horseback. Following a short visit in Johnson county, he passed over into the Indian territory and secured work on various farms and ranches in that country. In 1869 he went to Fort Smith, Mo., and from there to Little Rock, Ark., where he purchased a drove of horses, transported them up the Missouri river, and disposed of them at a good profit. In this business he continued until 1876 when he came to Helena, Mont., where he drove a team for John T. Powers between Fort Benton and Helena, hauling all descriptions of miscellaneous freight.

In 1878 Mr. Blevins was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Spurgeon, daughter of John Spurgeon, a prosperous farmer of Illinois. The marriage occurred at Fort Benton. It was then that Mr. Blevins began business for himself, purchasing an ox team and freighting between Fort Benton and Helena. He also secured a timber claim eight miles from the fort, to which he hauled cord wood. In 1879 he disposed of this property and took up another claim on Highwood creek, where he now resides. To this original ranch he has since added considerable land and wonderfully improved the property until he now has one of the best equipped ranches in the county, devoted to raising cattle and horses. Upon all political issues Mr. Blevins acts with the Democratic party.

LEWIS V. BOGY is worthy of distinct recognition as one of the able and progressive men of the state, and his career in Montana has been one of consecutive advancement, showing those characteristics of energy, discrimination and integrity of purpose which insure success in any field of endeavor. He is at the present time the general manager and one of the leading stockholders of the Bogy Mercantile Company, which is conducting a very excellent business in the line of general merchandise in the thriving village of Chinook, Choteau county.

Mr. Bogy was born at Dunleith, Ill., on September 10, 1859, the son of Charles and Cornelia (McKnight) Bogy, natives respectively of Missouri and Iowa. His father was a steamboat captain on the Missisippi river, but eventually abandoned navigation and settled in Illinois, whence he subsequently moved to Texas and devoted his attention to agricultural and allied pursuits until his death, in 1873. His widow survived him many years, her demise occurring August 11, 1900, having attained a venerable age. Our subject was reared in Illinois and Texas, attended the public schools in St. Louis, Mo., for a time, and later continued his studies in Texas, where he remained on the homestead ranch until the age of nineteen years. In 1881 Mr. Bogy came to Montana and entered the employ of T. C. Power & Brother, at Poplar Creek Indian agency, assuming a clerical position in the mercantile establishment. Later he was made manager of the firm's interests at that place, retaining the same for a term of five years, after which he was employed in their establishment at Fort Benton until 1887, when he was sent to Fort Belknap, where the firm also had a store. In 1889 he came to Chinook in the employ of the same concern, and continued to be thus occupied until April, 1900, when the Bogy Mercantile Company was organized for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise business, Mr. Bogy assuming the management. The enterprise has since been continued with marked success, our subject's experience, careful methods and personal popularity having been potent factors in advancing its interests. An excellently selected stock is carried, and patrons are always assured of courteous treatment and the best of service in catering to their demands for merchandise.

In politics Mr. Bogy maintains an independent attitude, while fraternally he is a member of Chinook Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., and of Bear Paw Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F. In religion he inclines to the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. In 1899 were solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Bogy and Miss Grace Barrett, daughter of the late James T. Barrett, of Nevada. They have one son, Thomas V. Mr. Bogy takes an active interest in all that conserves the advancement of his town, and is honored as one of its enterprising and representative business men.

FRANK BOWES.—The advantages afforded in Montana to those who will put forth earnest and honest endeavor have been frequently exemplified in connection with many of her resources, and in none more satisfactorily than that of stock-growing. In this line of activity Mr. Bowes has gained a notable success through his own efforts, and, from being in the employ of others, always rendering the best of service, he has attained an independent position, and is now one of the prosperous ranchmen of Choteau county. Mr. Bowes is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Orange county, N. Y., on September 24, 1855. His father was Fenton Bowes, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle in early manhood and took up his residence on a farm in Orange county, N. Y., there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active life. His marriage occurred prior to leaving his native land; he died at Danbury, Conn.

Frank Bowes, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, his educational advantages being those afforded by the common schools in the vicinity of the old homestead in Orange county, where he remained until the age of seventeen years. In 1873 he determined to seek his fortunes in the far west. He had very little in a financial way; but with willing hands and a stout heart he was ready to rely upon his own efforts, believing that industry and honesty of purpose would "win out" in the end. He did not mistake in his premises, as results have clearly shown. He made his way to Oregon and thence to Washington, following such occupations as came to hand; and in 1880 he came to Helena, Mont., where he tarried about one year and returned to Washington. In 1884 he went to Deer Lodge county, where he was employed on various ranches, residing for a time in the city of Deer Lodge. He there served as a member of the board of aldermen, his election showing conclusively the respect and esteem in which he was held.

In 1889 Mr. Bowes came to Choteau county and settled on his present ranch, located one and one-half miles southwest of the village of Chinook in what is known as Milk River valley. He later secured another ranch in the same vicinity, and now owns and utilizes 640 acres, raising horses and cattle and conducting his business with excellent discretion and unmistakable success. He is one of the representative ranchmen of the county, is genuinely popular, and is progressive and wide-awake in his methods. Mr. Bowes is a stockholder in the Fort Belknap Canal & Irrigation Company.

Politically he is not guided by strict party lines, but in local affairs exercises his franchise for the support of men and measures best calculated to advance the general good. In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bowes to Miss Margaret Umberland, of Deer Lodge, Mont., and they are the parents of three children: Katie, William and Annie.

JOHANNES LEHFELDT.—A quarter of a century ago even the most sanguine of the residents of Montana had no idea of the great importance to be assumed by the agricultural and stockgrowing industries of the state, and yet it is conceded today that the magnificent enterprises active in these lines have contributed to the progress and prosperity of the commonwealth to a degree second only to those pertaining to the development of her great mineral resources. Among those who have attained success and a position of prominence in connection with farming and stockraising in Choteau county, is the subject of this review, whose well improved and valuable ranch property is located thirty miles southeast of the village of Big Sandy, his postoffice address. Mr. Lehfeldt claims the Fatherland as the place of his nativity, having been born in the vicinity of the famous commercial city of Lubeck, Holstein, on February 29, 1853. His father, Hans Henry Lehfeldt, was likewise a native of Germany, whence he emigrated with his family when about forty-four years of age, purchasing and locating upon a farm in the vicinity of Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1898. His widow now maintains her home at Denison. Her maiden name was Amelia Knak, and she was born in Germany about the year 1831. Of this union eight children were born, of whom seven are living at the present time, Mr. Lehfeldt having been the third in order of birth.

Johannes Lehfeldt attended the public schools in the vicinity of his old home in Germany until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he accompanied his parents in 1870 on their removal to the United States, and was thereafter identified with farming and stockgrowing in Iowa for a period of twenty-six years, his individual efforts having been attended wih success. In 1889 Mr. Lehfeldt came to Choteau county, Mont., locating at Judith, on Arrow river, where he and his wife took up homestead and desert claims, the area

Johannes Lehfeldt

of the ranch property now aggregating 640 acres. Here he has since been successfully engaged in raising sheep and the cultivation of a considerable portion of the place, producing large crops of hay and grain. The ranch is most effectively irrigated from a reservoir covering a tract of twenty acres, and is equipped with the best improvements throughout, showing the care and discrimination used by the progressive and energetic owner. In addition to the home ranch Mr. Lehfeldt owns other valuable ranch property in this section of the county. In 1898 he purchased of M. F. Marsh a farm of 160 acres, which includes the greater portion of the site of the village of Big Sandy, on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. In this village he has valuable real estate holdings, including the Spokane hotel, of which he is proprietor, together with a butcher shop, a blacksmith shop and seven private dwellings, together with his own residence, a fine modern building of spacious dimensions and attractive architectural design. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Lehfeldt purchased a hay ranch of 160 acres, located three miles northeast of Big Sandy station. He is one of the representative men of this section of the state and one whose progressive spirit and business sagacity have enabled him to improve the advantages and opportunities offered, and thus attained a success worthy of the name.

In politics he gives unwavering support to the Republican party and its principles. At Denison, Iowa, on July 10, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hanson, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, in the year 1863, and who accompanied her parents on their immigration to America. Of this union seven children have been born, Hugo, Hans, Ella, Alma, Fritz, Carl and Olga.

G. H. BLUMANKAMP.—Identified with the industrial enterprises of Choteau county for ten years, and now the owner of a fine ranch in the Milk river valley, G. H. Blumankamp is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle. He was born on August 27, 1858, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., the son of George Henry Blumankamp, who was born in Germany, in 1830, and emigrated to the United States when only nineteen. He rendered valiant service as a soldier during the Mexican war, then followed the trade of carriagemaker at St. Louis, where he died in 1896. His wife, formerly Eleanor Meyers, was born in Germany in 1832. Her death occurred in St. Louis, in September, 1895.

After supplementing his public school education by a course of study in a German-English school at Beardstown, Ill., he was employed in farm work in Illinois for several years. In 1870 he returned to St. Louis and thence went to New Orleans, and in the summer of 1871 devoted his attention to harvesting in Illinois. He then served four years as an apprentice at carriage painting, in St. Louis, and followed that vocation until 1883, after which he traveled as a salesman for Sharp's Chicago stump-puller. In 1884 he was employed in a wholesale hardware house in St. Louis, after which he resumed his trade, which he followed until 1887. He came to Montana in the spring of 1888 and purchased a ranch at the head of Careless creek, in the Snowy mountains. Selling this property in 1887, he was in the employ of the Galloway Cattle Company, at the head of Timber creek, for eighteen months. In 1888 he worked on the sheep ranch of E. K. Fitzgerald, on Roberts creek, after which he cut timber in that section for one season.

In 1892 Mr. Blumankamp came to Choteau county and was employed on the Parrott sheep ranch for three years. In 1894 he bought a half-interest in this outfit and continued its operation until 1899, when he made a trip to the east, and, on his return, located his present ranch, on Milk river, near Dodson station, on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. His place is most eligibly situated, has an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes, and has been equipped with good improvements. The ranch yields large crops of hay, but is devoted principally to the raising of high-grade cattle. In politics he is a Republican, and a zealous supporter of its cause. On May 28, 1888, in his native city of St. Louis, Mr. Blumankamp was united in marriage with Miss Lydia A. Weber, who was born in Chicago, on August 1, 1867. They have no children.

JOHN B. BOOTH.—On Big Muddy creek, fourteen miles northwest of Culbertson, Valley county, is located the ably-conducted stock ranch of Mr. J. B. Booth, who has here carried on a successful business for the past decade. Mr. Booth was born in the town of Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich, April 25, 1854. His father, George W. Booth, a farmer by vocation, was born in the state of New York, and lived successively in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa, his death occurring at Osceola, Iowa, on August 6, 1889. His wife, also a native of New York, whose maiden name was Helen Britton, died November 7, 1901. Of their eight children, five are now living.

Educated in the public schools of Michigan and Minnesota, John B. Booth, on laying aside his text-books, assisted his father in farming until 1873, when he left the paternal roof, going to Washington territory. There he was employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad for three years, then was connected with the train service of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. In 1879 Mr. Booth located at Frazee City, Minn., where he became shipping clerk for R. L. Frazee in his extensive milling business.

In 1881 Mr. Booth came to Miles City, Mont., and for three years hunted buffalo in that vicinity. From 1884 until 1886 he was employed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in British Columbia, and in the winter of 1886-87 worked on the Cascade tunnel on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The next spring he went to Williston, N. D., and conducted a stock farm until 1891, when he located on his present ranch and is now successfully engaged in raising sheep, cattle and horses. He gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and through his well-directed enterprises is contributing to the progress and prosperity of this section.

FRANK BOSTWICK, of Browning, Teton county, is not only a Montanian by birth, but his father was one of its earliest pioneers. Frank was born at Sun River Crossing, Mont., on December 25, 1862. His father, Henry Bostwick, was a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1829, who came to the country now Montana in 1845, when he was only sixteen. From 1859 until 1877 he served as a Federal scout, and before that he was long engaged in carrying the mail between Salt Lake City, Utah, to Deer Lodge Mont., then an extremely perilous occupation. He was killed on August 9, 1877, in the desperate battle with hostile Indians at Big Hole. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bostwick, died at Fort Benton in 1897. Frank Bostwick received his education at Fort Benton and at St. Peter's mission, leaving the latter institution when he was eighteen years old. He was then employed as a cowboy in Teton county from 1877 to 1886, and from 1886 until 1890 he was engaged in the same business in the Northwest territory. In 1892 Mr. Bostwick secured a fine ranch on Toad creek, lying between North and South Milk rivers, on the Blackfoot reservation, consisting of 1,000 acres of land, all of which is fenced and otherwise improved. In addition to this he has the use of a free range, and the whole is devoted to profitable stockraising. At the Holy Family mission, in 1887, Mr. Bostwick was married to Louise, a half-breed Indian girl, and to this union have been born four children, Henry, George, William and Annie, at this writing aged eight, six, four and two years.

WILLIAM BOWLES, a native of the interesting town of Fond du Lac, Wis., interesting because of its extensive trade in grain, iron, lumber, etc., and especially on account of its great number of artesian wells, its good boating, fishing and other pleasurable accessories which make a popular summer resort, was born in 1858, the seventh of the nine children of Robert and Susanna (Stevens) Bowles. His childhood was spent amid scenes of inspiring beauty and commercial prosperity, in striking contrasts with his present surroundings, but perhaps not more to his advantage or his taste.

His father was an Englishman by nativity who immigrated to the United States in his youth and settled in Wisconsin. There he met the comely daughter of the state who became his wife and shared his labors and triumphs through a long and busy life. Their son William, our subject, left home at the age of ten years and went to Jefferson county, N. Y., where he spent eight years in the public schools and secured a good education. After leaving school he spent a summer in Illinois, returning to his home in the winter. In 1878 he went into lower Canada, up the Ottawa river to White Partridge, and worked in the lumber camps for about a year. Returning to Jefferson county, N. Y., he farmed two years for himself. He then removed to Fond du Lac, but only remained six months, going thence to northern Michigan in the spring of 1881, where he homesteaded eighty acres of land, cultivating it during the next eight years, although for five years he also engaged in railroading. The next three years were spent prospecting in the Marquette mining country of Michigan; and in 1888 he came to Montana, locating in the Yellowstone valley, where he took up a desert claim of 160 acres, three miles east of Park City. This he has well fenced and irrigated, and ninety acres of it is under good cultivation, producing abundant crops of oats and alfalfa. He has also a productive apple orchard and several head of horses. His farm is improved with good buildings and makes a very comfortable and desirable home.

Politically Mr. Bowles is a consistent Republican, but does not allow party considerations to influence him in business or social relations, being a gentleman of universal kindness and geniality of manner, with a warm heart and an open hand for every worthy person. He has a brother who is a farmer on the same section of land with himself. Both of them are well esteemed and enjoy the confidence of all classes.

CHARLES BOYD.—From lumbering in the woods of Canada to presiding over the affairs and destiny of an American city is a long stride in the advancement of a man, but it is one of such frequent occurrence in our history as to usually excite but little comment. It illustrates most forcibly the possibilities of American manhood and the opportunities afforded the worthy in this great country. The history here suggested is that of Charles Boyd, the mayor of Philipsburg, Granite county, who was born October 14, 1863, in the province of Ontario, Canada, the second of the six children of Alexander and Mary (Sharpe) Boyd, also natives of the dominion. At the age of fifteen he left the public school which he had hitherto been attending and went to work in the lumber woods, where he remained for a year, after which he worked on farms and lumbered at various places in Michigan and elsewhere until 1883, when he came to Montana. In this state he spent the first five years working in Butte and other places at various occupations. At the end of that time he went to Philipsburg and engaged in teaming and ranching for a year. Then, in company with his brothers, D. A. and A. J. Boyd, he built a large brick stable and engaged in the livery business, but at the close of the first year of business he sold his interest to his brothers and went into partnership with another brother, William, in butchering, a business which he is still engaged in. He and his brothers also have a ranch of 640 acres near Philipsburg, on which they conduct an extensive business, and in it and their butchering they are very successful and realize handsome returns. Mr. Boyd has a fine home in the town, and is deeply concerned in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community, his interests being identified with it and his natural tendency being toward progress and advancement. After serving a term as alderman he was elected mayor of the town in 1898, and in 1900 was re-elected. His fellow citizens find him to be an excellent executive and faithful and intelligent in the discharge of his official duties.

In political affiliation he is a Republican, but party questions do not warp him in local affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Red Men, the Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. He was married at Helena in August, 1893, to Miss Annie C. Wyman, daughter of Alfonso and Elizabeth Wyman, of Maine. They have four children, namely: Clarence A., Edna E., Carl and a baby boy. In business relations, in his official bearing, in social life and in general, Mr. Boyd illustrates the best traits of American citizenship, and is justly esteemed and held in high regard by his fellowmen.

JAMES BOYD.—Coming to Montana in 1865 when a mere youth, Mr. Boyd may well be designated as one of the pioneers of the state, and his experiences in the early days were typical of life on the frontier. He is now one of the representative citizens of Valley county, and is postmaster of Boyd postoffice, located on his ranch and named in his honor. Mr. Boyd is a native of New York, was born in Steuben county, October 17, 1848, the son of Alexander Boyd, who followed his trade of wheelwright for many years in Wisconsin and Colorado, and died near Denver some years since.

James Boyd was reared on the farm of Joseph Spaulding near Janesville, Wis., having been brought by his parents to that state when a mere child. He gave a desultory attendance to the district schools, but in later years, through personal application and active association with the practical affairs of life, he has acquired the best of educations. Crossing the plains to Montana in 1865, when but sixteen years of age, he made his way to Virginia City, Mont., and remained in that vicinity about three years. In 1867 he was detailed as a member of the Montana militia to carry the mail between Virginia City and Twenty-five Yard creek. In 1868 he went to Fort Benton as an employe of the Northwest Fur Company, and assisted in building Fort Browning and the post trader's store on Milk river. He returned to Fort Benton in the spring of 1869, and remained near there for two years, when he was employed by Durfee & Peck, post traders at Fort Peck, until 1875. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under J. W. Buck, and held the appointment eighteen months. He joined Gen. Miles at Fort Keogh in 1877, acting as scout during the summer, and in the fall went to Wolf Point, on the Missouri river, where he was employed in the wood yards and in various other capacities until 1884. From 1884 to 1887 Mr. Boyd acted as interpreter at Fort Buford, and was engaged in various other occupations. He then went to Poplar, on the Fort Peck reservation, Mont., and was engaged on a government mail and messenger contract until 1895. In June, 1895, he located his present ranch of 160 acres seven miles from Culbertson, on the Big Muddy creek in Valley county, where he is engaged in stockraising. In 1898 the postoffice of Boyd was established at his ranch, and he was made postmaster, an office in which he has since been retained. He gives an active and zealous support to the Republican party, and supports all measures for the advancement of his county and state. On May 10, 1891, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Durand, their marriage being solemnized at Poplar, Valley county. They have one son, William Allison Boyd, who was born April 13, 1898.

WILLIAM BRAUN.—A man of many occupations and startling adventures in some of them, looking upon human life under many skies and in numerous phases, born and reared in New York city, the seething centre of civilization and business enterprise in America, and spending the strength and energy of his mature years for the most part in the wilds of the west, William Braun presents in the record of his life a succession of changes and contradictions, yet all tending to one ultimate purpose, which could scarcely be equaled in any other country on the globe. He first saw the light in New York city March 30, 1859, the only child of Clements and Eva (Becker) Braun, natives of Germany who immigrated to America in their early married life and located in the great city of the new country. The father was a dressmaker and ladies' tailor. He found abundant patronage in his new home, and numbered among his customers many of the richest and most fashionable ladies of the metropolis. The mother did her duty to her family without stint until her death, which occurred in 1871.

The subject of this sketch seemed destined by nature for a life of struggle and adventure. It was in scenes which tried his nerve that he found most pleasure, and these he sought. After a common school education he left home and wandering into the west, at the age of fourteen secured employment as a mule driver at a salary of $55 per month. He worked at this for eight months, and then accepted employment as a laborer for the government at the Shoshone Indian reservation, receiving for his work wages at the rate of $65 per month. His services were so satisfactory and he exhibited such promising qualifications for a higher grade of employment, that he was made a scout and followed the hazardous life for a period of some seven or eight months, having many narrow escapes from sudden and violent death at the hands of the Indians and meeting with many thrilling adventures. On one occasion he was three days on the road carrying a message to Gen. Howard from Canyon creek, at which place many soldiers were killed. When winter came he concluded to take a rest, and spent his time until spring at Carroll. Then he carried the mail between Martindale and White Sulphur Springs for awhile, and later arrived in the vicinity of Geyser with a flock of sheep which were sold at good profits. In 1881 he homesteaded a portion of his present ranch, located about twenty-three miles east of Belt. He has since added enough to it by a desert claim which he took up and by purchase to make the entire tract 640 acres, 200 of which are under good cultivation and producing an abundance of pasturage and hay to support the cattle and horses which he is engaged in raising, besides some grain and vegetables. He is annually enlarging the tillable area and adding to the value of his property by steady improvements.

Mr. Braun was married November 19, 1883, to Miss Viola Callen, a native of Saline county, Mo., a daughter of William E. and Fannie Callen, also natives of Missouri. The father was a prosperous farmer, a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian church. The mother died in 1887, leaving seven children, of whom Mrs. Braun was the third. Mr. and Mrs. Braun have had five children. Four of them are living: Dora, Stella, William and Eva. One daughter, Nellie, died in infancy. In public affairs Mr. Braun has always manifested a very lively and intelligent interest. He has served a number of terms as road supervisor and school trustee for his district, and has given due attention to other matters of a public nature. He is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES H. BRAY.—Holding the responsible position of manager of one of the most important industrial enterprises in the state, recognized as a young man of exceptional talent and as an expert in the industry with which he is identified, Mr. C. H. Bray, manager of the Kessler Brick & Sewer Pipe Works, should be accorded specific recognition as one of the progressive men of Helena and the state. Mr. Bray was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, on August 8, 1864—a town noted as the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake and the poet William Browne, who were contemporaries in the sixteenth century. His father, John Bray, was likewise a native of Tavistock, where he was employed in brick manufacturing all of his active life. He married Elizabeth Tucker, also of Tavistock, and they had three children, of whom C. H. Bray is the sole survivor.

Charles H. Bray attended the public schools of Tavistock until 1877, when he became identified with brick manufacturing. After one year he went to the north of England and there made a careful study of the processes employed in the leading brick and clay concerns, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all details of the business, so that he held prestige as an expert workman. He came to America in 1880, locating in Duluth, Minn., where he was with the Duluth Brick & Tile Company until 1882, when he associated himself with S. J. Monroe, as Monroe & Bray, at Mandan, N. D., in taking the contract to manufacture brick for the P. M. Granbury Brick Works. The partnership was dissolved in August, 1882, and Mr. Bray then went to Jamestown, N. D., where he manufactured the brick for the courthouse and the First National Bank building. In the winter of 1882 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and was employed on the survey between Superior and Ashland. In the spring of 1883 he took charge of the brick works operated by a Minneapolis syndicate at Mandan. His arrival in Helena was in the spring of 1884, and his first occupation here was manufacturing brick for C. C. Thurston. During the winter of 1884-85 he was employed in the Drum Lummon mine at Marysville, and in the spring of 1885 he entered the employ of Nicholas Kessler. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Kessler purchased the Thurston brick works, and placed Mr. Bray in charge of them. He has since retained the position of manager and through his well-directed efforts the enterprise has expanded to magnificent proportions. When he assumed charge, only common brick was manufactured, and horse-power was utilized. Mr. Bray has introduced successively a plant for manufacturing pressed brick, facilities for the production of ornamental brick and terra cotta, apparatus for making fireproof products, a complete equipment for the facile manufacturing of sewer pipe, next for the production of fire brick and vitrified brick for street pavements and sidewalks, and finally excellent facilities for manufacting flower pots, lawn vases, etc. Thus the plant is now equipped to manufacture all clay products except pottery. Each forward movement in this development has shown the progressive spirit of the manager and his capacity for successfully handling all details of manufacture.

In politics Mr. Bray renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1892 the voters of Lewis and Clarke county elected him a representative in the lower house of the state legislature. He served in the Third general assembly, was made chairman of the committees on immigration and federal relations and also served on the committee on railroads and transportation. He proved a dignified, capable and a working representative. Mr. Bray has advanced to high degrees in Masonry, his ancient-craft membership being maintained in King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite bodies he has attained the thirty-second degree, having been crowned a sublime prince of the royal secret, while he is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of Capital Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E.; Montana Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Rocky Mountain Encampment of this order, and has served as noble duke of the lodge. In connection with his business he is identified with the National Brick Makers' Association, attending its annual meetings in the east to keep in touch with all advances and improvements made in his vocation. In religion Mr. Bray holds to the Protestant Episcopal faith of his ancestors and attends the service of St. Peter's church. Mr. Bray returned to England in 1887, and there, on the 1st of February, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Eliza Fletcher, who was born in the same parish as himself. He brought his bride to Helena, where she was accorded a hearty welcome in social circles, and enjoys marked popularity. Their three children are Archie C., Raymond and Adel.

FRANK M. BRECHBILL.—Among the many energetic and progressive agriculturists and stockmen of Choteau county, Mont., who have found the source of a steady and constantly increasing income among the extensive ranges of that district, should be prominently mentioned F. M. Brechbill, who was born in Calloway county, Mo., August 14, 1864, the son of Samuel L. and Martha J. (Freeman) Brechbill. The paternal grandfather, John Brechbill, was an ironworker and resided in Pittsburg, Pa., where the father, Samuel L. Brechbill, was born. Later the grandfather removed to Ohio, where he died. Following this event the father of our subject went to Missouri, where he purchased an extensive farm and continued to reside until 1899, when he came to Montana and settled in the Bitter Root valley, where he died. His death was a mystery, they never having found his remains.

F. M. Brechbill was reared and educated in Missouri, coming to Montana at the age of fifteen years and finding his first employment among the ranchmen. In 1887 he settled on his father's property in the Bitter Root valley, conducting the business of the ranch for two years, and in 1899 located on his present range in Choteau county, near Lloyd. He secured homestead and desert claims of 200 acres, and his wife added 320 acres to the ranch, making 520 acres all told. All of this land is fenced and otherwise handsomely improved. General farming and cattle growing are the sources of income.

Mr. Brechbill was married December 3, 1893, to Miss Florence I., daughter of Daniel Griffin, now of Choteau county, a native of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Brechbill have been born three children: Walter W., Charley C. and Elton E. Mrs. Brechbill is a native of New York. The family removed to Tennessee when she was nine years old, and resided there until 1892.

JOHN THOMAS BRITT.—One of the most popular and successful business men of Helena is John Thomas Britt, who has been engaged in various lines of enterprise and has prospered in all by reason of his skill and capability as a business man, his genial and entertaining manner and his integrity and fair dealing. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., on January 25, 1852, the son of John and Mary (Nolan) Britt, who, while he was yet a child, removed to Ohio and were among its early settlers. Here Mr. Britt grew to manhood and received his education. In 1879 he came to Montana and after a month's employment on Smith river he drove stage out of Helena for six months, and then located at Gregory, where he conducted a boarding house for seven years. In August, 1890, he returned to Helena, and in company with the late Anthony Dougherty, opened the livery, feed and sale stable which he is now conducting, and which has been popular and profitable, and has satisfied the requirements of a large and exacting patronage. In politics Mr. Britt is a Democrat and has rendered valued service to his party for many years. His father was also active and prominent in the service of the same party. Fraternally he is allied with the Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS BROOKS, M. D., who is an able young representative of the medical fraternity in Montana, and has gained standing as one of the efficient physicians of Choteau, was born near Kansas City, in Clay county, Mo., on September 24, 1871, the son of Samuel J. and Lucinda Jane (Smith) Brooks. His father was born in Bourbon county, Ky., on April 11, 1822, and as a young man removed to Clay county, Mo., where for many years he was engaged in farming and stockraising, and is now living retired in Smithville, Mo. The Doctor's mother was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1827. There her marriage was solemnized in 1844, and she also died in her native county in 1878. Dr. Brooks after his attendance at the public schools of Clay county continued his studies in the college at Plattsburg, Mo., and in the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated with the class of 1889. He then matriculated in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., where, on March 22, 1892, he received his coveted degree of M. D. Thus amply fortified for his profession, the Doctor entered into medical practice in Dearborn, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1896, when he started for Montana, arriving in Augusta on June 1st and removing in December to Choteau, where he at once opened an office. His professional ability and genial personality soon gained for him an excellent practice and he enjoys distinctive popularity both professionally and socially.

In politics Dr. Brooks gives unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and in November, 1900, he was the candidate of his party for representative of Teton county in the state legislature, but was defeated with the rest of the local ticket. He is incumbent of the office of deputy state veterinarian under M. E. Knowles, and here has rendered effective service in this position, to which he was appointed in 1897. Dr. Brooks is identified in a prominent way with numerous fraternal organizations. He is master of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.; holds membership with Fidelity Chapter No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron; with Tabernacle Chapter No. 54, R. A. M., of Halleck, Mo.; with Belt Commandery No. 9, K. T., of Platte City, Mo.; with Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at St. Joseph, Mo.; while he also belongs to Cincinnatus Lodge No. 265, I. O. O. F., of Dearborn, Mo.; Queen City Lodge of the Rebekah degree of the same order, and to Chevalier Lodge No. 12, K. of P., in Choteau. In Choteau, on March 26, 1901, Dr. Brooks was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Brinegar, who was born in Ashland, Mo., the daughter of John T. Brinegar.

FRANK D. BROWN.— A discontent with the actual is the mainspring of human endeavor. Providence has implanted in the mind and makeup of man a restless energy which will not be satisfied with existing conditions, and is ever seeking something beyond them. It is this impulse which has made the progress of the world, and is still making it when applied to proper uses through proper channels. And it is the same impulse that has wrought much of the evil which is prevalent among the children of men. It is seldom that the youth finds under the paternal roof the conditions which satisfy his aspiring soul, and he goes forth to seek them.

This is particularly true of the subject under consideration, Frank D. Brown, of Philipsburg, Mont. Born in Nelson county, Va., November 25, 1845, connected by birth with many of the most illustrious families of the Old Dominion, among whom are the Flournoys, Cabells, Harrisons, Scotts, McClellands, Seddons, Reeves and others of notable social and political import in the south, with good prospects before him in his native state, he still felt within him an aspiration for something different in life from what his fathers had experienced, and while a schoolboy in his teens an opportunity for adventure and romance came his way by the breaking out of the Civil war, which was eagerly embraced. On June 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Battalion, Virginia Volunteers, the crack city regiment of Richmond, the capital city, as adjutant's orderly. In November of that year he was detailed to the quartermaster's department in command of Capt. James B. McClelland, and the following April was transferred to the war department to serve as orderly under his relative, Hon. James A. Seddon, the Confederate secretary of war. Upon the retirement of his cousin from this position he returned to his company and served until discharged in September, 1863. He then re-enlisted, serving as a marine on the steamer Powhatan, commanded by Lieut. Wm. Severe, tender to the ladies ironclad, the Virginia, upon which he served until the fleet was destroyed by the officers upon the surrender of Richmond. The following day he surrendered to a detachment of Pennsylvania cavalry and was taken to Harrison's Landing, where he was paroled and given transportation to St. Louis.

In 1865 Mr. Brown turned his attention to adventure in a different line. He took passage on a steamer of the Northwest Fur Company for old Fort Benton in Montana, arriving there in August of the same year. His early days in Montana were full of variety and exciting experiences. His summers were spent in mining and prospecting and the winters in "wolfing." Eight summers in succession he mined in the gulches of Lewis and Clarke county and near Radersburg, in what is now Jefferson county. In the fall of 1867 Mr.

Brown started, in company with fifty others, for Salt Lake, Utah, with the intention of prospecting in Cottonwood canyon, where great silver mines were afterward found. Owing to the great severity of the weather they stopped that winter at Salt Lake City. There, in partnership with one John Wickle, Mr. Brown kept what was called the Elephant Corral, opposite the Emigrant square, until spring, and was just about to start on his prospecting tour when he and many other Gentiles were ordered to leave the city. He started for Montana, returning by what is now known as Evanston, Wyo., on Bear river, where he and his associates located some coal mines which the following year they sold to the railroad. The winters of 1870-1-2 he spent in the Yellowstone country as a "wolfer." In the fall of 1873 he entered the employ of A. J. Davis, in which he remained until 1877. While thus employed he located a number of valuable mines for Mr. Davis in the state, among them being the Lexington in Butte. Since the spring of 1878 Mr. Brown has been identified with Philipsburg, where he entered the service of the Northwestern Mining Company, continuing with that corporation until it suspended operations in the fall of that year. Since that time he has been largely engaged in mining, real estate and insurance business on his own account. Since 1894 he has had charge of the gold properties owned by Charles D. McLure, one of the magnates of Granite mines and a prominent resident and business man of St. Louis, Mo. He is also the superintendent of the Basin Gulch placers, a large and exceedingly valuable property of St. Louis capitalists, the present officers and directors of the Granite-Bimetallic Mining Company, of Granite county.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the major-general commanding the northwest division of United Confederate Veterans. This organization is the counterpart of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at this writing consists of 1,300 camps of the veteran soldiery of the south who participated in the Civil war of forty years ago. His jurisdiction covers the states of Montana, the two Dakotas, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington.

In December, 1873, Mr. Brown married Miss Anna Lentz, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They have as a result of their union five children: Edward, Amy, Tina, Minnie and James, all advanced in years, the two former being married. Mr. Brown has during life affiliated with the Democratic party. While he has never held public office, yet in thirty-five years he has missed no state convention of that party held in Montana. His duty to it was in the selection of good men to serve the people, who were content to do so for a salary—something his restless disposition prevented him from attempting.

W C. WILSON.—"Slick" Wilson, as he has been called by all who know him from the days of the early pioneers in Montana, is one of the heroic figures of the past as well as one of the best known men in his section of the state. He was among the men who tracked mules and oxen and fought Indians and wolves in the ante-railroad days of the northwest, and blazed the way for the future greatness of the state it has given to the Union. It was in those days of trial and peril, when it was necessary to match cunning with cunning to preserve life and property which were in danger every hour, that he got his cognomen of "Slick," a correct indication of his rank among his resolute comrades.

Mr. Wilson was born on a farm in Morgan county, Ill., January 22, 1847. His father, Jacob Wilson, was a native of Virginia who migrated to Illinois in his early manhood, and there married Miss Margaret Coons, who was born near Lexington, Ky. They spent their lives on the farm, and both are now sleeping beneath the sod of the great Prairie state, the father having died in 1852, when Mr. Wilson was only five years old, and the mother in 1900.

Mr. Wilson was educated in the old Berlin school, in Sangamon county, Ill., once the resort of the whole countryside because of its excellence, and still locally renowned. After leaving school, from 1862 to 1873 he worked for Clark & Flynn, stockraisers and extensive dealers in cattle. May 10, 1875, he removed to Fort Benton, working there for T. C. Power, with whom he remained until 1877, helping to build, during the first year they were together, the post trader's stores at Cypress and Fort Walsh across the Canadian line. In the spring of 1877 he entered the employ of the Diamond R Freighting Company as a wagon boss, and as such hauled the first load of freight to Fort Custer in 1877. He remained with this company thirteen years, during nine of which

Wm C Wilson

he was stationed at Fort Assinniboine. In the fall of 1889 he took up a ranch in Clear creek basin, in the Bear Paw mountain region, and has since lived upon it, engaged in raising stock and farming, and in conducting a profitable mercantile enterprise at Chinook in partnership with Edwin Price. In both ventures he has been successful, but his ranching has not been without difficulty. Well settled as the country would seem to be, he and his neighbors have still to contend with wolves at times. These wild and ravenous beasts have killed more than 200 head of cattle for him since he settled on his ranch, and still harass and vex him on occasions.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a consistent Democrat, ardent in feeling for the welfare of his party, but not active in party work, having plenty to occupy his mind and energies in his business of various kinds. He is well esteemed in the community both for his past services and his present worth.

JAMES A. J. BROWN.—Few of the pioneers of Montana have had more varied or interesting experiences than Mr. Brown, and frontier scenes and incidents have been familiar to him from his youth, while he has played a leading role in many an interesting adventure and exciting border drama. James Andrew Jackson Brown was born near Louisville, Ky., on September 4, 1844, the son of William Brown, likewise a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1801, of Irish parentage. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, residing in turn in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and he died near St. Joseph, Buchanan county, Mo., in 1865. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Sparks, was born in Kentucky in 1790, and died in Missouri in 1861. Their son "Jack" attended school at Rushville, Mo., until the age of fifteen, and in 1860 he started for the far west, making two trips from Atchison, Kan., to Laramie, Wyo., with bull teams. In the fall of 1861 he went from Leavenworth to Fort Union, N. M., the next spring engaging in herding cattle near Denver for five months. In 1862 he drove a freighting outfit from Denver to Nebraska City, Ingham and other points, passing the winter of 1863-4 at his old home in Missouri. In March he started from Atchison, Kan., with a bull team, which he drove to Denver and across the plains to Virginia City, Mont., where he arrived in July, 1864.

He worked that summer for Nelson Story, and in September joined in the stampede to Last Chance gulch. In the following month he bought a yoke of oxen and took a load of provisions to Butte, sold them at a good profit and returned to Virginia City. That winter he passed in McClelland's and Washington gulches, and in 1865 he drove a bull team from Helena to Fort Benton and thence to Fort Copeland on the Missouri river, from which point he hauled goods to Fort Benton. He thereafter was variously employed, during the winter of 1866-7 hunting and trapping on the Milk river, and then freighting to various points until the fall of 1868, when he joined the company which was preparing to establish Fort Browning on the Milk river, where he remained through the winter as interpreter for Charles Price, who has a store four miles below the fort. In the winter of 1870 Mr. Brown's services were in requisition at Fort Belknap, as interpreter and trader for the Gros Ventre Indians. In the fall of 1871 he went to Baker's trading post, at the mouth of Clear creek, and was in the employ of Charles Price until the winter of 1872, when he acted as guide for one Putnam, a glove manufacturer, taking him to the mouth of the Judith river. In 1873 Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Charles Young and they devoted their time to hunting and trapping until fall, when they established a trader's store at the mouth of the Teton river, conducting it until the summer of 1876, when they sold out and Mr. Brown established a wood yard at the mouth of the Marias river, in partnership with Jacob Umpstock and George Chandler, and they conducted a successful business until 1879.

When the Eighteenth Regiment of the United States soldiers came in 1879 to establish Fort Assinniboine, Mr. Brown accompanied them and was scout and interpreter at that post until July, 1891. Owing to his active life and varied occupations, Mr. Brown has had many exciting experiences with hostile Indians, especially the Sioux, who were exceptionally bloodthirsty, and while he has escaped any serious injury, during his long years of life on the plains and in the mountains he has helped to bury many a poor victim of the treacherous savages. In 1891 Mr. Brown settled down on a fine ranch located on Brown's creek, between Lodge Pole and People's creek, on the Fort Belknap military reservation and at the foot of the Little Rockies. Here he has since been extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and horses.

His postoffice address is Hayes. In politics he supports the Democratic party. Mr. Brown has been three times married; his first wife was a Gros Ventre Indian woman, to whom he was married in 1866, at Fort Hawley. She was the mother of his eldest son, William, now a rancher in the Little Rockies. She died on October 10, 1869, and was buried at Fort Browning. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Brown wedded another woman of the same tribe, and she died at Fort Assinniboine on October 11, 1882, leaving two children, Mary, the wife of Charles Perry, a ranchman on the Belknap reservation, and James Albert, who is engaged in herding at Lodge Pole for the United States government. October 8, 1891, Mr. Brown married his present wife, a half-breed Sioux.

JAMES W. BROWN, residing near Browning, and one of the most heavily interested stockmen of Teton county, has been familiar with the various resources and business enterprises of the early Montana pioneers. In the development of the territory and state he has been an important factor, and is now surrounded by the comforts of a well-ordered home, enjoying the rewards of past industry and restless, "hustling" enterprise. He was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, on September 5, 1841. His father, James Brown, a Virginian, removed to Ohio when a young man, where he became a farmer. He died at Milford, Ohio, in 1850. His wife, Elizabeth (Cooper) Brown, was also a native of Virginia, and, like her husband, was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. James W. Brown, after attending the public schools of Hillsboro, left home in 1858 and for three years labored in Illinois as a farm hand. At the first call for troops in the Civil war, he enlisted in the Twentieth Illinois Infantry and served from June, 1861, until July, 1864. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. After his muster-out at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1865, he re-enlisted for a year in the Fourth Veteran Regiment, Hancock's corps, and was in camp at Alexandria at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. The regiment was immediately placed on provost duty in Washington, and continued that service until after the execution in July, 1865, of Mrs. Surratt, Harold and others convicted of complicity in that awful tragedy. In the fall he went to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out on February 7, 1866.

In the summer of 1866 Mr. Brown decided to come west, and engaged as a "bull whacker," between Nebraska City and Salt Lake City, concluding the journey in August. He immediately loaded for Helena, Mont., reaching that place in September. The ox teams were sold to Carroll, Steele & Hubbell and Mr. Brown was given the position of wagon master. He then went from Helena to St. Peter's mission, and loaded his teams with hay for Camp Cook at the mouth of Judith river, hay then selling for $125 a ton. He then took government freight to Fort Benton, receiving ten cents a pound for hauling, making two trips during the fall. After turning the cattle out for winter, in February, 1867, Mr. Brown engaged with I. G. Baker & Co., to take charge of a pack train and carry provisions to Fort Holly, on the Missouri. The trip down was made without special incident, other than heavy snow storms and severe cold on the return trip at Camp Cook. They found the soldiers in a deplorable condition. A sentinel had been killed while on duty the night before, and Major Clinton, then the commanding officer, had for several days been trying to get the mail through to Benton, but the party returned, several of them being badly frozen. On Mr. Brown's arrival the Major asked him if he would guide a party through to Benton. He replied that he would if furnished with three horses for himself and men. He was given the pick of the stables and started the following morning, making the trip safely to Benton in two days, arriving there on February 22, 1867. The weather was intensely cold, the river being frozen to the depth of four feet.

In the spring of 1867 he engaged with the freighting firm of Carroll & Steele for $150 per month, and moved government stores from Fort Benton to Fort Shaw. During the fall he transferred stores from Fort Shaw to Fort Ellis, thence going to Fort Holly for some oats left there by a stranded steamer. The Indians were decidedly hostile and the train in charge of Mr. Brown presented a warlike appearance, having two small cannon and an arsenal of small arms.

In the spring of 1868 Carroll & Steele bought into the Diamond R Freighting Company, and since that time our subject has been known in Montana as "Diamond R. Brown." In 1868 he secured a contract to remove the stores of Fort C. S. Smith to Fort Ellis, and the preparations for this work were elaborate, comprising thirty-eight teams in charge of Brown, James Adams and Thomas

Clary and accompanied by a company of soldiers, all under the supervision of Maj. George Steele. On their arrival at Fort Smith they discovered that the major portion of the property had been sold. A part of it had been promised to the Indians who, declaring that some tobacco had been stolen, declared war. Investigation proved that one of the soldiers had stolen it, and upon his being properly punished peace was restored. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Brown located a ranch at Eight Mile Spring, remaining there, however, but a short time. In July of that year he and Joseph Kipp had a thrilling experience while searching for sixty head of cattle that had escaped from their owner. They were recovered 150 miles from Fort Benton and safely returned, but not until Brown and Kipp had experienced many hardships. Mr. Brown remained with the Diamond R Company until 1870, and in the spring of 1871 arranged with Mr. Kipp to do freighting on shares. Going into Canada they built a trading post on Belly river.

In December, 1871, he left Benton with a load of goods for the Belly river post and soon after starting, they were overtaken by a terrific snowstorm, accompanied by intense cold. The snow got so deep they could hardly move, and some days advanced not more than one mile, while on other days they could not move. Finally they reached the international line, near the Rocky Spring ridge, where the storm compelled them to remain. The cold was almost unendurable. Whiskey froze solid, coal oil become a thick slush and no food could be obtained for the horses, nor could they be protected from the weather. The horses ate the wagon boxes and also a dozen brooms which were packed in one of the wagons. Twenty of the horses were frozen to death in this camp. The storm abated on the 18th of February and with the remaining horses Mr. Brown pushed on to the post, having been over two months traversing a distance of but 230 miles.

The following year Brown and Kipp erected a post store at Fort Kipp, at the mouth of Old Man's river and another at High river, where they traded profitably with the Indians, supplying them with goods brought from Fort Benton in exchange for furs. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Brown began trading on his own account at Old Man's river, Canada, and from 1875 to 1881 was in the service of Hon. T. C. Power as manager of the Kipp trading store. Later he passed two years at Fort Benton, and then removed to Choteau, remaining until 1890, three years of which time he was assistant farmer at the old Indian agency. In 1893 he secured a ranch of 1,000 acres on the Milk river in Blackfoot reservation, where he is pleasantly situated and conducts a profitable cattle business. Mr. Brown was married at Fort Benton in 1868, and has five children: Geneva A., Stewart, Joseph (the reservation butcher), William, Jesse and Leo McKinley. Politically his sympathies are with the Republican party.

MATTHEW M. BROWN.—During a long and serviceable career in the west, this enterprising, progressive and prosperous farmer and stockbreeder and his faithful wife have endured many hardships incident to frontier life in the early days, when hostile Indians and lawless whites vied with each other in making life miserable for the honest settler. He was born in Warren county, Mo., May 19, 1833, the son of Manthano and Rebecca (McGaw) Brown, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Tennessee. They moved to Missouri when they were young, and there the father was a successful farmer and trader until his death in 1875. The mother, a lady of Scotch ancestry, died there in 1837.

Mr. Brown attended the district schools of Ray county, Mo., until 1852. He then migrated to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley; a pioneer of the state, he was for thirty years successfully engaged in farming and raising stock near Forest Grove, Washington county. In the summer of 1881 he came to Montana and located a homestead of 160 acres near Park City in Yellowstone county, on which he has since resided and been occupied in breeding horses.

While residing in Oregon Mr. Brown was a member of a volunteer company of citizens who joined the regular troops to fight the Yakima Indians in 1855-6, when that tribe was on the war path. In politics he is a Republican, and has given the affairs of the party intelligent and serviceable attention. He served as a justice of the peace in Yellowstone county from 1895 to 1899.

In 1856 he was united in marriage at Forest Grove, Ore., with Miss Mary E. Reid, a native of Lincoln county, Mo., where she was born February 6, 1840, removing with her parents to Oregon in 1850. They have five children living: Zina is married and serving as station agent for the Northern Pacific at Park City; Maggie L. is the wife of John L. Greenwood, a horse-breeder near Park City; Minnie S., Cassie M. and Finch R. live at home. Five of their children have died: Marion M., aged twenty-seven, was deputy sheriff, died from an accidental gun shot at Billings in 1886; Oscar Lincoln died at Park City in 1896, aged thirty-three; Orin Harvey died at Forest Grove, Ore., in 1865, from a kick by a horse; Harry M. died at Fossil, Ore., in 1877, aged four, while Georgiana died at Forest Grove, Ore., in 1863, aged sixteen months.

Mr. Brown voted twice for the martyred Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican candidate for the same office since. In the community in which he lives he is regarded as a leading citizen, and wherever he is known has the esteem of his fellow-men.

HERMAN BUCHHOLZ was one of the sterling citizens which the German fatherland has given to Montana, and he was one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, his ranch being located seven miles northwest of the village of Augusta, which is his postoffice address. He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the 6th of January, 1866, being the son of Frederick H. and Mary Buckholz, both natives of Germany, where the father originally followed the cooper trade, later devoting his attention to farming, while the latter years of his life were devoted to the real estate business. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church, in whose faith they passed away, the death of the latter occurring on the 16th of October, 1888, while the father of our subject passed away on the 26th of December, 1893. They were folks of sterling character and held the confidence and high regard of all who knew them. Although known as Bokholt, his real name was Buchholz, he using the former because easier pronounced and written by Americans. Bokholt is the Low-German for the High-German Buchholz, both meaning Beechwood.

Herman Buckholz, the immediate subject of this review, secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native land, but as he was early called upon to assist in the support of the family and to face the individual responsibilities of life, his school days were very limited in number. However, by association with the practical affairs of life and by personal application, he has gained a broad fund of information, which effectively supplements the meagre opportunities of his youthful days. He assisted his parents from the age of seven to that of fifteen years, and when the latter age was attained he bade adieu to home and native land and valiantly set forth to face the battle of life among strangers and in a strange land. He emigrated to America, and upon arriving in this country first located in the city of Baltimore, where he found employment in a bakery, and was thus engaged for a period of six months, receiving $10 per month and his board. Later he was engaged as a common seaman on coasting vessels, the stipend for his services being $12 a month. He was thus employed for one year. In 1884 Mr. Buckholz determined to cast in his fortunes with the great west, and in 1884 he came to Helena, Mont., and secured work on the ranch of John B. Wilson during the first spring and summer, and then devoted both his accumulations and his time to a prospecting tour, which resulted in his "going broke," as the colloquial phrase tersely expresses it. In the summer of 1885 Mr. Buchholz came to the vicinity of Augusta, where he was employed on ranches for a term of four years. In 1888 he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres eight miles northwest of Augusta, and to this he subsequently added by homestead and timber-culture entries of contiguous tracts, so that he has at the present time a well improved and valuable ranch of 480 acres. At the same time he entered into partnership with A. Weisner in the raising of live stock, specially cattle. He placed his land under effective cultivation, and raises good crops of hay, including considerable alfalfa. In the meantime Mr. Buckholz also purchased 900 head of horses, and within four years he had disposed of the same at a good profit. He was alert and progressive, he showed marked discrimination in his ranching operations and was well worthy of the success that attended his efforts, while he was held in high esteem in the community. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party so far as national issues were concerned, but in local affairs he voted for men and measures rather than holding to strict party lines. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic and the Odd Fellows' orders, and in the former of these he attained the master's degree, and was noble grand of Dearborn Lodge No. 21, of the latter at his death.

In the fall of 1901 he dissolved partnership with Andrew Weisner, and formed a new partnership with his brother, August F. Buckholz. On December 1, 1901, while walking past a cattleshed, a sudden gust of wind unroofed the structure, a stick of timber striking him on the head, killing him almost instantly. He was buried under the auspices of the Odd Fellows at Augusta.

OLIVER C. BUNDY.—Leaving school at the age of seventeen and since then making his own way in the world without the aid of fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances, Oliver C. Bundy, of Yellowstone county, has hewed out for himself not only a competency in worldly possessions, but an enduring place in the regard and esteem of his fellow men. He was born at Rochester, Olmstead county, Minn., May 28, 1854. His parents were Charles and Elzina (Horton) Bundy, the former a native of Buffalo and the latter of Brooklyn, N. Y. The father began his business career with sawmilling in his native state, and went from there to Wisconsin and later to St. Anthony and Rochester, Minn., where he engaged in speculating in land and the lumber business. In 1857 he removed to Dickson, Ill., and after remaining there a few years went to Whitewater, Wis., where he was in the lumber business until 1860. Returning to St. Anthony in 1861 he enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and served in that regiment throughout the Civil war. From 1865 to 1872 he was located at Dickson, Ill., as agent for the Horseshoe corn-sheller, and during the following four years he conducted a hotel at Winona, Minn. From there he went to Fort Pierre, Dakota, where he died in 1879. His widow is now living at Bridger, Mont., with her sons.

Oliver Bundy was educated in the schools of Whitewater and Watertown, Wis., Minnesota City, Minn., and the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. At the age of seventeen he left school and made an extended trip to St. Louis, New Orleans, Texas and other portions of the south, after which he served for two years as steward on boats running from St. Louis to Fort Benton. He then conducted a saloon on the Missouri river, twenty-eight miles east of Fort Sully, where he remained a year and a half, and for an equal period thereafter was engaged in the cattle business at the same place. In 1877 he was prospecting in the Black Hills, and in the fall of 1878 came to Montana, locating at Coulson, Yellowstone county, but the next spring returned to Pierre, Dak., where he remained until 1880. From December, 1880, to May, 1882, he was traveling in the southern states and South America, but on May 26, 1882, he located at Billings, and until 1886 engaged in freighting from Billings to Fort Benton, Great Falls, Helena and other points. In the winter of 1887 he bought the cable ferry at Clark's fork on the Yellowstone, and conducted it until 1897. Since that date he has been engaged in ranching andstockraising in the Yellowstone with headquarters at Laurel, meeting with fine success from his labors.

In politics Mr. Bundy is an ardent Republican, and for a number of years has taken an active part in Montana political affairs. Fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Billings and the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World at Laurel. He was united in marriage at Billings in October, 1885, with Miss Ida Marney, a native of Speyer, Bavaria, who came to the United States with an uncle when she was young, and located in New York state. They have two children: Herbert A., aged fourteen; and Otto H., sixteen.

MRS. SADIE J. BROWN, who was born in Boston, Mass., and came to Montana in 1866 with her husband, Frank G. Brown, to whom she was married on July 14, 1865, was the first white woman who ever crossed the Big Horn mountains. The party consisted of herself and 126 men, she being the only woman. Their train consisted of seventy-six wagons and they were twelve days crossing the mountains. On the way a band of 1,500 Arapahoe Indians held up the party, demanding a feast. Peace and freedom from further trouble were secured by giving them a wagon load of provisions. Later another tribe attacked them on the North Platte. From these they escaped and journeyed up the Yellowstone to the present site of Livingston, from thence to Bozeman and Three Forks, which they reached the last of June. Mrs. Brown and her husband came to Helena on July 3, 1866, remaining one month. They then went to Diamond City, where they began placer mining, which they continued for a number of years, notably at Lincoln gulch, Deer Lodge county, where they were three years; at Cedar creek, Missoula county, where they remained only a few months, returning to Deer Lodge county, near Pioneer, Philipsburg, where they remained until 1883, when they removed to Warm Springs canyon, a few miles from Anaconda. Here they supplemented their mining operations with ranching on a property which they purchased and afterwards sold to the Anaconda Copper Company.

Mrs. Brown is the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest, Zaidee Mabel (deceased), was born on June 17, 1866, on the east branch of the Yellowstone river near Billings, and was the first white child born in that part of the state; Minnie L. was born in Philipsburg and died there. The other children are Frank G., a mining engineer; Charles A., a surveyor and mining engineer, and Herbert E., an assayer. This lady, whose life has had many interesting phases, exhibiting endurance in hardships and faithful performance of duty, is now a highly respected resident of Butte, where she is passing the evening twilight of life in that peace of mind which is the portion of the worthy who have fought life's battle with fortitude and honest zeal and have accomplished substantial results. She is actively interested in works of charity and public interest in her community and contributes valuable counsel and vigorous aid to their development. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

JAMES L. BURCH, whose finely equipped ranch is located twenty-eight and a half miles south of the city of Cascade, his postoffice address being Adel, is recognized as one of the wide-awake and progressive stockmen of Cascade county, and is also known as one of the pioneers of the state, whither his father preceded him by a few years, the family being one of prominence in Cascade county. Mr. Burch was born in Huntsville, Randolph county, Mo., on June 4, 1857, the son of John H. and Eliza A. Burch, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. In the latter state the father followed the trade of a carpenter and builder until 1864, when he made the long trip across the plains to Montana, where he remained for a time and then returned to his home in Missouri, but still intending to make a permanent location in Montana. In 1875, accompanied by his family, he again made the overland journey to this state, locating on his present ranch situated on Wolf creek, in Lewis and Clarke county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising.

James L. Burch, our subject, received his education in the public schools of his native state, and at the early age of twelve years became identified with farm work, so continuing until the spring of 1875, when he started with his parents for Montana. Arriving at their destination the various members of the family prepared themselves to become worthy factors in Montana's industrial activities. Our subject, then eighteen years of age, eventually secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres located in Chestnut valley, five miles south of Cascade, and there engaged in the raising of cattle and general farming until the spring of 1893. He then located on his present ranch, secured by the pre-emption of 160 acres and the taking up of desert land claim of equal area. Here he has continued to engage in the raising of cattle, gradually expanding the scope of his operations until he has brought into requisition not only his own lands, but also a section of land which he has leased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Burch also devotes some attention to the breeding of horses, principally for his own use. He is active and enterprising, is honorable in all the relations of life and is highly esteemed in the community where he lives and labors to worthy ends.

In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate. On March 27, 1890, Mr. Burch was united in marriage to Miss Bessie L. Ferguson, a daughter of John and Bessie (Lamb) Ferguson, both of whom were born in Scotland. The latter entered into eternal rest in 1895. Mr. Ferguson immigrated to the United States in early life and was for many years connected with the fire departments of leading eastern cities. He came to Montana in 1889, and took up a claim of 160 acres in Cascade county, where he now makes his home. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have a large circle of friends, and are deservedly popular in the social life of their home county.

WILLIAM BRUCE, a highly esteemed and progressive citizen of Teton county, resides near Choteau, and is one of the leading stockmen of the district. He was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, on June 15, 1855, the son of Neil and Mary (Cameron) Bruce, both natives of Scotland and descendants of the eminent clans of those names. The father was born in 1825, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents to

Prince Edward Island, where he was long a prosperous farmer, passing away in 1886. The mother came to Canada in 1825, and died there in 1885. William Bruce received his education in the government schools, but when fourteen years of age began to work for himself, later serving a three years' apprenticeship at shoemaking in Montague, Canada. For a year he worked as a journeyman at Whinwood Cross, and the next year was engaged in railway work in New Brunswick. Then, after a year passed at his home, he started a tannery and a shoe shop on Prince Edward Island, continuing in that business five years.

Selling his business in the autumn of 1881, he started in April, 1882, for Montana, arriving in Fort Benton in May, 1882. The same summer he went to Sun River, remaining there until 1885. While there he and a partner erected the large stone barns of Hon. T. C. Power and James Adams in 1884 and 1885. He also had the contract to build the Eldorado and Burton irrigating ditches in 1890 and 1891, and in 1886 he straightened Sun river by cutting a new channel at the crossing. The same year he graded a section of the Montana Central Railroad, and the next year, in partnership with Mr. John Ellis, of Great Falls, he filled a wood contract at Fort Shaw. In the meantime, in 1885, he had taken up a pre-emption claim two and a half miles from Choteau and later, in 1890 and 1891, he secured homestead and timber claims and purchased adjoining claims which gave him a ranch of 1,300 acres with a free range, upon which he is now extensively engaged in sheep and cattle raising. In December, 1893, at Choteau, Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Elliot, born in Nova Scotia in 1870. They have three children, Willena, aged seven; Neil Robert, aged four, and Jessie, aged ten months. Mr. Bruce is an active and influential worker in Republican circles, and fraternally is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and Cottonwood Lodge, Woodmen of the World. He is highly esteemed and considered a man of great force of character and unimpeachable integrity.

PATRICK B. BUCHANAN, one of the most extensive as well as most successful sheep growers of Cascade county, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He was born on August 21, 1859, the son of George S. and Elizabeth Buchanan. His parents are of Scottish birth and sterling Presbyterians, and the father is a calenderer by vocation, while fraternally he is a Freemason. Patrick received a superior education under competent instructors in Holland, Switzerland and Germany. At the age of eighteen he began the reading of law, but after pursuing his studies eighteen months he abandoned the profession. Soon after this he immigrated to the United States and in 1879 came to Oregon and, under the influence of the free, wild western air, engaged in herding sheep at $40 a month for two years. He then removed to California where he was foreman for J. B. Haggin, the well-known California horse breeder. Mr. Buchanan remained on Mr. Haggin's noted horse ranch for three years, his experience and observation here being valuable instructors to him in the line of industry which he was preparing to enter, as they had been before in his lone vigils with the sheep on the plains of Oregon and bringing commensurate results.

Having thus reinforced his technical preparations for stockraising, Mr. Buchanan came to Montana in the spring of 1884, and with C. D. Elliott purchased a band of 500 sheep, and, making his home on the ranch where he still resides, threw the whole force of his strong personality into the development of a successful stock business. The partnership continued until October, 1898, by which time their flocks had increased to 10,000 sheep. The business has since been conducted by Mr. Buchanan with the same relative prosperity, his realty having been increased from the original 160 acres to an estate of 5,000 acres. His home ranch lies on Willow creek, seven miles northeast of Belt, and is an imposing property, admirably located for its purposes, and with substantial buildings and improvements. On August 15, 1900, Mr. Buchanan wedded Miss Sarah Conner, daughter of Rev. Abijah and Margaret (Waddell) Conner, Virginians. The father, an exemplary and talented minister of the gospel, died at an early age. Mr. Buchanan is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the United Workmen, and is a Republican in political adherence. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Congregational church. Their home, in its surroundings, in the air of refined taste and culture everywhere in evidence, and in the charming hospitality so bountifully extended, is truly an ideal country seat of a representative Montanian, having a pleasing individuality that contrasts strongly with Scottish homes.

JOHN WILLHART.—Although now a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Willhart holds large interests in Montana, was one of its pioneers and has been for many years conspicuously identified with her development. He was a native of Mengshausen, in Kreis-Hersfeld, of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, September 28, 1838, the son of Philip Willhart, a farmer who died in January, 1886. Philip Willhart married Miss Anna M. Dietz, and John was the second of their four children. John Willhart received his education in his native land, and in 1854 came to the United States, locating near Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained two years, and removed to Whiteside county, Ill., where he continued farming until the spring of 1858, when he started with an ox-team on a trip through Iowa and Kansas as companion to a wealthy young man. He remained in Kansas during the winter and in the spring of 1859 returned to Illinois and later set forth for Pike's Peak, Colo., arriving in Denver in March, 1860. He prospected for gold on Gold creek, and from Pike's Peak went on a prospecting tour into New Mexico, returning to Golden City, Colo. In 1861 he engaged in gardening there and found a ready demand for his vegetables at good prices.

On March 17, 1863, Mr. Willhart started across the plains for Montana, arriving in Bannack on the 14th day of May and there remaining until the 8th of June, when he engaged in prospecting and mining at Virginia City. William Clark, a leader of the vigilance committee of southern Colorado, who was instrumental in driving Mexican bandits out of that territory and later a strong factor in the maintenance of law and order in Montana, had in his employ an honest German, "Nick" Theobald, who had long served him faithfully. One night "Nick" stayed at Mr. Willhart's cabin on his way down the valley in search of some missing mules. He did not come back, and certain men of the community, afterward known to belong to the road agents, reported that "Nick" had stolen the mules and fled the country. Mr. Clark did not believe this, and said that he had $3,000 that he would spend to find the boy. Mr. Willhart started down the valley on a prospecting trip a few days later and met two men bringing in the body of Theobald, who had been killed at the Dempseys' ranch. The body was buried at Nevada, and a prompt investigation demonstrated that Theobald had been killed by George Ives, one of the desperadoes who was later hanged through the assistance of the vigilance committee for this and other crimes. In March, 1864, Mr. Willhart was encamped at the head of Whitetail creek, and started to prospect near where is now Basin, Jefferson county. His supplies became exhausted and he returned for more to Basin. While here a man named Riley stole a mule from Roe Dorsett's herd near Virginia City. Finding that Riley was at Basin, Dorsett and John White, a prospector, came and arrested Riley and started for Virginia City. They camped the first night on the left fork of Whitetail creek, and while they slept placed their prisoner between them. In the night Riley murdered his captors, stripped the clothes from them and carried off the blankets. When they failed to return a search was instituted and the bodies were found and later buried at Virginia City. James Dorsett followed Riley to the Pacific coast, but he had caught a vessel outward bound and escaped.

Mr. Willhart continued prospecting until May, 1864, when he came to Twin Bridges, constructed a boat and ferried his goods across the Jefferson river about four miles below this town, and he also took up a land claim near the village. One day he sent his partner, Thomas Sowers, after his ox team, which was on the range. Sowers soon returned and said a stranger was driving off the oxen, and both started in pursuit. Several shots were exchanged, the thief was shot in the hip with a rifle ball, while Sowers was wounded in the mouth and breast. The oxen were recovered, the thief arrested and taken to Nevada where he died. During 1865 Mr. Willhart prospected in the Blackfoot district, and passed the winter in Twin Bridges. In 1866 the grasshoppers destroyed all of his crops. In the fall Mr. Willhart engaged in dairying, in which he continued until 1873, when he began raising stock and was connected with this industry in Madison county until July, 1899, when he sold out, and after passing nine months in California, removed to Salt Lake City, where is now his residence.

Mr. Willhart is still interested in the cattle business in Choteau county as a stockholder in the Bear Paw pool association. He is also a stockholder and trustee in the Twin Bridges bank. He donated the twenty-eight-acre plat in Twin Bridges on which the State Orphans' Home is located. In politics he belongs to the Democratic party, but has never aspired to office. He was a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the only fraternal organization he ever

John Willhart

joined. On May 2, 1886, Mr. Willhart was married with Mrs. Melvina Drehmer, born in Illinois, the daughter of Daniel and Catherine Henney, who removed to Illinois from Ohio in 1853. Mrs. Willhart received excellent educational advantages and is a woman of gentle refinement. She has two daughters by her first marriage, Pearl, educated in Geneseo, Ill., and Mills College, Cal., and now a teacher of music in the high school of Salt Lake City; and Flora, who attended the high school in preparation for teaching in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Willhart have one son, John Harold, who was born in 1897.

JULIAN F. BURD.—Among the prominent and successful business men of Teton county is Mr. Burd, who is a valued citizen of Choteau and who has passed the major portion of his life in Montana. He is a native of Grand Rapids, the "Valley city" of Michigan, having been there born on January 18, 1853. His father, Myron H. Burd, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., and came from Michigan to Virginia City, Mont., in July, 1864. He soon removed to Helena and engaged in freighting between that point and Fort Benton for five years, removing then to Illinois, where he was engaged in bridge building until his death in 1876. His original American ancestors came from the north of Ireland. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Phillips, and she was born in Canada, her lineage tracing to German origin. The founders of the family in America located in Massachusetts as early as 1630. Her marriage to Myron H. Burd was solemnized in Grand Rapids, Mich., where her death occured in 1863.

Julian F. Burd was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids and vicinity and in a business college in that city. He came when ten years of age with his father to Montana in 1864, and in 1867 returned to Grand Rapids, where he remained until 1872. Then he came again to Montana, locating on Sun river, twelve miles above Fort Shaw, where he remained a year, returning again to Grand Rapids, where he completed a two years' course in a commercial college. He then traveled through the middle and western states for five years, in 1878 locating in Kansas City, where he was for four years engaged in business. In the spring of 1882 he pre-empted a claim of 160 acres on Dupuyer creek, on the site of the present village of Dupuyer, where he laid out the town site and erected a store, conducting trade until 1888. In the following year he located in Choteau, where he purchased a lot on Main street, and erected a store. Here he was engaged in general merchandising for ten years, simultaneously conducting operations in cattleraising. He still owns his store property in Choteau, and has real estate interests in Kalispell and Cut Bank. In politics Mr. Burd is strongly Democratic, being always a diligent worker in the cause, taking an active part in local affairs and being known as one of the leaders of his party in his section of the state. He has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Teton county almost continuously from the time of its segregation from Choteau county, and was a member of the committee which secured its organization. He has been an active worker in all matters which tend to aid in advancing the prosperity and welfare of the community.

Fraternally he is a member of Cottonwood Camp and also of the circle of the Woodmen of the World in Choteau. In 1882 Mr. Burd was united in marriage in Kansas City, Mo., with Miss Mathilde Kalm, who was born in Illinois. They have a pleasant home in Choteau, where they enjoy marked popularity.

HON. ALEXANDER BURRELL.—Upon the development of the mines of Montana and the wealth which they have produced yearly during its existence, has been built its present prosperity. Stockgrowing and agricultural pursuits have contributed their share to the general fund of prosperity, but mining is the foundation stone of Montana's weaith and progress. Without her mines her growth would have been many years delayed, and the Indian and the buffalo would still roam where now stand prosperous towns. Among those who have been foremost in this industry in the state, one whose position at the head of one of the largest mining corporations of the west has given him opportunities far beyond those allotted to most men, is Hon. Alexander Burrell, the general manager of the Montana Company (Limited), of London, England. Coming to Maryville, Mont., where the great Drum Lummon mine of that company is situated, in 1888 to accept a subordinate position, he was frequently and steadily promoted until now for many years he has had the control and management of all the extensive operations of that company in the state, and the supervision of all of their interests in America.

Mr. Burrell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 14, 1851, the son of Archibald and Eliza (Telfer) Burrell, both natives of Scotland. The family came from Scotland to Chicago, Ill., in 1856. Here the father wrought as a coppersmith, his occupation in his native country. Soon after his arrival in Chicago, however, he was attacked by fatal illness and died when Alexander was but a child. Although the lad's education in the schools was very limited, he was a natural student, and self-taught, he has become liberally educated, especially in scientific subjects. He has been a diligent reader of good and scientific books all of his life, works on geology and ore formations, mines and mining and the treatment of ores, and is considered one of the best informed practical miners of the west. Early thrown upon his own resources, he became a coal miner in Illinois, and subsequently individually engaged in mining in that state with fair success, and for a short time, in partnership with a brother, he was engaged in the manufacture of building material in Chicago. Disposing of his interests in Illinois in 1888, he came to Marysville in the employ of the Montana Company. Here has since been his headquarters, and the location of his office, although for several years his home and family residence has been in Helena.

Mr. Burrell is one of the trusted leaders of the Republican party of Montana. In the fall of 1892 he was elected a member of the Third legislative assembly of the state from Lewis and Clarke county. He served with marked ability in the committee on mines and mining, and much important legislation affecting the mining interests of the state was then enacted through his intelligent energy. He is often seen in the county and state conventions of his party, and is ever active in public affairs, but since 1893, although often solicited, he has declined to accept office, his business interests and responsibilities fully occupying his time and attention. On April 8, 1879, Mr. Burrell was united in marriage to Miss Abbey Kiersted, a native of Morris, Ill., the daughter of George K. Kiersted, a prominent citizen of that place. Their six children are George L., Alexander A., Grace, Sidney, John and William D., and the Helena home is one of the most attractive in that city of beautiful homes. Mrs. Burrell is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and takes a deep interest in church and charitable work. Fraternally Mr. Burrell is affiliated with the Masonic order as a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Few mining men hold a higher position than Mr. Burrell. His thorough practical and scientific knowledge of mining, his careful and conservative judgment and his unquestioned integrity, unite to make his services of great value and they are in constant demand by those seeking mining investments. He believes in attaining results, and in in this has been very successful. A strict disciplinarian, firm in his views of the relations that should exist between employer and employed, he is yet fair and generous, tactful and diplomatic, and has never in his long experience as an employer of large numbers of men experienced friction or met with serious difficulties. His fine control of the men in his employ, even when confronted by serious complications, and the superb management of the properties in his care, have called forth resolutions of appreciation from the board of managers of his company in London on more than one occasion.

JOHN J. CARMICHAEL.—There is scarcely any class of men or any phase of human life which is not served at some time or other by a good livery stable. It waits upon the needs of the commercial tourist, readily helps the hurried man of business, favors the votary of pleasure, and attends with becoming solemnity the burial of the dead. To all these, and others, John J. Carmichael, of Philipsburg, Mont., has ministered since he opened his extensive and well conducted livery business nearly ten years ago. Mr. Carmichael was born at Aberdeen, Nova Scotia, January 27, 1865. He was the fifth of nine children, and his parents were John and Christina Carmichael, also natives of Nova Scotia. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was eighteen years old, and then, longing to see something of the world and breaking away from the restraints of home, he went to sea for two years. After he came back, with his longing for adventure still unsatisfied, he made a trip into the northwest territory of Canada and remained there two years engaged in teaming. The next year he came to Montana and teamed for a few months at Helena and Butte, after which he made a brief visit to his old home in Nova Scotia. Returning to Montana he located at Philipsburg and ran a stage line between Granite, Combination and Anaconda for a period of five years. At the end of that time he started a livery business in which he has since been profitably engaged. Applying with zeal and intelligence the information gathered in his varied experience, he is furnishing the people of the community with the best service in his line attainable, conducting a business which is not only up to date, but which exhibits an enterprise and knowledge of requirements that will keep it always in the front rank.

In politics Mr. Carmichael is an active Republican, always manifesting an earnest and intelligent interest in the welfare of the party. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Foresters. In all of these he finds much pleasure, and is esteemed as a valuable and useful member. He was married December 31, 1896, at Stevensville, Mont., to Miss Marie Theresa Jenkins, daughter of the well known and popular Methodist minister who died at Marysville in the fall of 1901, and was buried at Philipsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael have two children: Alice Ruth, born October 12, 1898, and Milburn Murrell, born September 17, 1900. They fill the pleasant home with the sunshine of their presence, and add much to its attractiveness for their large circle of admiring friends. It is not inappropriate to add that in the matter of his business Mr. Carmichael is well prepared for its best results. His stable is supplied with fine horses in sufficient number for almost any demand, and vehicles for every livery purpose and all kinds of weather, among them a beautiful hearse for adults and another for infants. The service furnished by him and his help is all that is implied in the terms courtesy, accuracy, promptness and fairness, and the rates charged are always reasonable.

THE CATRON BROTHERS.—Owning and utilizing nearly 3,000 acres of land in Cascade county, where they figure among the most successful and extensive breeders of and dealers in live stock that the county musters on the roll of those devoted to this important branch of industry, the Catron brothers, John W., Andrew E. and Gardner D., have achieved a notable success through their associated efforts and are numbered among the worthy and progressive men of the state. They are natives of the Old Dominion, sons of Philip W. and Delilah E. Catron, likewise born in Virginia, where the father was a successful planter. He also took an active part in political affairs, having served as deputy sheriff and constable. His death occurred in March 30, 1859. The brothers were born at Abingdon, Washington county, Va., the respective dates of nativity being as follows: John W., January 11, 1850; Andrew E., March 16, 1852, and Gardner D., May 6, 1857. Each of the sons received excellent educational advantages, and John W. was an advanced student and gave his attention to teaching in his native state for a period of four years. Andrew and Gardner attended the public schools in their youth, and each passed a year in Liberty Hall Academy in Washington county, Va., near the homestead. Since the death of their father the three brothers have been continuously associated in their business and home life, and have cared for their mother with deep filial solicitude; and she now has her home with them, having attained the venerable age of seventy-six years. From their state of Virginia the brothers removed to Springfield, Mo., where they remained for a time, after which they located on a farm of 320 acres, which they had purchased, located not very far from Rich Hill, Bates county, Mo. Here they devoted their attention to agriculture and to the raising of livestock, giving particular attention to the rearing of horses and mules; and so well directed were their efforts that success was assured. They still own this valuable property in Missouri. In 1890 the Catrons determined to try their fortunes in the new and progressive state of Montana, where they arrived in the fall, taking up a squatter's claim. In the spring of 1892 they came to their present ranch, located thirty-five miles southeast of Cascade, which includes four homestead claims, three desert claims and 1,280 acres of railroad land purchased for a consideration of $2,240, together with a 320-acre desert claim, thus giving to their ranch an aggregate area of 2,720 acres, all improved with 400 acres available for cultivation. On this fine ranch the brothers are engaged in the raising of cattle, horses and mules, special attention being given to cattle. At the time of the present writing (1901) they have 450 head of cattle, 100 head of horses and mules, and 3,500 head of sheep, including sixty-five fine bred bucks. They have done much to improve the grade of stock during their residence in the state, and are recognized as enterprising and up-to-date in their methods. For their ranch property they have received an offer of $20,000, while half that amount has been tendered them for a fourth interest, but the gentlemen are too appreciative of the value of their property and business to accept such overtures. They had but slight financial resources when they arrived in Montana, and their success is all the more gratifying on that score, showing what the commonwealth offers to those who are energetic and industrious, and who conduct operations according to correct business principles. The family are held in the highest esteem in the community and are worthy acquisitions to the citizenship of the state. The three brothers give their support to the Democratic party. John W. is a member of the Methodist church; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

GEORGE A. CARTIER.—The very interesting and capable subject of this sketch, who enjoys the distinction of being the best posted man in Montana on the breeds and pedigrees of registered cattle, and who has been successful in several lines of industrial and mercantile enterprise, was born August 10, 1859, at Montreal, Canada. His parents were Joseph and Rose (Lee) Cartier, also natives of Canada, his father in later years being a mining man. They were the parents of eleven children, George being the oldest. Mr. Cartier attended the public schools in his native country until 1876, when he removed to Bingham canyon, Utah, and there worked in the mines until 1881, when he came to Montana and located at Glendale. Here he worked five or six years for an uncle in the butcher business, then about a year for his father on a ranch near Butte. In 1888 he moved to Philipsburg and engaged in butchering until 1892, when he retired from business of all kinds for two years. In the spring of 1894 he bought out the grocery store of L. W. Shodair, which he has since conducted. Having considerable property in Philipsburg and valuable interests in various mining enterprises in the state, Mr. Cartier can afford to gratify his fancy for breeding superior stock, and thereby contribute to the improvement of the cattle interests throughout the country. He has started a herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and there is no doubt of his ultimate success with them, having been a student of livestock breeding in all its phases, having a valuable library on the subject of which he makes good use, as well as taking and industriously reading all the leading stock journals published in the country.

Mr. Cartier is a gentleman of great public spirit and enterprise, and allows no interest of the community to languish for want of stimulus if he can supply it, nor lets one go wrong for want of intelligent guidance. He consented to serve his people as alderman for a term or two for certain specific purposes, and has continually shown a lively and beneficial activity in all matters of general local interest. He was a Republican in politics until 1896, when he became a Democrat. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Foresters, in all of which he has held positions of prominence and responsibility. He was married at Butte November 5, 1888, to Miss Caroline E. Squires, daughter of Thomas and Orinda (Carney) Squires, New Englanders by nativity. Her father died when she was an infant, but her mother is still living at the age of seventy-five, and makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Cartier have one child, George Thomas, born September 12, 1890.

CHARLES CHOUQUETTE, residing near Browning, Teton county, is probably one of the earliest of the Montana pioneers who have remained in the state and lived to come in touch with modern life. As trapper, Indian fighter, freighter, range rider and stockman he has had a long and eventful experience, and the story of his life is much of the history of Montana. He was born at St. Charles, Mo., in 1823. In 1884, when twenty years of age, he signed articles with Pierre Choteau, the manager of a large fur company operating on the upper Missouri and was placed in charge of a crew transporting a boatload of goods to Fort Union, the merchandise to be traded with the Indians for furs and skins. The distance from St. Louis to Fort Union was 2,000 miles, and the journey was long, hazardous and embittered by numerous hardships. Seventy-two days elapsed before the expedition arrived at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone river. In those days encounters with savage and hostile tribes of Indians were numerous, and oftentimes sanguinary.

One of the most notable Indian battles in which Mr. Chouquette was engaged occurred in April, 1849, on the site of the city of Great Falls. He and Anton Bussette and Louis La Breche had fortunately joined the famous trapper, "Jim" Bridger, who had eighty men in his following. While in camp on the Missouri at the point mentioned they were fiercely attacked by 400 savages, and for a time the scale of battle hung about equally between the contending forces. At last the Indians were repulsed, leaving forty-seven of their companions dead on the field. This was during Mr. Chouquette's first trip up the river; when he assisted in moving the stores of Fort William to Fort Benton. From 1847 until 1863 he was connected with the American Fur Company. Later he built the first house erected in Fort Benton, and then for six years was in the employment of Hon T. C. Power. In 1871 he erected the first house built in Choteau county, seven miles from the old Indian agency, moved thither and engaged in farming and freighting until 1887. For the past seven years Mr. Chouquette has resided on the Blackfoot reservation in Teton county, where his family have a ranch of 320 acres of fine, well improved land on Willow creek, five miles from Browning, devoted to the raising of cattle and horses and the growing of hay. At Fort Benton, in 1854, Mr. Chouquette was married to Rosa Lee, an Indian, the ceremony being performed by Father De Schmidt. They have six children, Melinda (Mrs. John Rana), Louise (Mrs. Howburg), Josephine (Mrs. John Grant), Anton and George, all living on the reservation.

JAMES CHAPPLE, M. D.—One of the representative young physicians and surgeons of Montana is Dr. Chapple, a popular citizen of Billings, Yellowstone county, Mont., with whose business activities he was identified for several years before entering upon the practice of his profession, and is still interested in the Chapple Drug Company, which he organized, and known as one of the best pharmacies in this section of the state. The Doctor is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in Durham county, province of Ontario, February 7, 1870, where his father was a prominent agriculturalist. His parents are William and Jane (Miller) Chapple, the latter being a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wreford) Miller, the ancestry on both sides being of pure English extraction. Our subject remained on the old homestead during his boyhood, securing his preliminary educational training in the public schools and the high school at New Castle, Durham county, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1888, which entitled him to a teacher's diploma. Upon leaving the high school, however, the Doctor did not turn his attention to pedagogic work, but entered a drug store as an apprentice, and devoted his attention to the study of pharmacy and the practical duties incident to his position until the fall of 1890, when he came to Billings, Mont., and became manager of the drug store now owned by Holmes & Rixon. At the expiration of two years he established himself in the same line of business, organizing what is now known as the Chapple Drug Company, which has carried on a profitable business from its inception, 1892. In 1895 he placed the business in charge of his brother Charles and returned to Canada, entering the medical department of famous old Trinity College, in Toronto, where he completed a thorough course of study, graduating as a member of the class of 1900, and receiving from the university his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He engaged in the practice of his profession for one season in Toronto, and then returned to Billings, where he opened an office and has here gained marked prestige as an able and discriminating physician, controlling a representative practice and being held in the highest esteem in professional, business and social circles.

In politics Dr. Chapple gives his support to the Republican party, and at the election held on November 6, 1900, he was elected and is now serving as coroner of Yellowstone county. Fraternally he is identified with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and was its secretary in 1894; he has also been senior deacon and is now junior warden. He is also identified with the Eastern Star lodge of which Mrs. Chapple is likewise a member. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Billings, and also of the Billings club.

On the 3d of October, 1898, Dr. Chapple was united in marriage to Miss Edith Matheson, daughter of John D. and Rebecca (Panton) Matheson, of Billings, where the father is a leading member of the bar. Dr. and Mrs. Chapple have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy Jane. They are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are active workers, Mrs. Chapple having officiated as organist of St. Luke's church in Billings for a number of years. They are prominent factors in the social life of their home city, where their friends are in number as their acquaintances.

CHRISTOPHER M. CHILD.—Long tenure and gradual promotion in the service of a great corporation is gratifying evidence of the fidelity and capacity of a man, and this has been the experience of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1846, the son of Christopher and Harriet N. (Wright) Child, the former a native of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1804, and the latter of Connecticut, where her life began in 1810. In her childhood her family moved to Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married to Mr. Child, and where she died in 1866. He went from his native state, when a young man to Bradford county, Pa., where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1896.

Their son, Christopher, was educated at the district schools of his native county. On January 14, 1863, when he was less than seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war under Gen. Banks, commanding the Army of the Gulf; participating in all the principal engagements of that department during his term of service. After his discharge at Tallahassee, Fla., in 1865, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania and remained two years. In 1867 he went to Erie county, and worked on a farm for two years. In 1869 he removed to Osage county, Kan., and after some years service on a farm in that county, went to Marshall, Mich., and passed two years working in the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad at that point. In 1877 he removed to Brainerd, Minn., and there began his long service with the Northern Pacific, which is still continued with unbroken succession. For a year and a half he was fireman, then for an equal period was engineer. At the end of that time he was made foreman of the roundhouse at Brainerd, and held that position for eight years. In 1886 he was transferred to Billings, Mont., as general foreman in the machinery department for the Yellowstone and Montana divisions, a position which he has held continuously since that time, and in which he now has thirty-six men under his supervision. To this position he has risen not only by length of service, but by fidelity and demonstrated capacity, having shown in every preceding station a thorough mastery of its requirements and unvarying faithfulness in meeting them.

In politics Mr. Child is a Republican, active and forceful in the councils of his party, serving it well in several representative capacities. He has been for many years a member of its county central committee for Yellowstone county, and a delegate to numerous county and state conventions. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Masonic lodge and Royal Arch chapter at Brainerd, Minn., and Albamar commandery, K. T., at Billings. He was married at Marshall, Mich., in 1871, to Miss Harriett Daggett, a native of Erie county, Pa.

PETER B. CHRISTIAN, of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, is one of the leading sheep raisers in that section. Including his homestead and leased lands his ranch embraces nearly 8,000 acres, and is most eligibly situated. He was born at Windsor, Mo., on April 29, 1867, and is at present a comparatively young but enterprising man. He is the son of William R. and Maggie Christian. The father was a successful farmer, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Fraternally William Christian was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Christian died in 1884, and Mr. Christian came to Montana in 1895. During the last years of his life he had retired from active business, and he died in September, 1898. Peter B. Christian received a very limited education, and at the early age of eight he began to work on the farm, continuing to do this until he was sixteen years old. He then engaged in photography, in which business he was employed two years. In the spring of 1886 he came to the then territory of Montana and located at Helena, where he accepted all opportunities for employment that presented themselves. In 1888 he went to Augusta and engaged in ranch work for John Laird, and from that time he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the sheep industry, working for nearly four years for J. W. Nixon and E. B. Beach, and two years for Wellman Bros. In 1892 he was in the cattle business for himself, meeting fair sucess. In 1899 Mr. Christian secured 4,000 sheep on shares and since that time he has given all his attention to sheepraising, with considerable profit. His ranch is located ten miles southwest of Augusta. On March 22, 1893, Mr. Christian was united in marriage to Miss Ada L. White, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Salvinas and Charlotte White, both born in Maine. The father, a wheelwright, of late years has made his home in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Christian have had three children, Eula L., Elton B. and Everett N. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS CHRISTENSEN.—Coming from Denmark to this country when eighteen years of age, the life of Mr. Christensen has been characterized by unremitting industry and a persistency of purpose which has eventuated in a due measure of success, for he is now recognized as one of the progressive and worthy young farmers and sheepgrowers of Choteau county, having a well improved ranch located eight miles east of Box Elder, his postoffice address. He was born in the town of Nibe, province of Jutland, Denmark, on February 10, 1872, a son of John and Christine Christensen, both of whom were born in the same province where they still maintain their home, the father being a tinsmith by occupation. Thomas Christensen remained in his native town until he had attained the age of eighteen years, having good school opportunities, and then determined to seek his fortunes in America. In the United States he first located at Lamont, Ill., where he was employed in a stone quarry for six months, after which he was at work in Chicago for a year. In the summer of 1891 he came to Sheridan, Wyo., whence he soon removed to the Musselshell country and was engaged in driving stage to Maiden, Fergus county, Mont., for eighteen months. In June, 1893, he secured work for a year on the sheep ranch of William Cooley, while during the summer and fall of 1894 he was employed in the coal mines at Lethbridge, Northwest Territory. In the summer of 1895 Mr. Christensen returned to Fergus county, and was there engaged in driving freight teams until January, 1897, when he came to Box Elder, Choteau county, and turned his attention to teaming, with which line of enterprise he was identified until the spring of 1900, when he took up a homestead claim on Duck creek and purchased 160 acres adjoining. Here he has established himself in a very prosperous ranching industry, devoting his attention to the raising of high-grade sheep, and also cultivating a portion of his ranch, and securing large yields of hay and grain. In politics Mr. Christensen is a stanch Republican.

HENRY CLOUTIER is one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, where he has also conducted an extensive dairy business for many years past. He traces his lineage to pure French extraction, having been born in the province of Quebec, Canada, February 7, 1847, the son of Charles and Geneva Cloutier, natives of the same province and of French ancestry. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in his earlier years gained a high reputation for his musical ability, being a fine vocalist, his services being in demand for church and concert work. He and his wife passed their declining days on the old homestead, the former dying at the age of eighty-five years, his wife having preceded him into eternal rest by about one year. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church, in which faith they reared their children, eight sons and one daughter, Henry being the second son.

Henry Cloutier grew to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the farm and received a common school education. He remained at the parental home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and was employed in a brickyard during one summer. He then went to Michigan and worked in a lumber camp for eighteen months, and by industry and economy accumulated $500, which he took home and gave to his father. In the spring of 1868 he went to North Hadley, Mass., where he learned the trade of broom-making and remained with one employer for an interval of twelve years, within which time his marriage occurred. Soon after this event he removed with his wife to Helena, Mont., in May, 1880, and accepted such employment as could be obtained. In the following year he located his ranch of 160 acres, five miles northwest of the present capital city. This valuable tract was railroad land, upon which some improvements had been made, but since taking up his residence on the place Mr. Cloutier has erected good farm buildings, a commodious residence, and has provided an excellent system of irrigation. Here he has been engaged in farming for a score of years, and has obtained good crops every season with the exception of two. He devotes his attention to general farming, has large stock interests, and his dairy has gained a high reputation. In this line he has for many years devoted special attention to the making of butter, being recognized as one of the representative and enterprising farmers of the Prickly Pear valley. His ranch is well improved throughout, keeps large bands of cattle of excellent grade, and he has valuable real estate interests in Helena.

In politics Mr. Cloutier supports the Republican party; fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. On May 5, 1877, Mr. Cloutier was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Vannasse, who was born at St. Michael, P. Q., Canada, on June 28, 1859, the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (LaSalle) Vannasse, natives of Canada, their respective parents being representatives of noble families of France, where the great-grandfather of Mrs. Cloutier was a member of the nobility, having held a dukedom; her mother was born in Illinois, being a descendant of Sieur de LaSalle, the distinguished explorer, whose name will ever be associated with American history. The parents of Mrs. Cloutier are now residents of Helena. As a child she accompanied them on their removal to Hadley, Mass., where she was reared to maturity, having completed her education in the Hopkins high school, an institution of high rank. Our subject and his wife are consistent members and communicants of the Catholic church. To them have been born five children, to each of whom have been accorded superior educational advantages: Mabel M., now the wife of Anton Himmelbauer, of Missoula, is a talented musician, graduated from the Montana Wesleyan University at the age of eighteen years, and then completed a course in the Engelhorn Business College, at Helena; Zelia L., now Mrs. Hamilton, also graduated from the Wesleyan University at the age of eighteen, and in 1900 completed a post-graduate course in the business department of that institution; she likewise is a cultured musician, in both vocal and instrumental lines, and is the mother of one child, Mabel, who is now two years of age; Ranie C., is a graduate of the Jackman Business College, in Helena; Ora C. V., was educated in the Montana Wesleyan University, took a business course at the Jackman College, and is a fine musician; and Violet Garnet M., is the youngest of the family. The family is well known and has a large circle of friends in Helena and vicinity, taking a prominent position in social life and having an attractive rural home in one of the most beautiful of Montana's valleys.

LEE B. COOK.—The stock-growing industry in Valley county has an able representative in Mr. Cook, who has worked his way from small beginnings to a position of independence, and is now one of its energetic, reliable and progressive young men. He was born in Denison, Grayson county, Tex., September 6, 1870. His father, Ira Cook, was born in Iowa, removed to Texas when a young man, and devoted his attention to ranching and stockraising until 1890, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., his present home. His wife, formerly Mary Gibbons, was likewise born in Iowa. She died at Dallas, Tex., in 1889.

Lee B. Cook remained in Texas until 1886, when, at the age of sixteen years, he located in eastern Wyoming, and for two years was an employe of the Seventy-six Cattle Company. He was then next with the Platt & Ferris Cattle Company, at Buffalo, Wyo., for two years, and the next two years he was with the O. W. Cattle Company, on Hanging Woman's creek, Wyo. Mr. Cook then came to Dawson county, Mont., and for a short time worked for the Milnes Cattle Company at Larb Hills, then in 1892 he began operations for himself, taking up a squatter's claim on Snow creek, near the Missouri river, and quite successfully engaged in the cattle business. He disposed of this property in 1895, and in 1897 located on his present ranch on the Missouri river, and fifteen miles southeast of Glasgow, and now has one of the valuable ranches of Valley county, comprising 320 acres, devoted to the raising of cattle, horses and hay, while much of the ranch is available for cultivation. Mr. Cook is one of the popular citizens of the county, and in politics is a strong and active member of the Democratic party. At Regina, Canada, July 25, 1900, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Edith Wright, who was born in County Kent, England, in 1880, the daughter of T. B. and Mrs. R. J. Wright, who came to America in 1886, locating in the Northwest Territory of Canada, which is now their home.

BERNARD QUINN.—The superior business qualifications and intelligence of Mr. Quinn have won merited appreciation, and his universal popularity is founded upon a most substantial basis. As one of the pioneers of Montana he enjoys a distinction second to none, and his career is large identified with the history of the territory and state. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, about 1844, the son of Michael and Margaret (McGuire) Quinn. The father was a farmer and Bernard was the sixth of their eight children. At the age of eighteen months he was brought to the United States by his mother with his sisters and

Bernard Quinn

brothers, and they settled in Allegheny county, Pa. As soon as he was old enough to do manual labor he was put to work in a soda factory where he remained a number of years. In 1856 his family removed to Nebraska and engaged in farming, while Bernard worked in a brick yard in Omaha three years for a dollar a day, at times being destitute of shoes or stockings. In 1864, when he was twenty years of age, he drove the "lead teams" of a train of seventeen wagons from Omaha to Virginia City, Mont. During their five months' journey they were continually harassed by hostile Indians, having a serious and sanguinary encounter at Old Laramie. The freight train consisted of flour, sugar, white lead, coffee, etc., and the white lead, that cost $2.25 per keg in Omaha, sold in Montana for $23.

Mr. Quinn engaged in placer mining at Alder gulch and joined in the Salmon river stampede. In 1868 he removed to Fort Benton and engaged in freighting and transportation between Fort Benton and Helena. The winter of 1869 he passed in Utah among the Mormons, where he purchased cattle and drove them to Montana. This proved quite a profitable enterprise. He then located land on the south side of Jefferson river, and with his brother Charles engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1886 he disposed of his interest in the ranch, removed to Butte and interested himself in real estate. It is a matter worthy of note that he opened the first excavation in the famous Madison county Mayflower mine, now the property of U. S. Senator William A. Clark. Mr. Quinn was married on November 4, 1893, to Miss Belle Durnin, of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Charles Durnin, a shipowner of that city. Their two children are Joseph, deceased, and Victor J., now residing with his parents. Politically the affiliations of Mr. Quinn are with the Democratic party. He is a popular and useful citizen of Butte, deserving of the good will and esteem of all.

SAMUEL E. COOK.—It is noticeable in the history of this state that the most prominent and successful citizens have risen from ranks of ordinary workingmen, practically graduating from sheepherders, unsuccessful miners, cowboys and the once vast army of freighters working for a small stipend per month. Those who have been endowed with indomitable wills, a spirit of industry and average business judgment, have universally succeeded; those who have not been blessed with these attributes have fallen by the wayside and been heard of no more. The subject of the following biographical mention belongs to the former class. "He came, he saw, he conquered," and has lived to gain prominence as a successful cattle rancher near Cleveland, Choteau county, where he has a fine property. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., December 13, 1854. His parents were William and Susan (Shonk) Cook, the father a native of Jersey City, N. J., and the mother of Plymouth, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Cook, settled in Wilkesbarre at an early day, where his son was born, reared and educated, and learned the trade of a carpenter, but in 1868 removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, interspersed with contracting and building, and where he still resides. It was upon the Iowa farm that Samuel E. Cook was reared, and in the neighboring schools he received the elements of a somewhat limited education. Ambitious to push his way in the world he turned his attention to the then rapidly unfolding west; in 1880 he came to Fort Benton, via the Missouri river, and secured his first employment on the ranches in that vicinity. In 1884 he came to the Little Rockies and engaged in mining for two years, more or less successfully, and subsequently was profitably employed in furnishing wood to Missouri river steamboats. But he had carefully watched the progress of events, the gradual unfolding of a new country and noted its possibilities. To his judgment it appeared that the stock business, carefully managed, offered superior advantages, and in 1888 he located a claim of 160 acres on Peoples creek, Choteau county, improved the same and engaged in sheepgrowing. He was prosperous, and in the fall of 1892 he removed to his present ranch in the Bear Paw mountains, which comprises 400 acres, a good portion of which is fenced and otherwise improved with fine buildings, barns and corrals. Since then the principal industry to which he has directed his attention has been cattle-growing, and it has proved quite profitable.

In 1893 Mr. Cook took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Madeline, daughter of Alexander Gardepee, of Canada, who is a most estimable lady. Their home life is surrounded with every comfort and convenience necessary to the successful conduct of ranch business in Montana. Politically Mr. Cook is an active and influential member of the Republican party.

FRANK D. COOPER.—In the opening year of the twentieth century it must be noted that progressiveness is the dominating spirit in America, and the farmer and stockraiser has not been behind the doctor, the lawyer or the merchant in following and originating improved methods of work. The same keen discrimination, sound judgment and forceful executive ability are required in the successful agriculturalist and stockgrower, as are demanded in the leading representatives of commercial or professional interests, and these qualities are possessed by Mr. Cooper, who ranks amongst the foremost stockraisers. He is at the present time a county commissioner of Cascade county and has been very conspicuously identified with the annals of the state.

Mr. Coooper was born near Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, on the 6th of April, 1849, being the son of David Bryant and Hannah Cooper, natives of Washington county, Pa. The father was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits during his business life, and was also identified with merchandising, while he took an active part in political affairs and wielded a strong influence upon the public life in the various localities where he maintained his residence. He served for sixteen years as county judge of Scotland county, Mo., having been elected on the Republican ticket. He moved to Iowa in 1850, and there remained until 1858, when he located in Missouri, remaining until his death which occurred in June, 1889. His widow still survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Mount, of Memphis, Mo. She is a member of the Presbyterian church as was also her husband, who was a man of inflexible integrity and character and who gained and retained the high regard of all who knew him.

Frank D. Cooper, the immediate subject of this review, obtained excellent educational advantages in his early youth and when a boy of but ten years, commenced to assist in the work of the parental homestead, remaining thereon until he attained his legal majority, when he started for Kansas, but was soon compelled to return home on account of impaired health. Becoming convinced that the climate of Montana would prove beneficial to his health he decided to cast in his lot with this section of the Union, and accordingly, in 1872, we find him located at Boulder, Jefferson county, where he spent one year in the study of bookkeeping and surveying. In 1873 he took 1,000 head of sheep on shares and devoted his attention to their keeping until 1877, by which time the flock had increased to 6,300 head, of which his proportionate share was placed at 2,650. In the year last mentioned, by mutual consent, the association existing between himself and Messrs. Davenport & Ray, was dissolved, and Mr. Cooper then located on a portion of his present ranch, which is situated twelve miles northwest of Cascade where he originally took up homestead, pre-emption, desert and tree claims, aggregating 1,040 acres in extent. Since that time he has added 19,790 acres, has leased 3,520 acres of school land and holds option on 19,200 acres of railroad land. In addition to this he is the owner of 1,160 acres of valuable land located on Birch creek in Choteau county. He has devoted his entire time and attention to raising horses, cattle and sheep, and so extensive are his interests in this field of enterprise that it is self-evident that his executive ability, discrimination and judgment are above the average, as otherwise he would not be able to hold his affairs so thoroughly well in hand. He has had, at various times, bands of sheep numbering as high as 30,000 head, cattle to the number of 500 and horses 200. At the time of this writing (1901) his sheep number 17,000 head.

It is but a natural sequel that a man of so alert and vigorous a mentality, and one whose ability has manifested itself in so marked a degree, should take deep and abiding interest in matters of public import, and that he should have been called upon to serve in offices of great trust and responsibility. Mr. Cooper is one of the leaders of the Republican party in Cascade county, and as a candidate of his party was elected to represent that county in the legislative sessions of 1882-1883, this being before Montana had arrived at the dignity of statehood. He faithfully and ably upheld the interests of his constituency and was an active worker in the promotion of the aspirations of the territory for membership in the Union. In 1895 he was appointed by Judge Benton to serve as a member of the board of county commissioners and in the fall of 1896, at the regular election, was the Republican candidate for the same office; but the exigencies of political contest resulted in his defeat, the complexion of the county being strongly Democratic. In the fall of 1900, however, he was elected to this important office, being one of three Republican candidates who were successful at the polls. In 1894 he held the appointment of appraiser of personal property in the county. Mr. Cooper is well known and held in the highest regard as one of the influential men of Cascade county. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 24th of April, 1884, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Cooper to Miss Alice Green, who was born in Missouri, being the daughter of Thomas W. and Nancy Green, both of whom were born in Virginia, whence they removed to Missouri a few years subsequent to their marriage. Both were members of the Baptist church. Mr. Green was for a time engaged in the mercantile business, later turning his attention to agricultural pursuits which he followed until the time of his death, which occurred May 27, 1892. In politics he was an active supporter of the Democracy, having served as sheriff of his county in 1861, and later as representative in the state legislature of Missouri, while at the time of his death he was treasurer of Scotland county, Mo. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of four children, Linnie, Nelson, Francis and Alice. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Baptist church.

ROBERT L. CONATSER.—A representative of good old southern stock, and now one of the popular and progressive young men of Valley county, where he rendered acceptable service as sheriff, giving a most able administration, is Robert L. Conatser, a son of Joseph Conatser, who was born in Jamestown, Tenn., about 1832, where he was a farmer and stockgrower and a lifelong resident. He died at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1873. His wife, who, before marriage was Clementine Evans, also born at Jamestown, now resides at Lebanon, in that state. Their son, Robert, was born in Nashville, Tenn., on February 20, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Monticello and Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1886 went to western Texas and was employed as a herder on the cattle range until 1890, when he came to Dawson county, Mont., and for three years was employed by the N. N. Cattle Company at old Fort Peck, on the Missouri river.

In 1893 Mr. Conatser came to Glasgow, Valley county, conducted a liquor business for two years and in 1895 was appointed jailor under Sheriff Daniel Kyle. He held this position two years. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Conatser was elected sheriff of Valley county on the Democratic ticket, and during his two years service he gave a very able administration of the office. He has been employed in a responsible position in the Coleman hotel in Glasgow since he closed his official life. He has been an active worker in the cause of Democracy and has done much to promote its interests. Fraternally he is a member of Northern Light Lodge No. 33, K. of P., at Glasgow. On February 26, 1900, Mr. Conatser was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Friedel, who was born in Germany, the daugher of Frank Xavier Friedel, who died a few years after coming to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Conatser have one child, Louise, who was born March 14, 1901.

EDGAR E. CONGDON.—Nature often seems illiberal in the bestowal of her gifts; but upon a just analysis one can find that she usually evens things up with a system of balances and compensations. Some are specially fitted for rare and difficult accomplishments, but the great mass of humanity seems to be like the many parts of delicate and complicated machinery, each well fitted for his particular sphere of usefulness. To make use of those qualities is man's first duty, and duty well and faithfully performed brings that reward which benefits others while giving pleasure to the faithful worker. Edgar E. Congdon, of Philipsburg, the subject of this sketch, is a gentleman whose progress has ever been marked with that steadfast application which in early years shows the future of the youth, and forms the characteristics which will ever be dominant in the man. He was born at Aurora, Ill., April 2, 1858, the second of the seven children of Lewis H. and Nancy E. (Brace) Congdon, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. He attended public and private schools in Aurora until he was twenty years old, then taught school one year in the town. But feeling within him the impulse toward a business career and looking for the largest opportunities for its development according to his taste, in 1880 he came to Montana, stopping at Virginia City for a year as bookkeeper for John A. Spencer, then made a two years contract with the John W. Lowell Wagon & Machine Company, Salt Lake City, to keep their books at Silver Bow Junction and Deer Lodge. From there he went to Butte and spent three years as their general manager in the service of Bennett Brothers, extensive dealers in vehicles, implements and produce; and when the firm was incorporated he was made treasurer and general manager, and then vice-president and general manager of its several stores in the state, with headquarters at Butte until 1896. In 1889 he was made general manager of Butte's consolidated street railways, having been previous to that time a director and secretary of the company. In 1897 he and his brothers purchased their present business and incorporated it under the name of the Bi-Metallic Mercantile Company, with Lewis H. Congdon as president; George S. Congdon, vice president; Isaac N. Congdon, treasurer, and Edgar E. Congdon, secretary and manager, with a paid up capital stock of $50,000. The accumulated profits of the concern at this time (1902) are $40,000, and the business is constantly expanding in volume and rising in quality. Mr. Congdon is interested also in mining in the Homestake district, is president of the Butte Mining & Milling Company, and has a well improved and profitable ranch in the Bitter Root valley. He is a gentleman of fine executive ability, with the genius for details that is essential to successful management in any enterprise embracing numerous elements, and with an instinctive perception of the business possibilities and needs of any given state or condition. He is, moreover, as genial and companionable socially, as he is energetic and far-seeing in a business way, and has the universal esteem of all classes of the community.

JOSEPH W. CONNER was born on October 28, 1862, at Vernon, Jennings county, Ind. He had good advantages of education at the excellent public schools of that county and of Indianapolis, and when fourteen entered the printing office of the Central Printing Company at Indianapolis. In the nine years he remained in this establishment he became thoroughly conversant with all the branches and details of book and job printing, book binding, etc. In 1888 he went to southern California for a year, then came to Montana, taking a position on the Helena Daily Journal. In July, 1891, he came to Kalispell and established its postoffice for the United States in August, 1891, and was commissioned its first postmaster, resigning this office after one year's service. In company with H. J. Mock he purchased the Kalispell Graphic, the county organ of the Republican party and the first newspaper established in Kalispell. After a three-years connection with this paper he sold to his partner and engaged in fire insurance. This business he sold in February, 1900, and since that time has held a clerkship in the United States land office in Kalispell. He has been an active Republican and has been secretary of the Flathead county central committee for two years. He has been the efficient secretary of the Kalispell board of trade for the past five years.

During the time he was connected with the Graphic and since, Mr. Conner has been the local correspondent of several daily newspapers published in various cities and has been enabled through this correspondence to be of great benefit to the Flathead valley in extensively advertising its manifold advantages. In 1892 Mr. Conner organized the first fire company of the city, the Kalispell Volunteer Fire Department, equipped with ladders, spike-poles and buckets. This, prior to the introduction of water, was the only organized method of fighting fire, and the present efficient fire company is merely its successor. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Conner, as correspondent of the Anaconda Standard, received daily telegrams from that paper advising him of the progress of events. These he copied and posted as bulletins in various parts of Kalispell, thus supplying the people with the news much in advance of any other means of information, and by preserving these telegrams he possesses one of the most concise and unique histories of the war. In October, 1895, Mr. Conner married Mary V. Hill, a daughter of Hon. W. D. Hill, of Defiance, Ohio, who has served as congressman of his district for four terms. His home has been in Kalispell since 1891, and he is a member of the Episcopal church. It will be seen that Mr. Conner has been an active factor in the building up of the city of Kalispell, and has made on it an impress not soon to be effaced.

Hon. John B. Conner, the father of Joseph W., was born in Indiana in 1831 of English stock. His immigrant ancestor settled in Virginia, his descendants in Kentucky, and theirs in Indiana, and all were familiar with the rude life and danger from hostile Indians that was the lot of the pioneers. What school advantages Mr. Conner had were obtained by walking three, four and even seven miles to the short term winter schools of the new country, but he was a student by nature, and, seizing every means to learn and self-taught, he acquired a fine education. Brought up on a farm he later learned the cabinet trade, and was working at this in the little village of Indianapolis in 1852, when occurred his marriage to Miss Anna M. Weidman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Conner went to Vernon, Ind., to learn the printer's trade, and was engaged in this congenial occupation when the great Civil war burst upon the country. With loyal patriotism he threw down his composing stick, went to Indianapolis and recruited Company A of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry and was commissioned its second lieutenant. Three years of eventful and bloody service followed, and he was mustered out as captain. He has since lived in Indianapolis, and in 1873 he purchased an interest in the Indiana Farmer, published at Indianapolis, to which place he removed and ever since he has been the business manager of that able paper. Mr. Conner has five surviving children, Willis H., Florence (Mrs. Dr. Joseph H. George, of Indianapolis), May, Ada and Joseph W.

OLIVER G. COOPER.—The lineage of Mr. Cooper is of distinguished order, bespeaking long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, while his personal career has been exceptionally varied and interesting. He is a native son of Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county on December 4, 1846. His father, David B. Cooper, was born in the same county in 1817, and in 1850 removed to Lee county, Iowa, and seven years later located in Memphis, Mo., where he died in June, 1893, having been a lifelong farmer. The advent of the original American ancestors of the Cooper family in the United States dates back nine generations, beginning with John Cooper, who came hither from England in 1635, settling in Lynn, Mass., where he lived until his death. Subsequently other descendants went to Long Island, N. Y., where they resided for many generations, while others settled in Washington county, Pa. John Cooper was born in England in 1594, and died in 1662. From him the long line of direct descent comes down through John, James, James, John, Zebulon, Sylvanus and David B. to Oliver G., to whom this sketch is dedicated. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Dille, and she was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1822, her marriage to David B. Cooper being there solemnized in 1838. She now makes her home in Memphis, Mo. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Cooper was a descendant of the Bryant family who came from England to the Plymouth colony in the seventeenth century, and was a cousin of the distinguished poet, William Cullen Bryant. On the Cooper side a representative in a collateral branch was Peter Cooper, the well known philanthropist.

Oliver Goldsmith Cooper received his educational discipline in the district schools of Iowa and Missouri, the high school at Memphis, Mo., and the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in support of the integrity of the Union as a private in Company I, Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. During 1868 and a portion of 1869 he was employed in a mercantile establishment conducted by his father at Memphis, Mo., and in August, 1869, he drove a band of horses to Minnesota, where he sold them, and returning to Missouri, he located in Sedalia, where he applied himself to the study of law from the fall of 1869 until the spring of 1871. He then went to Texas, and for about three years was occupied in buying and selling cattle and horses and in riding the ranges. He next came to Montana, arriving at Boulder on October 4, 1874. He engaged in teaching school, one term on Crow creek below Radersburg, and later at Boulder. In 1876 he devoted his attention to freighting between Helena and Fort Benton, utilizing two ten-yoke teams of oxen. In September of the following year, with Frank Farmer and Fred Barker, he contracted with E. G. McClay & Co., of the Diamond R freight outfit, to bring supplies from Cow island. This proved a disastrous trip. On the return journey he and his partners had fifteen heavily loaded wagons. During the afternoon of September 24th a band of Nez Perces passed them, and on the next morning they found themselves within two miles of the Indian camp. Mr. Barker, who was alone some distance from the wagons, was killed by the savages. The Indians burned the wagons and supplies and took away all the horses with the exception of two. Messrs. Cooper and Farmer, who were absent looking for some of their stock, returned before the fire was extinguished but had made a detour in order not to attract the attention of the red skins. That same day a party of twenty-eight armed citizens in command of Maj. Ilges, of the Seventh Infantry, came up from Cow island and engaged the Indians in a fight, eventually driving them away. After the fight the Cow island party returned home, but at this juncture Gen. Howard came up the Missouri river with a squad of troops, and from some unaccountable reason sent one of his men to Cooper and his companions, demanding their two remaining horses. The request was naturally refused, whereupon threats were made that the animals would be taken by force. The plan was abandoned, but had this not been the case, Mr. Cooper succinctly remarks that there would probably have been one less general enrolled in the service of Uncle Sam.

In September, 1877, Mr. Cooper disposed of what was left of his oxen and purchased mule teams, with which he was thereafter engaged for four years in freighting between Fort Benton, Corinne, Utah, Missoula and Fort McLeod. In 1882 he disposed of his freighting outfit and business and purchased 960 head of cattle, putting them on the range near Dupuyer, Teton county, and disposing of the stock the next February to the Oxley Cattle Company. In the following fall he purchased 12,500 head of sheep and conducted a profitable business in this line until 1887. He then became associated in the Cooper-Martin Sheep Company and the E. E. Leech Company, and they ran an average of 12,000 to 35,000 head of sheep. In 1896 Mr. Cooper retired from the firms he had been associated with, but still retains valuable ranch and stock interests in Teton county. Mr. Cooper has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate, but was not seated, owing to a decision that the senator elected two years previously should hold over. In August, 1898, D. J. Brown United States revenue collector, appointed Mr. Cooper an inspector of customs with headquarters at Sweet Grass, and this office he filled with signal ability. Fraternally he is identified with Sheridan Post, G. A. R., of Great Falls. Turning, in conclusion, to the domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Cooper, we may state that on January 17, 1882, in Scotland county, Mo., was solemnized his marriage to Miss Amanda M. Downing, who was born in that county on December 23, 1852. They became the parents of two children, Downing Bryant, who was born on April 2, 1885, and died on October 5, 1896, and Frances, who was born March 5, 1887. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper they came immediately to Montana and located upon the ranch in Teton county, their home being a log cabin. At that time there were but three white women in the territory which comprises Teton county.

MICHAEL M. CONNERS.—Prominent among the leading business men of Augusta, Mont., is Michael M. Conners, who was born at Brazier Falls, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the son of Daniel and Julia Conners, natives of Ireland, who, emigrating in early days, settled in New York, where the father was a successful farmer. At one time he made an extended tour through the west, but not finding a satisfactory place to locate he returned to New York, where he remained until his death in 1884. The mother had died in 1873 and they both were members of the Catholic church, while politically the father was a Democrat. Michael M. Conners received only a limited education but has made excellent use of it by experience and observation and through business relations he has added largely to his original stock. Commencing at a very early age to work on the farm he continued this labor until the death of his mother in 1873. He then decided to work for himself and obtained employment on a dairy farm at a wage of $7.00 per month. In 1880 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he drove a milk wagon. After a short experience in omnibus driving, in the spring of 1882 he came to Montana, taking the railroad as far as the Yellowstone and stopping in the vicinity of Billings, then a mere trading post called Coulson. At this place he made money and in 1883 he went to Boulder, at the mouth of Boulder creek, now called Big Timber. This was then a lively town with a sawmill, three stores and fifteen saloons. Here he started a hotel and was prospering finely when he was prostrated by a severe illness of several months' duration. During this time the town was moved one mile up the river and Mr. Conner became financially embarrassed.

During the fall of 1885 he came to Augusta. He had a few teams left from his financial wreck, and with these he went to work on the Florence ditch and the work proved profitable. He secured a homestead claim of 160 acres on the headwaters of Dry creek, and a company of three was formed, consisting of himself, his brother Timothy and Alexander Chisholm. Commencing with a small capital they engaged in cattleraising and freighting, and during the five years the enterprise was conducted in a partnership it was a grand success. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Conners and his brother formed a new partnership. For four years Michael engaged in stage driving for $50 a month, and his brother ran the ranch with pronounced success. A dissolution of partnership occurred in 1892, and Michael rented his ranch and cattle on shares. Subsequently he built a business block in Augusta, and put in a stock of stationery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. This successful enterprise was sold four years later to Joseph Vaughn and Mr. Conners retired to devote his whole attention to stockraising. In 1892 Mr. Conners was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Muehlberg, a native of Minnesota, daughter of Herman and Clara Muehlberg, born in Hanover, Germany. They came to the United States in early years. For over twenty years the father followed editorial work, but lately he has devoted his attention to politics. He has held the positions of county surveyor and adjutant-general and while a resident of Wisconsin was elected to the house of representatives as a Republican. He is a member of the United Workmen and resides in Carver county, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Conners have had three children, one of whom has died. Cora Z. and Roma E. are living. Mr. Conners is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in all national elections supports the Democratic ticket.

MICHAEL CONNELLY, whose name is prominently identified with the business and political affairs of Teton county, Mont., resides near Shelby, on one of the best cattle ranches in that vicinity. He is one of the most prosperous of Teton county's citizens and a man of high integrity and superior business ability. He is of Irish nationality, having been born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1848, the descendant of a prominent Irish family that for many generations have resided in that locality. His father, M. J. Connelly, was born in 1818 and died at his birthplace in 1866. His widow, the mother of our subject, Mary (Gibbons) Connelly, was born in County Galway in 1816. In 1867, soon after the death of her husband, she came to the United States with her family and is now living with her children, Martin and Kate Connelly, at Fort Benton, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Michael Connelly was then nineteen years old, and his educational advantages had been poor. The family located near Grant Center, near Port Huron, Mich., and here young Connelly applied himself to his books and by application acquired an excellent business education. He then removed to Saginaw and found employment with the Tittabawassee Boom Company, with which he remained four years.

In 1876 Mr. Connelly came to Montana and located at Fort Benton, and for three years was in the employment of I. G. Baker & Co. as a driver between Forts Benton, McLeod and Calgary. His initial venture in the cattle business for himself was in 1879 when he located on the Shonkin range and remained four years. Disposing then of his interests there he soon purchased a ranch not far away, where he passed four more years in general farming and stockgrowing. In July, 1888, Mr. Connelly settled on the Marias river, eight miles southeast of Shelby, Teton county, and where he now has a handsome ranch of 1,400 acres devoted to the breeding of cattle and horses and the raising of hay. He usually winters an average of 1,200 cattle. At Fort Benton Mr. Connelly was united in marriage on September 1, 1878, to Miss Bertha A. McHale, a native of Ireland, born in 1849. They have six children: John E., Mary F., Michael O., Thomas G., Joseph A. and Anna L. Mr. Connelly is an influential worker in Republican circles and in 1898 was elected commissioner of Teton county for a term of four years, his present efficient services in this office being deservedly appreciated. Fraternally he is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., the Odd Fellows' lodge of Choteau, and Shelby Lodge No. 45, K. P. He is a man of liberal views, excellent business judgment and is respected by all.

HON. JERRY CONNOLLY.—The interesting subject of this brief biographical sketch is a native of Troy, N. Y., where he was born August 26, 1860. His parents, Michael and Mary Connolly, were Irish by nativity, and immigrated to the United States when they were young. Mr. Connolly was educated in the public schools of Troy, and at the age of sixteen went to work in a stove foundry, continuing at this and various other occupations until he reached the age of twenty-three. He then went to Kansas and took up land near Dodge City, and engaged in ranching and stockraising for three years. At the end of that time he came to Montana, locating first at Butte for a few months, going from there to Anaconda, where he worked in the reduction works for eleven years. In 1896 he was nominated for the office of sheriff of the county, but was not elected. The next year he removed to Granite county and engaged in mining at Garnet, Granite and Moose Lake, and in this has prospered well. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate on the Populist ticket, being the only member of that party in the legislative session of 1899. In his capacity he has rendered excellent service to the people, being vigilant in behalf of their interests and having both the ability and the independence to give them good support. A bill to repeal the law compelling the provision of safety-cages in mines which passed the house of representatives by a two-thirds vote, was defeated in the senate by Mr. Connolly's opposition; and the eight hour law and one creating the office of coal mine inspector received his influential advocacy. Throughout the session he showed himself to be a wide-awake, diligent, well equipped and fearless representative of his county, and earned the grateful appreciation of his constituents for his vigorous championship of their rights and interests. Mr. Connolly was raised in the faith of the Catholic church, and has never belonged to any secret society except the Knights of Labor and the Miners' Union. There is, however, no interest or enterprise which makes for the welfare of the community in which he is not deeply and actively interested. He is in fact a good representative man, and gives credit to his people wherever he appears, and is by them highly esteemed.

SYLVESTER CORBETT.—The subject of this review inherits from both sides of his family qualities which distinguished his ancestors in the past; a self-reliant resourcefulness and force of character that have made him successful in life without the aid of circumstances, and given him physical vigor and mental power still prominent at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He was born in Putnam, Washington county, N. Y., on August 28, 1824. His father, Peter Corbett, was a native of Edinburgh and a member of the renowned Corbett family. His mother was Melinda Adams, a close connection of the famous family that gave to the United States two presidents, the second and sixth. The father was a farmer and had a large family of eleven children to sustain, of whom our subject was the first born. The family moved into Vermont from Washington county, N. Y., and there Sylvester attended school until he reached the age of twenty-two, completing a teacher's course. He began life for himself by teaching school in Rutland county, Vt., in 1846, and continued the vocation in that state and Wisconsin for twenty-five years, serving as superintendent of schools in Fond du Lac county, Wis., for several years, and as a teacher in Omaha, Neb. Among his pupils in Wisconsin were W. F. Myer, a lawyer and banker at Red Lodge; and his sister, Mrs. Benjamin F. Harris, of Park City. He ceased teaching in 1887 and opened a music store at Waterloo, Iowa, which he conducted for seven years. He then sold out, and in 1894 went to Yellowstone valley, where he bought 160 acres of land from the Minnesota & Montana Land and Improvement Company. This land is nearly all fenced and about 120 acres are under irrigation and brought to a high state of cultivation. He raises large crops of alfalfa and corn, gives much attention to the production of small fruits; has a fine orchard of 200 apple trees, and is known as a prominent winemaker. Mr. Corbett gives much attention to stockraising, having a large herd of cattle and many horses of fine pedigree, hence he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the Yellowstone valley. To accommodate his stock and for the storage of crops he has ample and well arranged outbuildings, while the home residence is commodious, convenient and furnished with all modern appliances necessary to the comfort of the family.

Mr. Corbett was married in 1854 to Miss Mary M. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, a member of the noted family of that name, long and prominently identified with the history of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett have three children, namely: Alice B. is the wife of D. A. Benedict, of Park City; Erminnie P. is the wife of W. H. Cramer, of Logan, Utah, and Walter S., who resides at the homestead with his parents, is the owner of a large herd of cattle and many fine bred horses. He is thirty-five years old. Although seventy-eight years of age, Mr. Corbett is still vigorous and active, attending to the irrigation of his crops and other farm work. He has never used liquor or tobacco in any form, and attributes his fine physical and mental conditions to this fact. A cultured gentleman and a natural poet, he is universally designated in the community and newspapers about him as "Park City's poet." He is well posted in history and is an excellent mathematician. Fraternally he has been for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he has long been an active Republican, but does not approve of the demonetization of silver. For a time he believed in the Bryan doctrine, but time demonstrated its policy and he quickly returned to the Republican fold. He has a strong hold on the esteem of his fellow citizens, who recognize him as an ornament to society, a blessing to mankind and a serviceable force in the community.

W. S. COWAN.—Among those who are prominently identified with the great ranching industries of Choteau county and who hold standing as reliable and enterprising business men is Mr. Cowan, who is a native of New York, born in Greene county, on the beautiful Hudson river and only a few miles distant from the national metropolis. His father, William Cowan, was born in Ireland in 1823, and as a young man he emigrated to America, becoming a successful farmer and stockgrower in New York state, where he maintained his home for many years. He is now a retired resident of Harlem, Choteau county, Mont. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Waters, was likewise a native of the Emerald Isle, and she died in New York in 1897. W. S. Cowan attended the public schools of Schoharie county, N. Y., until he had reached the age of thirteen years, and thereafter contributed his quota to the operation of the homestead farm until he attained his legal majority. In 1878 Mr. Cowan started for the west in quest of fortune, or, at least, an independent position in life. He passed two years in the lumber camps of Minnesota and in 1881 he came to Montana, making Miles City his headquarters and devoting his attention to hunting and trapping for a year or more, greatly enjoying the exhilarating sport thus secured. Later he was for four years employed on the stock ranch of James Fergus in the Judith basin, and in 1887 he purchased a band of sheep from Mr. Fergus and, in company with James D. Grant, a ranch in Fergus county from James Atkinson, where they devoted attention to the sheep business for four years, their efforts being attended with a due measure of success.

In 1892 Mr. Cowan sold his sheep to W. H. Peck and his share of the ranch to Mr. Grant, and came to Choteau county, locating on his present ranch at Woody island, forty-five miles from the village of Harlem, and lying north of Milk river and near the Canadian line. The ranch comprises 1,000 acres, has been equipped with good improvements by its owner and is devoted to the raising of sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale, while large yields of hay are also secured annually. Mr. Cowan has been signally active and enterprising, has guided his life according to the laws of integrity and honor, and has achieved a gratifying success through his own efforts, while to him is given popular respect and esteem. He gives allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Harlem, which is his postoffice address. At Malta, Valley county, on October 18, 1893, Mr. Cowan was united in marriage to Miss Maggie E. Payne, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and they have two sons and one daughter: Harold E., Winfield S. and Grace Shirley.

NICHOLAS CONNOLLY is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born August 19, 1825, fourth of the six children of his parents, descendants of families long resident in the island. He came to America when he was twenty-three years old, first locating for a time in Philadelphia, and then, settling down in Montana when it was an almost untrodden wilderness, Mr. Nicholas Connolly has seen both the lights and shades of life, and has had an experience which gives him an impressive idea of the greatness and promise of the United States and the universal adaptability of the human family to circumstances. He was reared on his father's farm and educated at the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1848 he landed at New York alone and was a total stranger in a foreign land, but with characteristic energy and push went to work as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store in Philadelphia, and continued at this labor until 1855, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the same occupation there. In 1863 he came to Montana, then a part of Idaho, making the trip up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and having Judge Pemberton as a fellow passenger on the boat from St. Joseph. He located in Deer Lodge county, at that time of immense area, including what are now Silver Bow, Granite and Powell counties. In 1865 he opened a general store at Gold creek, and remained there in business until 1877, when he located at Philipsburg and conducted the same kind of business until 1883. In that year he retired from active business of all kinds. In 1898 he was appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate, and was elected to the office for a full term in 1900. Prior to this time, and while the territory was still a part of Deer Lodge county, he had served as county assessor and as county commissioner; and during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson he was postmaster of Gold creek, always taking an active interest in public affairs and giving intelligent attention to the welfare of the community. In 1862, before leaving Philadelphia, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McDonnell. They have four children, namely: Mary E., Maggie V., Nicholas J. and Anna P.

DALE O. COWEN.—In the eastern part of Valley county there is no man more favorably known or more highly esteemed than Maj. Cowen, whose career has been of signal usefulness and of honor. Maj. Cowen is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, June 29, 1845. His father, Michael Cowen, was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1808, removed thence to Ohio and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and to conducting a hotel at Milford, Clermont county, where his death occurred in the year 1854. He was a man of inflexible integrity and an influential citizen of Clermont county, where he held the office of sheriff for two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Roudebush, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1811, and died at Batavia in 1891 at the venerable age of eighty years, having passed her entire life in her native county.

As a boy Maj. Dale O. Cowen attended the public schools of his native county and thereafter supplemented the discipline thus secured by completing a course of study in the Milford seminary, graduating with the class of 1872. He then entered the Woodward high school, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a student for two years. In 1864-5 he was clerk in the quartermaster's department at Fort Denison, Ohio, during the closing days of the Civil war. After the close of the war he remained at his home in Milford until 1867, when he went to Batavia, his native town, and accepted a clerkship in the office of his brother, Allen T., who occupied the bench of both the probate court and the court of common pleas for Clermont county, where he remained for a period of five years. In 1872, in company with his brother, Willis M. Cowen, the Major effected the purchase of the Clermont Sun, a weekly paper published at Batavia, which they successfully conducted for a period of fourteen years. In 1886 Maj. Cowen was appointed Indian agent at Fort Peck, Mont., for a period of three years. In 1889 he located in Helena, and after a short residence went to Colorado, hoping the change of climate might benefit the health of his invalid wife and remained in that state about eight years, being variously engaged at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver. In 1898 he returned to Montana and located in the new town of Culbertson, Valley county, where he assumed charge and management of the branch mercantile establishment of Hederich Brothers & Co., whose headquarters are at Williston, N. D. The establishment is a well equipped general merchandise store, controlling a trade which reaches throughout the territory tributary to the town.

At Batavia, Ohio, February 11, 1873, Maj. Cowen was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Dustin, who was there born in 1849, the daughter of Jesse S. Dustin, a pioneer of Batavia and for many years a leading merchant of the town. Mrs. Cowen was in impaired health for several years, and on July 3, 1901, at Culbertson, was summoned into eternal rest. She was a lady of great gentleness and purity of character, and her abiding sympathy and charity, her patience under suffering and her unmeasured regard for others, endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her death was a personal bereavement to a wide circle of devoted friends.

JOHN C. COULSON, recognized as one of the enterprising and reliable agriculturalists and stockraisers of Cascade county, is a native of Batavia, Kane county, Ill., where he was born on May 11, 1860, the son of John and Mary Coulson, who were born in England and emigrated from that country in 1857. The father first located at Batavia, Ill., and later conducted a hotel in Cleveland, Ill., and from there he moved to Geneseo, in that state, where he had charge of a coal mine. He and his estimable wife are residents of Cleveland, Ill., and are among the honored pioneers of the state.

John C. Coulson attended the public schools of his native state as a boy, and as a lad of eleven years assisted his parents by his practical work until he had attained his legal majority, after which he continued to work for them for wages until 1887, the date of his arrival in Montana, whither he came to try his fortunes in a territory then seeking the distinction of statehood. Locating in Cascade, Mr. Coulson was for a time in the employ of J. A. Harris and George Coulson, his brother, and in the fall of 1889 he was engaged in laying track in the mines at Sand Coulee. Having acquired a 160-acre preemption claim, in 1893 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, his ranch being eligibly located twelve and a half miles southeast of Cascade. He has since increased his acreage by the purchase of 120 acres from John Eller, and now has 150 acres under effective cultivation. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stockraising, and the success which has attended his efforts has been most gratifying, hence he feels that he made no mistake when he identified his interests with Montana.

On August 4, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coulson and Miss Jennette Eller, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of John and Angeline Eller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wisconsin. Her mother died in the spring of 1879, and in 1892 her father came to Montana and located in Cascade county, where he is a prominent rancher. To Mr. and Mrs. Coulson eight children have been born: Hattie M., Leonard J., Robert H., George C., Alice M., Wilbur, Roy N. and Thomas E. In his political proclivities Mr. Coulson gives his support to the Republican party so far as national issues are concerned, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. The family are well known and highly esteemed in the community where they reside, and to such worthy citizens Montana owes much of her normal development and material prosperity.

BARNEY S. CRAWSHAW.—The exigencies of American life, especially during early days in the far west, called for stern endurance and fertility of resources, and frequently summoned into the field of self-supporting endeavor the very young. It was so with Barney S. Crawshaw, of Forsyth, Mont., whose career of independent and self-reliant usefulness and interest began in his early youth. He was born at Chillicothe, Mo., January 19, 1864. His parents are Philip and Sarah (Hutchinson) Crawshaw, the former born in England in August, 1825, and the latter at Utica, N. Y., in 1829. The father came to the United States when he was twenty years old and located at Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed as a bookkeeper for a few years. He then went to Chillicothe, Mo., where he engaged in farming until 1861. In 1861 he removed to Denver, Colo., and was occupied in the hotel business and in farming, and he and his wife are now living in the suburbs of Denver.

Their son Barney attended school at Denver and Spring Valley, Colo., until he was eleven years old, and then, seeking his own way in the world, went to work for R. W. Stewart & Co. in the lumber woods of Colorado. He remained in their employ three years and passed the following two in the employ of Berry & Boise, on their cattle ranch in southern Colorado. In 1884 he trailed cattle for them to Wibaux, Mont., and during the autumn and winter of that year lived at Miles City. In the summer of 1885 he worked on the C. T. ranch, the winter following on the E. K. Kerwin horse ranch on Tongue river, and in the summer of 1886 for the Mule Shoe outfit on Tongue river. From 1886 to 1888 he was on the stock ranch of Rosenbaum Brothers in Crow reservation, and on December 25, 1888, came to Forsyth, where he passed the first year and a half clerking in the old American hotel. After that, until 1889, he was employed in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, running from Billings to Glendive; but since 1900 he has been in the dray, transfer and livery business at Forsyth.

In politics Mr. Crawshaw is an ardent Democrat, and has manifested the liveliest interest in the success of his party. In the fall of 1898 he was its nominee for assessor in Custer county, but was unable to overcome the adverse majority in the county, although making an excellent run. He was deputy sheriff of the county under Sheriff O. C. Cato from 1898 to 1900. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having been a charter member of Rathbone Lodge at Billings, which was organized in 1891, but on the formation of the lodge at Forsyth he transferred his membership to that body, where he is now a valued member, standing high in the craft.

DAVID A. CROMLEY, one of the extensive and successful sheep raisers of Choteau county, residing near Lloyd, is an Irish-American who, doubtless, has seen no cause to regret his emigration to the United States. Soon after his arrival in this country he saw the possibilities of the northwest and was not slow to take advantage of them. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 28, 1858, the son of John and Sarah J. (McCorkel) Cromley. His father followed him to the United States in 1892, and located the ranch upon which he now resides in the Bear Paw mountains, Choteau county. But it was in 1884 that David A. Cromley, inspired with the idea that the new world offered greater advantages to the ambitious young man than did the overcrowded territory of the Emerald Isle, decided to cast his lot with America. He first settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and until 1888 engaged in the dairy business. But the rapidly unfolding northwest possessed attractions that he cared not to resist, and in 1888 he came to Montana and secured employment at the sheep business in Fergus county. He remained there one year and then came to the ranch upon which he now resides in the Bear Paw mountains. His valuable property is fenced and otherwise improved, making it one of the most conveniently equipped ranches in Choteau county. The revenue that he has derived from his successful business has enabled him to purchase considerable real estate in Chinook, and he has a handsome home in that thriving town. His chief and almost his only business is the sheep industry. In 1892 Mr. Cromley was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Cutting, daughter of Chapman Cutting, a native of England. To them have been born three children, Elizabeth B., Wilhelmina and David A. Politically the sympathies of Mr. Cromley are with the Republican party.

ROBERT J. CROSSETT.—No human life need be wasted nor lacking in what is termed success. Every man can come to a realization of himself and his possibilities, and when thus awakened it needs only determination to win a position as one of the world's workers. The subject of this review is one of the able and progressive young men of Valley county and its present clerk and recorder and proves a capable and discriminating executive. In earlier years he had not failed to take advantage of the opportunities which presented; ever ambitious to make the most of himself and to advance rather than retrograde, he felt that no position in the life of any individual should be stationary, and as one of the representative young men of the country we are glad to enter a review of his career. Robert J. Crossett has the distinction of being a native son of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city on December 16, 1871. His father, Thomas H. Crossett, was a native of the Emerald Isle, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, locating in New York city, where he became a member of the metropolitan police department and held the office of sergeant for a number of years. In 1872 he removed to Paxton, Ill., and engaged in general merchandising until 1881, when he removed to Chicago, and was employed as an expert accountant until his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Mo., whither he had gone on a business trip. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bailey, was also born in Ireland, but she died in Chicago in the year 1886.

To the public schools of Chicago is Mr. Crossett indebted for his educational discipline and he early assumed the practical responsibilities of life. At the age of fifteen years he secured employment in a tack factory, where he remained a short time and then entered upon an apprenticeship as a sheet-iron worker in a large Chicago establishment. Becoming an expert workman he continued to be employed as a journeyman at his trade for six years. In 1896 Mr. Crossett came to Montana, locating at Glasgow, Valley county, where he engaged in general merchandising for four years. In the fall of 1900, as the candidate on the Republican ticket, he was elected to his present office of clerk and recorder of the county, and his administration of the office has already shown him to have a distinct capacity for the handling of the business in all details and keeping it in thorough systematic order. He has been an active worker in the cause of the Republican party, and is one of the sterling young men of the county. His friends are numerous and sincere in their professions.

GREELEY H. CRUM.—Three and one-half miles southeast of the village of Cascade, Cascade county, is located the fine ranch property of the subject of this sketch, who is known as an enterprising and successful farmer and stockraiser. Mr. Crum is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born at West Unity, Williams county, Ohio, on September 29, 1860, the son of Henry W. and Katherine Crum, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, where she makes her home with her daughter at West Unity. The father of our subject was engaged in farming in Ohio, and also devoted considerable attention to the carpenter's trade. He was one of the California argonauts during the excitement of 1849 and he remained in that state for five years, when he returned to his home in Ohio and died in 1891. He was a stanch Republican in his political proclivities; and was a zealous member of the Evangelist church, with which his widow is also identified as an honored communicant.

Greeley H. Crum received his education in the public schools of Ohio and continued to assist in the work of the parental homestead until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he engaged in farm work for wages. In 1881 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining near Leadville quite successfully. In the spring of the following year he came to Montana and made the overland trip from Butte to Sun river, packing thence to Cascade, and there engaging to herd sheep for W. W. Strong, in whose employ he remained until the fall of 1884, when he entered the employ of J. A. Harris and was thus identified with the cattle business until the fall of 1889, having in the meantime taken up a pre-emption and a tree claim of 160 acres each. After proving up he traded the tree claim for a homestead of equal area, and has since purchased 480 acres, so that he now has a fine property devoted to farming and cattleraising on a large scale. Well applied industry and careful methods have promoted the success of our subject, and he is an excellent type of the progressive ranchmen of the state.

In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, but has not been an aspirant for public office. In October, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Crum to Miss Alice Crumrine, who was born in Ohio, her parents being Frederick and Elizabeth Crumrine, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died on November 3, 1889, his wife having passed away on the 15th of the preceding January. They were devoted members of the Methodist church; in politics Mr. Crumrine was an active supporter of the Democratic party, and by occupation he was a farmer. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Crum one child has been born, Esther E. Crum.

ADELBERT E. CUMMING is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Herkimer county, N. Y., on March 25, 1854, the son of James Y. and Barbara (Hane) Cumming, both born in the state of New York and where they passed their entire lives. The father was an officer in the state militia, and by occupation was a general mechanic. His marriage occurred in 1849, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth.

In the public schools of his native county Adelbert E. Cumming received his early educational discipline, and in 1869 became a student in the Whitestown Academy, Oneida county; later continuing his studies in the Cook Academy, at Havana, near the celebrated Watkins Glen. In 1874 he matriculated in Union College, at Schenectady, where he completed a thorough course in civil engineering, graduating as a member of the class of 1877 and receiving the degree of C. E. His first professional work was done in central New York in the way of retracing lot lines in the town of Ohio, Herkimer county, the original lines having been surveyed in the time of George III., king of England. He thereafter taught school during the winters and worked at his profession during the summer seasons for a period of three years. In 1880 Mr. Cumming came west to Omaha, Neb., to engage in engineering for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas, and was in the employ of this company for two years. He next engaged with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and first came to Montana, assisting in the revision of the lines between Bozeman and Townsend, and later having charge of the work from Gallatin county into the Misouri river canyon. Still continuing in the employ of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Cumming was placed in charge of the construction from Mullan tunnel to Elliston, Powell county, Mont. In this connection he located the line over the mountain through which the Mullan tunnel now passes. Later he was transferred to the Wickes branch, and built the line from Helena to Clancey. While thus engaged he had the misfortune to meet with an accident, breaking his leg and being incapacitated for further service for a period of six months. He resigned his position with the Northern Pacific in 1884 and opened an office in Helena, from which headquarters he has since transacted a large and important professional business. In 1889 Mr. Cumming had charge of the construction of the canal and ditches of the West Gallatin Irrigation Company, Gallatin county, expending for the company in this connection about $200,000, it being the most extensive private enterprise of the sort in the state and of inestimable benefit to the section covered by the system, and has devoted two and a half years to the bringing of the work to completion. In the meantime he devoted his attention to professional work in Helena, having served as city engineer in 1888-9. In 1898 Mr. Cumming began the work of constructing an elaborate irrigation system in the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, and is still devoting his attention to this enterprise, under the auspices of the government, the source of water supply being Milk river. He has thus given a full decade to the study of irrigation in Montana; has been identified with the most important projects in this line, and is recognized not only as an authority upon theoretical possibilities, but has shown his practical skill and professional ability in a way that has gained him distinguished prominence as a civil engineer. In 1893 Mr. Cumming became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is a charter member of the Montana Society of Engineers, of which he served as vice-president from January, 1896, to 1898. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World; in religion his faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party. On April 22, 1884, Mr. Cumming was united in marriage to Miss Eulalia A. Smith, who was born in Michigan, as was also her father. Her grandfather Smith was one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Pontiac, that state. The former rendered valiant service in the war of the Rebellion, sacrificing his life in the cause, as he died in hospital before the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Cumming have four children: Frederick L., a member of the class of 1902 in the Helena high school; Bertha J., also a high school student; Mary Theodora and James R.

HUGH CUMMING.—The genial race of publicans who inhabit all parts of the earth and contribute so essentially to the comfort of mankind, have no more companionable or entertaining representative in this part of the country than Hugh T. Cumming, the subject of this review, proprietor of the Moore House at Granite. His life began September 5, 1857, at Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia. His parents, also natives of that province, being of Scotch ancestry, lived comfortably on a farm which they owned, and on which they reared their family of thirteen children, of whom Hugh was the ninth. Both father and mother have paid nature's debt, and are at rest in one of the beautiful valleys of the land they loved and lived in, the father having died in 1865 and the mother five years later.

Mr. Cumming attended the public schools of his native place until he was sixteen years old; then drove a stage and mined until the autumn of 1879, when he made his way to Leadville, Colo., and worked there for a year in the employ of the Aming Mining Company. At the end of that time he was sent by the company to Sonora, Mexico, as shift boss in one of their mines. After spending a year and a half there, he went to Nevada county, Cal., and followed placer mining from 1881 to 1886. From there he went to Lake valley, New Mexico, and leased mining lands for one summer, but at the end of the season returned to Leadville and remained two years longer. In 1889 he came to Montana and settled in Granite. Here he engaged in the hotel business, in which he is still occupied, having valuable residence and other property in Salt Lake City and mining interests of considerable value in various parts of Montana in addition to his business at the hotel.

In politics Mr. Cumming was a regular Republican until the division of the party on the silver issue, when he affiliated with the silver element. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Freemasons in its various branches, and has held high office in each, being past master of his lodge, past high priest of his chapter and a past patron of the Eastern Star chapter to which he belongs. At present (1901) he is captain of the host in the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state. He is also a past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He was united in marriage at Granite in 1892 with Mrs. Margaret May Bigger, daughter of Edwin and Margaret Tease, and three children have blessed the union, namely: Finley Edwin, Hugh Raymond and Forrest Clifford. Mr. Cumming is well esteemed by those modern knights-errant, the commercial tourists, who make his house a frequent resort and enliven it when they are there with a merriment in which he joins and to which he contributes his share of the wit, anecdote and companionship.

OSCAR S. CUTTING, one of the representative young men of Valley county, where he served a term of four years as county clerk and recorder, but now engaged in the raising of live stock, is a native of Wright county, Minn., where he was born December 20, 1868, a son of William H. and Mary (Gates) Cutting, the former born in Vermont, about the year 1841, and the latter at Currituck, N. C., in 1848. The father removed from the old Green Mountain state to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when a young man, and about the year 1866 to Buffalo, Minn., where he and his wife still maintain their home. He has been promiment in the political affairs of Minnesota for many years, being an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and an effective public speaker, rendering important service in many campaigns.

Oscar S. Cutting, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his scholastic training in the schools of Clearwater, Minn., acquired the art of telegraphy and became an expert operator. In the spring of 1888, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Montana, and during his first year in the state was telegraph operator for the Great Northern Railroad at its stations in Portage and Assinniboine. In the fall of 1889 he came to Hinsdale, Valley county, where he was operator for the same company for one year, and the ensuing two years was agent for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (Soo Line) at Enderline, N. D. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Cutting located in Glasgow, Valley county, entered the employ of J. L. Truscott as clerk in his general merchandise establishment, remaining there until 1895. In 1896 he was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Valley county, and in November of that year was elected as the clerk and assumed full control. During his term of four years he gave a most careful and discriminating administration of this important office, was the candidate of his party for re-election in the fall of 1900, but was defeated at the polls. He has ever been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and an active worker in its cause. Fraternally Mr. Cutting is identified with Glasgow Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F.

In the year 1900 Mr. Cutting took up a ranch at Fifth Point, on the Missouri river, forty miles south of Glasgow, and is now devoting his attention to the raising of cattle and horses, and is making excellent improvements on his place, which is most eligibly located. In July, 1901, in company with John Survant, Mr. Cutting purchased the business of W. A. Davis, at Hinsdale, where they have erected a handsome new store building and are engaged in general merchandising, controlling a good trade and conducting operations under the firm name of the Hinsdale Mercantile Company.

On February 11, 1892, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Cutting was united in marriage to Miss Marie Lippincott, who was born in the city of Chicago on September 12, 1870, the daughter of Mary C. Lippincott. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting have five children: Wendell, Grace, William, Benjamin and Rose.

H FLORIN CURTIS, who is one of the most successful ranchers near Evans, Cascade county, is a young man of distinctive energy and business ability. He was born May 12, 1875, at Bunker Hill, Ind., the son of Harvey H. and Mary Curtis, natives of Ohio, the former being the son of Daniel and Sarah Curtis, who likewise were natives of the Buckeye state and representatives of pioneer families. The grandfather of our subject devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and his death occurred at Bunker Hill, Ind., at the age of sixty-five years. His wife thereafter removed to Iowa, where she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Hedrick, until her death, at the age of seventy-one years. Herbert Florin Curtis received an excellent education in the schools of his native state, and in 1886 became identified with the wood business and was so engaged until he came to Montana, where he assisted his father until 1891, when he began working for wages on various ranches. In 1896 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, and in the spring of 1900 purchased an equal amount of land from his brother, Guy Curtis, and has since been successfully engaged in raising cattle and sufficient horses for carrying on the work of his ranch.

He gives his support to the Republican party, and is a young man of distinct ability, well equipped for attaining still greater success in connection with the great stockraising industries of Montana. On the 31st of December, 1896, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage to Miss Edna Mullins, of Grinnell, Iowa, the daughter of John and Martha Mullins, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they respectively emigrated with their parents when quite young and settled in Iowa. The father died at Grinnell in 1894, at the age of 49 years, and Mrs. Mullins now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Curtis. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Clarence Herbert, Harry William and Grace Marie.

WILLIAM LUPPOLD.—A few miles from the little city of White Sulphur Springs is the fine ranch property of the well-known pioneer of Montana, and to him is accorded uniform respect and esteem as a citizen, a pioneer and a sterling veteran of the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Luppold was born on May 25, 1839, at Baden, Germany, the son of George Adam Luppold, who passed all his life in Baden, where he was a manufacturer of window sash and like products. He married Pauline Spitc, likewise born in Baden, and became the parents of six sons and five daughters. Mr. Luppold was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1861, when he came to America, going from New York to Boston, where he met a schoolmate, a cooper by trade, and this led to his learning the same vocation. He continued in the east until 1862, when the two partners came to Hardin county, Iowa, where they established a cooperage business. Here his partner enlisted as a soldier in the Sioux war, and Mr. Luppold continued their business until January 2, 1864, when he also enlisted as a member of Company F, Second Iowa Cavalry, in command of Col. Hatch. He was mustered in at Marshalltown, Iowa, and thence the regiment went to Davenport, and were ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where they organized and drilled for an expedition under Gen. W. F. Smith. The command finally started for Mobile, Ala., proceeding as far as West Point, Miss., having several skirmishes while en route and a battle at West Point. Here also on February 21, 1864, they had a second battle, capturing the town and all the Confederate supplies. It may be noted that when the command left Memphis the men received each one ration, consisting of two crackers and a small piece of bacon, and after this stock was exhausted they were compelled to forage for themselves and their horses, finding the task one of great difficulty over the course traversed. They destroyed everything as they passed along, including flour, cotton and whiskey mills, but showed sympathy for persons in private houses, assisting them to remove what they might wish. They burned the town of Redland, where the advance guard had been fired on from the houses, and at Oakland they destroyed several tobacco factories and much valuable property.

After the second battle at West Point the battalion of which Mr. Luppold was a member was sent on a scouting expedition to Salem, Ala., being absent all night. At 4 o'clock a. m. the reveille sounded for boots and saddles, and they marched west where the enemy were located, the Confederates being under Gens. Forrest and Kirby Smith, and supposed to be 40,000 strong. They began firing and such was their superior force that the Federal troops were ordered to retreat, Mr. Luppold being in the rear guard. They retreated about ten miles, were overtaken by the enemy, and, after numerous skirmishes the Confederates made a charge, under a brother of Gen. Forrest. The regiment dismounted and the men were lying low awaiting the charge. When the enemy had approached to within 200 yards the Union men opened fire, and Forrest and several of his staff officers were killed in the first volley, this stopping the advance of the enemy. The Federals now retreated to a better vantage point, and here they met a second charge, which resulted in a terrific conflict. Mr. Luppold's regiment was on the left wing, their batteries being on a high ridge, thus getting the range of the enemy over the heads of the Union troops below. The enemy made a flank movement and by means of a cross-fire soon gained the day. Mr. Luppold's company lost seven men and his regiment eighty-six, all the wounded save himself being taken prisoners. He was shot through the right leg, and almost simultaneously through the left leg, and he has been permanently lame from these injuries. He escaped captivity by being taken off the field on the back of a mule by a man who came down between the lines. This comrade assisted him into the saddle, but both fell off and the mounting had to be repeated. They started toward the Union batteries, and though ordered to surrender, refused and reached the batteries. Finding the remnants of his regiment he was taken to the rear by two of his comrades. He thereafter remained in the ambulance for twenty-four hours, being taken therefrom at La Grange, where he remained over night, and receiving in the morning a cup of coffee, the first food he had received in three days. The next morning he was placed in the hospital at Memphis, where he was compelled to remain more than a year, assisting in hospital duties as soon as he was able. He received his honorable discharge in Overton hospital in Memphis, on August 13, 1865, and then returned to Iowa and resumed his trade.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Luppold fitted out ox teams and started for Montana, having several Indian fights on the way, being a member of Capt. Bailey's train. He arrived at Diamond City on the 4th of August, and there engaged quite successfully in mining until 1871. He had mining claims in Cement gulch, which proving valuable he sold at a good price and in the spring of 1873 purchased a band of cattle, which he brought to his present ranch, four miles west of White Sulphur Springs. Here he has since continued successfully in the cattle business, controlling about 5,000 acres and having at times as high as 1,500 head. On his home ranch he has a first-class water right, good buildings and other excellent improvements. He also owns a fifth interest in the business of the Martindale Sheep Company, and is one of the progressive and successful stockmen of this favored section of the state. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of genial nature and his friends are numerous, while his integrity is inflexible under all conditions. In 1873 Mr. Luppold was married to Miss Kate Kuarth, a native of Switzerland, who died in 1875 without issue. In 1890 he was joined by his sister Fiana, who presides over the economies of the pleasant ranch home with a true hospitality, coupled with Germanic thrift.

GEORGE DALGLIESH.—In the city of Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada, George Dalgliesh, the enterprising subject of this review, first saw the light of day on October 14, 1863, being the fifth of the eight children born unto Robert and Mary (Kelly) Dalgliesh, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. When he was six years old the family removed to Atchison, Kan., where he attended school until he was nearly fourteen, when he left home to earn a living for himself, which he began doing by herding cattle in western Kansas. When he was seventeen he went into Colorado, herding the working stock of a railroad contractor, but after following this occupation for a short time he returned to Kansas and remained there until 1880, coming thence to Montana and locating in the Bitter Root valley near Florence, where he spent a year farming. But not feeling satisfied with the vocation of the patriarchs he quit farming at the end of the year and accepted employment as a clerk and salesman in a store, advancing from this position at the end of another year to the proprietorship of a general merchandising business for himself, which he conducted successfully at Florence until 1899, when he sold out and removed to Bearmouth, where he conducted a similar enterprise for two years. He then removed his stock to Drummond and opened a mercantile establishment at that place, leasing at the same time for five years the Windsor hotel, which he is now conducting with great satisfaction to its patrons.

In politics Mr. Dalgliesh is an ardent Democrat, and as such was elected justice of the peace four terms at Florence and one at Bearmouth. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order by membership in Oriental Lodge No. 28, at Stevensville, and with the Odd Fellows by membership in Lolo Lodge No. 34, at Carlton. He was married September 11, 1895, to Miss Myrtle A. Holloway, daughter of Thomas and Mary Holloway, of Florence, where the marriage was solemnized. They have two daughters and a son, Frances, Campbell H. and Marian.

JULIUS DANIOTHY, by birth a Swiss, has achieved prominence as a successful cattle-grower and general ranchman in Choteau county, near the town of Cleveland. If any one can be termed a self-made man that distinction belongs to our subject. He was born in Switzerland on August 12, 1859, the son of Stephen and Catherine (Regle) Daniothy, the father being employed in the mail service of that country as the driver of one of the coaches. He served in this employment, involving a large degree of responsibility, for twenty-three years. Julius Daniothy, his son, was reared and received the rudiments of his early education in the town of Andermatt, Switzerland, principally in the public schools of his immediate locality. But the struggle for life was uphill work at that period, and at the early age of eight years he was compelled to work for the pittance of eight cents a day. Fortune, however, favored him in some respects, and when he was fifteen years old he secured the appointment as driver of one of the mail coaches, which he followed for the succeeding five years. However it had been impressed upon his mind from early youth that the new world offered better advantages to the ambitious young man of any country, and in the spring of 1880 he immigrated to the United States. Nor did he stay his footsteps on the shores of Manhattan island, but bravely pushed on to the great northwest and was soon in Helena, Mont., working industriously for his uncle, John Daniothy, on the latter's ranch. Here he remained two years, subsequently going to the Judith basin, where he, anxious to do for himself and become independent, engaged in growing cattle on shares. He continued this business two years, and then entered the employment of Stadler & Kufman, of Helena, taking charge of their sheep and cattle, and he remained with them seven years. The success of Mr. Daniothy in after life dates from the time he located his present ranch, in 1892. It is in the Bear Paw mountains, comprising 400 acres all under fence. It is thoroughly equipped with all necessary improvements and is a most eligible and valuable property. In 1893 Mr. Daniothy was married to Miss Katie, daughter of John Daniothy, of Helena. The wife and mother died in February, 1895, leaving a daughter, Katie. Politically the sympathies of Mr. Daniothy are with the Republican party, within whose circles he is an influential worker.

WILFRED DALE, of Courts, Gallatin county, one of the most highly esteemed farmers in the valley, was born in Staffordshire, England, on March 17, 1850. His father Joseph, born in 1815, was also a native of Staffordshire, his mother, Elizabeth (Kane) Dale having been born in Ireland in 1810. In 1869 the family came from Staffordshire, England, to the United States and located ten miles from Salt Lake City, Utah, where the father continued farming until his death in 1886, his wife dying in 1877.

The early days of our subject were passed in Staffordshire, where he was employed in the coal mines of that vicinity. In 1869 he came to this country with his family, and was, until 1879, engaged in farming in the east. Wilfred Dale and his wife, Annie Courts, came to Montana in 1879, and in 1889 he took up 160 acres of land on Reese creek, Gallatin county. He took up 160 acres more in 1891, making his proofs in 1894 and 1899. To these 320 he added 400 acres in 1901 by purchase and the same year he sold his homestead and tree claims, 320 acres, to his oldest son, John James Dale. This land is well improved and thoroughly irrigated. The principal crop raised is wheat, although he is an extensive cultivator of hay and oats.

On November 4, 1873, Wilfred Dale and Miss Anna Courts, daughter of John Courts, well known in Gallatin county, and for whom the town of Courts was named, were married at McDuffs, four miles north of Salt Lake City, Utah. She is a native of Staffordshire, England, also. Her father came to Montana in 1864 and located on Reese creek. To Mr. and Mrs. Dale have been born fifteen children, of whom three, Wilfred William, Sarah Jane and Zina Adelaide, are dead. The living are John James, George Alfred, Emma Elis, David Frederick, Wilfred Andrew, Lydia Ann, Caleb Milton, Rosa Maria, William Absalom, Cyrus Mahlin, Carrie and Alice Ellen. The father of Mrs. Dale, John Courts, was born September 2, 1818, and died on March 19, 1887. Her mother, Elizabeth Courts, was born February 7, 1824, and died on September 25, 1893, leaving four children.

HARVEY H. CURTIS is an excellent representative of the progressive stockgrowers of Cascade county. He was born at Little York, Ohio, on January 20, 1844, the son of Daniel and Sarah Curtis, natives of the Buckeye state. In 1848 the parents removed to Peru, Ind., where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he migrated to Barry county, Mich., and purchased an excellent farm of 160 acres in the vicinity of Hastings, where he was engaged in general farming until 1875, when he returned to Indiana, and located at Bunker Hill, and lived retired until his death at the age of sixty-five. The mother of our subject then made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Hedrick, in Iowa, until 1897, when she passed away at the age of seventy-one years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church for many years. The father of our subject was a stanch Republican, in religion he was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends.

Harvey H. Curtis was educated in the public schools of Peru, Ind., and assisted his father in the work on the farm. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan, where he remained until 1871, when he located at Bunker Hill, Ind., and worked at the stonemason's trade until the spring of 1890. He then came to Cascade county, Mont., and took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres near Evans, placing sixty acres under cultivation. In 1896 he added a homestead claim of equal area, and there devoted his attention principally to the raising of cattle, keeping a sufficient number of horses for the demands of the ranch.

He affiliates with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He and his wife are members of the Seventh-day Adventist church. They occupy a position of prominence in the community. In 1865 Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Mary Jane Hutchins, of Wabash county, Ind., the daughter of Anderson and Mary Hutchins, both of whom were born in Ohio, birthright members of the Society of Friends. The mother died in Indiana in 1850; the father was a farmer by occupation and died at South Wabash in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis became the parents of nine children, of whom Anna and John are deceased. The surviving children are Ora M., Guy H., Herbert F., Nellie F., Halley E., Vina M. and Dimple D.

PHILIP THOMAS DAVIS.—To the town of Wickes, Jefferson county, in the territorial days of Montana, came Philip Thomas Davis. He at once engaged in mining. It was not exactly the same mining to which he had been accustomed in his native state and in Canada, but he easily fell into the ways of the Montana placer miner and met with fair success. He was born at Bradys Bend, Pa., on December 24, 1858. Both his father and his mother, Thomas J. and Dorothy (Williams) Davis, were natives of Wales who, coming to the United States in 1852, had settled at Brady's Bend, where the father was a coal miner and still resides. The second of a family of five children, Mr. Davis received his education in the public schools of his native town, and from school attendance he went to Lethbridge, Canada, and in 1883 was engaged in mining in that vicinity with a fair degree of success. It was in 1886, three years prior to the admission of Montana into the Union, that he located in Wickes, and here also he was employed in mining. Four years subesquently, in 1890, Mr. Davis removed to Butte, and from that time he has been constantly in charge of the city water works pumping station, and his practical experience has made him a valuable man to the company. In Masonic circles Mr. Davis has attained high rank, and his prominence in this connection is recognized throughout Montana. On August 17, 1882, he was made a Mason, taking his first degree in Garfield Lodge No. 559, at Dubois, Pa. In June, 1888, he joined Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, and has twice officiated as principal sojourner and royal arch captain. At present he is steward of Butte council. In June, 1894, Mr. Davis joined Montana Commandery No. 3, and in 1895 the Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena. The Scottish Rite degrees (he is a thirty-second degree Mason) were administered to him in 1898 and in 1888 he had been made a member of Ruth Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star. Theologically he is a Spiritualist. Mr. Davis numbers a host of appreciative friends and is highly esteemed as a man of ability and sterling character.

ANDREW DAVIDSON.—There is an element of signal consistency in the fact that the honored subject of this review has gained a position of prominence in a line of industry to which he was reared amid the hills and heather of bonnie auld Scotland and there is justifiable pride in birth and lineage through a long line of Scottish ancestors. Well schooled in the management of flocks ranging on the heather-girt hills of his native land, Mr. Davidson is today identified with the same pastoral line of enterprise, being one of the representative sheepgrowers of Valley county. Amid the beautiful Lammermoor hills of Scotland, where is laid the scene of that grand opera, Mr. Davidson was ushered into the world on May 4, 1852. His father, James Davidson, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1810, and died in his native land in the year 1877. He was a shepherd by vocation and held positions of trust and responsibility for twenty-six years under the same master, being a man of stanchest rectitude and a worthy type of the sturdy Scotchman. He married Margaret Melrose, who was born in the town of Haddington, Scotland, in 1811, and who died at Yadlee, parish of Stenton, in 1881.

Andrew Davidson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the Cranshaws school, in Berwickshire, where he continued his studies until the age of fifteen years, when he became a shepherd boy on the farm of Bluecairn in Lauderville, tenanted by Nathaniel Hume, who had attained wealth by herding the fleecy flock in Galawater. He remained in this position for two and one-half years, and for the following six months was similarly employed on the farm of James Maither, at Kedzlie. Mr. Maither, who had himself started out in life as a poor shepherd boy and who had acquired large wealth through his own industry, became a steadfast friend of the subject of this review, a friendship that has ever been held inviolate and is a source of gratification to Mr. Davidson, though far from his native heath. Eleven years previous to the death of his father, in 1877, Mr. Davidson went home to take his place as shepherd at Yadlee, a shepherd's house on the farm of Millknowl tenanted by William Creichton, and he retained this position for a period of eleven years. In 1882 he bade adieu to his native land, severed the home ties and came to America, locating at Kankakee, Ill., in June, 1882, remaining there until April of the following year. Shortly afterward he removed to Tama county, Iowa, where he rented a farm and conducted operations until the fall crops were secured, when he came on to Melville, then in Gallatin county, there taking up his abode, and again became identified with the herding of sheep, and was thus engaged for two winters. In the spring of 1886 he purchased a band of cattle, and was thereafter engaged in the ranching and cattle business near Melville, now Sweet Grass county, until 1891, when he came to Malta, Valley county, and took up a homestead on the north side of the Great Northern Railroad tracks, near the town and near to the Milk river. To the original homestead, called Yadlee ranch, he has since added by purchase of contiguous tracts until he now has a valuable landed estate of 1,000 acres, and here he is engaged in the raising of sheep and horses, running an average of 8,000 head of sheep, his intimate and practical knowledge and judgment of the industry assuring him abundant success.

In politics Mr. Davidson is a stalwart Republican and takes an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, keeping well informed concerning the issues and the questions of the hour. He has held the position of justice of the peace for seven years, is a notary public, and from 1892 until 1898 was clerk of the school board of district No. 2.

September 11, 1885, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage, in the famed old city of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Miss Isabella Proudfoot Ritchie, who was born at the deanery in that city in the year 1858, being the daughter of James Ritchie, who was a provision merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have seven children, namely: Jeanie Proudfoot, James Ritchie, Margaret Melrose Lyall, William Andrew, Lillie Vale, Clarence Goldie and Francis Elliot.

HON. A. J. DAVIDSON.—No history of Montana can be written without conspicuous mention of Hon. A. J. Davidson. Coming into the territory in 1863 with the earliest pioneers, he has watched its growth through all its rapid industrial and political development, and has contributed his full share in bringing order out of chaos in this land of the mountains. When but a youth he drove an ox team across the plains from his Missouri home into Alder gulch, and since his arrival, no citizen has borne a part more worthy in laying strong and deep the foundations of the commonwealth and building up her institutions. Prominent both in the commercial and political life of the territory and state, he has never sought public position for himself, but has found a pleasure in aiding to make political reputations for others, himself remaining in the background, devoting his time to his private business. He was born in the county of Franklin, Mo., August 13, 1843, the son of Samuel M. and America A. (Billups) Davidson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Alabama. He diligently attended the home schools but before he was twenty years old his imagination was filled with the dream of riches, caused by the reports of the almost fabulous discoveries of gold in the gulches of Idaho and Montana, and he determined to seek his fortune among their golden sands. With an ox team and a necessary outfit he joined an overland train bound for the new Eldorado in the summer of 1863. After encountering and overcoming obstacles which would have discouraged most men, and surmounting difficulties in a manner that seemed impossible, the party, after three wearisome months of travel, came into Alder gulch in November, 1863. Mr. Davidson first engaged in cutting logs and timbers in the hills near Virginia City, and it is said that his handiwork furnished material for the residences of some of the first families of that city. He later engaged in placer mining in Alder gulch, and in 1864 established a miners' supply store at Highland, while in the spring of 1865 he joined the stampede to the new gold discoveries in Last Chance gulch, where he began merchandising in groceries and miners' supplies, maintaining establishments at Helena and Diamond Cty. He followed trading for several years with success, and in 1876 disposed of these interests, and purchased a large wholesale and retail harness and saddlery establishment in Helena, which he conducted with marked success until 1888. By this time he was interested largely in mining and real estate and in banking and livestock operations, and became one of the most prosperous, public-spirited and progressive business men of Helena.

Mr. Davidson has been one of the foremost leaders of the Democratic party in Montana for more than a quarter of a century. Never seeking political preferment, or desiring to hold any office, however distinguished, he has ever been one of the most trusted advisors in the councils of the party, and has had much to do with framing its issues and shaping its policy. He has for many years been found in the front rank of every political battle. fighting loyally for those principles he held to be for the best interests of his state and the nation. He is considered by his friends as one of the old guard of the Montana Democracy, who can die in defense of their principles but know no surrender to the enemy. He has been called the Warwick of his party and to his ability and skill as an organizer and leader is largely due the present supremacy of the Democratic party in his county of Lewis and Clarke, as well as in the state. In 1888, in the last election held in Montana before its admission as a state, Mr. Davidson was chairman of the territorial Democratic central committee. Although the party was defeated in that campaign, his services were of such a character that he was selected as the Montana member of the national Democratic committee, and ably filled that position until 1896. In November, 1892, he was elected to represent Lewis and Clarke county in the Third legislative assembly of the state. In that memorable session, during which an United States senator should have been elected, there was a continuous deadlock and no election was made. During this exciting period Mr. Davidson's unwavering loyalty to his party, and his heroic devotion to his duty and to his personal friends was shown conspicuously. Owing to severe rheumatism he was confined to his bed for many weeks and was physically unable to perform his legislative duties, but on each day for nineteen days he insisted on being carried on a stretcher to the legislative hall, to cast his ballot for his candidate and his personal friend, Hon. William A. Clark. Owing to the action of bolting Democratic members, Senator Clark failed of an election at that session, but subsequently, and in large degree through the efforts of Mr. Davidson, he was elected.

Mr. Davidson was appointed by Gov. J. E. Rickards as a member of the capitol building site commission, and he assisted in locating the state house on its present superior site in Helena. The beautiful capitol building with its very commanding location, overlooking the valley and the magnificent mountains to the north, is a perpetual monument of the wise judgment of the members of this important commission. On April 5, 1874, Mr. Davidson wedded Miss Sallie Davenport, daughter of Maj. William Davenport, one of the prominent oldtime citizens and property owners of Helena. Only the youngest of their three children, Olive, Elizabeth and William Parberry, is now living. He is a student at that noted educational institution, Taft's School, in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have many friends and their home is a much frequented center of refined hospitality. Mr. Davidson has been for many years a Freemason, has held many official positions in the order, and in 1882 was elected grand master of the Masons of Montana, and in 1890 he was made the grand commander of the Knights Templar of the state. He has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and was a charter member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Helena.

In 1888, and for several years after, Mr. Davidson was at the head of the well known mercantile house of the A. J. Davidson Company, which maintained headquarters in Helena, operating with branches in various cities and towns of the state. It did an extensive business in agricultural implements, hay, grain, hides, etc., dealing both at wholesale and retail, and its operations extended throughout Montana. Mr. Davidson is largely interested in livestock and is the general manager of the Empire Cattle Company, with ranges in the Milk River valley in Choteau county. This is one of the most prosperous stock companies of the state. At this writing (1902) Mr. Davidson is chairman of the executive committee of the Montana state commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1904. It is the duty of this commission to provide for a suitable exhibit from Montana at this great exposition. To this high office and distinguished position he was appointed by Gov. Joseph K. Toole, in December, 1901. The work of the commission has progressed sufficiently to indicate that Montana will be represented in a manner worthy of her industries, and commensurate with her great resources.

JAMES DAWSON.—Throughout the state of Montana the Dawson family has been long and favorably known, Andrew Dawson, the father of our subject, having located at Fort Benton as early as 1848, when Montana was yet a part of the unpeopled wilderness of Idaho, and its brilliant possibilities shrouded in obscurity. Andrew Dawson was born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1817. In 1843 he came to the United States and in 1848 became a partner in, and in 1855 general manager of the American Fur Company, with headquarters at Fort Benton, and continued thus employed until 1864. He then returned to Scotland, where he died on September 16, 1871. During his extended residence in Montana he was a prominent figure in its business, political and social life, having a wide acquaintanceship throughout the northwest and numbering a host of warm personal friends who will long cherish his memory. His wife, Mary (Gerrard) Dawson, was born at Fort Benton of French ancestry, dying in 1856.

James Dawson, was born at Fort Benton, Mont., on December 19, 1854, and received a superior education. From 1858 until 1861 he was under the instruction of Father De Smet and Father Imoda at St. Ignatius, Mont., and at Walla Walla, Wash. In 1861 he accompanied Joseph Kipp (of whom a sketch appears on another page), to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained until he went to England and Scotland in 1862. There he attended Birkenhead College and supplemented and greatly enlarged and rounded out his education under private masters at Edinburgh. From 1870 until 1878 he was engaged in merchandising in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in the latter year returned to America and settled at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on a ranch, where he remained three years. In 1881 he removed to North Dakota, there continuing agriculture. Since 1885 he has been in Montana, energetically conducting merchandising, mining, etc., at Fort Conrad, Missoula and Blackfoot. At present he resides at Blackfoot, where he is the postmaster. In addition to his other property he owns a ranch of 640 acres near Two Medicine lake, on the Blackfoot reservation, which is profitably devoted to stockraising. The marriage of Mr. Dawson to Miss Eliza Park, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, was solemnized at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1881. Their children are James Erskine, William and Harold, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and nine years, and two who died in infancy. An ardent Republican, Mr. Dawson wields much influence in the party. While residing at Martina, Missoula county, he was postmaster and was also a justice of the peace from 1890 to 1896.

JOHN A. DE BERGE, one of the progressive and successful builders, restaurateurs and hotelkeepers of Montana, located at Forsyth, has come to the position he occupies in the community as a business man of capability and a highly esteemed citizen through well directed efforts on his own part, unassisted by favors from friends or fortune, or by particularly favorable circumstances. He is a native of Kenosha, Wis., where he was born June 10, 1850. His father, Gothard De Berge, was a Frenchman by nativity and came to the United States in the 'forties. He made his home in Wisconsin, and there engaged in farming until his death in 1871. His widow, a native of Germany, died at Kenosha in 1872. Mr. De Berge was educated at the public schools of his native town and at St. Francis College, Milwaukee. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and from then until 1876 worked as a contractor and builder and railroad carpenter in Texas, Colorado and Kansas. From 1876 to 1882 he was farming at Waukeeney, Kan. In 1882 he came to Montana, and for three years conducted a boarding car on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the same time having charge of the bridges and buildings on the Yellowstone division. In 1885 he opened the Occidental hotel at Forsyth, and continued in charge of it two and a half years. During the next four years he was in the restaurant business, but since 1892 he has been operating as a contractor and builder, with headquarters at Forsyth. Throughout the variety of pursuits in which he has engaged Mr. De Berge has been steadily successful, establishing himself firmly in business and in the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M., at Forsyth, giving the organization active and earnest support. He was married at Chicago in 1875, to Miss Marillus Becktenwald, who was born at Highwood, Lake county, Ill., in 1851. While a resident of Illinois he was a school trustee and on moving to Kansas was deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. Since making his home in Montana he held the position of justice of the peace in Custer county.

REV. REMIGIUS DE RYCKERE.—In preparing a biographical sketch it is gratifying to find in one's research a genealogical tree that has waved its lordly branches for generations over prominent historic figures, but it is far more satisfactory to find existing in the subject of the sketch heroism, nobility of soul, self-sacrifice and unswerving faith and loyalty so closely intermingled in the warp and woof of his being that it tints the whole with such glowing beauty that "he who runs may read" therein the lesson of a successful life devoted unsparingly, yet without ostentation, to the betterment of others and the resulting prominence it gives a man to unselfishly follow the dictates of a humane and enlightened conscience. It is our pleasant task to make such a record of the Rev. Remigius De Ryckere, who came as a missionary priest to Deer Lodge in the summer of 1866, and who is now the dean of the clergy of the church of Rome in Montana. He was born in Emelghen in West Flanders, Belgium, on August 6, 1837, and his early years of simple living and earnest study fully prepared him for his successful theological course at the American college in Louvain, that most excellent school so well known in this country through the many learned priests and prelates it has trained for the American church.

Father de Ryckere was ordained in Europe in 1865 for the diocese of Nesqually, Wash., where he arrived in September of that year, but the following summer he was sent to Deer Lodge and entered upon the missionary career of toil and sacrifice which has been and continues of incalculable good to Montana. His first service in Deer Lodge was held in a private house, but he soon began the erection of a chapel, and from that first church of the Immaculate Conception has gone forth a force of pious effort which has dotted the surrounding country with crosses and spires and brought under the guidance of these heavenly landmarks hundreds of straying feet and wayward hearts, who stand today honored members in the foremost ranks of Christian civilization. Days of toilsome travel through rain and snow, nights of sleepless weariness, dangers encountered on every hand from the wildness of that country, and the suspicion and treachery of the Indian as well as the reckless follies of the miner, all bravely met with unfaltering faith in the love and mercy of God, have woven themselves under his eyes into houses of prayer, lodges for the sick and suffering, homes for the orphan and schools for the young, so that now only songs of praises, thanksgiving and peace rise where once was heard the wrangles of strife.

His first log church in Deer Lodge was replaced by a stone structure in 1874 and since then he has established two very successful institutions in the city, St. Joseph's hospital and St. Mary's Academy, both of which have kept in touch with the advancements made in science and education, and have thus been a power for untold good. His missionary field at one time extended over a large extent of country surrounding Deer Lodge, but by unceasing effort and the persuasive eloquence of true piety he has so stirred the hearts of the community that today churches with resident priests are found in nearly all the outlying towns. Besides these visible tokens of the toil of years, which are only a merited tribute to his worth, we find Rev. Remigius De Ryckere enshrined in the lives and affections of countless numbers as the wise counsellor, the zealous priest and the unfailing friend, before which memorial costly tablets and emblazoned urns shrink into insignificance; and it is therefore most fitting that we here record his name among the pioneers who were the advance guards in a nation's growth.

JOSEPH DEMARS.—There are no rules for achieving success; there are no rules for building character, and thus the individual is ever the maker of his own destiny, and to the extent to which he applies his energies and abilities and takes advantage of the opportunities afforded in the transition stages of his career, to that extent will success attend his efforts. The subject, Joseph Demars, stands as one of the worthy business men of the thriving village of Havre, Choteau county, and he has been essentially the architect of his own fortunes. He was born in Three Rivers, or Trois Rivieres, one of the oldest towns in Quebec, Canada, the date of his birth being August 24, 1845. His father, August Demars, was born also in Three Rivers, and there passed his life as a farmer, and his death occurred in 1871. His wife, whose maiden name was Maggie DeRosa, was likewise a native of Three Rivers, where her death occurred in 1852. Both were of sterling French lineage, the respective families having long been established in eastern Canada.

After leaving school he worked on the homestead farm until he was nineteen years old when, in 1864, he went to Wisconsin, where he was employed in farm work until 1870. He then came to the northwest and engaged in freighting to the various forts and also to other points of Montana, including Helena, Fort Benton, Missoula, Deer Lodge, etc., until 1876, when he located in Great Falls, where he resided for a short time. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Diamond R Freighting Company, at Fort Assinniboine, with which he remained until he took up a homestead claim on Milk river, about one mile from Havre, where he has since been engaged in stockraising, making a specialty of high-grade cattle and horses. He has been unflagging in his industry and has brought to bear qualities that have brought success, while he has gained the confidence and respect of his friends.

In 1890 Mr. Demars entered into a partnership with Zell Pepin. They opened a meat market in Havre, and this enterprise has proved successful, and they have conducted it with ability, securing the support of a good patronage. In Havre Mr. Demars has erected a modern and attractive residence where the family entertain their friends with genial hospitality. In politics Mr. Demars is not an active partisan. He has attained success by hard work and many personal sacrifices and is to be classed among those who have contributed a due quota to the material prosperity of the community. At Fort Benton, Mont., in 1889, Mr. Demars was united in marriage with Miss Mary Anne Sovia, who was born at Winnepeg, Canada. They are the parents of five children: Georgia, Henry, Laura, Albert and Frederick.

SAMUEL K. DEVERILL was born at Green Bay, Wis., March 28, 1854. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Matthews) Deverill, were natives of England, but came to the United States when they were young and settled in Wisconsin. Later they removed to Chicago, where the father was a commission merchant for a number of years. He died in Champaign county, Ill., in 1876. His widow lived until 1890, when she died at Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. Deverill was educated in the schools of Wisconsin and Chicago, and at Upper Canada College, Toronto. After leaving school he engaged in the grocery business in Chicago in 1872, conducted it successfully for two years and then turned his attention to farming, which he followed for two years in Champaign county, Ill. After the death of his father, in 1876, he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and engaged in packing beef and pork for the market until 1882. In the spring of 1883 he came to Montana, settling in the Yellowstone valley, took up a homestead half way between Laurel and Park City, and in 1901 bought a school section adjoining Laurel. Since his arrival in Montana he has been extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses.

In politics Mr. Deverill is a Republican, and takes deep interest in the welfare of his party. He was assessor of Yellowstone county from 1888 to 1894, and in 1900 was elected commissioner for the county. These offices he filled with satisfaction to the public and with credit to himself. He was married at Oshkosh, in 1882, to Miss Dora Utter. They have two children: Rex and Kirkby.

E J. DEVEREAUX, now residing on an extensive ranch in Teton county, on the Blackfoot reservation, is one of the earlier Montana pioneers and one who has since wrought out financial prosperity in stockraising. He was born at Brewer, Maine, on June 15, 1832. His father, Elijah W. Devereaux, was of French and his mother of Scotch ancestry, both natives of Maine, the family having settled in New England in early Colonial days. Until he was fourteen Mr. Devereaux attended the public schools, acquiring a practical business education. Soon afterwards he removed to the lumber districts of Minnesota, where he worked in the pineries. In October, 1863, he came to Montana, his initial point being Fort Benton, and during the ten succeeding years he was engaged in mining at Virginia City, Blackfoot and other localities.

Possessed of an adventurous and enterprising spirit he went north in 1873 and began trapping and trading with the Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegan Indians, and was an active participant in the sanguinary conflict with the Sioux Indians at Cypress Hill in 1873. From 1875 until 1889 Mr. Devereaux divided his time between freighting and stockraising, being located at Fort Benton. While here, with an eye to the possibilities of the future, he secured a ranch comprising 300 acres on Horse Shoe Bend. This was in 1877 and he sold the property at a good profit in 1899. In 1889 he secured claims amounting to 500 acres on Cut Bank river, Blackfoot reservation, and here, surrounded by vast free ranges, he is lucratively engaged in the raising of cattle. By his marriage at Fort Benton he is the father of six children, Spina, Henry, Charles, Annie, Abba and Jason.

REV. THOMAS E. DICKEY.—Among the more prominent of the elements that have transformed the wild Montana of the early days into the peaceful and law-abiding commonwealth that exists today must be considered the Protestant Episcopal church. Its early missionaries placed their lives in the care of the Creator, and unselfishly wrought out by painstaking labor of anxious minds and often wearied and suffering bodies the happy results we now witness in their numerous churches and their prosperous relations. They were far-sighted, broad-minded, liberal and generous. Their hands were always ready to succor the weak and suffering, their good deeds were multitudinous, bestowed alike on saint and sinner, on the needy savage and the necessitous Caucasian. So unassuming have they been that little is left to tell the story of those who have passed to their final reward and only a few survivors exist from whom to gather the simple story of their lives to tell to coming generations of those who builded wisely and well in forming the christian civilization of today. The first celebration of Divine service in Montana, according to the Protestant Episcopal faith, was held on Christmas day, 1865, in Virginia City, Prof. T. J. Tinsdale acting as reader. Thus, for nearly forty years, has this christian leaven been working here for the building up of the right. The first Episcopal parish in Montana was organized in a private house in Virginia City on Sunday evening, March 17, 1867, as St. Paul's parish. In July thither came Bishop D. S. Tuttle, D. D., who assumed charge of the parish and the next November was chosen its rector, and with his advent began the active operations of the church in the territory. He soon had faithful assistants cooperating heartily with him, among them Goddard, Prout, Foy, Gilbert, Dickey and others; and from 1867 dates the commencement of systematic and organized Protestant Episcopal missionary work.

Rev. Thomas E. Dickey was born in Lower Stewiacke, N. S., on April 2, 1836, the son of Ephraim and Mary (Tupper) Dickey. His father was a large mill-owner, and a native also of Nova Scotia, his grandparents, however, being of Massachusetts Colonial stock, emigrating to the province from that state. His paternal grandmother was a Howard, and her husband, Col. Howard, was an active officer in the American army of the Revolution. The English family of Howard is one of the most distinguished, tracing its descent from Hereward, the Saxon, a powerful opponent of William the Norman in his successful conquest of England in 1066. Mr. Dickey's parents died in Nova Scotia, the father in 1865, the mother in 1879. Of their nine children Eddy became a leading citizen of Elk River, Minn., and was killed in 1890 by the falling of a plank from a pile-driver. Benjamin has been an extensive lumberman of Minneapolis for many years. Hannah (Mrs. Luther Munson) also resides in Minneapolis. Thomas E. came to Minnesota in 1854. The others yet live in Nova Scotia. Thomas E. Dickey was fitted for college at Minneapolis high school, and was matriculated at Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria county, Ill., in 1860. One year later the college was broken up by the larger number of its students (mostly Southerners) returning home on account of the pending Civil war, and by the departure of the manager of the school, Dr. Samuel Chase, to accept a chaplain's commission in the Federal army. Then for seven years Mr. Dickey attended the Bishop Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., and was graduated therefrom as B. D. in 1867. Entering the Episcopal ministry, he was placed in charge of a mission at Lesueur, Minn., where he remained until 1870, building a church at this place and one at Belle Plain. For the next two years he was in charge of the church at Austin, Minn., then crossed the continent to become a missionary at Olympia, Wash., under Bishop Morris. Mission work took him to Suisun, Cal., a year later. From there he went to Silver City, Idaho, under Bishop Tuttle, and was the only clergyman in Owyee county. Here his wife's health failed, and, after a year of arduous pioneer labor, he was named by Bishop Tuttle pastor of the mission at Bozeman, Mont. Here a church had been established by Bishop Tuttle in July, 1868, when there were but seven women living in the place. Annually from that time the bishop had made a visitation and the field was a good one for a vigilant and energetic worker like our good missionary.

Preaching here his first sermon in Montana in October, 1875, Mr. Dickey went earnestly to work. The parish was named St. James and Mr. Dickey held services for some months in the Y. M. C. A. hall. He was determined to give the parish a church of its own, and built there, with his own hands, the second Episcopal church in Montana, himself selecting the site and paying for it. On this lot is now standing a beautiful stone church. In August, 1877, from Bozeman, Mr. Dickey went to Boston, Mass., as delegate from the Montana churches to the general Episcopal convention held in that city, and after the convention took mission work in an extended territory reaching along the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Detroit, Minn., to Bismarck, N. D. He made that trip of 240 miles twice a month and was in the truest sense a pioneer clergyman. On this territory there is now in service one bishop and five clergymen. The churches at Castleton, Jamestown, Bismarck, Valley City, Grand Forks, Detroit, Wahpeton, Mayfield and others owe their existence to the care, industry and earnest christian devotion of this faithful missionary. In the spring of 1878 he was elected president of the Nebraska College at Nebraska City. After four years he resigned this office and established the Bishop Whipple School at Morehead, Minn. Here he erected a fine set of buildings, but the result was disappointing. The surrounding country was largely peopled by Scandinavians. The English school did not attract them, and in 1891 Mr. Dickey sold the school to the Scandinavian Society, which transformed it into Concordia College. Soon after this Mr. Dickey made his home in Kalispell, again engaged in missionary work, founded Christ church in that then prospective city, and built a convenient church edifice which was opened for service in February, 1893. He held the pastorate for three years, tendering his resignation in 1896. He did missionary work in other parts of the valley, at Fairview and at Columbia Falls and that at the latter place still continues. He was called to Virginia City in the spring of 1897 and was in charge of St. Paul's church there, and of Trinity at Madison Valley until June, 1900, but is now residing in Kalispell.

Mr. Dickey has always been a Democrat in political views, and since 1867 has held membership in the Masonic fraternity. On February 15, 1870, Mr. Dickey was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Wright, daughter of Kent and Tammey (Ferguson) Wright, a native of Shoreham, Vt. She was educated at Troy (N. Y.) Female Seminary. She has nobly shared the fortunes of her husband in his pioneer life, leaving a home in a civilized community, friends and congenial associates, to work with him in the almost trackless wilderness of the Rocky mountains, and ably has she aided him. The children of this marriage are four sons, Henry Whipple Dickey, chief bookkeeper of the Missoula Mercantile Company; Charles Kent Dickey, bookkeeper of James Conlon's large department store at Kalispell; Ellis Smith Dickey, material clerk in the superintendent's office of the Great Northern Railway at Kalispell, and Edward Dickey, manager of the grocery department of James Conlon's mercantile house at Kalispell.

NEIL DOUGHERTY, an adopted citizen of the United States, was born in Glenties, County Donegal, Ireland, on July 20, 1869, and is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. When a child he attended the government schools, but the facilities were very meagre and his graduation early, for he began to work at herding stock when but ten years old, doing this labor faithfully for five years, thereby assisting his parents in the support of his younger brothers and sisters, and saving enough to pay his passage to America. He left his home for America in June, 1886, coming by Quebec and Montreal and on to Helena, Mont. Here he immediately found employment in carrying the hod at $2.50 per day. In a very short time he was engaged by the Kiley Brothers of Washington gulch to make hay at $45 per month and board. His next move was to Elliston, then consisting of only a section house, and he worked there on the railroad until the spring of 1887, when he returned to Helena and occupied himself in doing anything that presented itself for a year, when he saw a good opening in taking contracts for digging cellars for the Pittsburg and Atlas blocks and Hugh Galen's and Sam Word's residences. On the conclusion of his contracts he engaged in burning lime and quarrying stone for James Kurvin until 1889 when he learned the stonemason's trade and became foreman for James Mason.

In 1890 he laid the foundation of his mercantile career by purchasing a wagon and team of horses and a bill of merchandise, selling his goods at the different camps in the vicinity of Helena. Meeting with unexpected success he soon enlarged his field, visiting nearly all the populated portions of the state. During this period he utilized his spare time in grading for the Northern Pacific on the Marysville and Rimini branches and for the Great Northern from Great Falls. In December, 1890, Mr. Dougherty located again at Elliston, which then contained four stores and fourteen saloons. Although an unfriendly feeling was soon manifested by the merchants, Mr. Dougherty determined to remain here, and rented a small store, and procuring both a merchant's and a peddler's license at once he commenced business. He was fortunate in securing the services of a capable Finland peddler, whom he sent to the various wood and mining camps, where the Finns were almost exclusively employed. This proved a fortunate engagement. Mr. Dougherty has increased his business until he is now the leading merchant of Elliston, and has the reputation of being an excellent business man and always actuated by a high sense of honor.

In 1896 he was appointed postmaster of Elliston and has capably filled the office. He is an active worker in the Republican party and a member of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias. On January 3, 1894, Mr. Dougherty married with Miss Mary Gallagher, a native of Ireland, who came to America at the age of fifteen years, the daughter of James and Mary (O'Malla) Gallagher, natives of Ireland, successful farmers in their own country and members of the Catholic church. In the Gallagher family were six children, Thomas, Katherine, James, Patrick, Bridget and Mary. The father died several years ago and Mrs. Gallagher now resides with her children in Ireland. Mr. Dougherty's parents, Frank and Katherine Dougherty (his mother's name was also Dougherty) were farmers in Ireland and Catholics. They had seven children; three died—one in infancy, two others, Fannie and John, in early life, and the parents are now dead, the father dying in 1901. The surviving children, Patrick, Neil, James and Frank, are all residents of Montana. To Neil Dougherty and wife have been born four children: Frank E., James N., Della and Ella, twins. (Ella died in infancy.) The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Dougherty is more than pleased with Montana, and never misses an opportunity to say a word in praise of the country.

ARTHUR W. DOUGLAS.—Montana is young in years among the states of our Union, but she has already produced a generation of hardy, thrifty, far-seeing and progressive men, who are exemplifying in their energetic and productive lives the qualities of fortitude, self-reliance and readiness for emergencies for which their parents are so renowned. And of this number is Arthur W. Douglas, who was born at Boulder, Jefferson county, Mont., on January 24, 1870, the son of George A. Douglas, whose life story is related on other pages of this volume, and Calista (Allen) Douglas. He received a good practical education in the public schools and an excellent academy at Corning, Iowa. He was diligent and active in the assistance of his parents, remaining with them until he was nearly twenty-two years of age. He then entered the offices of the Great Northern Railroad as a clerk, and has risen by successive promotions until after ten years service with it he now holds the responsible position of traveling auditor. His work is appreciated by the company, and he has the cordial regard of all who know him well. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Order of Pendo and with the Good Templars.

On January 16, 1894, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Andrews, a native of Crawford county, Pa., and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Andrews of the same nativity. The father was a prosperous farmer, a Republican in politics and a highly esteemed citizen. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the United Presbyterian church. He died aged forty-eight years at Conneaut Lake, Pa. Of their seven children Howard, George, Silas, Sarah E., Cornelia, Nancy and Belle, all are living. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have three children, Vernon A., Wallace E. and Miriam E. Both parents are active members of the Presbyterian church, and have a strong position in the regard and esteem of their neighbors and friends.

JOHN DOUGLAS is one of the active and enterprising young native Montanians who have found financial success on the cattle ranch. He was born in the vicinity of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, on June 21, 1876, the son of Theodore and Mary Douglas. The father, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, coming to the territory in 1861, for thirty years followed mining and ranching with a fair degree of success and died on December 6,

1891. Since his death the home ranch has been conducted by his son, John Douglas. It comprises 640 acres, of which 320 acres are leased lands, and quite a fair proportion of the land is suitable for cultivation. It is located near the village of Augusta, and is an eligible and desirable stock ranch, supplied with all the accessories necessary to a profitable prosecution of the industry. Mr. Douglas is a member of the Catholic church.

PETER DOUGLAS, although one of the later settlers in Teton county, near Browning, on the Blackfoot reservation, is a young man who is evidently on the high road to prosperity. He is a genuine Montanian, and was born at Fort Benton, Choteau county, on April 9, 1869. His father, Theodore Douglas, a native of Canada of French ancestry, came to Montana in early territorial days and for several years was in trade at Fort Benton, going from there to Sun River Crossing, where he died in 1891. His widow, Mary Douglas, the mother of our subject, now resides at Augusta in Lewis and Clarke county. The earlier days of Peter Douglas were passed at Fort Benton, Prickly Pear valley and Augusta, and in the time he could spare from working hours he succeeded in acquiring a practical business education and improved his opportunities to the utmost. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Douglas brought his family to the Milk River country, and located a fine ranch of 320 acres, where he has since profitably engaged in stockraising. In 1897 he was married, at St. Peter's, Mo., to Miss Mary Lewis. They have two children, Edward, aged two and one-half years, and John Henry, aged ten months.

HARRY DRABBS.—In the immediate vicinity of the thriving little town of Hinsdale, Valley county, is located the attractive ranch home of the subject of this sketch, who came from his native land, the "right little, tight little isle" of England, to cast in his lot with the new and vigorous state of Montana, where his well-directed efforts have been attended with a due measure of success.

Mr. Drabbs was born in Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1852, and was there reared and educated, having such advantages as were afforded in the excellent public schools. His father, Oxley Drabbs, was born in the same county, and when a young man he came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, when his health became so impaired as to render it expedient for him to return to his old home in Yorkshire, England, where he passed the residue of his life, passing away in 1871. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Thompson, was born in Yorkshire in the year 1819, and still maintains her home there, having attained a venerable age.

After leaving school Harry Drabbs was employed on various farms in the vicinity of his home until the year 1892, in the spring of which year he came to the United States, locating near Hudson, St. Croix county, Wis., where he was employed on a farm until April, 1893, when he came to Valley county, Mont., locating at Hinsdale and being variously employed for a period of four years. In 1897 he took up a claim of 200 acres adjoining the townsite of Hinsdale, and upon this he has made the best of improvements and devotes his attention to the raising of cattle and horses, his energy and well directed efforts making the enterprise a profitable one and insuring him accumulative success in his operations. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, taking a lively and intelligent interest in all questions and issues.

In the year 1873, at Carcroft, Yorkshire, England, Mr. Drabbs was united in marriage to Miss Annie Jackson, who was born in that shire in the year 1856, but was summoned into eternal rest December 29, 1893, at Hinsdale, Mont. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her gentle grace of character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She left five children: Samuel Oxley, a most promising young man, who met his death at the untimely age of twenty-two years, the result of a pitiable accident, being fatally shot by a hunting companion on December 12, 1900, when on an expedition along the wilds of the Missouri river, seventy-five miles from Hinsdale, and the other children are Robert, Lottie, Granville and Effie.

MATTHEW DRISCOLL.—The proprietor of the Driscoll hotel in Billings, and a popular boniface, his hotel being a favorite resort of the traveling public as well as for residents of the surrounding territory, is Matthew Driscoll, who is thoroughly familiar with the industrial life of Montana, having long been connected with the cattle business in various capacities, and having had the varied experiences of life on the range. He is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., where he was born on May 5, 1859, a son of John and Mary (Curtin) Driscoll, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they came to America in their early life, finally locating in Kansas, where they passed the remainder of their days, the father having served twenty-five years in the regular army. He received the rank of captain and was stationed for ten years at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and served during the entire Civil war. He later was engaged in farming. They had two children: Anna, wife of George King, a resident of Kansas City, and Matthew. Matthew Driscoll, after attending public schools in Kansas until he was twelve years old, went to the Indian territory, where he rode the range as a cattle herder for two years. He then returned to Kansas, joining his father, who was engaged in farming twelve miles south of Oxford, Sumner county, and assisted him until his death in 1876. Matthew then went to Leavenworth and was in the hack business for one year, when he went to Oregon and entered the employ of Ryan & Lang, for whom he drove a bunch of cattle through to Wyoming, continuing in their employ until 1881. He next drove stage on the Rock creek and Buffalo line in Wyoming and came to Montana in the spring of 1883, in the employ of the Ryan Bros., and was identified with their cattle business on the Musselshell until the spring of 1885, when he was employed by the Barrell Cattle Company in the same locality and remained with this outfit until 1890, when he had his right arm broken, incapacitating him for the ranch.

In 1891 Mr. Driscoll came to Billings and here became identified with the hotel business, being clerk at the Grand hotel for five years and becoming most popular with its patrons. In 1897 he leased the Cottage inn for one year, and since 1899 he has been proprietor of the Driscoll hotel, catering to a good class of trade and making it one of the popular hostelries of this section of the state. In political adherency Mr. Driscoll is found with the Democratic party; his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Driscoll was riding the range during the exciting period of the Nez Perces war, and the cowboys formed a company to protect the cattle from being driven off by Chief Joseph and his warriors. On March 4, 1897, Mr. Driscoll was united in marriage to Mrs. Ella H. Crawford, daughter of Dr. Lumpkin. She was born in Atlanta, Ga., and they have one child, Virginia, born on January 8, 1900.

THOMAS DYER.—From his early manhood the subject of this sketch has had close at heart the interests of organized labor, and has risen naturally and by reason of special fitness to a position of commanding influence in its councils. He was born in County Cornwall, England, on July 25, 1853, the third of the five children of Joseph and Charlotte Dyer, also English by nativity. Mr. Dyer's opportunity for education during his youth was very limited, as he began working in the mines of his native place when only thirteen years old, being employed in the tin and copper mines of Cornwall. He continued operations there until 1884, when he came to America, located at Butte, Mont., and following mining there until 1888, when he removed to Granite, worked at mining for a short time, and then engaged in the livery business for about two years. Selling out this business he again followed mining for a short time. On March 5, 1901, he was elected secretary of the Miners' Union, of Granite, which has a membership of about 500, and he attends to the duties of that office with conceded ability.

In politics Mr. Dyer was always a straight Republican until the silver issue divided the party, and he then adhered to the silver wing. In fraternal relations he is a Mason, and has held every office in his lodge up to and including that of senior warden. He is also an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. In addition to these he is president of the Home Forum, Safety Fund Society, and is prominent in the Order of the Eastern Star. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. On February 3, 1876, in his native county, he married with Miss Eliza Ann Rodda, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Rodda, both of England. Eight children have blessed their union, each of whom has taken an active and useful place in life as the age of maturity has been reached. The children are: Alice, the wife of Walter Pierce, at present in Africa; Salina, the wife of William Kelley, now of Butte; Eliza J., Thomas, Annie, Lillie, John and Lottie. Mr. Dyer has a pleasant home in Granite, and owns other property. He is a recognized leader of affairs.

GEORGE C. EDER.—The subject of this memoir was numbered among the worthy pioneers of Montana, and as one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county he attained marked success, leaving to his family the heritage of a good name and also a valuable property. Mr. Eder was born in Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1830, and was there reared and educated, securing such advantages as were afforded by the public schools. He there acquired the trade of shoemaker, and at the age of sixteen years he severed his home ties and emigrated to the United States, determined to win for himself a place in the world. He arrived here in 1846 and located in Minnesota, where he followed various pursuits until the year 1864, when he came to Helena, Mont., and there engaged in placer mining, devoting his attention to operations in this line for a number of years and eventually taking up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, located fourteen miles east of the present village of Augusta, 100 acres of the tract being available for cultivation. Here he engaged in general farming and stockgrowing, devoting his attention more particularly to the raising of cattle during the later years of his life, and attaining success by his well-directed and industrious efforts. He gained the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and was one of the sterling citizens of the community. His death occurred December 19, 1885, he being killed while returning to his home from Helena by the overturning of his wagon, his loss being sincerely mourned.

On the 12th of December, 1882, Mr. Eder was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Fullberg, who was born in Hanover, Germany, the daughter of Frederick and Caroline Fullberg, both natives of the same province, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. They became the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Eder is the only survivor, the others being Christian, August, Carolina, and Minnie. Both parents were devout members of the Lutheran church. The mother passed away in 1849, being survived by her husband until 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Eder were the parents of four children, their names being as follows: Frederick, Lena (now Mrs. Prentice Parker), Ernest and Charles. All are members of the Lutheran church, and so is also the widowed mother. The ranch is conducted by Mrs. Eder and her three sons, who are successfully engaged in farming and stockraising, ably continuing the work instituted by the husband and father and being numbered among the representative families of this section. In politics Frederick Eder gives his support to the Republican party, while Ernest is a Democrat.

GEORGE ELGIE.—Twelve miles southwest of Belt, Cascade county, is located the ranch of Mr. Elgie. He is one of the industrious young ranchers of the county, and is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on December 8, 1864, the son of John T. and Eliza J. Elgie, the former of whom was born in Yorkshire, England, while the latter is a native of Ontario, where she resides with her daughter Eliza in Toronto. In religion she is a Roman Catholic, while her husband, who for many years was a miller, and died in 1884, was a member of the church of England.

George Elgie received his education in the public schools of Ontario, and assisted his parents until he was seventeen, when he assumed individual responsibilities and engaged in various pursuits until 1887, when he came to Stanton, Mont., where he drove team for John Ross one year, and for three seasons was employed in shearing sheep and in sheep herding. In the fall of 1890 he made a trip to North Dakota in charge of a train load of sheep owned by a Mr. Proddy, of Grand Forks, while in the fall of 1891 he took a ranch on shares with excellent success. The same year he took up his homestead claim of 160 acres, and in 1898 added to this a desert claim of 130 acres. Sixty acres of his land is available for cultivation. Mr. Elgie strongly supports the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS.—The reader of this volume will find frequent reference to gentlemen who have attained positions of independence through industrial pursuits in Montana, and Mr. Ellis, now engaged in the sheep business in Valley county after having passed many years in the west and southwest, is not among the least of the goodly company.

Mr. Ellis is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born near Boonville, Cooper county, November 18, 1858, a son of James H. and Ellen J. (Johnson) Ellis, natives of Albemarle county, Va., the former born in 1835 and the latter in 1836. The mother's death occurred in Saline county, Mo., in 1881. The father of our subject removed to Missouri in his youth and engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, eventually removing to Oklahoma, where he now maintains his home. William H. received his early education in the district schools of Saline county, Mo., and in a private institution at Forest Park. In the spring of 1882 he went to Texas, and rode the range for five years. In 1888 he visited his old home in Missouri, and in 1891 went to Forsyth, Custer county, Mont., where he worked on a ranch for two years. In 1893 he arrived in Valley county, and rode the range near Glasgow until the fall of 1897, when he secured employment on the stock range of J. B. Booth, near Culbertson, and there remained until the spring of 1900, when he invested his savings in the sheep business on Big Muddy creek, his ranch being located thirty miles north of Culbertson, his postoffice address. Mr. Ellis is meeting with good success in his enterprise, having a high grade of sheep that are thriving under his thorough knowledge and long identification with stock business.

In politics Mr. Ellis gives his support to the Democratic party; is well liked in the community, having made manifest his integrity of purpose and his well directed industry and is well worthy the confidence of his neighbors and a full measure of prosperity. Mr. Ellis has never married.

JOHN C. ENGLISH, postmaster at Anaconda, has risen in the regard of his fellows through an active professional life and meritorious conduct. The mainspring of his actions has not been the desire of popular applause, but a high sense of duty which respects the rights and feelings of others. His father was James English, born in the north of Ireland in 1812, a farmer's son, who came to Canada with his parents at the age of nine. When he was fourteen, in 1826, he went to Boston, Mass., where he received a common school education and began newspaper work. He was married in Vermont to a Miss Mary Stanton, and then went to Wisconsin in its early days. Miss Stanton's father was born in Vermont in 1787 and removed early to Wisconsin and from there to Minnesota, being among the first of its settlers. The town of Stanton, Goodhue county, derived its name from him. He was in religious belief a Baptist and fraternally a member of the Masonic order. James English and Giles Titus, operated in company the first reaping and threshing machines ever operated in Wisconsin.

John C. English began his education in the public schools of Fond du Lac county, and he was born at Horicon, Dodge county, Wis. At the age of nine he went with his parents to Brandon where his father engaged in merchandising and a commission business. John C. English attended the Brandon schools until he was sixteen and then Brockway College at Ripon, Wis., some years thereafter moving with his parents to Goodhue county, Minn., where he read law at Red Wing, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state and in the United States courts in May, 1876. Soon after his admission he was elected city attorney of Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minn., and held the office seven years. In 1890 he removed to Montana and located at Anaconda, where he opened an office and began legal practice in April, 1891. He was elected city attorney for Anaconda, served for two years, was re-elected and served another term. He was appointed assistant United States district attorney in March, 1898, and retained the office until April 3, 1901, when he resigned it and accepted the commission of postmaster of Anaconda. He had before this become extensively known, as his official duties necessitated his presence in various parts of the state. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in April, 1901. The appointment being made "ad interim," he was reappointed by President Roosevelt on January 20, 1902, and the appointment was confirmed on the same day that it was made.

Mr. English married in Minnesota in 1874, with Miss Maria Slosson, a daughter of an eminent physician of Clinton county, N. Y., who removed to Illinois from that state, from there to Wisconsin, and afterward to Minnesota. He was in the active practice of his profession for more than fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. English have two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are graduates of the high school at Zumbrota, Minn., and the son is deputy clerk of the court in Deer Lodge county. Mr. English was "made a Mason" when he was twenty-one years of age, has held every office in the gift of the craft in all the degrees which he has taken, and counts his connection with the order as occupying all of the years of his mature life. Mr. English had a brother who served in the Seventeenth Wisconsin throughout the Civil war, having enlisted before he was eighteen years of age. Afterward he served on the Chicago police force for a long time, only lacking three months of fifteen years' service when he died. In this service he had many thrilling and amusing experiences and was for six years in charge of the "Rogues' gallery." He was on duty when the Haymarket riot occurred in 1892.

JOHN EPPESON is one of the pioneer miners of Montana, who is now engaged in the later industry of cattleraising, his property being located near Belt, Cascade county. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on April 5, 1838, the son of John and Nancy Eppeson, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Ohio. John Eppeson during his entire career was a successful farmer and a stanch oldline Whig. He died in August, 1852, and his wife did not long survive, dying in September of the same year. John Eppeson made the most of his opportunities for education, was industriously engaged with his books during the winter months and fully as industriously employed on the farm through seed time and harvest. He remained with his parents until their death, when he was thirteen years of age. He then began work on a neighboring farm for wages, fifty cents a day and board, and this work he continued until he was twenty years old.

In the spring of 1859 he went to Colorado. For one summer he followed mining, unsuccessfully, and then returned east where he continued on the farm until 1861 when he again made an overland trip, this time going to California witn a large party of emigrants. Five months time were passed upon the route. In those days nearly all overland parties encountered difficulties with Indians and this one was no exception to the rule. One night the horses by their restlessness showed that there were Indians in the vicinity. Mr. Eppeson went out with his revolver and discovered an Indian hastening through the bushes. He fired five shots at him without visible effect and the rest of the night was passed in peace. In California Mr. Eppeson began mining for wages, which there ranged between $50 and $80 per month, continuing in this employment until 1865, when he removed to Silver City, Idaho, remaining, however, but one month.

He came to Helena, Mont., in June, 1865, and was engaged in mining until 1882, working for wages the earlier years and subsequently prospecting for quartz mines. In 1882 he located on Belt creek, Cascade county, securing homestead and desert claims, and combined the two into a ranch property of 320 acres. Since then he has devoted his attention to the stock industry, cattle having been the principal stock raised. On August 16, 1876, Mr. Eppeson was married to Miss Anna T. Hackshaw, of Ohio, daughter of Enos and Servia Hackshaw, natives of England and Ohio, respectively. In earlier years the father was a cooper and later a machinist. The family came to Montana in 1864, settled at Virginia City, and a year later removed to Helena. In 1876 they removed to a ranch in the Bitter Root valley, where they lived until his death in 1880. He was a member of the Christian church and a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Eppeson have been born six children, two of whom, Rhoda S. and Charles, are dead. The living are John E., Cornelius B., Albert L. and Thomas W. The handsome ranch upon which the family reside is located nine miles north of Belt.

ROBERT ENGLISH is one of the progressive ranchmen of Lewis and Clarke county, his well improved place being located six miles north of the village of Augusta. He gives special attention to raising horses, and in this line of industry has been very successful, using marked care and discrimination in its management. Mr. English is a native of the beautiful little city of Cobourg, Canada, where he was born on the 4th of January, 1858, being the son of James and Mary English, the former of whom was born in the dominion of Canada and the latter in Ireland. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and the father, who is a farmer by occupation, gives his political support to the Conservative party.

Robert English, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received a common school education in his native province, and gave inception to his individual effort at the early age of nine years, continuing to reside in the vicinity of his birthplace until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he made his way to Manitoba, Canada, where he remained one year, engaged in farm work and receiving in compensation the sum of $20 per month and his board. At the expiration of the period noted he moved on to Prince Albert Mission, where he continued in the same line of work until New Year's day, 1879, when he started on the overland trip to Montana and upon arriving here located first in the Sun River district, where he was employed on various ranches for a period of ten years, receiving for his services from $40 to $50 per month. In the spring of 1888 Mr. English came to Lewis and Clarke county, and here made homestead and pre-emption entries for 160 acres each, the tract being located six miles north of Augusta and the same constituting his present ranch property. He has made excellent improvements on the place, and 175 acres of the same are eligible for cultivation. He has engaged in general farming and in the raising of horses, and a due measure of success has not been denied him, while his attitude in all the relations of life has been such as to gain him the esteem and friendship of those with whom he is thrown in contact. In politics Mr. English gives his support to the Democratic party so far as national issues are involved.

MRS. EMILIE LANGE, who is recognized as one of the successful sheepgrowers of Choteau county and a practical business woman of excellent judgment and superior intelligence, resides on her extensive ranch, near Cleveland. She was born at Lubeck, Germany, October 26, 1856, the daughter of [illegible]. H. Lehfeldt. He came to the United States in 1870 and, in casting about for a favorable location, settled in Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, where for many years he was engaged successfully in stockgrowing and general farming, dying in 1898. In 1875 the daughter was married to F. Lange. In 1891 Mrs. Lange came to her present ranch, comprising 600 acres, which is completely fenced and otherwise improved. Since that period she has followed the business of sheep and cattle-growing and this, too, quite profitably. She is the mother of four children: Albert J., Frieda, Herbert and Walter.

Albert J. Lange, her eldest son, was born July 7, 1875, in Iowa, where he was reared and educated in the excellent public schools of that state. With his parents he came to Montana, and is now associated with his mother in the management of the ranch in Choteau county. Politically he is in line with the Republican principles, and is now serving efficiently as clerk of the school board.

PHILIP M. GALLAHER, civil engineer, railroad constructionist, ranchman and miner, and winning success in each branch of effort, presents a striking illustration of the varied possibilities of American manhood and the boundless opportunties afforded by our country for the proper kind of application. He was born at Williamsport, Pa., February 19, 1852, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cook) Gallaher, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, and both born in that state in 1810. The mother died at Williamsport in 1852. The father was a farmer by occupation, and removed from his native state to Freeport, Ill., in 1860, and from there to Scott county, Kan., in 1872. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and his last for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He died in Scott county, Kan., in 1895.

Philip M. Gallaher received a thorough academic and professional education. He attended the public schools in Stephenson county, Ill., the Freeport (Ill.) grammar school, a boarding school at Fairview, Pa., the Sharpless (Quaker) College in Chester county, Pa., and was graduated in 1872 as a civil engineer from the Polytechnic College in Philadelphia. His first professional work was on the construction of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, which lasted two years. The next two he passed as bridge superintendent and division engineer on the Canada Southern Railroad during its construction through Canada, Michigan and Ohio. He was then division engineer on location and construction of the Bound Brook road from Philadelphia to New York; and from that service went to Ashland, Pa., and became interested in a powder mill. He was blown up and severely injured by an explosion there in 1879, which caused him to quit the powder business. His next move was to Iowa, whither he went to take a position as chief engineer on location and construction of the New Sharon, Coal Valley & Eastern Railroad, which he held until the spring of 1880. The following year he was acting mining engineer at Leadville, Colo., and in the spring of 1882 came to Helena, Mont., and opened a civil engineer's office in partnership with Col. J. O. Hudnut. The firm also secured a 1,300-acre ranch at Flatwillow, known as the Willowdale ranch, where they were engaged in stockraising for four years. During this period Mr. Gallaher surveyed nearly all the government land in the country lying between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, from Sweet Grass on the west to Porcupine and Big Dry creeks on the east. In 1893 he surveyed the boundary lines of Yellowstone Park for the government. Prior to this time, however, in 1886, he sold his interest in the Flatwillow ranch to his partner and moved to Billings, becoming interested in a proposed railroad from Billings to Cook City, at the head of Clark's Fork. But after he passed two winters at Washington securing the passage of an act authorizing the construction of the road, its promoters then decided to abandon the enterprise. About this time he discovered and began operations in the Bear creek coal fields, located near Red Lodge. This great deposit of bituminous coal of superior quality, estimated at 400,000,000 tons, is being rapidly developed with machinery, and the building of a railroad for its transportation will make it the coal supply for the entire state of Montana. In connection with his engineering and mining operations Mr. Gallaher has, since 1898, been interested in the cattle business, having a ranch on Shell creek in the Big Horn basin, where he has a herd of 700 cattle and produces a yearly crop of some 700 tons of hay.

In politics Mr. Gallaher is a zealous Republican, but has never been an active partisan or seeker of public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order in its several branches up to and including the Mystic Shrine. He has been twice married, first in 1878, at Danville, Pa., to Miss Frances E. Yorks, a native of that city, where she died in 1884, leaving a daughter, now living there with her grandmother. His second marriage occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1890, to Miss Helen Dodsworth, a native of Auburn, Cal., where she was born April 1, 1866.

JOHN W. GALLOP, the subject of this review, is one of the pioneers of Montana, and his experiences in the early days read like the typical romances of the great west, for he devoted much attention to hunting, gaining a reputation as a "mighty Nimrod" and meeting with many thrilling adventures. Mr. Gallop is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., on September 21, 1838, being the son of John and Hannah Gallop, natives respectively of Wales and England. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1840, when he removed to Michigan, where his death occurred a decade later, his wife passing away in 1852.

John W. Gallop attended the public schools of Michigan and assisted his father until the death of the latter. In 1853 he went to work in the great pine forests and the sawmills, continuing to be identified with the lumbering industry of Michigan until 1864, when he made the long trip across the plains to Montana, his destination being Virginia City, where he purchased an interest in a placer mine. Not meeting with success he identified himself with the lumbering business at a salary of $100 per month and board. In the spring of 1865 he went to Helena and engaged in cutting logs at the rate of $3.00 per thousand feet. From the fall of that year until 1883 he was engaged in various pursuits—working on ranches, operating a circular saw and devoting some attention to hunting. He made three great hunting trips, the first with James Downing, Warren Craig, Alexander Rowe and George Smith. They killed a large number of deer, elk, antelopes and wolves, below Beartooth mountain, on the Missouri river. In the fall of 1883 he was associated with three others in a hunt for buffalo, and the party killed 400 of the noble animals. The third hunt occurred in June, 1884, when he went on the buffalo range in company with his brother William, and within the year they brought down 842 buffalo, selling the hides at Dickinson for $1,100, while various portions of the meat, weighing 22,000 pounds, sold for $180. In 1866 Mr. Gallop and his brother James left Lewiston, Idaho, with thirty-nine head of cattle, which they brought overland to Horseshoe Bend. In 1871 he returned to Michigan, where he remained until the spring of 1874, when he went to California and remained until 1875. He then returned to Montana and the following spring went to the Black Hills, where he participated in a fight with the Indians, George Miller, of Gallatin City, being killed in the encounter. This was on the Belle Fouche near and above the noted Devil's Tower. At Deadwood he engaged in mining, and also conducted a livery stable at Gayville. In 1887 he was associated with James Ryan in cutting wood on Spearfish river, selling the product to the quartz mills. In the fall of 1885 he took up a squatter's claim on Eagle creek, near Cave Hills, N. D., improving the land and building a house thereon. In the summer of 1886 he was associated with Benjamin Walton in freighting from Dickinson to Deadwood. In the fall Mr. Gallop sold his claim for $650 and then returned to Michigan for an extended visit. In the following spring he returned to Rapid City, N. D., where he engaged in railroad work, and later worked on the Cheyenne road. In the spring of 1888 he came up the Yellowstone river and worked until fall in the employ of Paul McCormick. In 1889 he came to Cascade county and took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and a homestead of equal area, seven miles southwest of Evans, and here he has since been successfully engaged in stockraising and farming, eighty acres of his ranch being under effective cultivation.

In politics he is a stalwart Republican; fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1860 Mr. Gallop was united in marriage to Miss Sarah West, daughter of Benjamin and Sophia West, natives of the state of New York. Her father, whose death occurred in 1894, was a farmer by occupation, his widow surviving until 1897. Our subject and his wife are parents of two children: James H., who is deceased, and George.

JAMES W. GEARY.—Among the successful merchants and general business men of Montana none stand higher in the estimation of their neighbors and friends than the subject of this article, James W. Geary. The gentleman is one of quite a number of the same name in Powell county, all prominent men of affairs and successful in many business enterprises. His residence is at Helmville. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, the son of Thomas and Bridget (O'Brien) Geary. They were both born and died in County Waterford. The father was a farmer.

In 1876 James W. Geary came to the United States. It appears that the renown of the far west had already reached his ears in far off Ireland, for on his arrival in New York he immediately pushed on to Montana and at once located on a ranch near Helmville, then in Deer Lodge county. Here for eight years he worked industriously and profitably. Mr. Geary then removed to Anaconda, where he was employed as a night watchman for three years. In 1887 he returned to Helmville, where he established the general mechandise business of the James W. Geary Company. Since that period the business of the house has steadily increased until it now amounts to $25,000 a year in sales, and it bids fair to rapidly increase. The store room is commodious, up to date in every respect and supplied with all modern conveniences for the transaction of a much larger business. Mr. Geary was married to Miss Catherine Laherty, a native of this state, having been born at Blackfoot City. They have four children: Katie B., John, Edna Z. and Daniel L. They have lost one child, Thomas E., who died at the age of less than two years. In 1896 Mr. Geary was elected a county commissioner of Deer Lodge county for a term of four years. For the last ten years he has been a notary public. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

SILAS GAMBLE.—The old Pine Tree state of Maine claims as a native son this representative farmer and stockgrower of Choteau county, since he was born in Eastport, that state, on the 20th of June, 1861. His father, John Gamble, was also born in Maine about 1836, and followed a seafaring life, his death occuring in 1862, at Eastport. His wife, formerly Helen Murphy, was born in Maine, about 1840, and she died in 1861, leaving her son Silas an infant. So he was doubly orphaned and never knew a parent's fostering care. With scarcely any educational advantages Mr. Gamble's alert mentality has enabled him to gain a large fund of valuable knowledge by observation and experience, and he is a well-informed man today, better than many of good educational opportunities. When but fifteen, in 1876, he came to Helena, Mont., and was employed on stock ranches in the Yellowstone and Musselshell valleys for about eight years. In 1887 he went to Jefferson county, and was manager of a cattle ranch owned by Thomas Crane for six years.

In 1889 Mr. Gamble came to Choteau county and took up a squatter's claim in the Milk river valley, one mile south of Coburg station, on the Great Northern Railroad, and in 1895 he filed entry on homestead and desert claims adjoining his original claim, and he now has a fine ranch of 320 acres, and is successful in the raising of high-grade horses. From a large portion of his ranch he secures large yields of hay. His postoffice address is Dodson. It is a pleasure to note the progress and success of one who has had to depend upon his own efforts from the age when the average boy is tenderly guarded and guided in the parental home, and to such an one all the more credit and honor is due. In politics Mr. Gamble supports the Republican party. At Placer, Jefferson county, in 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gamble and Miss Leona Hammond, who was born in Helena in 1868, the daughter of John Hammond, a pioneer of Last Chance gulch. He built several of the first houses erected in

Helena, and died at Placer many years ago. Mrs. Gamble died in 1894, leaving three children, Silas, Jr., Daisy and William.

HON. MICHAEL GEARY, of Helmville, Powell county, is among the members of the last session of the Montana legislature who carved the new county from Deer Lodge, thus adding a new star to the state's cluster of minor commonwealths. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, June 29, 1845. His parents, Patrick and Alice (Cleary) Geary, were natives of the same county wherein they both died. At the age of nineteen years Michael Geary, resolved to leave the overcrowded population of his native country, and accordingly decided to join the vast throng of enterprising fortune seekers who had set their faces toward the new world. "Westward" was the watchword of his aspirations. Consequently he entered the west of his anticipations by taking the way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco. In 1864 he came to Placerville, Idaho. Here he remained three years, coming to Deer Lodge county, Mont., in 1867, and locating at Washington gulch not many miles from his present attractive home. Here for three years he followed the occupation of mining. This was prosecuted with more or less success, at many times with "less," and Mr. Geary drew the sensible and judicious conclusion that what others had accomplished in the way of stockraising he could. Accordingly he purchased his present ranch, finely located, one-half mile north of Helmville, containing 640 acres of excellent range property. He has also three sections of land in other portions of the state, making 2,500 acres in all. The greater portion of it is in the Blackfoot valley.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Geary was elected a member of the Seventh Montana legislature from the county of Deer Lodge (now Powell county). It was at this session of the legislature that the new county was carved from a portion of Deer Lodge. Mr. Geary was a member of the committee on federal relations, on appointment and representation, as well as a number of other important committees. At the time of the organization of his school district, in 1876, Mr. Geary was made one of the school trustees, which position he held for sixteen years continuously. The immediate political success of Mr. Geary during the November election of 1900 was saddened by the death of his wife, which occurred at Helmville, October 11, 1900. She was a Miss Anna McLaughlin, a native of Hancock, Mich. Eight children survive her, viz.: Alice A., Michael C., Patrick J., Clement C., Mary, Anne I., Viola and James C. The subject of this brief biographical sketch enjoys a wide circle of acquaintances, all of whom speak in the highest terms of his universal popularity, broadmindedness, liberality and public spirit.

JACOB A. GAMBON.—In the beautiful Milk river valley, in Choteau county, is located the fertile ranch estate of Mr. Gambon. Born in a far distant land and dependent upon his own resources from an early age, he has had varied experiences and has attained success by his industry and well directed effort. Jacob A. Gambon was born in Switzerland on August 15, 1864. His father, Matthew Gambon, for many years has been a merchant in the old city of Chur, capital of the canton of Grisons, in the upper Rhine valley, and there he is now living. His wife, formerly Katherine Steif, was also born in Switzerland, and there she died in 1879.

Jacob A. Gambon attended school until he was fifteen, when he began a seafaring life, passing two years on steamers and sailing vessels plying between Germany and America. In 1883 he took up his permanent residence in the United States at Livingston, Mont., working on the Northern Pacific Railroad during the summer and passing the winter in Helena. In the spring of 1884 he went to Sun River Crossing and on to Augusta, where, and in its vicinity, he passed four years, working on ranches in the summer and devoting the winters to hunting expeditions. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Gambon came to Choteau, and in the Milk river valley, at the mouth of Peoples creek, he took up a squatter's claim where he lived for two years. In 1890 he took up a similar claim on Woody island, forty miles from Harlem, this making him, in fact, the first settler in the now celebrated Woody Island country, noted now for its excellent beef and mutton and, in the older times, for its vast herds of buffalo. Two years later he sold this property to W. S. Cowan and, in 1893, he located on his present ranch, also in the Milk river valley, near Savoy station, on the Great Northern Railroad. Here he has 240 acres of well watered arable land, devoted to general farming and to the raising of live stock. He has made good improvements and his energy and progressive methods assure him success. His post-office address is Harlem.

JAMES GIBSON.—From the great manufacturing and commercial emporium of Philadelphia, a center of the highest civilization and culture on this continent, to the untrodden wilds of Montana where no white man lived, was a wide sweep both in longitude and social conditions; but it was one that Mr. Gibson made with a determination to carve out of those wilds, by perseverance and determined efforts, a home and a competence. The complete success of his efforts is attested by the mark he has made on the community, the esteem in which he is held, and the monuments to his enterprise in settling the country to be found in names he has given to the streams, hills and coulees of the land. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 9, 1846, the son of John and Sarah (Sharp) Gibson, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Philadelphia. The father came to the United States when a young man, locating in the Quaker city, where he was engaged in the grocery business for a number of years, and where he died in 1874. The mother had preceded him to the spirit world in 1858. James Gibson attended the public schools of his native city until he was ten years old, then went to work on a canal boat as first mate, the boat belonging to the Lehigh canal fleet. After some years' service in that capacity he worked as a farm hand in New Jersey until 1862, when, at the age of sixteen, he joined the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Infantry. He saw three years of active warfare, being in the field all of the time with Gens. Banks and Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley campaigns and rose by merit to the rank of sergeant. It is claimed that he was the youngest soldier of these commands who actually carried a gun and fought in the ranks.

After leaving the army, in 1865, an honorably discharged veteran at the age of nineteen, he went to Atchison, Kas., and joined a party of 200 emigrants bound westward across the plains, many of the number being discharged soldiers. It was the first party to make the trip over the Big Horn route, and occupied six months in the transit, and much of the time they were fighting their way through hostile Indians. They finally reached Virginia City, Mont., where Mr. Gibson spent a few months, after which he removed to Helena, and remained there from 1866 to 1872, mining for awhile and later clerking in William Brown's tobacco store. In the summer of 1872 he went to the Blackfoot reservation, then extending from Sun river to British Columbia, and was employed as head farmer for a short time. In 1873 he filed on a homestead government claim on the Teton river near the present town of Choteau, being the first white man to make a home in that locality. There he engaged in the cattle business, driving the first cattle on the northern range and being the first actual settler in what is now Teton county. His residence there covered a period of thirty-three years, during which he has seen Deer Lodge and Teton counties segregated from the original Choteau and many minor subdivisions made. Mr. Gibson became identified with the Masonic fraternity early, when he was only twenty-one years old, and has held membership in that order continuously since that time. He is now a member of Helena Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, and also belongs to Sheridan Post No. 18, G. A. R., at Great Falls, and to the Union Veterans' Union, of Spokane, Wash. He was married at Sun River, in 1883, to Miss Jennie Fleetwood. Mr. Gibson and Ed Dennis, as the first settlers gave the names they now bear to the streams, hills and coulees of the section of their occupancy. He has seen the land of a large area redeemed from the wilderness and made subservient to the wants and happiness of man and blossoming now with the evidences of civilization, supporting in peace, comfort and happiness on its productive soil a great, growing and aspiring people.

BAPTISTE GAREPEE.—Among the various peoples that have materially assisted in the development of Montana's industries none deserves greater credit than the French Canadians, among whom were some of its earliest pioneers. They bravely came hither when it was perilous to do so, and they trapped, hunted, freighted and scouted throughout the northwest, and in every way aided the Federal government to open to civilization the vast resources of the Treasure state. Among them was the one of whom we now write, Baptiste Garepee. He was born in Winnepeg, Canada, on July 3, 1832. His father, Louis Garepee, was a French

Canadian, and his mother, Rosette Duchon, was a half-breed Indian, who died in 1871 on the Marias river, Mont. Baptiste Garepee attended a French school at White Horse Plains, Canada, for two years, and this closed his scholastic education, although he has acquired in the school of life a practical business experience that richly compensates for the lack of the other. Until his father's death, in 1856, he remained at home industriously working on the farm, and after this he became a noted buffalo hunter in Canada, which occupation he followed until 1868, when he came to Montana and located at Fort Benton, which he made headquarters for buffalo hunting until 1882, when the American bison practically ceased to exist and his occupation was gone. But he was equal to the emergency and in that same year secured a ranch on the upper Teton river, eighteen miles from Choteau, Teton county, and for twelve years engaged in stockraising. This property he sold in 1896, and from that time he has resided with his son, Eli, who has a fine ranch on Cut Bank river, and with his daughter, Emily, the wife of Adolphus Fellers, living near Dupuyer, Teton county. Mr. Garepee, although advanced in years, is still healthy and active, and has a number of plans mapped out for hunting and trapping in the mountains. He has seven children: Mrs. Emily Fellers, Magdaline, now of North Dakota; Johnnie, at St. Peter's mission; Charles, living on the Teton river; Mary, married and residing in Canada; Eli, owner of the ranch on the Cut Bank river, and Josephine, wife of Gabriel Selwood, now living on the Upper Depuyer river.

SAMUEL V. GETTS, one of the earliest of western pioneers, having come west of the Missouri river in 1858, is now one of the prominent ranchmen of Cascade county, being located twelve miles northwest of the town of Cascade. He was born in Monroe county, Pa., August 23, 1836, the son of John and Mary Getts, both natives of the Keystone state. The father, who passed away February 6, 1879, was a general farmer and stockgrower. The mother died June 25, 1849. Both parents were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and politically the elder Getts was a Democrat.

Samuel, the son and subject of this mention, received the educational advantages of the common school, and between the ages of ten and nineteen years he materially assisted his parents on the farm and otherwise. When he was sixteen he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he continued three years and then went to Beloit, Rock county, Wis., still working at his trade. He was employed by the United States government in 1858, driving six-mule teams across the plains under command of Col. Morrison. Following this he returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the winter, and then removed to Topeka, Kan., and engaged in well-drilling. In September, 1859, Mr. Getts began driving for the Kansas Stage Company, between Leavenworth and Fort Reilley, and subsequently to Atchison. His experience in stage driving extended to Denver and Salt Lake City, and in 1867 he was with the Union Pacific Railway Company, remaining with that organization until July 9th, when the road was completed. He carried the last mail conveyed by stage between any of the points on the projected line of the new railroad.

The winter of 1869 was passed with his parents, and in September, 1870, he returned to Salt Lake and secured employment with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co., driving stage between that point and Helena, Mont. Between 1873 and 1880 he was employed on the Coeur d'Alene and Helena route, and from 1880 to 1883 between Bozeman and Sun River. The business of stage driving came to an end with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and our subject came to Cascade county and found employment as a superintendent on a horse ranch. In 1885 he located his present ranch, near the town of Cascade, comprising a total of 1,700 acres, two-thirds of which is susceptible of cultivation. He has met with unqualified success in raising horses and cattle.

Mr. Getts was married September 16, 1875, to Miss Kate Dellahenty, a native of Canada and daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Dellahenty. The father was engaged in the shoe business. The parents passed away in early days, devout members of the Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Getts have been born two children, Margaret and Dorothy. Mrs. Getts is a member of the Catholic church. Fraternally Mr. Getts is a member of the Masonic order and politically a Democrat.

Perry Getts, brother of the preceding subject, born in 1839, is located on an extensive ranch on the Sun river, Cascade county. He obtained a limited education in the public schools. On obtaining his majority he worked two years on a neighboring farm, and also in manufacturing staves in Lackawanna county, Pa., his birthplace. In 1862 he secured employment with the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, with which he remained until 1873, when he returned home and assumed charge of the farm, continuing thereon ten years. In 1883 he came to Montana and passed the winter with his brother, Samuel, on a ranch seven miles north of Cascade, and subsequently worked two years for Nelson and Ulm. Four months he was with David Churchill, then sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county. He then kept the Johnstown stage house on the stage line between Fort Benton and Helena, which was in charge of his brother Samuel, and remained there until February, 1888, going thence to Portage Section House, on the Great Northern Railroad, thence to Great Falls and from there to Fort Shaw, where he was "corral boss" until November 28, 1891, when this post was abandoned, and Mr. Getts came west to Sun River, Cascade county, and purchased the "Maud S." livery barn; but this business venture proved unremunerative. From October 14, 1893, until April 7, 1900, he drove stage between Sun River and Great Falls. On October 25, 1898, he purchased 280 acres of land, comprising a fine ranch and on which he is now located.

October 11, 1862, Mr. Getts was married to Miss Julia A. Lesh, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob and Christian Lesh. Until 1864 her father conducted a wagon shop, but he then secured employment with the Lackawanna & Western Railway Company as a car builder. The father died in 1894, having been preceded by his wife in 1872. Their daughter, wife of our subject, died October 22, 1864. On October 28, 1865, Mr. Getts took for his second wife Miss Martha J. Ayers, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Peter and Maria Ayers, who were born in New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Getts have been born three children, two of whom, John and Eliza are dead. The survivor is Samuel T. Getts. The mother is a member of the Methodist church and the father of the Presbyterian church. Politically his sympathies are with the Democratic party.

DR. ROBERT W. GETTY.—The youngest of five children born to Daniel and Mary (Keller) Getty, the former a native of the north of Ireland who emigrated to America in 1830 and located at Philadelphia. Here he was reared and learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and married Mary Keller, a native of Philadelphia, born of German parentage. The family later removed to White Bear Lake, Minn. Here the subject of this sketch was born January 20, 1868. Dr. Robert Wilson Getty, of Philipsburg, Mont., lost no time in his preparation for the business of life, and has diligently pursued it since he began. His father was a prosperous cabinetmaker in Philadelphia, but became a general merchant in Minnesota, where he is still living. The Doctor attended the public schools of his native town until he was fifteen years old, and then went to Philadelphia and spent two years at the Louderbach Commercial Academy. In 1888 he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and the following year entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1891. He spent the following year as assistant to the resident physician at the city and county hospital in St. Paul, Minn., and afterward practiced about five months at North Branch in that state. In November, 1892, he came to Montana, and practiced at Philipsburg, Combination and Rumsey until 1893; located at Glasgow for a year, and after that returned to Philipsburg in November, 1894, where he has since remained, building up a lucrative and increasing practice and growing in the favor and esteem of the people. He was city health officer for three years, surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad for three years, and is now coroner of Granite county, serving a second term. In politics he is an enthusiastic Democrat, and never flags in the service of his party. In the last campaign he was chairman of its county convention and held an influential place in its organization, contributing essentially by his counsel and active work to its success.

Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Flint Creek Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., of which he was the worshipful master in 1899 and again in 1900, and is the present treasurer. He is also a member of Pearl Chapter No. 14, O. E. S., while in addition he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, in which he has the rank of past counsel, and the Knights of Pythias. In the last named he is keeper of records and seal, past deputy grand chancellor for his district and past grand representative. He was married June 20, 1900, at Ardmore, Pa., to Miss Helen Butcher, of Philadelphia. They have a daughter, Mary Helen, born August 1, 1901. Dr. Getty is one of the progressive physicians and rising young men of his section of the state. He is studious and thoughtful in his profession, enterprising and stimulating as a citizen, and entertaining and companionable.

ABRAM DITMARS GILL.—Among the representative young men of Montana there are few, if any, in whose career are to be found more elements of interest than in that of Mr. Gill. He comes of distinguished and patrician stock, and his experiences have been exceptionally varied in character. Mr. Gill is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born on March 26, 1873, the son of Dr. Charles R. Gill, a representative of one of the old families of New York state. He was born on Governor's Island, in New York harbor, in 1822, and attained eminence in the medical profession. He was a close friend and co-adjutor of the distinguished naturalist, John Audubon, and they were, prior to the Civil war, companions on many occasions, engaged in hunting and searching for specimens of rare birds and pursuing scientific investigations in Florida and other sections of the world. During the Civil war Dr. Gill served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, as a volunteer surgeon, and participated in the Peninsula campaign. After the war he retired from active practice, passing his latter years on a beautiful farmstead on the Hudson river, eighty miles above New York city. There he was summoned by the "insatiate archer," Death, in 1891, in the fulness of his years and well earned honors.

Dr. Gill married into a patrician Cuban family, his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Ponce de Leon, was a direct descendant of the famous Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon, who discovered Florida on that beautiful Easter morn away back in 1513 while sailing under the crown for the king and queen of Spain. She was born at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1856, the daughter of Juan Ponce de Leon, for many years governor of the province of Matanzas and mayor of its capital city, Matanzas. He was an active participant in several attempts to free Cuba from Spanish rule, his sons being soldiers in his military command, and, previously to the war of 1859, he was one of the four jurists sent from Cuba to intercede with the king of Spain for a new constitution for the island. His death occurred about 1871, and his accomplished daughter, the mother of Abram D. Gill, passed away, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1890. A woman of high ideals and noble character, she was prominent in social circles.

Dr. Charles R. Gill is a prominent physician and surgeon and was with Clara Barton's Red Cross relief corps in Cuba during the late Spanisn-American war, being for a time on the staff of Gen. Sternberg and later on that of Gen. Brooks. He was in charge of the hospitals in Matanzas, the native place and long the home of his mother, during the progress of the war, and thus rendered valuable aid in the freeing of Cuba from Spanish tyranny, which was ever the earnest desire of his maternal grandfather, whose efforts had often been given to that end. There is an element of beauty and romance in the service thus rendered by Dr. Gill. He is now on duty in the Philippines, as surgeon in the United States army, with the rank of major. Thomas Gill is a resident architect of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; John Gill lives on the old plantation in Georgia, a homestead held in the Gill family for long years; Theophilus A. Gill is a clergyman of the Baptist church and holds an important pastorate in New York city; John Audubon Gill is an operator in Wall street, N. Y., and James Gill is connected with the American Steel Company, residing in the same city. These are brothers of A. D. Gill.

Abram D. Gill received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and in the Polytechnic University of that city, taking a scientific course as a member of the class of 1893. He was captain of the university football team and was prominent in athletic affairs in the east for ten years. In 1894 and 1895 he was in the United States naval reserve service, and in the winter of 1895-96 he came to Choteau county, Mont., and located on a ranch in the Little Rockies, near the mining camp of Landusky, which is his postoffice address. Here he formed a partnership under the title of Gill & Winter, with his foster brother, James Winter, who met an untimely death at the hands of a cowardly assassin, at the ranch on the morning of July 25, 1901. Mr. Winter was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1858, and was reared and educated by Dr. Chas. R. Gill, who adopted him as his son. In 1877 Mr. Winter went to Texas, and from that time until 1894 he rode the western ranges as a cowboy. In 1894 he located a ranch in the Little Rockies, Choteau county, near the Missouri river, and traversed by Rock creek, and here he remained until 1899, when was formed the partnership alluded to above. Mr. Winter was a man of noble character, brave and fearless, and imbued with a high sense of justice. He heartily co-operated with Mr. Gill and they persistently fought to stamp out the lawlessness which so long existed in the more isolated sections of Choteau county and in the community where he lived he was a power for good, ever striving to better existing conditions. His death was a loss deeply felt by all honorable and law-abiding citizens.

In the winter of 1897 Mr. Gill returned to the Atlantic coast and entered the United States naval service as a volunteer, acting as chief gunner's mate in the north Atlantic coast-defense system. During the Spanish-American war he was in service on scouting and dispatch boats, and in 1898 he went with Lieut. Hobson to assist in wrecking operations and in raising Spanish war vessels off the coast of Cuba. He returned to his Montana ranch in the summer of 1899. His fine estate comprises 1,500 acres, and is devoted to agriculture and to the raising of fine cattle. Mr. Gill has rendered much personal and valuable service to the secretaries of both the United States departments of agriculture and the interior. He also enjoys the firm friendship and trust of our northern Indians in a degree seldom shown to a white man. In 1897 Mr. Gill was appointed United States commissioner of Federal justice for Montana. He is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in public affairs in his county, where he is well known and has a wide circle of friends. He is unmarried.

GEORGE W. GOODMAN.—In 1882 there located in Montana a man who is now one of the leading stockmen of Cascade county, and residing on Belt creek, seven miles from Armington. His name is George W. Goodman, and he was born in Roann county, Tenn., on June 10, 1844. He is the son of Henry and Charlotte (Moore) Goodman, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Mississippi. The father was a successful farmer and both parents were active and devout Baptists. The father died in 1874, and two years later he was followed by his devoted wife. Five children survive them, Mary, Cassander, Enterprise, Loduska and George. The time, the place and the condition of affairs prevented Mr. Goodman from receiving anything but a very limited education, for when seventeen years old, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served four years in one of the fighting regiments, participating in many severe engagements, among them Pittsburg Landing, where he was severely wounded by a musket ball in the thigh. After four years of exhausting service he was mustered out in September, 1865, went to Monroe county, Ill., and, renting a farm of 200 acres, he remained upon it ten years, although meeting many losses from overflows by the Mississippi. In 1876 he removed to Jefferson county, Mo., continued farming and also conducted a hotel at Crystal City.

Mr. Goodman first came to Montana in 1882 and settled at Barker. Here he engaged in cutting timber on contract, and for eight months conducted a boarding house. Thence he removed to his present ranch, which comprises 1,000 acres of land. While the enterprise in which he is chiefly interested is the raising of cattle and horses, he has devoted six acres of his valley land to an orchard and small fruits, and this is one of the rarest and most interesting enterprises of the kind in the state. It embraces a large number of the wild Montana plums, all in bearing order, and apples, peaches, cherries, etc., showing great promise. It contains in addition native fruit trees from every state in the Union, of varieties indigenous to their home localities. In October, 1869, he was married to Miss Julia Bradshaw, who was born in Illinois. She is the daughter of George and Jane Bradshaw, born in the same state and were Catholics, while politically the father was a Republican. He died in 1868 and his wife in 1888. They are survived by eight children, William, Susan, George, Malinda, Josie, Malina, Julia and Savina. Of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Goodman two died in infancy. The survivors are William, Forrest, Walter, Nellie, Lee, Shelby, George, Sidney, Della and Bettie. The wife and mother died on November 9, 1898. Fraternally Mr. Goodman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while politically he is in hearty sympathy with the Democratic party. Probably no resident of the Belt creek valley enjoys to a higher degree the regard and esteem of the public than does Mr. Goodman. The station of Goodman on the railroad will long perpetuate his name.

HENRY C. GELDER.—Individual mention of many representative stockgrowers and farmers of Choteau county will be found in this volume and among that class of observing gentlemen identified with this favored section of the state who are noted for executive ability is Mr. Gelder, a native of Yates county, N. Y., having been born on a farm in Benton township, September 25, 1844. His parents were Henry and Ann (Session) Gelder, the former a son of Barney Gelder, who was born in old England, whence he came to Yates county, N. Y., and there died at an advanced age. The father of our subject was born in Yorkshire, England, whence he emigrated about the year 1837, locating on a farm in Yates county, N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1895; his wife passed away in 1886. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth.

Henry C. Gelder was reared on the old homestead farm in Yates county, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. At the age of twenty-eight years he rented a farm in his native county which he operated for a time, after which he rented a farm in Seneca county, N. Y., continuing its cultivation for eight years. In August, 1889, Mr. Gelder moved to Helena, Mont., and in the following year came to Choteau county and purchased his present ranch of 150 acres, located on the west fork of Milk river, one mile east of the thriving village of Chinook. He has made excellent improvements on the ranch, having a good dwelling and requisite outbuildings, and here has devoted his attention to raising cattle. He is a stockholder in the Fort Belknap Canal & Irrigation Company, and takes an interest in all that concerns the advancement of the agricultural and stockgrowing industries of this section.

In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party; fraternally he is a member of Bear Paw Lodge I. O. O. F., and Chinook Lodge, A. O. U. W. He was reared in the Methodist church, of which he is a regular attendant, and to whose cause he liberally contributes. On February 17, 1874, Mr. Gelder was united in marriage to Miss Celia Prosser, daughter of David Prosser, to whom specific reference is made on another page of this work, and their home is one in which true hospitality is ever in evidence.

HENRY GILLES, a representative farmer and stockgrower of Cascade county, was born in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, on February 1, 1856, a product of stanch old German stock. His parents, Henry and Katie Gilles, were born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, whence they emigrated and located finally in Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now retired from active labors. He and his estimable wife maintain their home at La Crosse, Wis. Our subject secured his educational training in the public schools at La Crosse. He early begun to assist his father in the work of the farm, at which he continued until 1877, when he began working for wages, visiting various sections of the Union and devoting his attention principally to farm work. In 1879 he applied himself to the carpenter's trade, and was thereafter engaged in contracting along that line until 1889. He then came to Montana, stopping at Great Falls for a short interval, and then proceeding to Box Elder creek district he secured by pre-emption 160 acres of his present ranch, adding a homestead of forty acres to the original tract in the spring of 1899. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising, 100 acres of his ranch being available for cultivation, while the property is constantly increasing in value. Mr. Gilles is well known in the community, and has the respect and confidence of all.

Politically he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party. In the year of 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gilles with Miss Mary Shommer, who was born in Iowa, and the daughter of Nicholas and Katie Shommer, natives of Germany. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1897, and his widow now makes her home with her son at Mankato, Minn. She is a member of the Catholic church, as was also her husband. Mrs. Gilles was summoned into the life eternal in 1888, her death occurring at La Crosse, Wis., and in the fall of 1891 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary Loomis, daughter of Anton and Maggie Loomis, who were born in Germany, whence they emigrated and settled in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wis., where the father became a prominent farmer, and where his death occurred in 1880, after which his widow continued in charge of the farm, conducting its affairs very successfully. Of the second marriage of Mr. Gilles two children have been born: Maggie and Mary. Our subject and his wife are devoted members of the Catholic church, and they have a pleasant home on their ranch, located five miles south of Stockett, their postoffice address.

SAMUEL GORDON.—The American press differs from that of every other country in its versatility, enterprise, the adaptation of means to ends, and in feeling and recording the public pulse. It lays under tribute the talent and best equipment of every land and nationality, and combines in its service the fruits of all. Of those connected with this great potentiality in Montana none are more worthy of honorable mention than Samuel Gordon, the proprietor of the Yellowstone Journal, published at Miles City. He was born of Irish parentage in the city of New York in 1843. His early activity was in the line of work he has in later years dignified and adorned, as he began in early boyhood to carry and sell papers. The mechanisms of the printing office were then decidedly primitive, and the means of transportation of the same character, so that the life of a newsboy was full of adventure and hardship. It was necessary to start early in order to supply the insatiate public with the morning dailies in time to be taken with the coffee at breakfast, and the boys were often compelled to wait for hours in some uncomfortable place from 3 a. m. until the papers came from the press. The difficulties, however, gave the newsboys self-reliance and readiness, strength of limb and loftiness of spirit.

In 1858 Mr. Gordon came with his mother to St. Paul, Minn., where an older brother was in business. Here he found employment, first as an errand boy in a drygoods store and later as a salesman, continuing thus employed until 1861, when, returning to New York, he found congenial employment on the Independent, then under the brilliant editorship of Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton. In the three years he was on this paper he secured the intimate friendship of the two great editors, and a friendly relation with many of its contributors, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison and others, and Mr. Gordon looks upon this period as one of the most agreeable and valuable occurrences of his life. In 1864 Mr. Gordon obtained an appointment as quartermaster's clerk at Fort Abercrombie on the Red River of the North, then the extreme outpost of the western frontier, and after a year's service he was placed in the same position with the chief quartermaster at St. Paul, remaining there until the fall of 1865, when he left the service. During the next fourteen years he was confidential clerk and private secretary to Amherst H. Wilder, of St. Paul, with constantly increasing responsibilities. In January, 1881, he came to Miles City on business for his employer, which occupied him about six months.

Mr. Gordon then concluded to remain in the promising young city and for nearly two years was a member of the firm of Broadwater, Hubbell & Co. This firm closed business in the summer of 1883, and in September Mr. Gordon formed a partnership with W. D. Knight, the owner of the Yellowstone Journal, and assumed the editorial and business management of the paper. He has been since closely identified with the management of the paper, the growth of the city and the development of Custer county, and since 1888 he has been sole owner of the paper and has raised it in rank and vastly enlarged its usefulness. In 1890 President Harrison appointed Mr. Gordon register of the United States land office at Miles City. In this office he was succeeded by a Democrat in 1894, and was again appointed by President McKinley in 1898. In political relations he has ever been an active Republican. He is a widower, with a family now consisting of a son, a daughter and a niece, and the son is in charge of the Journal's business office. Mr. Gordon is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and since the incorporation of Miles City, in 1887, he has been the city clerk. He also represented Custer county in the state legislature in 1895. In every way he is a representative, serviceable and most estimable citizen, who enjoys public esteem and confidence.

GIACOMO GIACOMELLA.—As his beautiful and poetical name suggests, the subject of this sketch is a native of Italy, where he was born in 1853, the neighborhood of Santa Croce, in the department of Lombardy, being the place of his nativity, and that of his parents, Agostino and Lucia (Gianala) Giacomella. His father was an industrious and frugal farmer and woodchopper and was the parent of six children, of whom our subject was the second in the order of birth. Two of them are living in South America, and the rest of the family, except our subject, in their native land.

Mr. Giacomella attended the schools of Lombardy until he was fourteen years old, when he was obliged to assist in his father's work. Four years later he left home and came to the United States, landing in New York, but in a little while joining his father in Leavenworth, Kan. From there he went to Central City, Colo., and worked in a quartz mill for two months; thence to Salt Lake City, where he chopped wood and burned charcoal for a year. In 1872 he took up his residence in Nevada, chopping wood and burning charcoal at Eureka until 1879. At that time he came to Montana, locating at Butte, following his old occupation of woodchopping, and for two years keeping a restaurant. In 1881 he homesteaded 120 acres of his present farm, located about two miles from Laurel, to which he has since added by purchase until he has 370 acres in all, whereon he has built a residence, necessary barns, sheds, fences, etc., and has put much of it under irrigation. It is very productive and yields large crops of oats, wheat, alfalfa and other products, and supports liberally some fifty head of cattle and work horses. He has also planted a small orchard of apple and plum trees, and small fruits, and is about to plant a larger one and enter upon the culture of fruit extensively. His place is worth several thousand dollars, and is a very desirable home, all the work of his own industry, enterprise and skillful cultivation.

While a Republican Mr. Giacomella takes no very active interest in politics, and has never married. In religious affiliation he is a Catholic, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has borne his part in the development of the community, and performed with fidelity and uprightness the duties of citizenship. Among his neighbors and friends he stands well, and has the good opinion of all who know him.

CHARLES W. GRAY was born at Detroit, Mich., March 1, 1851. His father, William Gray, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America when he was a young man and located at Detroit. He was a lawyer by profession and rose to eminence at the bar. He died in the city of his adoption in July, 1869. His wife, Mary (Stewart) Gray, was also a native of Ireland, and is still living at Detroit.

Their son Charles was educated in the public schools of Detroit. In 1877 he came to Montana, locating on Willow creek, Teton county, about twenty miles from Choteau, where he in 1879, took up homestead and pre-emption claims. Mr. Gray is engaged in raising cattle, horses and sheep. He is Republican in politics, and as such was elected county commissioner of old Choteau county, serving from 1889 to 1893; and when Teton county was formed he was appointed to the same office for that county, serving from 1893 to 1895. He has also been postmaster at Belleview since 1889. He is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Gray was married at Augusta, Mont., in 1888, to Miss Nellie Kirkaldie, a native of Joliet, Ill., of Scotch parentage, her father, F. L. Kirkaldie, located near Helena in the early 'sixties, and he died at Augusta in 1892. Her mother, Elizabeth F., Gray is living near Augusta, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have five children: Bessie S., Mary B., C. Wilson, Robert K. and William David.

HERMAN E. GAUGLER.—In the thriving little village of Ubet, Fergus, county, is to be found the store of Schreiber & Gaugler. Herman E. Gaugler, the junior member, is an enterprising young business man and one of the popular merchants of Fergus county.

Mr. Gaugler is a native of Michigan, born in Berrien county, on the 10th of September, 1866, the son of Daniel G. and Elizabeth Gaugler, natives of Pennsylvania. They early removed to Michigan and have ever since maintained their home there, Mr. Gaugler conducting a furniture and undertaking business at Berrien Springs. He served in a Michigan regiment during the war of the Rebellion, is a stanch Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church. Of their seven children Esther M. and Mabel G. are deceased, the others being: Frank O., Herman E., Rena B., Gordon G. and Dessie.

Herman E. Gaugler received a good common-school education and had valuable business experience during his boyhood. When fifteen years of age he began to devote a portion of his time to work of various descriptions, and when twenty years of age he was quite well equipped for the active responsibilities of life. At that time he went to Colorado, locating in Las Animas county, as foreman in a lumber yard, and he continued this line of industry in various parts of Colorado, Louisiana and Texas for three years. In 1889 Mr. Gaugler came to Montana, locating in Diamond City, Broadwater county, where he engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. He continued at mining for eight years, and then, in 1900, entered into partnership with Adolphus W. Schreiber and purchased the general merchandise store at Ubet, Fergus county, where he has since maintained his home, and where a fine trade is secured. A sketch of Mr. Schreiber appears on another page of this work. Mr. Gaugler is a stanch Democrat and is serving as postmaster at Ubet at the present time for Mrs. A. R. Barrows, the incumbent of the office. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM GORDON.—Even now there are few indeed of the old-timers in Montana who can relate the tales of the stirring days when the thriving mining camps in Alder and Last Chance gulches were still in their primitive and prosperous condition. Among the number still surviving in hale and hearty strength is William Gordon, one of the sterling pioneers of the state who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He is one of the leading stockmen of Fergus county, owns valuable agricultural lands and is one of the influential citizens of the state of which he was one of the founders. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on March 2, 1836, a son of William and Sarah B. Gordon, the former being of Scottish lineage, while the latter was born in England. At the age of thirteen, after his family home had been transferred to the United States, William Gordon entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, in which he served seven years. In 1860 he crossed the plains to Colorado, driving a bull team in a freighting outfit by way of the Arkansas river. Upon arriving in Colorado after the five weeks' journey, Mr. Gordon turned his attention to prospecting and mining, being both employed by others and operating individually in the placer mines. In 1863 he struck across the plains to the new gold fields in Montana, then in Idaho, and an almost unknown country. At Virginia City Mr. Gordon became a placer miner in Alder gulch, one of the most prolific camps known to the annals of placer mining. In 1864 he joined in the exodus to Last Chance gulch, where he remained a short time, and then located a claim in White gulch, where he was very successful.

In 1869 Mr. Gordon first engaged in the cattle business, and in 1871 he located on a ranch on the Musselshell river, thirty-two miles east of White Sulphur Springs and was the first permanent settler in the valley of the Musselshell. There he made his home, continuing ranching and stockgrowing until 1890, when he came to Fergus county and located his present ranch, nine miles north of Ubet, his postoffice address. Here he has since devoted his attention to the raising of high-grade cattle and to diversified farming, conducting operations extensively and being known as one of the leading cattle-growers of this section, his landed estate comprising 2,000 acres of land. He is also concerned prominently in the sheep industry, as one of the principals in the Martindale Sheep Company, of Meagher county. He is one of the large stockholders of the First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs, and a member of the bank's directorate. Mr. Gordon gives unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, and has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a master Mason in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Lewistown, Mont. He is a man of sterling character, of marked executive and financial ability, is well known to the pioneers who shared in the experiences of the early days among whom he numbers many friends.

WILLIAM R. GLASSCOCK, the postmaster and one of the most prominent merchants of Belt, Cascade county, is a man of high integrity, fully deserving of the regard in which he is held by all with whom he is brought into business or social relations. He is public-spirited, broad-minded and progressive, and his popularity is of that enduring quality which tenaciously holds the many friends it wins by a life of unblemished character. He was born in Tennessee on June 17, 1867, the son of Henry S. and Mary Glasscock, the mother being born in Tennessee and the father in North Carolina. For the greater portion of his life the father followed farming with a fair degree of success, and he later located in Lawrence county, Mo., his present home. He is a member of the Baptist church, as was his wife, who died on July 9, 1884. Politically he is a Republican.

William R. Glasscock passed his youth in Joplin, Mo., where, until the age of fifteen, he made excellent progress in his studies. He then became a very successful instructor in penmanship until he was eighteen. Following this he secured the position of wagon boss in the lumber works at Spokane, Wash., which he filled to the satisfaction of his employers for six months. During the summer of 1887 he came to Great Falls, then a thrifty, though youthful city, and, being impressed by its possibilities, he secured employment as a clerk, at first with A. Nathan for two and one-half years, then with the Boston store for two years, and later with Mr. Wirtheimer for one year. But the ambition of Mr. Glasscock incited him to work for himself on his own account, and in 1894 he opened a clothing store in Sand Coulee, where he remained for eighteen months, meeting with a fair degree of success.

Then the attractions of Belt, which was rapidly becoming a town of importance, induced Mr. Glasscock to remove thither, where he enlarged his stock and increased his business lines materially. He is now classed as one of the leading merchants of the place, and his unqualified prosperity is richly deserved. Mr. Glasscock was united in marriage on May 18, 1889, to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Sweden. She is the daughter of O. V. Johnson, who came to the United States and settled at Pepin, Wis. He is a mechanic, but has devoted his time and attention to real estate operations and to farming. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock have one child, Richard P. Fraternally Mr. Glasscock is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He is an influential worker in the Republican party, and as such served as a member of the Montana legislature in 1894.

FRANCIS S. GOSS.—The earlier development of Montana and its rapid advancement in mining and other important industries is due, in a large measure, to the sturdy pioneers of whom Mr. Goss is a splendid specimen. Pre-eminently a self-made man, who has fought his way, step by step, to financial prominence, he is universally recognized as one of the leading citizens of Teton county, enjoying their highest esteem. He was born at Savanna, Ill., on October 29, 1837. His father was a native of Boston, Mass., who went to Illinois when a young man, in company with his father, Leonard Luther Goss. They engaged in the grocery trade at Savanna and Galena, Ill., and at one time owned valuable lead mines. The grandfather had been a soldier during the war of 1812, and his son's wife, Ellen E. (Baldwin) Goss, born at Wayland, Mass., on April 2, 1819, was a daughter of Col. William Baldwin, a valued officer in the same war. She died at Augusta, Mont., in 1899. Francis S. Goss had only eight months' attendance at school, for he began working at the lead mines at the age of nine years. He was also about this time employed at intervals in the historic tannery at Galena, then conducted and owned by the father of Gen. U. S. Grant. In more advanced youth he was associated with Cook & Pendleton, grain dealers, by whom he was employed until he was twenty-four years of age. Being patriotically inclined, he enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, but failed to pass muster on account of physical disability.

In May, 1862, Mr. Goss came from St. Louis up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Montana, arriving there on June 17 of that year. Visiting Gold creek the following summer he discovered the first gold quartz at Bannack. Returning to Fort Benton, he made a trip for the American Fur Company to the Piegan Indians at Milk river, and in the spring of 1864 he removed to Silver City, remained two years and built a hotel at Trinity gulch, which he conducted six months. Following this he prospected with variable success until 1868, when he and Jacob Schmidt conducted a milk ranch at Sun River crossing for a year. He was afterward in charge of a dairy farm owned by Schmidt near St. Peter's mission and in 1871 he located a ranch of 320 acres at the head of Sun river and was there engaged in ranching and stockraising until 1890. In that year he sold his property and in 1891 he brought his family to Teton county where he secured Indian allotment claims to the amount of 1,200 acres near Cut Bank river, six miles from Blackfoot station on the Great Northern Railway. This property is now highly improved and fully fenced, and is probably the best managed and most productive ranch on the reservation. It is devoted to cattle, horses, hay and general farming.

Many of the incidents in the life of Mr. Goss are thrilling and romantic. When eighteen years of age, while working for the firm of Cook & Pendleton at Galena, he, single-handed, arrested the notorious outlaw, "Rocky" Ryan, one of the earlier famous desperadoes of the west. He was also one of the discoverers of the famous Lost Horse gulch, near Marysville, Mont. The following incident illustrates how an apparently unimportant event may change the whole future of a man's life. In July, 1862, Mr. Goss, Col. Hankins, ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Judge Dance, George Colburn, Dr. Mellville and Warren Witcher discovered a natural lake at the head of Gold creek, from which they ran a drain at large expense, but failed to discover gold in paying quantities. The party then started for the east, intending to abandon Montana. After their arrival at Fort Benton Mr. Goss and Joseph Cabel went hunting and, upon their failure to return in time to rejoin their comrades before they started, he concluded to remain in Montana. A party of twenty-two Piegan, Blood and Blackfoot Indians had been committing numerous depredations in the vicinity of Fort Shaw, and Mr. Goss with eight men captured them and turned them over to the military authorities at the fort, who had been unable to "round-up" the Indians or stop their stealing. At Sun River, on May 11, 1873, Mr. Goss was married to Miss Maggie Kizer, a daughter of William Kizer, known as the original "Buffalo Bill" of Montana. Their family consists of thirteen children: Albert S., Frank, William K., Lommie E. W., Ellen R., Caroline C., Nathan W. and Susie A. (twins), Molly M., George O., Albert L., Francis O. and Miss Verna Goss.

OMAR G. V. GREGG is a gentleman well and favorably known throughout Montana as a printer, editor and publisher and as possessing superior intelligence and general information. He is now stationed in the government service at St. Mary's lakes, in Teton county, as forest ranger of the Flathead forest reserve. He was born at Winchester, Va., on April 28, 1847, and was perhaps the youngest soldier enlisted on either side during the Civil war. His father, H. K. Gregg, was a native of Martinsburg, Va., who for many years conducted newspapers at Winchester and Berryville, Va. Later he was prominently identified with the real estate and loan business at Baltimore, Md., where he died in 1887. His wife, Mary (Hill) Gregg, was born near Martinsburg, and two years later, in 1889, at Baltimore, she followed her husband across the dark river.

All the advantages for securing an excellent education were afforded Mr. Gregg, including the practical knowledge to be acquired in a printing office. He attended the public and private schools of Winchester and graduated with honors at a military training school. In 1861, at the age of fourteen years, he enlisted in the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry (Confederate), with which organization he remained, sharing its fortunes, until 1863, when he was made a prisoner after the battle of Gettysburg, and taken to the United States military prison at Rock Island, Ill., being there detained until March, 1865, when he was liberated and went to Fort Zarah, Kan. In June, 1866, Mr. Gregg came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and for three years was employed as a government scout. During the autumn of 1869 he went to Helena and worked as a compositor on the Rocky Mountain Gazette, of that city, and then for three years he was employed on the Missoulian, published at Missoula. From 1875 until 1876 he served as a clerk in the Indian agency store at Flathead.

In 1877 Mr. Gregg engaged in a very important work, going to St. Ignatius mission, where he set the type on two religious works, published by the Jesuit fathers, one in the Flathead language entitled "Smi mi lu tel Kiamentis Kolinzuten," and the other in Latin, entitled "Epistola, R. N. Peti Be ad Patres et Fraters Societaur et Jesu." Thirty-two copies of the Flathead books were sent to Rome for the use of prospective priests preparing themselves for Indian mission work. During the fall of 1877 Mr. Gregg actively participated in the Nez Perces war under Capt. E. A. Kinney, and the next year he again worked on the Missoulian. Returning to Fort Benton in the spring of 1880, for four years he was employed on the Record, and then for six months on the Benton River Press, and for a year following on the Calumet, published at Choteau. Later he worked on the Montanian, also of Choteau, and was employed in the general store of Burd & Armstrong. Going back to Fort Benton in 1890, he passed twelve months in ranching, etc., and in 1892 removed to Havre, where he established the Havre Advertiser, which he published successfully for two years, disposing of the property to L. Minugh, of Harlem, in 1895. From that time until November 1, 1900, he worked on the Havre newspapers, and since August, 1900, he has attended to the duties of his present responsible position. In political circles Mr. Gregg is an influential worker, and numbers many warm friends throughout the state.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, the present efficient sheriff of Valley county, is a gentleman who has been well identified with its industrial life and is eminently fitted for the careful administration of the office. Mr. Griffith is a native of Texas, having been born near Roxton, Lamar county, on

Christmas day of the year 1866, a son of Samuel Arthur and Nancy Bedford (Carlisle) Griffith, the former a native of Mississippi, where he was a planter, also having a plantation in Arkansas, which he conducted until the Civil war compelled him to abandon the same and removed to Lamar county, Texas, where he died in 1868. His wife was also born in Mississippi, and after the death of Mr. Griffith she consummated a second marriage, being now the wife of John W. Holliday, of Taylor county, Texas.

Walter S. Griffith, the immediate subject of this sketch, received very limited educational advantages in his youth, his technical schooling having been limited to a few months attendance in the primitive schools of Taylor and Morrow counties, Texas, during the years subsequent to the war of the Rebellion. He continued to assist in the work of the home farm until he attained the age of twenty years, when, in 1886, he took a bunch of cattle through from southern Texas to Deerhead, Kan. After disposing of this stock, he was in the employ of the O. E. Cattle Company of that locality for one summer. He then went to the neutral strip, or No Man's Land, and engaged with the Hundred and One Cattle Company for two years, and the N N Company for one year.

In 1891 Mr. Griffith came to Glasgow, Valley county, Mont., and engaged in general merchandising for six years, and for the four years following he again worked for wages. In 1900 he took a desert claim of 640 acres, six miles west of Glasgow, and also located a reservoir claim of 340 acres near by, the reservoir having an average of nine feet of water and so located as to be available for the irrigation of a large area of land. Here he now gives his attention to the raising of cattle and horses and also secures large yields of hay. He is making excellent improvements on his ranch property, one of the most valuable in this section, as a great portion of the land can be irrigated and made very productive at a minimum expense. In political matters Mr. Griffith has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and has done effective service in the cause in a local way. At the election in November, 1900, he was chosen sheriff of the county, being pitted against an opponent who was considered the strongest adversary that could be placed in nomination in the county. The result is significant, as showing the popularity of Mr. Griffith and the esteem in which he is held in the community.

At Williston, N. D., December 22, 1895, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss May D. Dempier, who was born in the state of New York. Of this union two children have been born: Sidney, born March 17, 1898, died August of the same year; and Clave Lindall, who was born on the 26th of May, 1900.

HENRY D. EVANS.—The subject of this memoir was one of the honored pioneers of Montana, and was for many years prominently identified with her industrial life. When he passed away a sincere regret and deprivation was felt by the large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself, for his life was one of marked rectitude and honest endeavor. He was born in the southern part of Wales, on the 12th of February, 1843, the son of Evan and Mary Evans, both of whom were born in Wales, where they passed their entire lives, the father being a farmer by occupation, and both he and his wife being members of the Congregational church. His death occurred January 30, 1858, and that of his wife on July 19th, 1860.

Henry D. Evans had rather limited educational advantages in his youth, but his alert mentality and wide experience enabled him to effectively supplement this in the later years of his life. He remained at home until the death of his parents, and in 1863 he emigrated to America, and for a time was engaged in coal mining in Casey, Ill., after which he was employed in St. Louis, Mo., until 1868, when he embarked on a packet on the Mississippi river and thence came up the Missouri by boat to Fort Benton, Mont., where he engaged in prospecting. He mined with considerable success on Ten Mile creek and in Green gulch, and finally, in 1884, after a pleasant residence of some years in Helena, turned his attention to ranching in Cascade county, securing a homestead claim of 160 acres at Truly, and also adding a pre-emption claim of the same amount adjoining the homestead. Later he secured 400 acres by purchase. The well-improved and attractive property is located in the valley of Deep Creek, nineteen miles southwest of the city of Great Falls. Here Mr. Evans engaged extensively in the raising of sheep and horses, and success attended his endeavors to a marked degree. He was the first postmaster of Truly postoffice, and was succeeded by Mrs. Evans, who still remains in office. In politics he was a

Republican, and fraternally was a Free Mason, and a valued Sir Knight of the Helena Commandery. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. Originally Congregationalists, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, on moving from Helena to Truly, joined the Methodist Episcopal church in the latter place, of which religious body all of their children are esteemed members.

On April 29, 1875, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Davies, a native of Wales and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Davies, who passed their lives in that country, where the father was engaged in farming. Both were members of the Congregational church, in whose faith the mother died in 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans six children were born, of whom two are deceased, Mary and Sarah J. The four surviving are Margaret H., David H., Elizabeth H and Henry V. The eldest son now has charge of the ranch and business, and has proved entirely capable of conducting its affairs. Mr. Evans was summoned into eternal rest on the 14th of April, 1900, and this tribute to his memory is accorded as a fitting memorial to a just man who filled all relations of life faithfully, honorably and in the true spirit of christian charity.

WM. EGBERT GOODWIN.—The son of Egbert and Mary Ellen (Markley) Goodwin, who were natives of New York, where he was born November 18, 1860, William Egbert Goodwin is now one of the prosperous and highly respected ranchmen of Rosebud valley. His parents removed from New York to Illinois in 1873, and the father engaged in farming near Bushnell. The mother died in Minnesota in 1875. Mr. Goodwin attended the public schools at Macomb, Ill., until he was fourteen years old. On July 8, 1882, he came to Montana and, locating a homestead in the Rosebud valley, has since made it his home. His ranch is well situated twenty-six miles from Forsyth, and its fertile valleys are very productive. He has usually about 100 head of cattle and raises large crops of grain and hay. The place is well improved with good fences and buildings, and shows in many ways that it is in the hands of an excellent farmer.

In politics Mr. Goodwin is a Republican, but is not an active partisan or a seeker of the honors or emoluments of official life. In 1888, near Muscado, Wis., he was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Rowley, a native of Grant county, Wis., where she was born in 1863. They have four children: Nellie Nettie, aged twelve; Arlie Lester, ten; Alta May, seven; and Ralph, three years.

LOUIS T. HAGER, who can be classed among the territorial pioneers of Montana, is one of the prosperous and progressive stockgrowers of Teton county, residing on a handsome and valuable ranch in the vicinity of Dupuyer. He was born in Sweden on November 30, 1840, the son of John and Jane Hager. In 1861 the father died in Sweden, his widow later crossing the Atlantic and she is at present living with her daughter in Denver, Colo. On the attainment of his majority, in 1861, Louis T. Hager, came to the United States. In the public schools of Sweden he had obtained a good business education, which he greatly improved by judicious reading. On his arrival in this country he at first located in Davidson county, Tenn., and there pursued the occupation of a farmer until 1885. In May of that year he was suddenly called to Montana by the death of his brother, William E. Hager. The latter had previously located a "squatter's claim" on Dupuyer creek, Teton county, near the town of Dupuyer, on April 3, 1884. While hauling a load of freight from Sun river to his place, he was accidentally killed at Spring Hill. It was in order to hold this "squatter's right" that Louis T. Hager came to Montana. After this land had been surveyed and the title to it made good, Mr. Hager secured homestead and desert claims in addition to his brother's original holding, made here his home and at present has 640 acres devoted to general ranching, sheep, cattle, horses and hay, and is in a most prosperous condition. In August, 1880, Mr. Hager was married to Miss Alice Horton, a native of Tennessee, who died at their home in Davidson county in December, 1880. Politically Mr. Hager is in sympathy with the Republican party.

H F. GUTH, who might be termed the father of Shelby, Teton county, is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the county. He has had a wide and varied experience in life and his executive ability is being demonstrated in many successful ways. He was born in Lundenerkoog, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on February 18, 1866. His father, Henry Guth, was a native of Heide in Schleswig-Holstein, born in 1813 and dying in his native town in 1895. His wife, the mother of our subject, Marguerite (Kielholz) Guth, was born at Drage in the same province in 1834. She died in 1891. H. F. Guth was thoroughly educated in the gymnasium at Redsburg, graduating therefrom at the age of sixteen, soon thereafter, in 1882, coming to the United States, where his first location was at Newhall, Benton county, Iowa, where he remained after a year's work on a farm. In 1883 he rented a farm, but soon sold his stock and returned to Germany. In 1885 Mr. Guth returned from Europe and engaged in threshing in Wisconsin, later going to Pomeroy, Wash., where he secured and proved up on several claims and purchased other land. Here he raised two crops, and purchased a saloon in Pomeroy, conducting this until 1892, when he sold both farm and the saloon and removed to Newport, Idaho, where he engaged in buying wood and timber, selling it in eastern Washington. In 1894 he was foreman of a section gang on the Great Northern Railway, and in 1895 was in the same business where the town of Shelby is located.

In July, 1896, Mr. Guth purchased a small merchandising establishment at Shelby from C. A. Wittmeier and also his ranch store at Gold Butte. In addition to these enterprises he bought the rights to a desert claim covering the site of the thriving town of Shelby, which he at once proceeded to lay out. Practically Mr. Guth has built the town, his building enterprises including many residences, saloon, blacksmith shop, new store, a reservoir for supplying the town with water, etc. It has a population of 150 and the townsite comprises forty acres. At Pomeroy, Wash., Mr. Guth was married to Miss Mary Kassil, born at Mankato, Minn., in 1875, of German ancestry. The wedding ceremony occurred on March 11, 1892. Their daughter, Caroline Susanna, was born April 13, 1893. The political influence of Mr. Guth in Teton county is quite extensive. He is a member of the Republican state central committee and takes active interest in local affairs. He generously donated grounds for school buildings, contributed largely toward erecting them and is one of the school trustees. Fraternally he is a member of Teton Lodge No. 45, K. of P. of Shelby, and is held in high regard by the brothers of that organization.

ROBERT J. HAMILTON, one of the most enterprising and wide-awake stockmen in the vicinity of Browning, Teton county, is a young man who is rapidly forging to the front. He is a native Montanian, born at Fort Benton, Choteau county, and imbued with plenty of western vim and business sagacity. While on the line between infancy and early childhood he suffered the loss of both his parents, and was adopted and reared by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hamilton, of Choteau, whose name he assumed and by which he has since been recognized. Young Hamilton was fortunate in receiving the advantages of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian Industrial School, at which he completed a full course of seven years, graduating therefrom in 1896. His foster mother, who had devoted great care and attention to his development, died at Midville, Mont., in 1898. One year previous to this sad event, in 1897, Mr. Hamilton secured employment in Broadwater's post-trading store at Browning, and here he remained two years, contributing faithful service. At the termination of these labors he secured a squatter's land claim of 300 acres, located at the head of the south fork of Milk river, where he is now profitably engaged in stockraising. On November 1, 1898, at the Holy Family mission, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Henault. The wedding ceremony was performed by Father J. Bandiri. They have a daughter, Theo, born on April 3, 1901.

ROBERT J. GUY.—This hard-working, enterprising and progressive ranchman of Pease's Bottom, where he has been successfully operating for nearly a quarter of a century, was born at Greenfield, Mo., in July, 1858, the son of John C. and Amanda M. Guy, the former a native of Virginia where he was born in 1823, and the latter of Missouri. John C. Guy accompanied his parents to Missouri when he was six years old, and later went with them to Texas. In 1849 he went to California and worked in the mines a year, then returned to Greenfield, Mo., where he was engaged in cattle-raising and farming until 1859. In that year he removed to Colorado, locating near Denver. He operated a farm on the Platte river and built the Guy hotel near Denver, which he conducted from 1861 to 1863. In the spring of 1863 he came to Montana and built a hotel at Highland gulch, five miles from Virginia City, and remained there for a year, removing thence to Gallatin valley and there engaged in farming for three years. Having been appointed sheriff of the county in 1867, he removed his family to Bozeman and there lived until 1877. During his eight years tenure of office he contributed materially to the advancement and development of the town. In 1868 he erected the Guy hotel on the Northern Pacific, which he conducted until 1872. Five years later he took up his residence in Pease's Bottom and was profitably engaged in raising stock and farming until 1900, when he sold his interests and moved to Seattle, Wash., where he is now living. Robert J. Guy was educated in a private school at Highland gulch and the West Gallatin and Bozeman public schools. After leaving school he passed a number of years as clerk and salesman in a general store and as clerk and bookkeeper in his father's hotel. In 1875 he engaged in farming in the Gallatin valley until 1877, when he removed to Pease's Bottom, which has since been his home. His first location was on a homestead in the west end of the valley, but in 1901 he sold this and bought his present place, seven miles east, consisting of 500 acres of productive land which is devoted to raising cattle, horses, hay and grain, and quantities of superior fruit. He has been successful in his operations, earned by his own shrewdness, industry and judicious application of intelligent methods.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has not been an active partisan or a seeker of the honors or emoluments of public office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the lodge at Miles City. He was united in marriage in 1884, at Pease's Bottom, to Miss Alice B. Higgins, a native of Missoula, where she was born January 25, 1865, a member of a noted pioneer family of Montana. They have six children: Edna M., aged sixteen; Ollie M., aged twelve; John C., aged ten; William B., aged eight; Herbert M., aged five; and Frank Bryan, an infant.

JOHN HARRIS.—Every man is the architect of his own fortune. We may say what we will of fortuitous circumstances and the favors of fortune, the essential circumstance in every case is the realization that nature and the world around us are ready to yield tribute to our needs if we show the master spirit that compels obedience. This spirit John Harris has exhibited in a commanding degree. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1849, the son of William and Margaret (Edwards) Harris. In 1850 the father, having worked in the coal mines of Missouri and believing that the mines of precious metals in the far west offered better opportunities to a man of skill and thrift, left his home and went to California. He there worked in the mines for more than five years, and then sent for his wife and two sons, one of whom, John Harris, is the subject of this sketch. They did not start early enough in the season, and were obliged to remain in Salt Lake City until spring, and while waiting there the father, William Harris, died in California. Mrs. Harris, with her sons, remained in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1863, she being married while there to W. W. Thomas. They came to Montana that summer, arriving in June at Bannack, at that time the leading camp for gold mining within the present limits of Montana. At Alder gulch gold had been discovered and the Harris family were among the first to reach the locality. They found the population of the town living in tents and shacks, such as the necessities of the case compelled, and pleased to have such shelter from the extremities of the season. Late in the fall of 1863 Mr. Harris left Alder gulch and went to Malad valley, Idaho, where he engaged in farming for two years. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Montana, locating at Upper Deer Lodge, where his mother and step-father were residing on a farm. He went to work mining in French gulch and various other places in the vicinity of Deer Lodge, and in 1872 settled at Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri. Returning to Deer Lodge he purchased a herd of cattle and drove them from that point to Highwood creek, the site of his present valuable ranch, on which he has lived continuously since that date, except when he has resided at Fort Benton.

In 1882 he consolidated his cattle with the herds of C. E. and W. G. Conrad and I. G. Baker, now of St. Louis, then a leading merchant of Benton, and together they incorporated the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company, of which Mr. Harris is the general manager. The company conducts a large and prosperous business north of the Missouri on the Marias river; was organized in 1882, at Fort Benton, with C. E. Conrad, president; W. G. Conrad, treasurer; and John Harris, general manager, for the purpose of buying, breeding and selling live stock of superior quality, and has been successful. The company has about 10,000 head of cattle, a part of which ranges at Alberta, in the northwest territory of Canada, under the management of Howell Harris, brother of the subject of this sketch.

In 1884, on his beautiful ranch at Highwood, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Addie P. Berry, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Berry. They have six children, namely: Nellie Margaret, Mary E., Barbara, Howell, Anna and Edward W. In political relations Mr. Harris unites with the Democratic party, of which he is an ardent and enthusiastic member, although not seeking for himself any of its honors or emoluments. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In business Mr. Harris has been uniformly successful and prosperous. In matters pertaining to the public welfare he has shown an intelligent and considerate interest; and in social life he has been an inspiration and a stimulus. Montana has few citizens who stand higher in the regard of her people, or who have contributed more essentially to her growth and development.

EDMUND B. HASTINGS.—The son of a preacher in the Reformed Dutch church, beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of seventeen, and thereafter working out with care, industry and fidelity to duty a career of credit to himself and usefulness to others, Edmund B. Hastings is entitled to honorable mention in any compilation of the deeds and records of the progressive men of Montana. He was born at Pompey, N. Y., April 8, 1849. His parents were Rev. S. P. M. and Elizabeth (Buttrick) Hastings, both natives of Clinton, N. Y. The father was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, and graduated from the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., in 1836. After leaving school he was pastor of Dutch Reform churches in various places until his death, in February, 1876. His widow died in the same year. Mr. Hastings was educated in district schools in New York state, and at an academy in Green county, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he left school and began business for himself as a clerk and salesman in a hardware store at Kingston, N. Y. He remained there two years and passed the next two as a bookkeeper in a commission house in Brooklyn, N. Y. He then engaged in the hardware business for himself in Brooklyn until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating on a ranch twelve miles west of Billings, where he followed farming and stockraising until 1882. In the fall of 1892 he removed to Bozeman, where he served as bookkeeper for one year in J. D. Pattee's hardware store; during the next three was employed in the same capacity by the Montana Lumber Company in Bozeman. He then returned to his ranch and has since been engaged in farming and stockraising on an extensive scale. In 1900 he and his sons, Seth Henry and Alexander D. Hastings, bought a half section of railroad land adjoining his original ranch, and since then they have conducted the business in partnership.

In politics Mr. Hastings is a Republican. He is secretary of the ditch company which has control of the celebrated "Big Ditch" that taps the Yellowstone river ten miles west of Park City and runs a distance of thirty-nine miles to Billings, irrigating a vast section of excellent land. He is also secretary and treasurer of the High Line Ditch Company, whose ditch runs a distance of twenty-seven miles, tapping "Big Ditch" about four miles west of Laurel; and is in addition secretary of the Holland Irrigation & Land Company, located at Big Timber in Sweet Grass county. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding membership in the lodge at Bozeman. Mr. Hastings was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., in October, 1876, to Miss Henrietta L. Vansinden, who was born in Brooklyn in 1849. They have two children living: Seth Henry and Alexander, both of mature age. Another son, Charles M., died at Bozeman in 1896, aged seventeen.

ROBERT T. HANNAN.—All lands have contributed to the development and civilization of the great northwest of the United States, and no country has made more valuable contributions than Scotland. In Glasgow, the leading commercial port of that country, Robert T. Hannah was born on February 5, 1853. His parents were John and Mary (Thompson) Hannah, both Scotch by nativity, and emigrants from that country to the United States in 1865. They settled at Chicago, where the father followed the business of a merchant tailor for many years, and is now living retired. The mother died there in 1884.

Mr. Hannah was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of four years at the Vulcan Iron Works as a machinist. From 1875 to 1881 he worked at his trade as a journeyman in Chicago; and from 1881 to 1883 was employed in the railroad shops at Las Verges and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Dodge City, Kan. In July, 1883, he came to Livingston, Mont., and went to work in the shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he remained one year, then passed the time at Forsyth and Glendive until 1885, when he located at Billings and has there been employed in the machine shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In politics Mr. Hannah is a Democrat, and has been at times very active in the service of his party. He has served as city councilman from the Second ward in Billings, and has always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the community in which he happened to be living.

Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the United Workmen, in the former holding membership in Ashlar Lodge No. 29, at Billings, and in the latter in Nickerson Lodge No. 21, at Nickerson, Kan. His first marriage occurred at Chicago in 1880, when he was united with Miss Margaret McEntee, a native of Madison, Wis., where she died in 1881, leaving one son, Robert, who is now twenty-one years old. Mr. Hannah contracted a second marriage in 1886, being united on that occasion to Miss Amatea McEntee, of Madison, Wis., a sister of his first wife, and they have three children: Margaret Marie, aged fifteen; Gertrude May, aged ten; and John Malcolm, aged five.

LAURENCE HAUCK.—One of the most potential forces in shaping and directing public sentiment in the United States is the daily and weekly press. Its influence is constant, universal and well nigh omnipotent; and the men who control it are, in the measure of their capacity and honesty, public benefactors of a high order. They are usually men who have mingled freely with people of a great variety of pursuits, and thus learned their needs and habits of thought; and who have looked and continue to look studiously into public affairs so as to know what is the greatest good for the greatest number.

Among these is Laurence Hauck, editor and business manager and one of the proprietors of the Mail, the oldest paper published at Philipsburg, Mont. He was born at Schweinfurt, Germany, December 22, 1867. His father, John Hauck, and his mother, Lena (Koetzner) Hauck, were also natives of Germany, as their forebears were for many generations. The father was a road-master in the employ of the imperial government. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this review was the second.

Mr. Hauck attended the public schools in his native land until he was fifteen years of age; then in August, 1883, immigrated to America and came direct to Montana. He located in Deer Lodge county and there worked on a ranch for five years, carefully saving his earnings so as to be able to get something of a college education, which he did at Deer Lodge College, supplementing provision for the expense already made by working at hard labor during the vacations between terms. After three years spent in this profitable and not unpleasant way, he located at Philipsburg and worked for a year as clerk and salesman for L. W. Shodair, the leading green grocer of the town, and then went to Virginia City as bookkeeper for Elling & Buford, general merchants. He remained in their service for three years, returned to Philipsburg and entered the service of the Freyschlag Huffman Company, proprietors of an extensive general merchandising enterprise, as head bookkeeper, having also some stock in the company. In 1894 this company discontinued business and Mr. Hauck took a position with the First National Bank, which he held until the bank went out of business in 1896, when he bought an interest in the Philipsburg Mail, and in connection with the Bryan Brothers, has been conducting it ever since, acting in the capacity of editor and business manager. In 1898 he was elected city treasurer for one term; in August, 1899, was appointed postmaster, a position which he is now admirably filling, and to the satisfaction of the patrons of the office. In politics Mr. Hauck has always been a Republican and never flags in the service of his party. His aid is always substantial and his counsel much desired. In 1898 he was chairman of the county central committee, and led the party to a noted victory. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married August 28, 1893, to Miss Dora Kroger, daughter of Charles and Anna Kroger, of Philipsburg. They have one child, Herman, born November 18, 1894.

In his editorial work Mr. Hauck is clear, strong and direct, never seeking to evade the truth as he understands it, or hide it beneath the flower of rhetoric. His paper has a great influence in the county.

COL. WILLIAM H. H. HEALY.—One of the honored pioneers of the west who has been intimately identified with the annals of Montana since the early epoch, contributing his quota toward the work of development and legitimate industrial advancement and retaining at all times the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, Col. W. H. H. Healy is now engaged in general ranching in Choteau county, his postoffice address being Hayes. He was born on January 20, 1844, at Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich., the son of Orson V. and Jane Healy, the former of whom was born in Montpelier, Vt., and the latter at Trout River, Franklin county. N. Y. Orson V. Healy was of German descent, and he was an expert bookkeeper, devoting many years of his life to mercantile pursuits. He died at Adrian in 1854, and his widow survived him only two years, dying in the same city in 1856. Mr. Healy of this review received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and completed a thorough course in Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1859. He then entered the employ of the United States Express Company, in its Cincinnati office, and remained three years.

In 1862, with a six-mule team, Mr. Healy crossed the plains from Atchison, Kan., to Marysville, Cal., where he was employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company for one and one-half years, and during the ensuing six years he devoted his attention to placer mining at Grass Valley, that state. His next occupation was driving stage between Grass Valley and Nevada City, Cal., for two years. In 1871 the Colonel went to Nevada, where he was engaged in stockraising for two years, while from 1873 until 1875 he was merchandising and mining at Virginia City, that state. In the fall of 1875 he came to Bozeman, Mont., where he operated a threshing machine for a few months, and during the following winter was hunting and trapping on the Yellowstone river.

In 1877 he founded Junction City on that river, having there established a general merchandise and trading store, which he conducted for a short time, after which, in the spring of 1880, he removed to the Block Ranch trading post, where he associated himself with James Carpenter and John Fattig in merchandising for two years. In 1882 Col. Healy located a ranch at Maginnis crossing on the Musselshell river, which he operated until 1884, in the spring of which year he went to the Belknap Indian reservation, settling on a ranch on Lodge Pole creek, where he has since maintained his home. Here he controls a fine ranch of 160 acres, well improved and devoted to general farming, horticulture and the raising of cattle and horses. When a young man Col. Healy learned locomotive engineering and in 1864 and 1865 followed that vocation on the Central Pacific. In politics he has always given unequivocal support to the Republican party, and he was postmaster at Musselshell postoffice from 1882 until 1884. At Musselshell postoffice, in 1881, Mr. Healy was united in marriage to Honknow (White Eagle), a woman of the Gros Ventre Indian tribe, and she died at Lodge Pole in 1893, leaving six children: John F., Harry X., Nettie Jane, Genevieve, Maude Isadore and Willie H. Healy.

JOSEPH E. HEIN is one of the sterling sons of the German fatherland who have contributed to the development of the industries of Montana, and due recognition should be accorded him with other successful stockmen of Teton county. Mr. Hein is a native of Kissengen, the famous watering-place of Bavaria, Germany, and was born on January 17, 1859. His father was born in the same locality and was there engaged in farming until his death, on July 10, 1866, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Shafer, was a native of the same place and there her death occurred in 1881. Until he had reached the age of fourteen years Joseph E. Hein attended the excellent government schools of his native town, and when he was a lad of sixteen he came to the United States, then being for two years employed at farm work in Illinois. From 1877 to 1880 he was identified with sheepgrowing near Canyon City, Grant county, Ore., and then he tried mining for a year in the Wood river district of Idaho.

Mr. Hein next located in Butte, Mont., where he was employed in mining for five years. In 1886 he came to Teton county, and on the dry fork of the Marias river made his home and secured three claims of government land, by homestead, preemption and desert-land entries, each comprising 160 acres, and to this original tract he has added adjoining lands until he now has a fine ranch of 2,200 acres. This he utilizes in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, usually running about 8,000 sheep. He is thoroughly progressive in his methods and worthy of the success he has attained. Mr. Hein supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Mountain Meadow Lodge, Woodmen of the World, at Dupuyer, his postoffice town. On February 9, 1889, near Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Hein was united in marriage to Miss Zenlie Dooley, daughter of Mitchell Dooley, an extensive farmer and stockgrower of Georgia. They have one child, Lilian Violet.

GEORGE HERBERT.—The father of this subject, John B. Herbert, was a native of Germany and an early emigrant to the United States. The mother, Martha Herbert, was born in England, coming to this country when she was quite young. They were residents of Franklin county, Pa., where George was born in 1833, the eighth in order of birth of their eleven children. He attended the public schools and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old, then went to Franklin, Ky., where he attended school six years. After leaving school he worked on a Kentucky farm four years for wages, and followed the same occupation until 1863 in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo. From there he went to Salt Lake City, and for two years drove stage for Ben Holliday from Muddy Station to Green River. While in this perilous business he always went armed for road agents, and one night was attacked by them, but drove his stage away in safety, leaving the robbers behind.

In 1865 Mr. Herbert removed to Virginia City, Mont., then Alder gulch, and began mining for gold, of which he found considerable, but afterward lost it in mine speculations. In the fall of 1866 he went to Norwegian gulch, thirty miles west of Virginia City, where he mined until 1868. In July, 1867, in company with four others, he made a trip to what is now the Yellowstone Park, spending about three months prospecting. This was one of the earliest prospecting parties to visit that country and was attended with many dangers from the Indians, as well as many hardships and privations. In 1870 he prospected at Cedar creek, but without success, and the same year came to Gallatin valley and bought some land which he cultivated until 1879, then sold it and removed to his present location in 1880. But while farming in 1874, before he left Gallatin valley, he joined a gold hunting expedition to Big Porcupine, on the Yellowstone, and had constant trouble with the Indians. The expedition had to be fighting them nearly all the time. On one occasion it was attacked by 1,500 of them in one body, but succeeded in repulsing them. In 1880 Mr. Herbert came to Laurel, as has been noted, and took up 160 acres of land, through which the Northern Pacific Railroad now runs. He has improved the land with a fine residence and other good buildings, and has brought it to a high state of cultivation.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Nancy Seright, a native of Illinois. They have six children, namely: George, Arthur J., Emma, Martha, Joseph and Henry, five of whom attend school at Laurel. Mrs. Herbert died in 1889. In politics Mr. Herbert is an old line Democrat, but being personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln before he was president, voted for him on personal grounds. In religious matters he favors a universal church. He is a wide-awake, progressive man, a good citizen, a firm friend and a generous neighbor; broad-minded and enterprising in public affairs in his community and helpful in developing every resource of the county.

HARLAND J. HERRIN.—Among the alert and progressive young business men who are enjoying marked prosperity by reason of identification with the farming and stockgrowing industry of Montana, a place must be accorded to Mr. Herrin, who has achieved success through his own well directed efforts. Mr. Herrin is a native of Maine, having been born at Canaan, Somerset county, on the 31st of May, 1863, being the son of Daniel S. and Mary F. Herrin, who were born in the same state, where the father was engaged in farming until 1877, when he came to Montana, locating at Clancey, Jefferson county, where he conducted a hotel and also engaged in the raising of cattle, so continuing until 1880, when he removed to the Blackfoot country, where he was identified with the same line of enterprise upon an extensive scale. In 1883 he and his two sons, Milford D. and Harland J., formed a partnership in the business, and this alliance obtained until the spring of 1887, when, by mutual consent, they made an equal division of the land, cattle and horses, and the third thus coming to Harland J., the subject of this sketch, was 320 acres of land, fifty-three head of cattle and twelve horses. His father and brother then formed a partnership association, which has ever since been continued. Harland J. is the youngest of the four children born to his parents, the others being Henry H., Anna M. and Milford D., and all are residents of Montana and are members of the Methodist church.

Harland J. Herrin received somewhat limited educational advantages, attending the public schools in a rather desultory way and in his boyhood beginning to assist his father in the work of the ranch, so continuing until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when his father gave him an interest in both land and cattle, whereupon the partnership previously noted was formed. In 1892 Mr. Herrin sold his tract of 320 acres for a consideration of $3,875, and then purchased a ranch of equal area, from Fred Lindevidel, paying $3,500 for the same and there engaging successfully in farming and cattleraising until 1898, when he sold the ranch to Charles Winstrom for $6,500. From 1896 to 1898, both inclusive, he also conducted a butchering business, running meat wagons to all the mining camps in the vicinity and doing a profitable business in the line. August 12, 1899, Mr. Herrin moved to his present ranch, comprising at the time 1,364 acres of fine land, which he purchased, the same being located four miles southeast of the village of Wolf Creek, and on the Missouri river. He has since added 1,120 acres to the area of his estate, this latter tract being utilized for the grazing of stock. The exceptional agricultural value of his ranch is indicated in the fact that 800 acres are available for cultivation, returning large crops, while he raises cattle of excellent grade and in large numbers, being recognized as one of the representative ranch men of Lewis and Clarke county. His political adherency is with the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 1st of October, 1887, Mr. Herrin was united in marriage to Miss Mary T. A. Sanford, who was born in England, as were her parents, Thomas and Anna Sanford, who came to America in 1869, locating at Mosherville, Hillsdale county, Mich., where the father engaged in farming until 1871, when he came with his family to Montana, locating at the foot of Piegan gulch, where he has since been extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, being a stanch Republican in his political proclivities. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, of whom three are deceased—William, Julia M. and Rosa C. Those living are John, Mary T. A., Francis M., Lucia M. C. and Clara R. Mr. and Mrs. Herrin have one son, Harland Thomas M. Herrin.

NATHAN GIBSON.—It is with distinctive pleasure that a resume of the life of this venerable and honored resident of Cascade county is herewith presented. Mr. Gibson was born in Randolph county, N. C., July 11, 1823, the son of Johnson and America Gibson, natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Indiana in the early days, bought lands of the government in 1830 and became pioneers in the vicinity of Indianapolis, now but eight miles distant from the old homestead. There they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, at an advanced age. In the days of our subject's youth educational advantages afforded in Indiana, then in the initial stages of development, were quite meagre, but he attended the subscription schools as he had opportunity, and was thus enabled to lay the foundation for that broad fund of information which has come to him through contact with men and affairs during his long and useful life. At the age of ten years he began to assist his father in the work of the farm, remaining at the parental home until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he entered the employ of an old Quaker, with whom he remained until 1844; in the following year he began to learn the trade of cabinetmaking, at Cincinnati, Ohio, which he later followed in Indianapolis. In 1846 he volunteered for service in the Mexican war, proceeding at once to the front, and was in active service for fourteen months as a member of the First Indiana Regiment. He is one of the few veterans of that war now living. Upon his return to the north Mr. Gibson located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in work at his trade until 1849, when he was persuaded by David Woods, a prominent lawyer of Indiana, to join him in the long overland journey across the plains to California. There they arrived after various adventures, and remained until the fall of the succeeding year, meeting with fair success in their quest for gold; but Mr. Woods was murdered by the Digger Indians in 1850, although not at that time a partner of Mr. Gibson, having been elected an attorney for the mines. Mr. Gibson was mining in the rich district of Gold river interspersed with fighting expeditions against the Indians. Our subject, after two successful years in mining, went back to Indiana and thence to Tennessee to visit his mother at Perrysville. Beer's History of Montana (1885) page 231, says: In the winter of 1850 and 1851 an inventive miner of Nevada City made what was then considered a grand strike in the di-

Nathan Gibson

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Evans

R. F. Gorham

rection of the perfect in mining appliances. After weary hours of mental, as well as physical, labor he built and put into operation the 'Long Tom.' This was a great improvement over the rocker and bumper, and the latter were never again used where the Long Tom could be obtained and worked." This inventive miner was Nathan Gibson, the subject of this sketch, and for that thing alone the whole mining world of the west should hold his name in perpetual honor. In 1852 he opened a cabinet shop in the old Quaker City of Richmond, Ind., where he was located until 1856, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he manufactured the furniture for the first capitol building of the state, and then returned to Richmond, where he remained for a time and then set out in company with others, in 1859, for Colorado, where he mined with good success at Russell gulch for one season, later engaging in the freighting business until 1863, the date of his coming to Montana territory. He made the trip to the territory overland in a party with eleven teams, locating in Alder gulch, where he engaged in logging, being paid at first $15 per thousand feet, and later $30 for the same work; also furnishing wood, for which he received $24 a day. In 1865 he freighted a sawmill to Blackfoot and took contracts for logging amounting to thousands of dollars. In the interval of logging he freighted from Fort Benton and Helena. Much of his time in the summer season was taken up in fighting the Indians, from whose depredations he suffered loss on several occasions near Fort Benton. Finally he located in the Crow creek district, where he and his son-in-law, Benj. Bembrick, engaged in raising cattle. By reason of the immense fire in Helena, in 1868, Mr. Gibson secured profitable employment as a carpenter and cabinetmaker, and devoted his attention to work at his trade for some time. The milk from his cow was in such demand at $1.00 per gallon that he procured more cows and for six years was profitably engaged in selling milk.

In 1874 Mr. Gibson entered into a partnership association with Mr. William Boston and they took a bunch of cattle to Chestnut valley, in Cascade county, where they remained until 1879, when Mr. Gibson sold out his interests in cattle. He was thereafter engaged in operating the ferry at Cascade for a period of six years and had some dangerous encounters and exciting experiences. In 1883 Mr. Gibson located on a ranch fifteen miles east of the village of Cascade, now known as the Deep creek district, where he purchased a quarter section and took up a homestead of 160 acres. He eventually acquired 160 acres additional and his son Lafayette took up a desert claim of 160 acres. Here he was engaged in stockraising and farming until 1896, when he laid plans to retire from active business, and it is gratifying to note that he can pass the twilight of an unusually eventful life in comfort and ease. He is well known throughout the county and state and is honored as one of the worthy pioneers of the west.

In politics he gives unswerving allegiance to the Republican party. In October, 1853, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Borton, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Job and Anna Borton, natives of New Jersey. The father was engaged in the wholesale shoe business at Richmond, Ind. They were birthright members of the Society of Friends, whose noble teachings they exemplified in their daily lives. Both of them passed into eternal life many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson six children were born, and of this number only two are now living: Alice M., now Mrs. William McGee; and Lafayette. Those deceased are: Josephine, Laura, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Gibson was summoned to her heavenly home in the summer of 1875, a loved and venerated lady.

RICHARD T. GORHAM.—In the beautiful Chestnut valley of Cascade county, at a point four miles south of the village of Cascade, was located the excellent ranch of the subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative men of the county, of which he had the distinction of being the first assessor, and in which he has been very successful as a farmer and stockgrower. He is now approaching the prophet's span of three score years and ten, but is still hale and vigorous, both in mind and body, and is far from giving the impression of his real age. In 1901 he sold both of his ranches, retired from active business and took up his residence in Cascade village.

At Huntsville, Mo., on November 19, 1832, Richard T. Gorham was ushered into the world, being the son of Thomas J. and Burilla Gorham, both representatives of good old southern stock, the father having been born in Tennessee and the mother in Kentucky. Thomas J. Gorham was a planter by occupation and one of the influential men of Missouri, where he was an active worker in the Democratic party, in the gift of which he was twice elected a member of the state legislature. He and his wife were members of the Christian church, and were people of sterling character. The father of our subject died in 1854, in the prime of life, and his widow survived him by nearly a half century, her death occurring in 1897, at which time she had attained a venerable age.

Richard T. Gorham was educated in the public schools of his native state, and there remained with his parents until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, having been a valuable co-adjutor of his father in carrying on the work of the homestead farm. In 1849, at the height of the ever memorable gold excitement in California, our subject accompanied his father on the long and perilous journey across the plains, and in that state they engaged in the quest for gold, being quite successful in their endeavors, accumulating about $4,000 each before they returned to their home, in 1851. Four years later the subject of this review purchased a farm in Macon county, Mo., and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he came to Virginia City, Mont., then one of the great mining camps of the world, and in that locality engaged successfully in raising cattle until 1867, when he returned to Missouri and there tarried until 1872. He then disposed of his interests in that state and came to Cascade county, Mont., locating in Chestnut valley, where he purchased a tract of 160 acres, for a consideration of $800. In 1894 he added to his ranch by taking up a homestead claim of 160 acres. On this place, which has excellent improvements, he engaged in farming and stock-raising upon an extensive scale, his efforts in these lines not only having shown his capacity as a business man, but also the possibilities open in these branches of industry in the state.

In politics Mr. Gorham is a zealous adherent of the Democratic party, and on the creation of the new county of Cascade he was named in the bill forming the county as its first assessor, thus making him the first incumbent of this position. After serving the term he was elected to the same office on the Democratic ticket and served with general public approbation. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in McGee Lodge No. 164, Macon county, Mo., about forty-five years ago. In 1853 Mr. Gorham was united in marriage to Miss Lucy B. Allen, who was born in Missouri, being the daughter of Grant and Katherine Allen, natives of Kentucky and members of the Christian church, the father being a planter by occupation. Mrs. Gorham passed away in 1886. By her marriage she became the mother of thirteen children, all of whom are living except five: Minnie, and four who died in infancy. The others are Wilmoth, Thomas J., Mollie, John, Charles, Grant, Walter and May B. In 1868 Mr. Gorham consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Martha S. Allen, a daughter of Charles and Caroline Allen, natives of Kentucky, who also died in 1901 at Cascade. The father was a physician by profession, and a member of the Masonic fraternity; and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Both have been dead for many years. Mrs. Gorham was a valued member of the Christian church, and a woman of marked refinement, the family home having been a center of gracious hospitality.

ELEAZER HILL.—There is scarcely to be found within the limits of Montana a more interesting or picturesque character than Eleazer Hill. His life has been full of adventure and crowded with stirring, romantic and tragical incidents. He was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., June 17, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Eliza (Smith) Hill, both of whom were born in Ohio and died at Arlington, Iowa. They removed to Michigan, then to Indiana and later to Iowa, the father being engaged in a variety of pursuits, among them shoemaking, making crockery, distilling and farming, being always on the frontier and renowned as a hunter. Mr. Hill secured only such educational advantages as were obtainable in a district school in his native county, which he attended for three winters. On December 15, 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company F, Sixteenth United States Infantry, under Maj. Slemer and Col. Sibley, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and served throughout the Civil war, being discharged June 2, 1865, at Fort Ontario, N. Y. He participated in most of the great battles fought by that army, but was never wounded. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and was held in captivity eighteen months and eight days, being confined at Belle Isle, the Smith building, Richmond, and at Danville and Andersonville, being compelled to pass fourteen months in the last. Sixty-five men of his regiment were captured at the same time, only eleven of whom came out of the prison alive. Of these eleven Mr. Hill is the only one that has not applied for a pension. After the war he remained one year at his home in Arlington, Iowa; but, being broken down in health, he sought relief in traveling, roaming as inclination led him over nearly every part of the vast country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, passing his time in hunting, prospecting and mining, usually traveling with teams and pack mules,, but often on railroads. During the time he was gold hunting he visited nearly every celebrated mining district in the west and, with the usual experience of the miner, made a small fortune in one place only to lose it in another. He crossed the great plains twice with teams, was chief scout for the Fremont (Neb.) train of 105 men and fifty-two wagons going to the Black Hills in 1877, and served as scout for Gen. Crook in Arizona.

Mr. Hill owns a one-third interest in a stock ranch and farm located twenty-five miles from Prescott, Ariz., which he and his elder brother, Washington Hill, took up in 1868, which has since been the home of the latter. In 1880 when our traveler settled on the ranch which he now occupies, located on the north side of the Yellowstone and nearly opposite the town of Rosebud, he was known as a famous shot and an enthusiastic hunter and made a business for some years of hunting buffaloes, antelopes, elk and deer. As an evidence of his skill it is of record that in 1880-81 he killed 440 buffaloes, and 157 antelopes and eighteen deer, on the site of his present homestead. His place, known as Hill ranch, is devoted to stockraising, both horses and cattle; and although he lives a bachelor life, his historic old cabin is renowned for its generous hospitality. He is much sought as an entertaining story-teller, being a genial and cheerful man, notwithstanding his suffering for nearly thirty years with rheumatism. In politics he is a Republican; fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, which he joined at Arlington, Iowa, about 1878.

JOHN HOBBINS.—No state in the Union can boast of more heroic pioneers than can Montana. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths of America. They laid the foundation of its present prosperity and greatness, and their indefatigable efforts were the building stones. Among the fast diminishing number of these worthy pioneers who still remain with us is John Hobbins, of Teton county, who is one of the honored pioneers of the Pacific coast country. He was born in the great maritime county of Galway, Ireland, on March 19, 1829. His father was Garrett Hobbins, who passed his entire life in County Galway, dying in 1841. He was a breeder of fine sheep and a man of sterling character. His wife, Margaret (Callahan) Hobbins, was born in the same county, and her death occurred in 1858.

John Hobbins was educated in the national free schools of Galway until he was fifteen, and at eighteen his self-reliant and ambitious spirit caused him to emigrate to the United States, where he has entirely through his own efforts won material success and a reputation as a worthy and honorable citizen of the republic. He is a distinctive type of the self-made man, and he has never despised honest toil. After landing in New York city in 1847 Mr. Hobbins was soon employed about the docks and at any other honest occupation which offered itself. From 1848 until 1853 he was employed on steamboats plying the Mississippi and Missouri rivers from St. Louis. In 1853 he went to California, and in Sierra and Plumas counties began his twenty years' career as a prospector and miner. In those days the placer mines were still very rich, and he secured claims from which he realized from $300 to $400 a week. Remaining in California until 1863 he came to Bannack, in the Boise basin mining district of Montana. After a year of mining here he passed a year on Wild Horse creek in the Kootenai country of British Columbia. In the spring of 1865 he returned to Montana, making the long trip on horseback, and resuming mining operations in McClelland's gulch near Helena, and in Bear gulch and the Elk creek district of Deer Lodge county, continuing to be thus occupied until 1867. In 1868 he was in Idaho, after which he mined again in Bear gulch and Elk creek until 1873.

During his twenty years of identification with mining Mr. Hobbins owned many mines and was more successful than the average gold seeker, but did not succeed by wishing and hoping but by hard and continuous work. From 1873 he was in the sheep business for three years, buying large bands of sheep in Washington and selling them in Montana. In 1876 he and his partner, John Hefferman, each purchased 160 acres of railroad land in Deer Lodge county, where they engaged in sheepraising until 1878, when they sold out after which Mr. Hobbins pre-empted 160 acres of government land in the Bitter Root valley, using this as a sheep ranch until 1884, when he secured a homestead of 160 acres of government land in Choteau county near Collins, to which he added adjoining lands until the ranch now aggregates 960 acres. From 1884 until 1895 he was here extensively engaged in sheepraising, his herd averaging from 7,000 to 8,000 head, and in 1895 he sold his ranch to August Matt and has since devoted his attention to real estate and capitalistic interests of wide scope and importance. He owns five houses and sixteen lots in the town of Choteau, where he makes his home, and also owns valuable realty in Great Falls. Mr. Hobbins gives a stanch allegiance to the Populist party, in whose cause he has been an active worker in the local field. He has been very successful in his various endeavors, has been animated by the most inflexible integrity, and has retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He has "worried along" so far through life in single blessedness, but no one can forecast the future.

JULIUS HIRSHBERG.—One of the contributions of the German fatherland to the development of the great northwest in the United States, Julius Hirshberg, having brought to the work the sturdy and productive qualifications of his race has borne his full share of the labor of this enterprise and has won his due portion of its triumphs. He is essentially a self-made man and one of the typical pioneers of Montana. He was born in the province of Posen, Germany, in 1862, the son of parents who passed their lives in that country and were prosperous and influential citizens. His early education was secured at the public schools, which he was allowed to attend until he was fifteen years old. At that age he left school and engaged in mercantile business for three years. He then emigrated to America, and coming to Montana, located at Fort Benton, where he was in businesss in company with his brother Joseph for three years. In 1883 he removed to Sun river and opened a clothing store which he conducted for three years with success and profit. In 1886 he took up his residence at Choteau, and in partnership with his brother engaged in a mercantile business of large proportions, with which he is still connected. About the year 1896 he started a branch store at Dupuyer, Mont., and about the same time became interested in woolgrowing and sheepraising near Choteau. In this, as in all his other ventures Mr. Hirshberg has been very successful, illustrating the power of industry, thrift and the application of intelligent business methods to command financial success even where the conditions are not favorable.

In 1893 Mr. Hirshberg was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Jacobs, of Butte, Mont., a lady of superior talents and acomplishments, and widely known and highly esteemed in social circles, as he is in the commercial and business world. Fraternally Mr. Hirshberg is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Choteau Lodge No. 44, at Choteau, Mont. Notwithstanding the numerous and important claims on his time and attention, growing out of his many business interests, he still has capacity for greater operations and his active mind is now arranging for a banking enterprise to be located at Choteau, in which his brother will be associated with him, and which will be known as Hirshberg Brothers, Bankers, and will do a general banking business. In all the relations of life Mr. Hirshberg has won the esteem and commendation of his fellow-men, and is regarded wherever he is known as worthy of the highest respect and credit both for his achievements and his qualities of good citizenship and elevated manhood.

HENRY HOFELDT, who has met unqualified success in the stockraising business in Choteau county, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and his parents were Hans and Martha Hofeldt, the father by trade a wagonmaker. They came to the United States in 1877 and settled in Crawford county, Iowa, but had been preceded by their son Henry, our subject, who came to this country in 1871 and located in Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Later he went to Crawford county, where his parents resided, and until 1893 remained in that vicinity, employing himself with agricultural pursuits. In that year Mr. Hofeldt removed to Montana and secured his present ranch, comprising 760 acres, completely fenced, and upon which he has added many other valuable improvements. He is engaged in general farming and in the growing of cattle, horses and sheep, having of the latter a band of 4,000.

On July 15, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Grepp, and to this union have been born thirteen children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: William G., a merchant in the town of Lloyd, Charley, Emma, Fredia, Herman, Amelia, Louis, Henry, Edward, Walter and Clem. The parents are members of the Lutheran church; politically the sympathies of Mr. Hofeldt are with the principles of the Republican party. He is a man who is highly esteemed in the community in which he resides and is recognized as of a distinctively progressive type.

WILLIAM G. HOFELDT, although a young man, is considered one of the leading citizens of Lloyd, Choteau county, and a gentleman of superior business ability. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, December 27, 1874, his parents being Henry and Margaret (Grepp) Hofeldt. The father was an Iowa farmer, and it was upon the homestead that young Hofeldt was reared and educated in the neighboring public schools. Ambitious to better his condition in new fields he came to Montana at the age of seventeen years and at once found employment as a sheep herder for the firm of Hansen Brothers. Later he went with Siegfried Christian, where for the succeeding six years he followed the same line of business. At this period he was joined by his father, and they combined their interests in a ranch until 1900, when our subject located on People's creek, Choteau county, where he had a ranch of 600 acres devoted to sheepraising. August 6, 1901, he went to Lloyd and erected the present commodious store building he now occupies, wnich is combined with a comfortable residence. He is engaged in a general mercantile business, and is quite successful.

In 1898 Mr. Hofeldt was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Daniel Bhar, of Crawford county, Iowa. They have two children, Henry and Lilly. He is a member of the Lutheran church; his political affiliations are with the Republican party. By the residents of Lloyd he is highly esteemed and regarded as a rising young man in every respect.

JOSEPH E. HOOPER.—The subject of this sketch is a native son of the west, and is today recognized as one of the representative young men of Deer Lodge county, where he is prominently engaged in farming and stockraising, with which important lines of industry he has been identified for nearly a decade and a half. Mr. Hooper was born in southern California on December 29, 1869, being a son of Joseph and Esther (Beebe) Hooper, the former of whom was born in England, where he was reared and educated. He came to the United States when a young man and settled at Alton, Ill., devoting his attention principally to agricultural pursuits in that vicinity, thence removing to California in 1863. He remained in the Golden state until 1873, when he took up his abode in Salt Lake City, removing in 1877 to Helena, Mont., where he has since maintained his home, being successfully identified with the mining industry. The mother of our subject was of English lineage, born in the old Keystone state, and her marriage to Joseph Hooper was solemnized at Alton, Ill. She was summoned into eternal rest at Helena on April 12, 1901, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends to whom she had become endeared by reason of her gentle refinement and true womanly characteristics.

Joseph E. Hooper, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of the various cities where his parents were located during his youth, and in 1884 came to the upper Big Blackfoot valley, Deer Lodge county, where he was employed until August, 1888, when he began operations as a full-fledged ranchman. He has at the present time a fine estate of 640 acres, well improved and under effective cultivation, but devotes considerable attention to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock. His pleasant home is located one-half mile east of Lincoln postoffice, Lewis and Clarke county, and his land is on the county line. Not only has Mr. Hooper been very successful in his ranching enterprise, but he has gained recognition as one of the far-sighted and progressive young business men of this section, well worthy the confidence and esteem uniformly accorded him. His political proclivities lead him to support the principles and policies advanced by the Democrat party, and, while he is thoroughly public-spirited, has never been a seeker for official preferment, though at the present time he is a member of the board of school trustees.

In the village of Lincoln, Lewis and Clarke county, on May 7, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hooper to Miss Annie Cox, the daughter of William and Mary (Johnson, nee Anderson) Cox, the former of whom was born in Cornwall, England, coming to the United States when a young man, being a miner by occupation. He arrived in Montana in 1863, became a prominent and wealthy miner, and was one of the honored pioneers of the state. His death occurred in 1895. His widow, who was born in Sweden, is still a resident of Lincoln, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper are the parents of one daughter, Ethel, who was born May 28, 1899, and, by her winsome grace, adds great charm to the home.

DAVID HOGAN, the popular proprietor of the hotel at Gold Creek, Powell county, on the Northern Pacific Railway, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on December 25, 1855. He is the son of Thomas and Ann (Ellegat) Hogan, natives of that county, where they always resided, the father being a coachman. The early education received by David Hogan was given at the public schools of Ireland, and when he was thirteen years of age he came to the United States, locating first in Connecticut, where he followed until 1871 a number of pursuits calculated to gain for him an honest living. Mr. Hogan then removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was engaged in a variety of employments for three or four years. He then went to Placer county and occupied himself in mining until 1878. In that year he came to Montana, where he followed mining and prospecting at Bannack and other points, principally, however, in Beaverhead county, and in 1880 he located at Pioneer, then in Deer Lodge county. In 1881 he mined with indifferent success, and in 1882 engaged in the hotel business at Gold Creek, which he has since successfully conducted. He also owns and controls a ranch of 160 acres, adjoining the town of Gold Creek. Mr. Hogan was married on December 26, 1889, to Emily Hogan, a native of Omaha, Neb., a daughter of John and Margaret (Cowan) Hogan. The father, a native of Ireland, now lives at Helena. The deceased mother was a Canadian by birth. Mr. Hogan and his wife have five bright children, Mary A., Ellen M., Gerald J., Gertrude M. and David, Jr. Politically Mr. Hogan is an Independent.

ALFRED B. HOOVER, a successful stockman and highly esteemed citizen of Powell county, is a native of Miami county, Ind., born on April 24, 1840, the son of Daniel and Mabel (Overman) Hoover. The German ancestors of the Hoover family landed on the coast of North Carolina prior to the advent of the Mayflower pilgrims in New England. Mr. Hoover's grandparents were residents of Ohio, and his father, a farmer, removed in advanced life to California, where he died in 1881. Alfred B. Hoover was six years old when his parents located in Iowa and ten years of age at his mother's death. He was reared on a farm near Ottumwa, receiving a common school education. In March, 1859, he started across the plains for Pike's Peak with three wagons in company with ten men. In western Nebraska the news from Pike's Peak was found unsatisfactory, and the party went on to Nevada, via Fort Laramie, Wyo., and Soda Springs, Utah, arriving at Virginia City, Nev., on August 10, 1859. One month later Mr. Hoover located a claim on what has proved to be the lead of the famous Comstock mine, known all over the world for its incomparable richness in silver. The first five tons of ore taken from the Comstock he hauled to the mouth of the canyon for shipment, and in this vicinity he mined eight years. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Hoover came to Montana, and for several years engaged in mining in Grizzly gulch, two miles below Helena. In the fall of 1871 he purchased the improvements of a pre-emption claim on 160 acres in Hellgate valley, where he now resides, and since then he has been profitably engaged in ranching. On July 2, 1884, Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Anna E. Miller, a native of Missouri and daughter of Branch and Amanda (Brandon) Miller, who were born and married in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have two children, Chester and Anna. Fraternally Mr. Hoover is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is an independent, using a wide latitude in national and local issues.

MARK D. HOYT, M. D.—In Glasgow, Valley county, the medical profession of Montana has a most able representative in the person of Dr. Hoyt, who is thoroughly equipped for his noble work by natural predilection and preliminary training. Such men are a worthy acquistion to any community, and soon take rank among the leading physicians and surgeons.

The Doctor is a native of the city of St. Paul, Minn., where he was born September 19, 1868, a son of John F. Hoyt, who was born in Ohio in the year 1830, and was reared and educated in Fulton county, Ill. He fitted himself for the legal profession at St. Paul, Minn., having removed there, and was duly admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1848, and was engaged in active practice in that city, holding a representative clientage and for many years concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts of that state. He was prominent in public affairs and was one of Minnesota's influential men, never dropping below his high standard of thought and action in either political or professional life. He was called to the probate bench of Ramsey county, and was judge of the court from 1860 up to 1862. He was called to several positions of trust and responsibility in the municipal government, having been president of the St. Paul board of water commissioners for eight years and a member of the board of public works for two years. In a certain sense Judge Hoyt may well be considered a pioneer of Montana. In the spring of 1862 he made the overland trip from Winnipeg, Canada, to the old city of Bannack, where he passed about a year in that vicinity and Virginia City; this being during the exciting period when the Vigilantes were making strenuous efforts to suppress the outlaws and renegades who were a constant menace to life and property. He was judge at the miners' trial of Moore and Reeves, at Bannack, in 1862, and was a member of the vigilance committee which freed Montana from the grasp of the notorious Plummer band of outlaws and road agents in Virginia City. After a year on the frontier Judge Hoyt returned to St. Paul, Minn., where he continued to reside, an honored member of its bar and one of its distinguished citizens, until July of the present year, 1901, when he came again to Montana and now makes his home with his son, the subject of this review. Judge Hoyt married, in 1865, Miss Mary E. Hobart, who was born in Illinois in 1840. Of their union four children were born, three of whom are now living.

Mark D. Hoyt received his education in the public schools of his native city, completing a high school course, and thereafter entered upon his technical studies. He matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he completed a thorough and exacting course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1891. Soon after his graduation the Doctor came to Montana, locating in the thriving little city of Glasgow, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, securing a representative support through his exceptional ability, supplemented by that gracious and genial presence which harmonizes so well and is so essential an influence in the sick chamber. In politics the Doctor gives unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party. He was elected to the office of superintendent of schools in Valley county in 1893, and served consecutively in this office until 1896, inclusive. He has served also as county health officer and county physician, and for the past decade has been a member of the corps of surgeons of the Great Northern Railroad Company. Fraternally he is identified with Glasgow Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F., and Northern Light Lodge No. 33, K. of P., while in the line of his profession he is a member of the Montana State Medical Society.

On February 8, 1897, at Glasgow, Dr. Hoyt was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary T. McKinnon, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Hughie and Anna McWilliam, both dead. The Doctor and Mrs. Hoyt are active and popular in connection with social affairs in their home city, and their pleasant residence is a center of refined hospitality.

JAMES A. HUGHES, who as one of the most extensive sheepgrowers in Teton county is well known and greatly respected, is a native of middle Tennessee, having been born on August 4, 1852. When one year old he accompanied his parents to southeastern Missouri, where he remained until several years after attaining his majority. The Hughes family is of Scotch ancestry, although the father of our subject, Alexander Hughes, was born in Tennessee in 1826, and reared there on a farm. In 1853 he removed to Washington county, Mo., and thence, about 1857, to Dent county, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1876. His wife, Nancy A. (Pettigrew) Hughes, is a native of middle Tennesseee and is now residing with her son Frank on his ranch near Pondera. The experience of James A. Hughes in obtaining an education in Dent county, Mo., is something unique.

Before he could go to school it was necessary for him to help in the erection of a schoolhouse. This he did, subsequently attending the school during the winter months and working industriously in the long summer seasons on his father's farm, where he remained several years after reaching manhood, being also employed on other farms and ranches.

In the year 1882 Mr. Hughes came to Deer Lodge county, Mont., and for seven years was engaged in ranching and stockraising. In the autumn of 1889 he removed to Teton county and located and made his home on his present ranch on the dry fork of the Marias river, three miles from Pondera. To his original homestead and desert claims of 320 acres he has since added 980 acres, upon which he ranges a band of 8,000 sheep. The domestic life of Mr. Hughes began at Salem, Dent county, Mo., when he was married to Miss Effie M. Jamison, a native of that county, born on October 4, 1857, the daughter of John Jamison, a leading farmer and stockgrower. They have one child, Mary Ann, aged four years. With fraternal societies Mr. Hughes is connected with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and Columbia Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Choteau. In Republican circles he is an active and influential worker, especially interested in local issues. A man of progressive views, liberal and broad-minded, he numbers a large circle of warm personal friends.

CHARLES W. BLACK is a Montana pioneer who has lived to achieve success in the state after having suffered many of the vicissitudes of the dawn of civilization in the great northwest. His handsome and highly improved home ranch lies four miles north of Belt, Cascade county, and is called the "Garden of Belt creek," and it is well worthy of its name. Mr. Black was born on New Year's day, 1831, in Pennsylvania, the son of Davis Dimock and Betsy Black, also natives of the Keystone state. The elder Black was a pioneer farmer in the heavily timbered county of Bradford, where by years of diligent labor he developed a fine farm. Politically he was a Whig, and both parents were zealous Methodists. The mother died in 1837 and the father in 1870.

From early boyhood Charles W. Black gave earnest labor on the parental farm, acquiring a solid education at the public schools. On attaining his majority young Black secured employment on a farm at $13 per month and board, continuing farm work for four years thereafter and saving money. Removing to Iowa he followed various occupations for five years, and then continued west to Central City, Colo., which then contained only a few cabins. Six years were passed in this vicinity in mining and teaming. He then made the trip to Helena, Mont., on horseback, being sixty-three days on the road. He arrived in 1866 and the following winter engaged in mining. In the spring of 1867 he went to Philipsburg, which then had one lone building. He remained there four months teaming, and then took the trail to Walla Walla, Wash. From here he drifted to Portland, and went by steamer to San Francisco. The following winter he passed on the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, engaged in keeping the stage line connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad free from snow, thus enabling the many teams to go through. Forty-eight feet of snow fell during the winter, one storm alone having a fall of twelve feet. Here Mr. Black received $45 a month and board. On his return to San Francisco he took passage on a steamer for New York via Panama. From New York he went to his old Pennsylvania home and remained about a year with his parents.

On his second journey to the west, Mr. Black traveled on a Missouri river packet from Omaha to Fort Benton, and then moved by team to Helena. There he followed several lines of business, the principal one being cutting cord wood, which he varied with occasional mining. In April, 1871, he made another visit of twelve days to the old Pennsylvania home, during which time he wedded Miss Sarah J. Salsman, a native of Bradford county, that state, and daughter of Elias and Almira Salsman. Her father was born in Catskill, N. Y., and her mother in Schoharie county, N. Y. Her father was a successful farmer. In politics he was a Republican, and both were devout Baptists. Her mother died on August 16, 1877, and her father lived to be eighty-eight years old, dying on January 16, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Black came to Helena on the Union Pacific as far as Corinne, thence by stage to Montana. For a short period he found employment cutting cord wood for the quartz mills in Nelson gulch, but this work was too unremunerative, and he rented a ranch of 160 acres, on which they remained a year, engaged in raising grain and vegetables. Then he located the ranch upon which they now reside. It includes pre-emption and homestead claims of 160 acres

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Black

each. Here Mr. Black has been eminently successful in the raising of grain and in the raising of cattle. The four children of their family are: Walter E., Ira O., Ida A., now Mrs. David Burnett; and Nye H. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Baptist church, and politically Mr. Black is an active Republican. The ranch is now under the immediate supervision of the oldest son, Walter E. Black. He is a member of the order of the Maccabees and like his father is a stanch Republican in politics.

JAMES F. IRWIN.—Seven miles southwest of the village of Belt, Cascade county, is located the excellent ranch of Mr. Irwin, comprising 524 acres, of which 100 acres are available for cultivation. Here Mr. Irwin conducts an extensive business in cattleraising and also utilizes a portion of his ranch for agricultural purposes, the place being well improved and showing the care and well directed efforts which have been applied by the owner.

Mr. Irwin is a native of Iowa, where he was born on June 10, 1857, the son of William H. and Mary J. Irwin, both of whom were born in Indiana, whence they removed to Iowa, where the father was a successful farmer. In politics he gave a stalwart support to the Republican party and its principles. During the Civil war he was in active service in the Union army. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1870, and he survived her until 1898, both having been members of the Methodist church, and their lives were in harmony with that faith. James F. Irwin received a common school education, but while a mere boy became inured to the work of the farm, having begun to earn wages at the age of twelve years, taking up the work of caring for forty acres of corn at a salary of $5.00 per month, which seemed a large amount to the boy. As he grew older and made his worth manifest he received due recompense for his labors. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Irwin came to Fort Benton, Mont., and engaged in farm work, entering the employ of Thomas Simpson, Oscar Parsons and Joseph Gibson in turn, the last being a resident of Armington. In 1885 he rented a ranch from John Shannon, and there conducted operations until the spring of 1886. He then took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, which he afterward exchanged for a homestead of 181.22 acres. In 1895 he added to the acreage of his ranch by taking up a desert claim of 120 acres, and in 1898 he entered a contiguous tree claim of 131.29 acres. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Irwin purchased ninety-two acres of land from the government, the incidental consideration being $115, and his place is now one of the best in this section of the state. In addition to cultivating a considerable portion of his land he is extensively engaged in raising cattle with well deserved success.

In politics Mr. Irwin exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party. On March 21, 1883, was solemnized the wedding of Mr. Irwin and Miss Clara Platter, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Jonathan and Susan W. Platter, natives respectively of Indiana and Missouri. For a number of years the father followed the trade of a plasterer, but in later years he has devoted his attention exclusively to farming and stockraising. His wife was summoned into eternal rest, in Iowa, on January 29, 1896, being forty-eight years of age at the time. She was a member of the Methodist church, as is also her husband, who resides in Boone county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have one child, Ethel A.

THOMAS F. HYNES.—The subject of this sketch was born at Louisville, Ky., December 23, 1856. His parents were Peter and Honora (Fahey) Hynes, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America just before their marriage. They had seven children, of whom Thomas was the oldest. Mr. Hynes attended the school of the Christian Brothers until he was ten years of age, and the next three years went to the public school. After leaving school he worked in a shoe store until he was seventeen years old, when he accepted employment in a foundry. After spending four years at this occupation he came to Montana, locating at Philipsburg, where he worked in the mines and mills for six years and then went to mining for himself. He has continued at this and has now mining interests of value.

Mr. Hynes is a Bryan Democrat in politics, and is always zealous, active and faithful in the service of his party. In 1900 he was elected to the office of assessor on a platform of "equal taxation," and since his induction into office he has raised the assessment of property in his county for purposes of taxation over $1,000,000, the increase being principally on the property of corporations. He lives on a fine ranch which he owns, located two miles from

Philipsburg, which is highly improved and well equipped for the production of good crops and the sustenance of superior breeds of cattle. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Home Forum. In religious affiliation he was raised a Catholic. Mr. Hynes was married October 15, 1878, at Philipsburg, Mont., to Miss Annie Schwartz, daughter of Mathew and Ursula Schwartz, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. Twelve children have been born to them, of whom four are deceased. Katie, Emma, Mary, Louise, Nora, Julia, Alice and William Bryan are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes have hosts of friends in their vicinity, and are looked up to and highly respected wherever they are known.

LUTHER D. IRWIN.—Among those who have done much to advance the agricultural and stockraising interests of Cascade county is Mr. Irwin, whose excellently improved ranch is located one-fourth of a mile east of Houskin, Cascade county. Mr. Irwin is a native of Boone county, Iowa, where he was born July 16, 1854, the son of William H. and Mary J. Irwin, both of whom were born in Indiana. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation. In politics he was an active and zealous worker in the Republican party and rendered yeoman service in defense of the Union during the Civil war. He died in 1898, his wife having passed away in 1870. They were members of the Methodist church and were people of sterling character. Luther D. Irwin, the immediate subject of this review, received his limited education in the public schools of Iowa. From 1868 until he had attained the age of twenty-six he was employed in various occupations, but gave his attention to harvesting in Minnesota during the season of 1879.

On November 22, 1880, Mr. Irwin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Coleman, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Francis M. and Deborah Coleman, natives respectively of Indiana and Illinois. The latter was the first white woman to settle in Guthrie county, Iowa, and she and her husband were the first couple to be married in that county, where Mr. Coleman was numbered among the prosperous farmers. In politics he was a stanch Democrat; both he and his wife were devoted members of the Baptist church. The mother of Mrs. Irwin entered into eternal rest June 26, 1897. Mrs. Irwin has been a particularly successful teacher, having been for twenty years engaged in pedagogic work, in Iowa, Nebraska and Montana, her last labor in this line of occupation occurring in 1896.

Mr. Irwin was identified with farming and stockraising in Iowa for some time; and in 1884 he visited Fort Benton, Mont., remaining for a brief interval, after which he returned to his home and remained until the spring of 1888, when he came to Houskin, Mont., and took up on unsurveyed land a squatter's claim of 160 acres and a tree claim of equal area; and in 1900 he purchased of Thomas Coleman 160 acres additional for a consideration of $700. Of his landed estate 140 acres are eligible for cultivation, while the remainder is finely adapted for grazing purposes. The ranch is located twelve miles southwest of Belt, Cascade county, and here Mr. Irwin has been very successful in his operations as a farmer and stockraiser. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, in so far as national issues are involved. He and his wife and their daughter, Carrie Maude, are well known and enjoy marked popularity in the community, and their home is a center of graceful hospitality.

JOHN HUNTER, one of the enterprising stockmen of Cascade county, is located on a ranch three miles southeast of Belt, and while not one of the earliest of the pioneers, he has been successful. He was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on November 27, 1867, the son of William and Margaret Hunter, both natives of Scotland. In early life the father followed farming, but later was a game-keeper. Both parents were Presbyterians. The mother died in 1880 and two years later her husband followed her to the silent land. John Hunter had only three winters' attendance at the school, for it was necessary that he should contribute to the assistance of his parents, which he continued dutifully to do until March 15, 1883. He had decided to become a boatmaker, and worked eight months in a boatyard, and would have probably continued in this employment had not the yard closed business.

Mr. Hunter then came to America, first stopping at Brandon, Manitoba, and hiring out on a farm for $35 per month. Here he remained two years and then located at Ox Bow on Mouse river. Three years were passed in ranching with no appreciable success and attended with the misfortune of being burned out by prairie fire. Later he engaged in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad and in the fall assumed charge of the pump house at Ulm, remaining in that occupation during the following winter. Three years were then passed on the ranch of D. A. Churchill, during which time he saved money and secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres near Kibbey, Cascade county. Four years later he traded this for horses and came to his present residence near Belt, taking up a homestead claim. Here he has been quite prosperous in raising cattle and in the production of hay. On April 26, 1898, Mr. Hunter was married with Miss Mary Atkinson, a native of Indiana, daughter of Ralph and Jane Atkinson, a member of the Methodist church. Her father was proprietor of a hotel at Coal Valley, Ill., dying in 1895. The wife and mother had passed away in 1881. In all national affairs Mr. Hunter supports the Republican party. Mrs. Hunter has had a remarkable experience. She has been a resident of Belt and Montana for eighteen years, and has shown wonderful executive ability, has reared four children of her first husband (from whom she secured a divorce for intemperance), educating them by her labors at the washtub. Her experiences would fill a volume. By her own ability, industry and financial skill she now owns 240 acres of land in her own right and a fine herd of cattle. Her children occupy a good position in society and can well appreciate a mother's kind devotion.

JOSEPH ISAAC.—Departing this life March 13, 1898, at the early age of fifty-one, while in the full maturity of his powers, the late Joseph Isaac, of Pease's Bottom, accomplished as much in substantial results as many a man whose activity continues for a longer period. He was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine on February 10, 1847, and came to the United States when he was twenty years of age. After looking about extensively for a suitable location he rested in Wyoming. In 1868 he enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry and remained in the army until 1878, serving throughout this period on the frontier. Being mustered out at Fort Custer, Mont., he took up his residence in Pease's Bottom, locating a homestead near the Yellowstone river, thus becoming one of the first actual settlers in the famous valley named in honor of Capt. Pease, who built the fort which bears his name. To his original homestead Mr. Isaac added by purchase enough land to make his ranch 700 acres; and here he prospered steadily in raising stock, handling superior grades of cattle and horses on an extensive scale for twenty years—up to the time of his death.

Mr. Isaac was a Republican in politics and took an active part in public affairs and for a number of years was a member of the central committee for Custer county. At Laramie, Wyo., in 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Boschert, who was born at Baden, Germany, in 1855, and came to America in 1871 with friends. Since his death Mrs. Isaac has conducted the ranch and stock business left to her care with that success and enterprising spirit which characterized her husband. She has seven children: Lena, wife of Willis Rexford, living at Bozeman; and Philip, Alfred, Walter, Mary, Josie and Katie, all living at home. Both in her business career and in social relations Mrs. Isaac has won to herself the good opinion of the community and the cordial regard of a host of friends.

JOHN JACKSON is a native of Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, situate ten miles from Glasgow, the great commercial mart of that country, Mr. Johnson was born on September 1, 1834. His parents, John and Margaret (Turnbull) Jackson, were also natives of Motherwell, where their lives were passed, the father dying in 1866, aged seventy-four, and the mother in 1881. Our subject attended private schools in his native town until he was sixteen years old, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States, locating at Pottsville, Pa., where he was engaged in mining, later following the same occupation at La Salle, Vermillionville and Fairbury, Ill., and passing about three years at Streator, Ill., in the mercantile business. In 1864 he came to Montana, remaining about a year and a half at Virginia City and in the Yellowstone valley. In 1866 he returned to Illinois, took up his residence at Pontiac, and was in charge of the coal mines there for four years; after which he opened a coal mine at Gardner, Ill., and worked it for two years. From 1877 to 1881, he was in the Leadville, Colo., district, then removed to the Wood river mines in Idaho where for two and a half years he had charge of the Mayflower.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Jackson came to Choteau and for six years was proprietor of the Valley Hotel, and in 1886 he purchased a 400-acre farm adjoining the town on the south, on which he still conducts a prosperous business. Mr. Jackson is a

Republican, always warmly interested in the welfare of his party, but not seeking for himself any of its honors or emoluments. He is a member of Choteau Lodge, I. O. O. F., having dimitted from Pontiac Lodge No. 262, of Pontiac, Ill., which he joined over a third of a century ago. He was married in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1854, to Miss Agnes Nelson, a native of the same place, where she was born in 1835. Their three children are Jennie, John and Maggie. The son is consular agent for the United States at Rossland, B. C., and the daughters are living at Choteau. Throughout his long, active and varied career Mr. Jackson has won and held the confidence and esteem of the people, and has made a good reputation in every line of enterprise in which he has been engaged. He has been useful and forceful in developing the various communities which have had the benefit of his excellent judgment and wisdom in public affairs.

PETER JACKSON.—A noted hunter, scout and Indian fighter in the early days, and for a quarter of a century one of the most progressive and successful stockmen of the Yellowstone valley, both in his own achievements and in the forces for good which his example has set in motion, Peter Jackson, of near Forsyth, has been of great service among the pioneers in reclaiming Montana from the wilderness and developing her resources. He was born in Norway, October 21, 1846, the son of Jacob and Berat (Engebresen) Jackson, natives of Norway, where they were profitably engaged in farming. The latter died there in 1849, and the former in 1898. Their son Peter was educated in the schools of his native land and assisted his father on the farm until 1869, when he came to the United States. After passing two years at Menominee, Mich., working in lumber camps, he came to Montana, locating at Helena, and was engaged during the next five years at that place, Bozeman and other localities in mining, hunting, scouting and chopping wood. In September, 1876, he moved to Miles City, and in the fall of 1877 located on Little Porcupine, now Rosebud county, a homestead claim of 160 acres, a part of his present ranch, and to which he has added enough to make his ranch 565 acres. It is in the Yellowstone bottom, five miles east of Forsyth, and devoted to the production of fine cattle, draught horses, hay and grain.

For years after taking up his residence in this section, while game was still plentiful, Mr. Jackson engaged in hunting with almost phenomenal success, breaking all records in some respects. In 1880-81 2,700 buffaloes were killed in the neighborhood of his present ranch, most of them by himself, he having slain 500 in one week. His greatest achievement as a Nimrod, however, was accomplished in the winter of 1874-75, when he was engaged in hunting on the Musselshell. He killed during that winter 400 elk, slaughtering fifty-two of them in one day out of one band; he also killed 400 deer and antelopes. This is believed to be the champion record of history.

In political affiliation Mr. Jackson is a Republican, but has never been an active party worker. He was married at Forsyth, in 1893, to Miss May Price, who was born at Akron, Ohio, November 27, 1863. They have six children: Oscar B., Charles J., Edith M., Mabel Helen, Malvina K. and an infant named Josie M. He and his excellent family are widely known and highly respected throughout their section of the state. Mr. Jackson is an entertaining talker and relates many interesting adventures of his days of hunting, and of the times when he was scouting under the orders of Gen. Nelson A. Miles and fighting Indians.

VALENTINE JACKY.—The subject of this brief review is a native of Alsace, one of the provinces which the cruel fortune of war tore from the loving embrace of France and made a part of the German empire. He was born there May 20, 1860, the youngest of the six children of Christian and Lena (Staller) Jacky, who were natives of France. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years old, and then worked on the farm for his father until he reached the age of twenty. In 1880 he immigrated to America, located at Napoleon, Ohio, and worked as a laborer a year and a half. At the end of that time he came to Butte, Mont., and entered upon an apprenticeship with Barret & Jacky to learn the harnessmaker's trade. He spent four years with this firm and then went to Anaconda, where he conducted a shop for them for six months. After this he removed to Philipsburg and opened an establishment for the firm at that place, becoming a member of the concern and managing his branch of the business. In June 1, 1897, he bought out the other interests in the Philipsburg house and has since then conducted the business for himself. Mr. Jacky has a fine home in the town and an excellent store building in which he carries a full stock of everything belonging to his line, having one of the most complete and up-to-date establishments in this part of the country. He stands high in the community, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the people. He served as county commissioner from 1895 to 1899, and gave very general satisfaction in his administration of the office. He is a Democrat in politics, but is not a bitter partisan. He belongs to the Masonic Order, in which he is a member of the grand lodge, and also to the order of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Jacky was married October 1, 1889, at Napoleon, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Yackee, a daughter of Frederick and Sophia Yackee, of that place. They have two interesting boys: George Anthony, born in 1890, and Carl Richard, born in 1893. Their home is one of the pleasant places of the town to drop into and spend an hour or two, both Mr. and Mrs. Jackey finding a high degree of enjoyment in entertaining their many friends.

CHARLES L. JOHNSON has been intimately concerned in many of the stirring events which marked life on the frontier in the early days, having passed through many vicissitudes and discouragements and being clearly entitled to distinction as one of the pioneers of the northwest. Mr. Johnson comes of stanch southern stock, having been born in Anderson county, Ky., September 5, 1835, the son of Isaiah B. and Elizabeth Johnson, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. The father devoted his years of active business life to agriculture, and his death occurred in 1853, his wife having passed away in 1841. Both were members of the Baptist church. Their son, Charles, attended the common schools in his boyhood and at the early age of fourteen years engaged in farm work. At the age of fifteen he assisted in making the survey for the New Albany, Salem & Michigan City Railroad, now a portion of the Monon system. Later he was engaged in sawmill and farming work, and in 1854 he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in his native state. In 1860 Mr. Johnson having determined to try his fortunes in the west, went to St. Joseph, Mo., and thence proceeded overland to Denver, Colo., the trip being compassed in twenty-two days. Later, on coming to Montana, he engaged in mining, but with indifferent success, and at the time of the gold excitement in Alder gulch he made the long trip to the new gold fields with an equipment consisting of a yoke of oxen and a wagon. After his arrival he found profitable employment in the construction of drains, receiving $12 per day for an eight-hour shift. In December, 1864, he started on a prospecting tour through various parts of the northwest, and in the following spring purchased a claim and conducted mining until he lost about $4,000. The following summer he accumulated $2,700 as a result of a prospecting trip in Deer Lodge county, but ill luck had not yet been placated, for in the fall of 1866 he bought a claim at Diamond City, where he "went broke," retiring from the venture with naught but his blankets. The following spring he started for the Blackfoot district, where he remained until 1869, meeting with fair success. He then invested $3,000 in the purchase of fifty head of cattle; and the following year disposed of the stock for double the amount of his investment. After that he went to Salt Lake City, and in the fall bought 150 head of cattle which he drove overland to the Prickly Pear valley, where he wintered his stock, devoting his time to mining in the summer. In the fall of 1872 he drove a band of cattle through to Chestnut valley in Cascade county, later driving the stock back to the Prickly Pear valley, and there remaining until 1875, when he came to his present location, nine miles north of the village of Cascade. In 1880 he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, to which he added 320 acres by purchase, and has since devoted his attention to the raising of cattle with excellent results. He is held in high regard in the community, and is known as a man of ability and sterling worth of character. Mr. Johnson has been an active worker in the Democratic party, wielding no little influence in local councils; fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

DANIEL R. JACKSON, a prosperous and enterprising ranchman and farmer, is a native of Waldo, Me., where he was born in 1843, the son of Benjamin and Esther (Roberts) Jackson, also natives of Maine, where the father was an industrious farmer. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom our subject was the second in order of birth. Two of his brothers, Frank and John, like himself, are prosperous farmers in Yellowstone valley, Mont.

Mr. Jackson attended the public schools in his native town until he was sixteen years old, and spent the next five years working on his father's farm, after which he hired to other farmers in the neighborhood for about eight years. In 1879 he came to Montana, and locating in the Musselshell valley, where he engaged in the sheep business for six years, and then in ranching on the South Fork of the Musselshell for a few years, having a large number of horses and cattle. These he sold, and moving to the Yellowstone valley took up a desert claim of eighty acres, which he has all under cultivation, raising profitable crops of oats, potatoes and hay. He has also a few horses and cattle. The farm, situated about two miles east of Park City, is all fenced, irrigated and improved with comfortable and convenient buildings. Its appearance indicates that its proprietor is a skillful and progressive farmer, with a good knowledge of the best methods and intelligence in applying them.

In politics Mr. Jackson is a Republican, but is not an active partisan or office seeker. He is much esteemed in the community, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

EDWARD JOHNSON, a Scandanavian by birth, is a worthy descendant of the bold Norsemen who centuries ago held northern Europe in terror and laid many lands under tribute to their military and naval power. He also is a conqueror, but on the peaceful and pleasing field of productive industry and in the battle for construction rather than that of destruction. He was born in southern Norway, twenty Norwegian miles north of Christiana, in the year 1849. His parents, John and Mary Johnson, were also natives of Norway, as their forefathers had been for ages before. The father was a farmer in his native land, but moved by the promise of greater opportunity in America he brought his family to this country in 1858 and settled in Vernon county, Wis. There were four children in the family, of whom Edward was the youngest. Three of them are still living.

Our subject attended the schools of Wisconsin at intervals between the requirements of labor on the farm until he was twenty years of age. At twenty-one he left home and traveled by rail to Denver, Colo., and found employment in a lumber camp near Georgetown, where he worked seven years, at the end of which he went to Utah and lingered around Salt Lake City and Bingham canyon for a few months, working in the silver mines. In 1877 he came to Montana, located at Bozeman and worked on a farm through the summer. In the fall he took a consignment of potatoes from Bozeman to Fort Custer for use of the soldiers, making a trip that was full of danger at the time because he was just in the wake of the Nez Perces raid and liable to be caught by hostile Indians at any time. From Fort Custer he went to Miles City and worked for McCormick & Buckhart until the spring of 1878, then removed to old Coulson and spent the summer rafting logs to that place and cutting them into lumber, which he rafted to Miles City in the fall and sold it during the winter. He continued this business until 1881, when he homesteaded 160 acres of land two miles west of the present site of Billings. After remaining on this land about three years he sold it and went into the lumber business at Bull Mountain, where he owned and operated a sawmill, hauling its output to Billings thirty miles distant, selling it there at good prices. In 1883 he had charge of a threshing machine for McAdow, the first one ever operated in the Yellowstone valley. The next year he bought one for himself in partnership with Sam Young, and has been engaged in threshing extensively every fall since that time, having now a compete steam machine. He enjoys the business, although it is not without hazard, as he realized in the fall of 1900, when his arm was caught in the separator belt and broken.

Mr. Johnson in 1891 purchased 435 acres of land four miles east of Park City, which he has converted into an attractive and productive ranch. He has it all well fenced and irrigated, and improved with good barns, sheds, granaries and other necessary outbuildings, and has recently put up a handsome dwelling house of modern style and all equipped with modern conveniences. He has about fifty cattle and a dozen or more horses, has 100 acres of the land under cultivation and has an orchard of 300 fine fruit trees. Everything about the place indicates thrift, enterprise and progressive farming.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and while not an active party worker he is deeply concerned for the welfare of his party and for the advancement and proper government of the community in which he lives. Fraternally he is allied with the Maccabees, and in religious matters leans to the Lutheran church. He is an active, useful citizen, whose contributions to the progress and development of Montana have been generous, substantial and lasting in effect, and whose standing among his fellows is justly high and creditable.

ALLEN B. JOHNSTON, of South Libby, is one of the men of northwestern Montana who has successfully proven his right to be a pioneer by initial operations in various fields of activity and industry. He is a "down east Yankee," being born in the alert little city of Houlton, Aroostook county, Me., on January 21, 1862, of stock that goes back to titled English ancestry and claims connection with the famous admiral, Sir Francis Drake. His father, Zadock Johnston, born in 1833, a native of Woodstock, N. B., was for many years a leading business man of Houlton, engaging in merchandising, stock-raising, hotel-keeping and the like. In 1877 he emigrated to Prescott, Wis., two years later to Langdon, from there to Fargo, N. D., where for eight years he was a popular landlord. From there he changed his residence to Moorhead, Minn., and after four years, in 1892, he made his home at his present beautiful location at the foot of Swan lake, in Flathead county, Mont., twenty-seven miles east of Kalispell. This is an ideal spot for a summer resort, and here Mr. Johnston and his wife extend a pleasant greeting to all visitors who seek this charming location, and here they have developed a fine fruit farm. In 1848 occurred the marriage of this couple, and four daughters have gladdened their home: Lizzie (Mrs. William Nickus), of Tacoma, Wash.; Isabel (Mrs. W. A. Marvin), of Fargo, Minn.; Effie G., also of Tacoma, and May B. (Mrs. W. A. Hillis), of Libby. Mrs. Johnston, a native of Frederickton, N. B., was a daughter of Rev. W. E. Pennington, for fifty years a prominent Free Baptist minister of Maine and New Brunswick.

Allen B. Johnston received the educational advantages of the noted Houlton Academy, and was from early youth trained in business methods in connection with his father's operations. When but sixteen he conducted merchandising one year at Langdon, Minn., on his own account, and then accompanied his parents to North Dakota. His next appearance for himself was in 1879 when he and an uncle took a band of horses to the vicinity of Fargo and "broke" land. This was only a short episode in his life, and in 1880 he was in trade at Mapleton, N. D. After one year he was for a short time a dealer in wood in Fargo. In the spring of 1882 he was one of three to construct the mammoth skating rink in Minneapolis, so long a feature of that city and an unfortunate financial venture. In 1883 he established a wholesale cigar and tobacco trade in Lisbon, N. D., in connection with the sale of fruits and confectionery. This trade attained quite large proportions and Mr. Johnston continued here for five years. He came to Montana in January, 1889, was in business a few months in Helena, closing it out to become a permanent resident of Flathead county. He located at Demersville and was the fourth merchant to open up a stock of goods in the limits of the present county. While here he was appointed by the great tobacco house of P. Lorillard & Company their agent in and for the county. In 1892 he moved his business and residence to Libby, becoming the third of its pioneer traders. After three years he relinquished merchandising for the more active operations of real estate dealing and mining, and he is now devoting his attention to these business fields. In 1896, in connection with W. A. Hillis, he created the town of South Libby, to which he has since laid out an addition. Here he is, by the proper application of water, showing what irrigation will do for the plains of this section, by developing a modern ranch. He has over 300 thrifty fruit trees showing wonderful growth and the whole of his ground can be flooded at any time as occasion demands, and his home is an unusually attractive one. He married on August 4, 1885, Miss Ida M. Clark, of Minneapolis, Minn., a daughter of C. W. and Eliza E. (Bliss) Clark, who comes of old New York stock on her father's side. Her mother belongs to the distinguished Bliss family of Massachusetts. Two children, Henry A. and Effie May, grace the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston has been quite active in the Republican party of Flathead county, has been a member of the central committee, a frequent delegate to conventions, and was a member of the Republican state convention that met in Butte to nominate delegates for the national convention that nominated William McKinley for president. Mr. Johnston is president of the Choteau Mining & Milling Company, incorporated in 1900 for operations in Silver Cable gulch, and also president of the North Montana Gold Mining Company, organized in 1901 to operate in the West Fisher district. In 1894 Mr.

Johnston made the first sale of mining property in the county. He was working a placer mine seventeen miles above Libby, on Libby creek, and this he sold to the Kalispell Hydraulic & Mining Company. In 1894 also he shipped the first carload of ore ever sent out from Flathead county, taking it from the Buzz Saw mine and sending it to the Great Falls smelter. In 1895 he sent the first shipment of ore from the West Fisher mines, packing this on horses to Libby, and there loading it for Great Falls.

WILLIAM BIRKENBUEL.—A native of the kingdom made glorious by the military achievements of Frederick the Great and of Gen. Von Moltke, where he was born on January 6, 1848, William Birkenbuel has exhibited in his interesting and suggestive career the sterling characteristics of his countrymen. His father, Frank Birkenbuel, was also a native of Prussia and was born on January 3, 1815. He emigrated to the United States in 1850, and located at Peru, Ill. He was a stonemason, skillful in the craft and diligent in working at it. He followed the business for about twelve years in different parts of Illinois, and in the meantime engaged in farming on land that he rented near St. Paul, Mo. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Missouri Reserve Corps of the Federal army, and served ten months. In March, 1886, he came to Montana and resided with his son, William, on Sun river until his death in April, 1896. His wife, Susan (Potts) Birkenbuel, also a native of Prussia, died at Peru, Ill., in 1853.

William Birkenbuel had but few educational advantages, never having opportunity to attend school for more than a few months, but he is a gentleman of culture and wide general information. At the early age of fourteen he began the battle of life for himself, and, since that time, although the struggle has often been arduous, the issue has never been doubtful. His progress has been steady, constant and substantial. At the age named he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Missouri command to which his father belonged, and when his service ended he returned to his old home at Peru, Ill., and for the next five years made that his residence. He learned the trade of a harnessmaker and worked at it until 1871. But that did not satisfy his aspirations. He heard and hearkened to the voice of the western wilderness, promising large opportunity to the thrifty. So in 1871, at the age of twenty-three, he came to Montana behind a large herd of Texas cattle belonging to Robert S. Ford. He made his home for the winter on the site of the American brewery near the mouth of Sun river. He remained with Mr. Ford one year, and after another year, returned and then remained with Mr. Ford four years, working at butchering and the stock business.

In 1877 Mr. Birkenbuel began business for himself. He located his first quarter section of land two and a half miles east of the Sun river valley, and since then has added to it 160 acres, and owns another quarter section four miles east of the village of Sun River, where he has a fine residence and an attractive home, with everything in and about it to complete its comfort, convenience and adornment. In politics he is an ardent and active Democrat and has rendered good public service in official stations of prominence and responsibility. In 1884-5-6 he was road supervisor for the Sun river district and in 1896 was elected assessor for Cascade county, and was re-elected in 1898. He discharged the duties of this important office in a way that won him high and general commendation. He was married on August 25, 1884, to Miss Nettie H. Gibb, daughter of James Gibb, at one time the proprietor of the Largent hotel at Sun River, and later a ranchman eight miles west of Great Falls, his ranch lying attractively along the river. Mr. Gibbs died on November 8, 1896, and his widow is still living on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Birkenbuel have four children, James G., aged sixteen; Frank P., thirteen; Margaret S., nine; and Wilhelmina, three. Fraternally Mr. Birkenbuel is identified with the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Sun River Lodge No. 25. In all the essentials of sterling manhood and good citizenship he is conspicuous and widely noted. He is looked upon as one of the leading men of his section in business, in social life and in every serviceable line of thought and action.

THOMAS G. WOODS.—Montana has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them and rendered important service to their state through various lines of usefulness. Among them must be named Thomas G. Woods, who passed away on August 12, 1897, after a life of industry and one rich in those rare achievements

Wm. Birkenbuel

J. C. Woods

T. G. Woods

which only a high character can secure. For many years he labored with the strength of a great nature and all the earnestness of a true heart for the bettering of the world about him, and when he was called to the rest and reward of a higher world, his best monument was found in the love and respect of the community in which he lived for so many years. He was the founder of the village of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, where he located in the year 1879, and made his home until called upon to answer the inexorable summons, and it is but simple justice to here record for coming generations, residing in what will be a large commercial center, that the founder of their town was an honest man.

Thomas G. Woods was born in England on April 5, 1848, the son of James and Hannah Woods, also born in that "tight little isle," whence they came to America in the year 1868, locating in Rhode Island. The father was a cigar manufacturer, and to this line of enterprise he devoted his attention until the time of his death, in 1874, his widow surviving until April, 1900. James Woods espoused the cause of the Republican party; was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained high degree, and both he and his wife were devoted members and communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. The education that Thomas secured in his youth was inadequate, but with him education was not limited to either school or college; it extended throughout his whole life. To such a man the will to learn is more than a prescribed curriculum. His diploma was signed by the wise head-master, experience. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Woods began a seafaring life, securing a position as cabin boy, and after making nineteen trips he was compelled to remain in England one year on account of rheumatic difficulties. He came with his parents to the United States in 1868, and in 1870 removed to Iowa, where he was employed in farm work, also serving in the office of constable. Subsequently he taught school, a significant fact, showing to what extent he had improved himself through self-application. He had ever a distinct respect for the dignity of honest toil, and at this time he waited on table in a hotel at Prairie City, Iowa, in order to defray the expenses of his board, while he devoted his evenings to study until 1875, when he removed to Taylor county and devoted his time to the vocations of teaching and farming. In 1878 Mr. Woods became a resident of Montana, which continued to be the scene of his earnest and well directed labors until death set its seal upon his mortal lips. He first located in Helena, where he followed the business of bricklaying for a year, and then he turned his attention to that enterprise which was ever afterward his vocation. At a point five miles east of the village of Augusta, of which he was the originator, he purchased two claims of land, comprising 320 acres, the consideration involved being $225; later adding 120 acres, and the place now shows the care which he gave in improving the same. Here the family have since maintained their home, and the ranch is considered one of the most valuable in this section of the county, the entire tract being available for cultivation. For five years after locating upon his ranch Mr. Woods not only conducted the ranch, but continued teaching at intervals; he also held the mail-route contract between Fort Shaw and Cecil, now known as Augusta. During the latter years of his life he conducted an insurance business in Augusta; for eight years he was identified with the work of surveying lands in Lewis and Clarke county, and was also a justice of the peace.

In politics he gave a zealous support to the Republican party and its principles, and in all his labors in Montana his efforts were attended with gratifying success. The ranch is now conducted by Mrs. Woods, under the management of her eldest son, and in addition to the growing of cattle upon an extensive scale, excellent crops of hay are to be noted among the valuable products of the place. On July 4, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Woods to Miss Clara Elliott, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Elijah and Clara E. Elliott, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In his early manhood the father taught school and was also engaged in the practice of law, and later still he was for eight years in the mercantile business, and at the time of his death, February 1, 1873, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he had given his attention for a number of years. The mother of Mrs. Woods is now residing at Prairie City, Jasper county, Iowa, at the age of sixty-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods eight children were born, and of this number one died in infancy, while Thomas A. died at the age of five years. Those surviving are Clara E., James E., John E. H., Arthur H., Rex E. and Kenneth C. The family enjoy marked popularity in the community, and their home is a center of gracious hospitality and a rendezvous for their large circle of friends.

EDWARD JONES.—Left an orphan in childhood by the death of both parents and compelled to make his own way in the world, Edward Jones, of Rosebud county, has, through the discipline of hardships encountered, developed the self-reliance, fertility of resources, strength of will and industry which have proved his real capital in life. He was born in Wales, May 15, 1844, the son of parents in moderate circumstances. In 1858, when he was fourteen years old, he came to the United states in a "kangaroo" steamer from Liverpool, and in 1861 went from New York to San Francisco on the steamer Uncle Sam, and from there to Sacramento within the same year. He remained in California about two years, and in 1863 went to Fort Boise, Idaho, from whence he went with Gen. Magruder's command to Bannack, one of the first mining camps in Montana. In the spring of 1864 he changed his base of operations to Virginia City, where he mined for a year. In the summer of 1865 he went to Big Blackfoot; in the fall of that year to Last Chance gulch and engaged in mining at these places with varying success. In 1866 he was prospecting on Flathead lake at the head of Big Blackfoot in company with Barney Hughes and William Ferriweather. In 1867 he returned to Bannack and in the fall of that year to Helena, and there remained a year. He then passed two years in the Lincoln and McClellan mines, after which he went to Packer's ranch, then owned by John Edwards, and was engaged for two winters in packing hay to the Bear gulch mines. In 1870 he was freighting and packing in Deer Lodge valley and mining at French gulch. After 1871 he quit mining and began operations in the cattle business in Beaverhead county, in partnership with Thomas Davis. The latter moved a portion of the cattle to the Yellowstone valley, Custer county, in 1884, and two years later Mr. Jones followed with the rest. They continued the business as partners until 1890, when they dissolved and divided the stock. Mr. Jones then settled on his present ranch in Froze-to-Death bottom, twenty-one miles north of Sanders station on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has increased his original pre-emption claim of 160 acres to a ranch of 2,000 acres, all fenced and well improved with a good dwelling and commodious barns, sheds and other necessary outhouses; is one of the largest producers of cattle and hay on the Yellowstone.

In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican; fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows Lodge at Forsyth. His career has been a checkered one, full of incident and adventure, and presenting many phases of fortune but through it all he has borne himself with fortitude, and has never been without a resort and the energy to make use of it. In the main he has been successful, and is now well settled in life, with a competence in worldly wealth and an enduring estate in the esteem of his fellow men.

AMOS H. JESS is a living illustration of what industry and attention to the strict requirements of duty combined with good business judgment can accomplish in Montana. The subject of the following sketch and his wife came to the state without a dollar, and have since then attained prominence as one of the successful ranchmen in the vicinity of Cleveland, Choteau county. While his case is not, perhaps, an exceptional one, it is a salutary example to the young men of the present day, and one that they would do well to heed. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 16, 1853, the son of Henry and Catherine (Navy) Jess. The son of these parents was reared as a farmer boy and received an elementary education at the public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. The greater portion of his early manhood was passed in working for neighboring farmers; but in February, 1892, he landed in New York and immediately began a career for himself in the new world. From the metropolis of the Empire state he went to Denison, Iowa, where for a short time he found employment among the farmers of that vicinity. But he was an ambitious and progressive youth, and in 1893 he located his present home ranch in Choteau county, near Cleveland, at that time comprising only 160 acres. Meantime he found employment as a sheepherder, in which he continued three years, his savings being intended for his ranch and its future development. When Mr. Jess finally settled on his property he at once directed his attention to the cattle industry, adding 160 acres to his property. The valuable improvements he has since added are manifold, and he is now surrounded by every convenience necessary to the successful prosecution of his business. This property is completely fenced, and in 1900 he added to it another ranch of 160 acres, which he has wonderfully improved. To this was annexed an additional eighty acres, making 240.

The marriage of Mr. Jess occurred May 6, 1879, when he was united to Miss Margaret Schmidt.

To this union have been born four children: Katherine, Mary, Henry and Max. Such, in brief, is the history of one of the energetic "Progressive Men of Montana."

E. D. JONES, practically founder and father of the town of Pondera, Teton county, where he resides and in whose municipal welfare he is deeply interested, is a man of force of character and business sagacity. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and is recognized as one of its most prominent citizens. He was born in Breconshire, South Wales, on January 4, 1860, a descendant of an ancient Welsh family, his father, David Jones, having been engaged in farming until his death in 1897. His wife, Margaret (Price) Jones, was also born in Breconshire, where she died in 1893, and her surviving husband died in 1897. This worthy couple had twelve children, five boys and seven girls, all of whom are living, three in the United States and the rest in Wales. E. D. Jones remained with his parents in Wales until he attained his majority in 1881, when he came to this country. His education had been received in the excellent public schools of Breconshire, where he gave diligent study. On his arrival in the United States he located first at Radnor, Ohio, and for three years lived on the farm of an uncle. Becoming favorably impressed with the possibilities of the great west, in the spring of 1884 Mr. Jones came to Montana, locating first at Dupuyer, where for four years he found employment on ranches. In 1888 he secured preemption and timber claims on Spring creek, six miles from the site of Pondera, and engaged in raising horses. Mr. Jones disposed of this place in 1890 and in 1891 he took his horses to Ohio, where he sold them at a good profit, and then made a six-months visit to his old home in South Wales. On his return to Montana he located at Fort Benton for three years.

In August, 1895, Mr. Jones came to Pondera and purchased a sheep ranch on the Dry fork of the Marias river, comprising 1,100 acres, and here for five years he conducted the sheep business and wool growing. This place and 5,000 sheep he sold to the Conrad Investment Company in August, 1900. He then bought from Edwin Morrison 640 acres, on which is now located the town of Pondera, a prominent station of the Great Falls & Canada Railway, the purchase including the entire town with the exception of the railroad buildings, consisting of a store, hotel, stable, shearing sheds and several dwellings. Mr. Jones also has city property in Marion, Ohio, and owns three handsome dwellings on Fifth avenue north in Great Falls. At Great Falls, in October, 1897, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Blanche Luce, born in Ohio in 1873, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Adeline Luce, who reside on a stock ranch near Pondera. The political affiliations of Mr. Jones are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Pondera Lodge No. 10,439, M. W. A. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child, Clarence David Jones, born February 13, 1899.

GEORGE JONES is a resident of the thriving and attractive village of Chinook, Choteau county, Mont., where he is extensively engaged in the growing of sheep and holds prestige as one of the representative and successful ranchmen of northern Montana. Mr. Jones is a native of Pike county, Ind., having been born in the immediate vicinity of the village of Petersburg, on March 12, 1866, being the son of John and Rebecca (Scroggins) Jones, who removed to Missouri when he was a lad of eight years. On the parental farmstead in the latter state our subject remained until he had attained the age of fifteen years, having received such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. At that early age he assumed the practical responsibilities of life, going to San Francisco, and thereafter being engaged in mining operations at Virginia City, Nev., Leadville, Colo., Tombstone, Ariz., and also other points, and finally coming to Montana in 1881. Here he was for two years in the employ of Smith Brothers, prominent stockgrowers of Martinsdale, Meagher county, and at the expiration of that period he located upon a ranch of 160 acres at the east end of the Little Snowy mountains, and engaged in the sheep business. Later he located south of Malta, in Choteau county, where he now has an excellent ranch of 700 acres, and here has continued sheepgrowing very successfully, having at the time of this writing 12,000 head. In 1899 he removed to Chinook, where he built a fine modern residence, the present family home. He also owns a hotel and livery stables at Malta, in Valley county.

In political adherency Mr. Jones supports the

Republican party, while his fraternal relationships are indicated by membership in Chinook Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in Bearpaw Camp, M. W. A. In 1893 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary Riley, daughter of Peter Riley, of Nevada. They were the parents of one child, Enid, deceased.

JOHN S. JONES.—This gentleman is one of the successful stockgrowers of Cascade county, and one of the pioneers of Montana. His experiences in the early days were interesting but varied in character, for their story tells alternating success and failure. Mr. Jones was born in Hannibal, Mo., on September 21, 1842, his parents being John and Anna E. Jones. (See sketch of father elsewhere.)

John S. Jones assisted his father in his various labors during his youth, and, in 1859, accompanied him to Colorado. Later he came to Bannack, and thence joined in the gold stampede to Alder gulch, there associating himself with G. M. Allen and Jack Hardesty in taking up a profitable mining claim. They sold this claim in the fall of 1863 for $10,000. The next spring Mr. Jones and his father engaged in mining and prospecting, but luck turned against them and they "went broke," their entire resources being a four-mule team, a wagon and a set of blacksmith tools. Our Montana pioneers are not easily discouraged, and, "picking his flint and trying again," in the spring of 1865 Mr. Jones took up a homestead claim of 160 acres in the Prickly Pear valley, near the site of Helena, and here remained for a time. He recalls that hay sold then in that vicinity at from $80 to $90 per ton, while a sack of flour cost $110. Soon becoming dissatisfied with ranch work, Mr. Jones went to the Silver Creek mining district and prospected with little success, while his resources dwindled to one saddle pony and one steer. With this equipment, however, he returned to his ranch in the fall. In 1866 he had excellent crops and was again in funds. He then purchased teams, went to Fort Benton, and engaged in successful freighting during 1867-68, and again returned to his ranch, which was his home for some time. In 1881 Mr. Jones visited his old Kentucky home and then went to Missouri, where, on November 2, 1882, he married Mrs. Mary Shanklin, a daughter of James and Bettie E. Bunnell, natives of Kentucky, from whence they emigrated to Missouri in 1863, the father there engaging in farming. His death occurred in 1874, and his widow now makes her home in Montana. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was also her husband. Mrs. Jones is the mother of two sons and one daughter by her first marriage: Marvin, Lawson and Annie Shanklin. There are no children of the second marriage.

After his marriage Mr. Jones engaged in farming in Missouri for six years, then, in 1893, returned to Montana and located in Chestnut valley, four miles south of Cascade, where he purchased 480 acres, which he has placed under effective cultivation, besides raising stock extensively. He was one of those prominently concerned in making the Chestnut valley irrigating canal, to supply water for the irrigation of the entire valley. This has already cost $30,000, to which Mr. Jones contributed a due quota. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is a strong Democrat.

SILAS P. GAINFORTH.—The dental profession combines both a cultured science and a mechanical art, and he who gains prestige in it must have a thorough preliminary training and be endowed with a natural nicety of judgment. One of the able and successful young representatives of this important profession in Montana is Dr. Gainforth, a popular dental surgeon of Billings, where he has secured an excellent reputation and business by reason of his unmistakable fitness for his profession. He is a native of Grant county, Wis., born on March 28, 1871, the son of Thomas and Mary (Cook) Gainforth, the father being there engaged in agricultural pursuits. Silas P. Gainforth prosecuted his studies in the public schools of Wisconsin until 1882, when he went with his parents to Phelps county, Neb., where he assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm and also continued his education. In 1888 the family located in Holdredge, the county-seat town, and there he entered the high school, and completing his course, graduated in the class of 1890. He was for a time engaged in pedagogic work, after which he was placed in charge of a large clothing establishment in Holdredge until 1897, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., and there matriculated in the Western Dental College, continuing his technical study and its work until 1898, when he became a student in the dental college of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, graduating from there in May, 1900, with the degree of doctor of dental surgery. He then returned to

Nebraska for a short time and started for a trip through the west to select a location. He thus went to Portland, Ore., and other sections of the northwest, and finally took up his home in Billings, in September, 1900, opening an office and entering upon active practice. His genial personality and unmistakable ability have gained him a representative patronage, and he is held in high esteem. In politics he belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally to the Loyal Mystic Legion, at Holdredge, Neb., and the Woodmen of the World at Billings. On New Years day, 1901, Dr. Gainforth was united in marriage to Miss M. Gertrude Rhea, daughter of George P. and Louisa (Mannan) Rhea, of Weiser, Idaho, where the father is a prominent attorney.

HENRY KEISER.—Coming from his West Virginia home to Montana when he was a mere boy, and being intimately associated with the pioneers of the state in its early settlement and subsequent development, Henry Keiser is well entitled to honorable mention wherever the deeds and achievements of the progressive men of Montana are recorded. He was born at Phillippi, W. Va., September 14, 1849. His parents were Daniel M. and Elizabeth (Auvil) Keiser, both natives of West Virginia, where the latter died in 1863. The father was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and a successful lawyer in that state until 1866, when he moved to Maryland, where he died in 1871.

Their son Henry attended school in his native town until 1864. At the age of fifteen he came to the northwest and has since contributed his share to the development and improvement of this section. After passing a few months at the Gros Ventre Indian agency, he went to Fort Union, then in command of Maj. Pease. In 1866 and 1867 he was at the mouth of Milk river, engaged in hunting and trapping. He then joined the Crow Indian tribe at Fort Peck and remained with it a year. In 1868 he was at the mouth of the Musselshell, again engaged in hunting, trapping and fighting the Sioux Indians, who were troublesome at that time. In 1869 and 1870 he was interpreter at Fort Hawley for the Northwestern Fur Company, and during 1870 was mining in the Coeur d'Alene district. In 1871-72 he was in the Whoop-up country across the Canadian line, trading with the Indians, and from there went to Fort Claggett, where for two years he was in the employ of T. C. Power, the post trader. In 1874 he went to the old Crow agency, near Livingston, and was employed by the government as sub-agent until 1876. In the winter of that year he established a trading post on Keiser creek (named in his honor), where the town of Columbus now stands. He remained there until the spring of 1877, when he went to Fort Custer and served as guide and interpreter for two years. During 1879 and 1880 he conducted a post trader's store at Junction City. In the summer of 1880 he took a company of Indians east on exhibition, as part of a traveling show. From 1881 to 1885 he was employed as chief scout, guide and interpreter for Gen. Miles. He then went into the stock business on a squatter's claim near Fort Custer, and conducted that business in connection with contracting on the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1890. He was also engaged in building irrigation ditches on the Crow reservation, and had an interest in three stores there, trading with the Indians. In 1900 he sold all his interests in this locality and has since been engaged in construction work on the Northern Pacific and other railroads.

In politics Mr. Keiser is a Republican, but has never been an active partisan. He was first married at Junction City in 1879. At Chicago, in 1897, he contracted a second marriage, uniting with Miss Julia Dwyer. By the first marriage there were three children: Maggie, Frank and Myrtle. By the second, one—Virginia.

JACOB H. JONES.—Four miles east of the village of Cascade is located the well-improved and finely equipped ranch of Mr. Jones, one of the most successful farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county, his position in the community being one of influence and general esteem. He was born in Boone county, Ky., on February 15, 1853, the son of John and Rebecca F. Jones, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. John Jones was one of the pioneers of Colorado, the first judge of the miner's court of the territory and a brief sketch of him appears on other pages of this work.

Jacob H. Jones received his education in the public schools and aided his father in his ranching and other business operations. After his death, in accordance with his father's request, he assumed control of the estate, retaining the responsibilities thereof until the fall of 1890, when the property was sold. In the spring of 1891, Mr. Jones removed to his present ranch, which comprises

800 acres of excellent land, where he has since devoted his attention to the raising of cattle and hay upon an extensive scale. This ranch has been made a most valuable one by the wise, discriminating and far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Jones, who has supplied it with one of the best and most systematic irrigating systems of the state. Mr. Jones stands universally acknowledged as one of the best types of the better class of Montana's agriculturists, intelligent, broad-gauged and systematic. On national questions he is a Democrat, in local matters is independent. He is fraternally connected with the Freemasons and the United Workmen. On January 1, 1888, Mr. Jones married Miss Bessie H. Bunnell, a daughter of James and Elizabeth A. Bunnell, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Bunnell was for many years engaged in farming in Missouri, where Mrs. Jones was born, and in later years he followed merchandising. He was a member of the Baptist church, in which faith he died on September 20, 1875. His widow, also a Baptist, now makes her home in Montana. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Jones comprises six children: Thomas L., Mabel R., Robert L., Charles S., Mary E. and Russell B. Mr. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, while his estimable wife is connected with the Baptist society.

ALFRED J. KIMBALL, one of the leading stockgrowers and general farmers of Cleveland, Choteau county, is a descendant of distinguished ancestry. He was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, December 16, 1862, the son of Heber P. and Phebe (Judd) Kimball. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Vermont. The paternal grandfather, Heber C. Kimball, was one of the original Mormon settlers of Utah and prominent as one of the Twelve Apostles who, in company with Brigham Young, did so much in the way of developing the resources of the territory and particularly the vicinity of Salt Lake. Heber C. Kimball was a native of Vermont who went to Salt Lake at an early day and achieved eminence in the Mormon church. The father of our subject, Heber P. Kimball, followed the business of a stockgrower and merchant at Salt Lake City, where young Kimball was reared and educated. At the early age of sixteen years the latter was engaged in the stock business on Grouse creek, on the line of Utah and Idaho. Later he settled in Idaho, where he continued the same business, meeting with a fair degree of prosperity. In the year 1892 he first came to Montana, locating two and a half miles from Cleveland, Choteau county, where he began general farming on 160 acres of land. In 1898 he secured his present eligible ranch, situated on the southwest line of the town of Cleveland. In all the property embraces 640 acres, completely fenced and otherwise improved. Mr. Kimball devotes his attention to cattle, horses and general farming, and is making money rapidly. In 1893, November 16, he was married to Miss Esther M., daughter of Elizabeth C. and Edward B. Seymour. She was a native of Illinois but a resident of Idaho. They have two children, Herbert F. and Phebe T. The family is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN L. JOOSTEN.—A native of Holland, where he was born October 3, 1846, the son of a soldier and himself a soldier in the Union army, having endured both arduous field service and the hardships of prison life during the Civil war and afterward a soldier in the regular service, John L. Joosten has given his adopted country good service and is worthy of honorable mention in any record of the achievements of Montana's progressive men. His parents were Bartholomew and Louise (Aldenheyser) Joosten, natives of Holland who came to the United States with their children in 1859. The father was a volunteer in the Union army, and after six months' service died at Brashier City, La. The mother lived in Brooklyn a number of years after his death, but in 1884 returned to Holland, where she died ten years later. Mr. Joosten was educated at a boarding school in the province of Limburg, Holland, and at the age of thirteen accompanied his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1862, when he was but sixteen years old, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and served under Gens. Banks and Canby until June, 1865, participating in the battles of Mansfield Hill, Pleasant Hill, Port Hudson and many others. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, he was taken prisoner and held in captivity fourteen months, being released at Camp Ford, Tex., May 27, 1865. He then returned to New York city and went to work as a carpenter, continuing that line of enterprise for three years.

In 1868 he enlisted at Cincinnati in the Third United States Cavalry and saw active service in New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming until 1873, when he was discharged at Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Before the end of the year he re-enlisted at Salt Lake in the Second United States Cavalry and served on the western frontier until 1878, when he was discharged at John C. Guy's ranch, Pease's Bottom, Custer county, Mont., where his regiment had been stationed to protect the settlers from Indian depredations. After his discharge he located on a ranch in Pease's Bottom, and for many years was engaged in raising stock. In 1893 he sold his stock and has since devoted his attention to farming. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active part in the campaigns of his party.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.—This gentleman was born near Ottawa, Canada, in 1850, the son of Alexander and Mary (Meldrum) Kennedy, both natives of Invernesshire, Scotland. They emigrated to the dominion in 1840, settling at Osgood, Carlton county, Ontario. Mr. Kennedy attended the public schools of his native land, also pursuing a one-year's course at the Canadian Literary Institute, and finishing with two years' attendance at the Albion Academy, Orleans county, N. Y. Acting upon the advice of Horace Greeley, "go west, young man," he directed his course westward, arriving in Michigan in 1874. There he engaged in logging on the west branch of the Muskegon. Continuing his travel still farther west, he passed the winter of 1876 in Itasca county, Minn., estimating pine lands, and scaling logs for the firm of Ankney & Newton. In the spring of 1877 he landed in Minneapolis, then a flourishing city of 40,000 inhabitants, and secured employment as shipping clerk in the excelsior mill, with the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., in whose service he continued until August, 1880, when he came to Montana. He located in the Prickly Pear valley near Helena, where he engaged in farming, dairying and school-teaching. Here he assisted in the organization of the Silver Creek school district, and was elected to teach its school during the first school year.

In 1883 Mr. Kennedy removed to what is now Teton county and began ranching and cattleraising on the Teton, six miles west of what is now the thriving town of Choteau, the county seat of Teton county. As a factor in the development of this new section he took an active part in the division of old Choteau county, and was rewarded soon afterward, in 1894, by being elected Teton county's first representative in the Fourth legislative assembly, as a Republican. In 1897 he was appointed by D. G. Browne, United States Collector of Customs for the District of Montana and Idaho, to the position of deputy collector of the subdistrict of Blackfoot. This appointment necessitated the sale of his cattle, the proceeds of which he invested in sheep, becoming a full partner with William McDonald Wright, constituting the firm of Wright & Kennedy. Their united holdings numbers 10,000 head.

It should not be overlooked that while in the legislature Mr. Kennedy was the author of the bill creating the Eleventh judicial district of Montana. He served on the committees on ways and means, education, and internal improvements, and was chairman of the committee on stockgrowing and agriculture, representing his county with signal ability and a high sense of duty. He was an ardent supporter of the codes, and to his efforts, in no small measure, is due our present stock laws, which govern this great and important industry. Fraternally Mr. Kennedy is identified with the Masons, being an active and valued member of Choteau Lodge No. 44. He was married at Minneapolis on September 10, 1878, to Miss Catherine McQuaig, who was born at Prescott, Canada, on October 15, 1861. They have three children, Gael M., Pearl May and Catherine. The children are unusually bright and accomplished. Pearl has the distinction of being the second white child born in this section of the state, and has gained local distinction as the author of poetical and prose productions of decided literary merit.

RICHARD KANE.—Recognized as an able and discriminating official and the under sheriff of Valley county, Mont., Mr. Kane is one of the popular and progressive young men of this section of the state, which has been his home for more than a decade past, having come here in the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company, serving in various capacities.

Mr. Kane is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Sheffield, Bureau county, August 11, 1872. His father, John Kane, was born in the Emerald Isle, whence he migrated when a young man, locating in Bureau county, Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the prosperous farmers of that locality. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cole, was likewise born in Ireland, coming to the United States with her parents. John and Mary Kane became the parents of six sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth. To the public schools of Sheffield he is indebted for his early education, leaving the high school at the age of seventeen, well equipped with a good practical education.

In the month of November, 1890, Mr. Kane came to Glasgow, Mont., where he secured employment in the engine department of the shops of the Great Northern Railroad. Later he was promoted to the position of fireman, in which capacity he gave such excellent service and gained such technical proficiency that he was finally made an engineer, running an engine on the lines of this railroad from 1895 until 1900. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper for W. S. Griffith, holding this office for a period of eight months, and when his employer was elected to the office of sheriff of Valley county, in the fall of the same year, he showed his appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Kane by appointing him under sheriff. He entered upon the duties of his new office in January, 1901, and has made himself a valuable factor in connection with the executive work of the shrievalty of the county. In politics Mr. Kane is a stanch advocate and supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with Ellendale Lodge No. 35, K. of P., at Havre, and with Division No. 392, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JOHN C. WOODS is one of the venerable and honored residents of Lewis and Clarke county, where he has resided for nearly a score of years, devoting his attention to farming and stockgrowing, but having retired from the more active pursuits of life, he has given the management of his ranch properties to his sons, capable young business men. Mr. Woods was born in Howard county, Mo., on September 4, 1818, the son of Adam C. and Elizabeth Woods, natives of Kentucky. The father went to Missouri in 1816, and being favorably impressed, took up his permanent abode there two years later and engaged in farming and stockraising, continuing therein until the time of his death, which occurred on August 7, 1849. In politics he was an old-line Whig, fraternally was a master Mason, and in religion both he and his wife were members of the Christian church, living useful and exemplary lives, in harmony with the faith which they professed. The death of our subject's mother occurred May 26, 1856.

John C. Woods grew up under the invigorating life of the farm, and his schooling was such as was afforded in the very primitive institutions of learning of the period. He attended the schools during the winter months, while in the summer his time was demanded in the work of the farm. At the age of twenty years he assumed charge of the homestead farm, his father being in impaired health, and in the meanwhile he purchased 160 acres, devoting his attention to the operation of the same until 1852, when he disposed of the property and purchased 320 acres, paying therefor $4,800. He successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing until 1865, when he rented the place on shares and went into the mercantile business, in which his success was only nominal. He disposed of this in 1869, resumed farming, and continued to be identified with that industry in Missouri until 1883, and then came to Montana. He rented a ranch of 160 acres, located eight miles north of the village of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, which has since been his home and field of industry. Securing good crops the first two seasons, he met with poor returns the third, owing to the drought of that year. In 1884 he took up claims in the same locality and has since added to the area of his estate until he now has 800 acres, of which 200 are available for cultivation. He raised good crops for six years, when the scarcity of water rendered it inexpedient to continue the raising of grain, and the ranch has since been given over to the growing of cattle, the average maintained being about 200 head, while excellent crops of hay have been secured each year. In politics Mr. Woods gives allegiance to the Democratic party; fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason. All of his sons support the Democratic party. On February 23, 1848, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Anna E. Haston, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of Jesse Haston, who emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in early years, where he was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war period, in which he met his death in the spring of 1864 by a bullet fired by a member of the Federal state militia while Mr. Haston was returning from a visit to the Union headquarters. Of this union one child was born, Anna E. Mrs. Woods died on December 15, 1849, and on January 23, 1851, Mr. Woods consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Emilie J. Dicken, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of Richard and Jane Dicken, natives of Kentucky, whence they moved to Missouri in 1825, her father there engaging in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred there in 1869. His widow survived him until 1879. She was a zealous member of the Christian church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Woods also belong. Of the six children of our subject and his estimable wife five are living, the one deceased being Jennie, who became the wife of R. H. Wellman, and whose death occurred February 18, 1900. The other children are Arthur, Lizzie, Emma, John C., Jr., and William P. Woods. Mr. Woods has one of the finest ranches in this section of Montana and here he and his faithful wife are passing the twilight of life surrounded by all of the comforts afforded by the results of industrious and useful lives.

HON. CORNELIUS F. KELLEY.—One of the most prominent of the younger members of the bar of Montana is Hon. Cornelius F. Kelley, of Butte. No young man in the state has been more active or deserving of commendation for the advocacy of measures calculated to benefit the commonwealth. Gifted as an orator, his talents have ever been at the service of the public on every fitting occasion. As a lawyer he has already been conceded a high place. He was born at Mineral Hill, Nev., on February 10, 1875, where his father, Jeremiah C. Kelley, was engaged in mining. Jeremiah C. Kelley was an early settler in Nevada, where he operated mines for many years with success. In 1881, he came to Butte as the friend and associate of the late Marcus Daly, and was connected with mining operations until his death in 1901. He lived to see his son recognized as one of the leading lawyers, orators and politicians of Montana.

Cornelius F. Kelley attended the public and high schools of Butte as a preparatory course of study, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1895. He was graduated from the law department in 1898, and immediately opened a law office and began legal practice in Butte. In the fall of 1898 he was elected as a member of the Sixth legislative assembly of Montana from Silver Bow county. He was one of the leaders of that body, and served on the judiciary committee, one of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee on state buildings and officers, and in that capacity rendered able service to the state. In 1899 he was appointed chief deputy county attorney of Silver Bow county, and served two years. Much important litigation was conducted by the office during Mr. Kelley's incumbency, and he was generally recognized as an able, painstaking and courteous official.

In 1900 Mr. Kelley was the candidate of the Independent Democratic party for member of Congress, and made a brilliant canvass of the entire state. His party being in the minority, he was not elected, but the vote he received showed the high place he holds in the regard of the people of Montana. In legal practice he has been remarkably successful, and is now retained by many of the largest corporations of the state, among them the Anaconda, The Parrott, Boston & Montana, Butte & Boston and the Washoe mining companies. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and of other orders. He is also a member of the Silver Bow and Overland clubs, and is prominent in the social life of Butte. Mr. Kelley is a bachelor and resides with his mother, to whom he is a most devoted son. Great honors in the political field are in store for Mr. Kelley if he chooses to be diverted from the exacting duties of his profession.

EDWARD KEASTER, an eminently successful rancher of Choteau county, Mont., was born in Saline county, Mo., January 1, 1849. He is the son of Eli and Mary Keaster, the father having been a stockman and general farmer in that county. He remained with his parents and attended the public schools of that vicinity until he was sixteen years of age. At the early age of fifteen he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. Keaster went to Fort Walsh, Colo., where he was engaged in driving, hauling freight from Fort Wallace and Fort Hays for the government. In this occupation he remained six months and then returned to Missouri, and remained a year. It was in 1890 that he arrived at Fort Peck, Mont. The Missouri river was at a low stage and the steamers could not reach Fort Benton at that season of the year. Having reached Fort Benton overland he engaged in driving team for the Diamond R Company until 1871, his route being between Fort Benton and Helena. Subsequently he purchased two teams and began freighting on his own account until 1876, when he disposed of the outfit and went to Deer Lodge. At this place Mr. Keaster purchased 100 head of cattle and drove them to the south fork of Shonkin creek, and there engaged in the business of stockraising. This he prosecuted very successfully for twenty years. He still owns this original ranch, but in 1897 he purchased another at Highwood, upon which he now resides with his family.

In 1883 Mr. Keaster was married to Miss Mamie Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, of Fort Benton. To them have been born five children, of whom Richard, aged sixteen, is the eldest. The others are Walter, Mabel, Nettie and Harry. Mrs. Keaster's father came to Montana in 1869 as commissary sergeant and saw exciting service against the Indians. Politically Mr. Keaster is a Democrat, and takes a lively interest in the welfare and success of his party, although he is in no sense of the word a politician or a seeker after office. As a prosperous business man he is well and favorably known, not only by the people of his immediate community, but throughout the state.

THOMAS WILEY KING.—Having come to the state when but six years old, reared and educated within its boundaries, and having passed his life and devoted his energies to the development of her resources, Thomas Wiley King, of Pease's Bottom, for many years successfully engaged in raising high-grade horses, may not inappropriately be considered a product of Montana and a good exemplification of her citizenship. He was born in Atchison county, Mo., on February 15, 1858, the son of Samuel and Louisa (Stone) King, the former born in Virginia in 1826, and the latter in Atchison county, Mo., in 1838. The father migrated in early life to Missouri, and in 1859 went to Pike's Peak during the mining excitement. In 1864 he brought his family to Montana and engaged in prospecting and mining at Alder and Diamond gulches until 1867, when he removed to Gallatin valley, where he followed farming for a number of years. In 1873, in company with Bud McAdow, he built a brewery at Bozeman, which he conducted for one year. He then removed to Sacramento, Cal., his present home. His wife is now living at Bozeman. Thomas Wiley King was educated in the public schools of Bozeman, remaining at home until 1877. In that year he went to Pease's Bottom and was employed for a year by John C. Guy in his freighting outfit. The next year he drove a stage on the line between Bozeman and Miles City. In 1879 he located on a ranch in Pease's Bottom which he afterward traded to Mason Guy, and then bought the one he now occupies, which is in the western end of the valley and on which he has an average of about 100 head of horses. In politics he is a Democrat, and deeply interested in the welfare of his party. He also takes an active interest in all enterprises which promise to advance and develop the community and promote its best interests.

WILLIAM F. KING is a native son of England who came to Montana and now ranks as one of the representative stockgrowers of Cascade county, his well improved ranch being located seven miles southwest of Evans. Mr. King was born in Worksop, England, on November 1, 1831, his parents being John and Katherine King. They were devout members of the Catholic church, in whose faith the father passed away in 1850, his widow surviving him until 1870. They were honorable, upright and God-fearing, and their lives were in all relations exemplary. William F. attended the public schools until 1843, when he went to work in the mines, so continuing until 1849. He then became an employe in the rolling mills, thoroughly mastering the trade and becoming an expert workman.

In 1852 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hardy, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hardy, natives of England, the father being engaged in mine work; he and his wife being members of the church of England. The mother died in 1869, and the father in 1874. In the year 1862 William F. immigrated to America and located in the city of Philadelphia, where he was employed in rollingmill work until 1863, when he went to Pittsburg and there engaged in coal mining until 1867, at which time he removed to Morris, Grundy county, Ill., where he continued in mining work

Clarence M. Goodell

until the spring of 1889. Determined to establish himself in an independent occupation, he came to Sand Coulee, Mont., and was employed in the mines until 1892, when he realized his ambition by taking up his present homestead of 160 acres, whereon he has since successfully conducted stock-raising operations, although seventy-five acres of his ranch are available for cultivation.

In politics Mr. King gives his support to the People's party, taking an active interest in the questions of the day, and fraternally he is identified with the Order of Foresters. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and to them have been born thirteen children, of whom five are deceased, namely: Mary A., John T., Lizzie, Minnie and Starless. Those surviving are: Mary A. H., Katherine, Elizabeth, Maggie J., Isabelle, William, Thomas and John R.

CLARENCE M. GOODELL.—Born March 2, 1857, at Oswego, Oswego county, Wis., and when he was three years old crossing the plains to California with his parents, Clarence M. Goodell began in his very childhood the life of adventure which is so characteristic of the far West. His father was Dwight T. and his mother Catherine M. Goodell, natives of New York state, who, on their way westward to the Pacific slope, halted for a time in Wisconsin, and then started on the long journey across the prairie to California, where they arrived after three months of toil and trouble, being harassed by the Indians at many places along the route, until soldiers appeared and drove them away.

The father had devoted his attention to the sawmill business in Wisconsin and in his new home gave his time to farming for a year; then moved to Salem, Ore., and carried on the same industry there for some years. In the spring he went to Idaho, where he followed mining and also made "shakes," as split shingles were termed in that section. In this latter vocation he prospered for two years and a half. At the end of that time he removed to Helena, Mont., and later took up a homestead where the Broadwater hotel and plunge now stand. There he gave his attention to market gardening, with excellent results, making money and winning golden opinions from all by his manner of conducting business. He was a Republican in politics, and held the office of road supervisor. His death occurred December 23, 1898; that of his wife on October 14, 1901. Their two children survive them, Phebe (Mrs. E. H. Train) and Clarence M.

Clarence M. Goodell, who is one of Fergus county's most popular and progressive ranchmen, received a very fair education, at the age of twenty-one was given a half interest in his father's gardening, farming and stock-raising enterprises, and in 1881 he set out for himself, locating the ranch he now occupies in the Judith basin, at Philbrook, Mont., using all his rights in securing land, and subsequently purchasing 2,500 acres and leasing in addition 960. Of what he owns about 1,200 acres are cultivable, and on this portion he produces good crops and has raised cattle and horses extensively with fair profits. In 1898 he disposed of the cattle and began the rearing of fine grades of sheep. In this his success has been steady and substantial, and he has recently engaged in the rearing of mules with gratifying results. In 1880 he went from Helena to Dillon and brought back with him two swarms of Italian bees that were shipped to him from Ogden, Utah. These were probably the first domestic bees in this state.

Mr. Goodell is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is an active Republican, and as such was elected to the legislature from Fergus county in 1893. He has also served as county commissioner. He was united in mariage on the fifteenth day of August, 1880, to Miss Millie C. Priest, a native of Decatur, Ill., daughter of Celestin B. and Valentine T. Priest, New Yorkers by birth who emigrated to Illinois early in their married life. In that state her father engaged in various pursuits —milling, mercantile business and keeping a hotel. In 1864 he was brought to Montana on a cot, an invalid almost dying from consumption, in the hope that the change of air would benefit his health, which it did to a remarkable degree. He got well and strong, and engaged in mining with good results until 1874, when he removed to Helena and followed various pursuits until his death, which occurred January 8, 1890. He was survived by his widow until March 8, 1898, when she too passed away. Both were members of the Methodist church. He was a Mason and a Democrat in politics. His name is perpetuated in Priest's Pass over the main range of the Rockies between Helena and Deer Lodge. This was constructed by him in 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodell are the parents of four children, namely, Homer T., Ruby A., Garnet A. and Myrtle C. They are both Presbyterians in religious preference. Mrs. Goodsell was postmistress of Philbrook postoffice three years, until her resignation of the office in the fall of 1901, and both she and her husband are highly respected. She represents the finest elements of New England culture and is in line with the best intellectual thought of the age, herself and husband being lovers of the best literature.

The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Goodell, Homer T. Goodell, a youth of nineteen years, is possessed of a strong physique. He is a vigorous and active youth, and is a valuable assistant of his father in the conducting of his extensive operations. Homer was also a charter member of Judith Camp No. 392, of the Woodmen of the World at Utica, Montana, and in many and various ways he is connected with progressive movements.

JOSEPH MOOSER, familiarly and affectionately called "Old Joe" by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, a partner in stockraising and ranching of Herman Bruns on Clear creek, was born on July 10, 1840, at Strasburg, in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of Germany, but at the time of his birth belonging to France. When he was six years old his parents came to the United States and located in Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and when he was a young man he enlisted in the United States navy, serving the closing years of the Civil war on the steamer Tyler of the Mississippi river squadron.

In 1868 Mr. Mooser came to Fort Benton, and was engaged in the wood business on the river until 1872. From that time until 1888 he lived around the vicinity of Benton and the Belknap reservation, engaged in a variety of occupations, and then located on his present ranch on Clear creek in the Bear Paw mountains, twenty-eight miles from Havre. There he devotes his time and energies to farming, stockraising and entertaining his numerous friends, who never fail to visit him when in the neighborhood. He was married at Havre in 1896 to Miss Lizzie Staff. They have one child, a son named Norman, four years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mooser stand high in the community and are well esteemed by everybody who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

HENRY KUHR, one of the prominent and most successful sheep and cattle growers of the Bear Paw mountains, was born February 3, 1868, at Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, the son of Henry and Abel (Schuack) Kuhr, who immigrated to America in 1882, settling in Crawford county, Iowa. There the father died on his farm in 1885, leaving the care of the family and the business largely to the son, who was thus enabled in early life to acquire much of the self-reliance and resourcefulness which have distinguished him since. His early life was passed and his early education was secured in Germany. He came as a boy of thirteen with his parents to this country, and remained upon the homestead in Iowa until 1889. He then removed to Montana, and found employment as a laborer and cattle-tender on various ranches until 1896, when he settled on the ranch he now owns, consisting of 320 acres. He has put many improvements thereon and brought it up to a high state of cultivation. Besides rearing cattle and sheep, he is engaged in general farming on a large scale.

In politics Mr. Kuhr is a stanch Republican and takes a deep and earnest interest in the success of his party, but does not seek reward for political activity in the honors or profits of official station. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. In 1897 he was married to Miss Elsie, the daughter of William Miller. Their family consists of their son Walter and daughter Sarah. Mr. Kuhr is universally regarded as one of the most enterprising, most progressive and most intelligent young ranchmen of the Bear Paw mountain region, and is held in high esteem by all who know him, being in a direct line for wealth.

JOHN S. LANE is one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, where he has maintained his home for seventeen years and gained a position among its worthy and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Lane was born in Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., on March 22, 1861, the son of John S. and Almina Lane, both of whom were natives of New York, which sent so many pioneers to Michigan in the early days. John S. Lane, Sr., came to the Peninsular state when a young man and followed agriculture in St. Joseph county until his death in August, 1874, his wife dying in 1869.

John S. Lane, of Teton county, received his education in the public schools but early began to aid in the work of the old homestead. He left school at the age of eighteen years, and in 1884 came to Montana, and to Teton county, then a part of Choteau county. He took up a squatter's claim on Willow creek, proving up on it and also on a desert claim when the survey was completed. To these original claims he has since added 600 acres of adjoining land, making the aggregate area of his ranch 920 acres. Here he has made the best possible improvements and has been very successful. He raises horses and cattle and secures good yields of hay from certain portions of his land. In political adherency Mr. Lane is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and at all times takes an active interest in public affairs, both general and local. His postoffice address is Saypo.

HENRY W. LANGE.—The subject of this review is not only one of the prosperous and representative farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, but he has also shown a spirit of distinctive enterprise by placing on the market a natural mineral water secured in the vicinity of his home and recognized for its wonderful remedial effects, particularly in the treatment of diseases of the blood. He has thus given inception to an industry which is certain to be one of cumulative importance, and of great benefit to suffering humanity. Mr. Lange is a native of Bremen, Germany, where he was born on the 12th of March, 1849, being the son of Richard and Margaret Lange, both representatives of fine old German lineage and both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were consistent and devoted members of the Lutheran church, in which faith the father passed to his reward on the 9th of November, 1869, his widow dying in 1874.

Henry W. Lange, the immediate subject of this sketch, secured his education in the excellent public schools of his native province, and while a youth entered upon the active duties of life, securing employment in a brick yard, where he continued until he had attained the age of twenty years, in the meantime giving his wages to his parents. During the years 1870 and 1871, when Germany and France were involved in war, Mr. Lange rendered active service in the German army, and after the close of the conflict he was employed in sugar refineries until 1873, when he determined to leave his native land and seek his fortunes in America. Upon arriving in New York city he engaged in the produce commission business at the West Washington market, and was identified with this line of enterprise until 1880, when he came to Montana and located on his present ranch, which is situated nine miles due east of the village of Augusta and three miles west of Rohner, which is his postoffice address. Here he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres and a timber-culture claim of equal area—250 acres of the tract are well adapted for cultivation, and Mr. Lange raises large crops of alfalfa, besides other products of the soil, though he has devoted his attention principally to the growing of cattle, in which his efforts have been attended with gratifying success.

Since the year 1896 Mr. Lange has devoted no little time and attention to the handling of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Water, secured from a mine called the "Mountain Chief," on the upper Sun river, near the Sun River Hot Springs, and showing the most effective of remedial elements upon the careful chemical analysis which has been made. He handles the water both in its natural form and by the precipitation of its constituents in mineral salts, which are sold in condensed shape and retain the efficiency of the original water. The water has gained marked prestige for its wonderful effects in the curing of hemorrhoids and other obstinate diseases of the blood and skin. To this enterprise our subject gives his time and attention, while the ranch is managed by his son, a capable young business man. His business headquarters are now at 219-221 First avenue, south, Great Falls, where he has fine bath rooms and also gives mineral baths and keeps a large stock of his "Mineral Wonder" always for sale.

On the 6th of November, 1882, Mr. Lange was united in marriage to Mrs. Dorothea Sturen, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and who died August 8, 1896, leaving two children: Frederick W. and Anna.

JOHN LARGENT.—The subject of this review is now following the somewhat uneventful vocation of farmer and stockgrower, his well improved ranch being located immediately at the village of Sun River, Cascade county. He is one of the pioneers of this state, whither he came in the employ of the American Fur Company, in 1862.

He can well recall many incidents and events which were far removed from the prosaic in character and his tales of the early days on the northwest frontier are interesting in the extreme. Mr. Largent claims as the place of his nativity the Old Dominion state of Virginia, where was cradled so much of our national history, having been born in Hampshire county on the 11th of March, 1839, the son of John W. and Mary J. Largent, who were likewise natives of that state, whence they removed to Peoria county, Ill., where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in March, 1861, he naving been an active Democrat in his political affiliations. His widow, who was a devoted member of the Methodist church, survived him many years, her death occurring in May, 1895.

John Largent received somewhat limited educational advantages in his youth, since the schools in Illinois were of a primitive character at the time his parents removed to that section. At the immature age of nine years he began to assist his father in the farm work, remaining at the parental home until he attained his majority, when he set out in life on his own responsibility, this being in the year 1861, when he found employment with the American Fur Company, whose headquarters were at St. Louis, Mo. In this connection he boarded the old steamboat Spread Eagle, on which he was transported up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Mont., where he arrived on the 3rd of July, 1861. He became a particularly skillful shot and was known for his prowess in hunting, having devoted his attention to this line for fourteen months after his arrival and also served as the bearer of important messages. His wages at the start were only $19 per month, but were soon advanced to $40. On the 10th of March, 1863, Mr. Largent started for Fort Edmonton, British Columbia; and while the party were en route the Indians stole their horses and they were compelled to walk a distance of 200 miles, and during the trip provisions became so scarce that they were obliged to resort to horse-flesh for food. Mr. Largent was fairly successful in his search for furs and hides, and having purchased horses from the Hudson Bay Company, the party encountered no particular difficulty in making the return trip to Fort Benton. Here, after a month's visit at the mining camps at Bannack and Virginia City, he assumed a position as wagon boss for the firm of Carl & Steele, who freighted between the various mining districts and also carried the freight for the government military posts. He was thus engaged until 1866, when he returned to Illinois for a visit, coming again to Fort Benton in May of the following year. He then proceeded to Sun River with a stock of goods, of which he was a joint owner in association with the firm of Carl & Steele, previously mentioned. He was thereafter engaged in merchandising and in freighting for the United States army posts until 1875, when he disposed of his interests in this line. Mr. Largent was associated with Col. Johnson in his erection of the first buildings at the Blackfoot Indian agency. Later he took up pre-emption and homestead claims, whose aggregate area was 240 acres, of which he sold a portion, but reserving 120 acres, which constitutes his present ranch, at Sun River. A notable success has attended his efforts in the way of farming and stockgrowing, and his ranch is one of the valuable ones of this locality, while he is personally held in the highest esteem as a man and as one of the pioneers of Montana. The political allegiance of our subject is with the Democratic party, and fraternity he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 2d of March, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Largent and Miss Sarah E. Hughes, who was born in Illinois, being the daughter of Pleasant and Mary Hughes, natives respectively of Missouri and Kentucky. The father was long a prosperous farmer in Illinois, where his death occurred in 1854. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Largent became the parents of five children, one of whom, Eva, is deceased, the others being Mary J., Sarah E., Ida B. and John H.

JOSEPH L. LARGENT, whose well improved stock ranch is located three miles west of Ulm, Cascade county, may well be designated as one of the pioneers of Montana, having located in the territory thirty-four years ago. He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 9, 1842, the son of John W. and Mary J. Largent, natives of the Old Dominion, whence they eventually removed to Illinois, where the father died in 1861. He followed lumbering and farming in Virginia, and farming in Illinois. He was a member of, and at certain times an active worker in the Democratic party. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring in March, 1892.

In the public schools of Peoria county, Ill., Joseph L. Largent received what little educational discipline fell to his lot, and continued to assist his father in his business operations until he attained his legal majority in 1863, when he engaged in coal mining near Peoria, to which he devoted his attention until 1867, and then went to Fort Benton, Mont., and finally to Sun River Crossing, Cascade county, where he joined his brother, John, and where he was for two years employed in outside work in his brother's mercantile establishment. In 1869 Mr. Largent came to his present location in the vicinity of Ulm where he took up a squatter's claim in company with three other men, whose interests he eventually absorbed. Since that time he has taken up pre-emption, homestead and timber claims, and has also purchased 2,000 acres, the aggregate area of his estate being now 2,500 acres. In the early days he devoted his time largely to the raising of horses, but eventually relegated this branch of the business to a secondary position, and now raises cattle upon a large scale. Mr. Largent has also placed a portion of his home ranch under very effective cultivation, securing from both of his ranches excellent crops of hay, with which he supplied Fort Shaw in the early days. He may well be gratified with the success which has attended his efforts and in the uniform esteem which is accorded him. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party. On December 27, 1881, Mr. Largent was united in marriage to Miss Melinda E. Hornback, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of John and Eleanor Hornback, natives of Ohio. The mother died in 1887 and the father in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Largent are the parents of six children: Jasper E., Melinda J., Lewis B., Cyrus J., Ida E. and Elsie E.

PATRICK LAVELLE.—A native of Niagara county, N. Y., where he was born August 18, 1839, and having seen much of the turmoil of life in peace and in war, through effort and vicissitude, Patrick Lavelle has reached a peaceful haven in the great Treasure state, far from the home of his youth and in different lines of activity from those to which he was reared. His parents were Anthony and Mary (Hunt) Lavelle, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, where their respective families had lived for many generations. They were married in their native land and removed to America, locating at first in Canada, where the father worked on the Welland canal for some years. He then removed his family to Lockport, N. Y., where he made his home for a number of years and was employed on the Erie canal. He removed to Buffalo, where he died in 1844, leaving a family of two children. The mother died in Canada a year previous. After his father's death Patrick removed with his uncle to Clifton Springs, Ontario county, N. Y., where he received his education. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Albany in May. His first engagement with the enemy was the first battle of Bull Run, soon after which he was transferred to the command of Gen. Banks, and was engaged in all the battles of the Shenandoah valley campaign, leading up to the battle of Winchester, where Banks was decisively defeated for the second time within a few weeks, and more than 2,000 of his troops taken prisoners, among them Mr. Lavelle. The prisoners were marched 135 miles to Waynesborough, from where they were sent by train to Lynchburg, and after McClellan's retreat, were transferred to Belle Isle. In September, 1862, he was paroled and sent to his regiment at Harper's Ferry in time to take part in Burnside's move on Fredericksburg, after which they wintered at Stafford Courthouse. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Lavelle joined Hooker's advance on Chancellorsville, and took part in the battle at that place. His term of service had by this time expired, and he was discharged at Lockport, N. Y., in June, 1863, with the rank of corporal, which he had reached by promotion for merit. From then until the close of the war he served under Sherman in the construction department. After the war he returned to Clifton Springs, and two months later was induced by the oil excitement to remove to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1886.

His home was in Titusville, where, on December 25, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie O'Brien, a native of Ireland, who had come to America when she was young with older members of the family. They have seven children: Mary, now Mrs. H. J. Calhoun, of Columbus; Maggie, now Mrs. W. P. Adams, of Columbus; Ambrose, engaged in the cattle business; James, also in the cattle business; Cecelia, now Mrs. H. I. Grant, of Columbus; Nellie, living at home; and Agnes, now Mrs. Holt, of Columbus. From Titusville, Pa., he came to Montana with his family, arrived at Billings on April 17, 1886, and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in July was located at Stillwater, now Columbus. In 1888 he bought a piece of land and opened it up as a townsite, known as Lavelle's addition to Stillwater. In 1889 he built a hotel in the town and conducted it until March, 1899, when he sold it. In the meantime he had begun extensive operations in sheep and cattle, in which he is still engaged in partnership with his sons. He owns considerable real estate in Columbus, and has a fine residence. He has served as county commissioner and school trustee, and was his party's candidate for the legislature in 1893. He is a popular and influential citizen, and has the esteem of all classes in the community.

MILTON NORRIS.—No country on the face of the globe records in its annals the lives and deeds of those known as pioneers to so great an extent as does the United States. Here the pioneers of civilization were the Pilgrim fathers who landed on the stern and rock-bound New England coast, the sturdy Hollanders who settled in New York and adjacent states, the patrician Englishmen who founded the "first families of Virginia." After them came a generation of pioneers in the middle states, and gradually the tide swept westward across the plains and over the mountain heights to the land of the setting sun, and, lo! we have a continent redeemed from the wilderness by "pioneers." Montana pioneers demand no indefinite place on the pages of history, and this publication justifies its claims when it perpetuates their memories.

Milton Norris is a native of Athens county, Ohio, where he was born on the 17th of October, 1835, being the son of Thomas P. and Abigail (Blaisdell) Norris, who came of stanch old New England stock, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in Massachusetts. To them also came the distinction of being pioneers, since they removed to Ohio in an early day, and thence to Iowa in 1847, becoming pioneers there also, settling first in Lee and later in Decatur county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father being a successful farmer. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. He died in 1861 and his cherished and devoted wife in 1886. Both attained venerable age. Of their eight children three are deceased, George, Jackson and Belinda. Those surviving are Milton, Annie, Addie, Julia and Mary.

Milton Norris received limited educational advantages. He assisted his father on the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he set forth on his own responsibility. He was engaged in farm, military life and mine work until 1864, when he left Iowa for Montana, driving an ox team and being accompanied by Daniel J. Winters, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work. After nearly three months they arrived at their destination, Virginia City, then one of the most prosperous camps known in the history of placer mining. Mr. Norris here turned his attention to the making of spiling for the mines and in the fall engaged in mowing hay for a time and then made a trip to Salt Lake City, whence he returned with a load of freight in the fall of the same year. He now engaged in placer mining until 1872, with fair success. He then worked at carpenter work in the Missouri valley, near Diamond City, and was there engaged in ranching until 1885, when he removed to the Gallatin valley, where he followed the carpenter trade for eight years. For eventful experiences during these years, particularly in 1877, see sketch of Daniel J. Winters as before mentioned. In 1893 he located his present homestead of 160 acres five miles south of Rockford, Fergus county, and here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. In politics Mr. Norris supports the Democratic party.

On the 9th of April, 1857, Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Winters, who was born in Ohio, a sister of the Daniel J. Winters previously mentioned. Mrs. Norris died in 1861, prior to our subject's removal to Montana, leaving two children, Benton and Della, the former of whom is engaged in stockraising in Fergus county, and the latter the wife of Thomas P. Street.

Mr. Norris, when in Decatur county, Iowa, in 1862, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and served actively six months during the Civil war in Gen. Sherman's division on the Mississippi river, sharing in the operations against Vicksburg, and received his discharge on account of sickness. Now, as his life's shadows are lengthening toward the eastern horizon, this worthy pioneer and loyal patriot is quietly resting, cared for most tenderly by his son.

D. J. Winters

Mrs. D. J. Winters

Milton Norris

DANIEL J. WINTERS.—It is with satisfaction that we place in this memorial work a sketch of Mr. Winters, who came to Montana in 1864, having made the wearying overland trip to California in 1853, and is distinctively entitled to the title of a pioneer of the Pacific coast. He will have reached the psalmist's span of three score years and ten by the time this work is issued from the press, but he yet maintains the vigor born of the free and open life of the plains and the mountains, and is now one of the most honored citizens of Fergus county. He is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, born February 24, 1832, a son of Daniel and Rebecca Winters, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and both early settlers in Ohio. In 1849 the family removed to Iowa, repeating the pioneer experiences of Ohio, and there Daniel Winters engaged in farming and did a noble work as a minister of the Baptist church. He was a man of signal purity of thought, a Democrat in politics and held membership in the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife resided in Iowa until their death. Of their ten children five are yet living, George, Daniel J., Isaac, Minerva and Jane.

Daniel J. Winters had limited educational advantages and aided in the work of the homestead farm until he attained the age of eighteen, when he hired out to do farm work and teaming. In 1853 he left Chariton, Iowa, and drove a bull team across the plains and over the mountains to Sacramento, Cal., using three months and ten days in the trip. He devoted four years to teaming and in 1857, having returned to Iowa, he located as a farmer near Garden Grove in that state, and continued as such until 1864, when he came to Montana. He started on March 24 with ox teams and a drove of cows and extra cattle, and made the trip without serious encounters with the Indians, arriving in the Gallatin valley on July 20. Col. Bridger, for whom the early route was named, acted as guide for the party which came through seventeen days before the one with which Mr. Winters was connected. Mr. Winters passed the winter in the Gallatin valley and then removed to Helena, where he engaged in mining in Grizzly gulch and kept a boarding house. Flour commanded a price of $125 per hundred pounds, and potatoes were seventy-five cents a pound. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Winters removed to Diamond City and in the spring he took up a squatter's claim in the Missouri valley, and there engaged in successful farming until 1869. In 1870 he went to Oregon and purchased a drove of horses which he brought to Montana and sold, after which he returned to Washington territory and located near the site of Spokane. Here he remained three years engaged in merchandising, being one of the pioneers in that line in that locality. Selling out he purchased 300 head of cattle and a drove of horses and brought them through to Montana. He then located near Bannack and for three years gave his attention to stockraising, conducting also a successful meat business. At the time of the memorable Nez Perces war, in 1877, when Chief Joseph and his band crossed the state, Mr. Winters met with heavy losses from the depredations of the savages and the fear of the settlers, many of whom left their homes. He was then living on Horse Prairie twenty-five miles from Bannack, the family consisting of himself and his partner, W. L. Montague, Milton Norris, M. S. Herr, William Farnsworth, William Flynn and William Smith, the women and children having taken refuge in Bannack. Mr. Winters, Mr. Norris and three other men were loading hay in a field half a mile from the house, when they saw two parties of Indians, numbering from fifty to sixty. Driving the team on a mad run to the house they found it surrounded and none of their companions were to be seen. While turning their horses toward the willows along the creek 200 yards away the Indians opened fire on them. Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Smith were killed. Mr. Winters and Mr. Norris, after lying in the willows until night, started on foot for Bannack, which they reached at noon the next day with their bare feet full of prickly pear thorns. The two men in the house, Mr. Montague and Mr. Flynn, were killed in the attack on the dwelling by the Indians. The next day Mrs. Winters with a party of citizens reached the place, found the bodies of the two men in the house, and that of Mr. Farnsworth some distance away. The articles in the house, furniture, harness, etc., were destroyed, but one unusual thing in Indian warfare was this, the dead men were not scalped or robbed, and each body was covered with a blanket. Mr. Montague had $200 in his pockets which was untouched. The dead bodies of four of the men were taken to Bannack and buried, the funeral sermon being preached by Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel. For a full account of Mrs. Winter's thrilling adventures at this time see Robert Vaughn's work, "Now and Then, or Thirty-six Years in the Rockies."

After these tragic events Mr. Winters returned to the Missouri valley, bringing his stock with him and locating about seven miles south of Diamond City. He resided there until the fall of 1883, when he located on Rock creek, southwest of Lewistown, Fergus county, and eighteen miles from that county seat. There he took up a homestead of 160 acres and engaged in farming, stockgrowing and gardening until 1900, when he sold out and removed to his other ranch of 200 acres, located fifteen miles northeast of Garneill. One hundred and sixty acres of this ranch are available for cultivation, and he is devoting himself to general ranching. Politically Mr. Winters supports the Democratic party. As an evidence of his early connection with the history of Montana it may be noted that he hauled the logs for the first cabin built in Bozeman. On October 15, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth L. Hawkins, born in Hancock county, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hawkins, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They were early settlers in Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives, and were, in religious affiliation, Baptists. Mr. Hawkins was a zealous Democrat. Eight of their eleven children are living. Mrs. Winters is a lady of refinement and culture and is one of the best types of the daring and intrepid women who so ably aided their husbands in the dangerous and arduous labors of early pioneer life. Such persons are blessings to the communities where they make their home.

EDWARD A. LEWIS.—As the days fall rapidly into the abyss of time, there remain to us few of those who may be absolutely designated as pioneers of Montana, and thus it becomes incumbent that their exploits of the early days be properly perpetuated before death sets its seal upon their mortal lips. Among those whose minds bear in an indissoluble chain the memory of the days when Montana was on the absolute frontier of civilization and continuing along the lines of government and prosperity attending the opening of the twentieth century is Mr. Lewis, who came here nearly a half century ago and was an active participant in many of the stirring events which make up the pioneer annals of the state.

Mr. Lewis is a native of Cambria county, Pa., where he was born on the 18th of May, 1837, being the son of Alma and Lydia Lewis, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, and both being members of the Dunkard church. They were the parents of eight children, and the father passed away in 1872 and the mother in 1885. Alma Lewis was an active supporter of the Whig party during the days of its ascendancy and his principal vocation was that of a farmer, though he for a time operated a sawmill on the Conemaugh river, in which connection he met with three severe financial losses. He eventually removed to Iowa where he devoted the remainder of his life to farming. In the state last mentioned, Edward A. Lewis, the honored subject of this sketch, received his early educational training in the common schools, growing up under the invigorating discipline of the farm, and beginning to assist his father in the cultivation of the homestead at the early age of nine years. He remained at the parental home until the year 1854, when he secured work on a steamboat plying on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, his first employment in the line being as deck-sweeper, from which position he was promoted to that of regular deck hand at the expiration of two years. In 1857, he came up the Missouri by steamboat to Fort Benton, Mont., the boat transporting a portion of the provisions which the government supplied to the Indians, in accordance with the treaty which was effected by Gov. Stevens in 1854. From May 8th to September 22d, Mr. Lewis assisted in the work of taking the Mackinaw boat to the Yellowstone river, and returning overland he again reached Fort Benton on Christmas day of the same year. He there devoted his time to cutting wood for fuel and also to trading in the interests of the government post.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Lewis packed robes and other skins into bales which he loaded upon the boats and transferred to the mouth of the Yellowstone river, where the same were reloaded and shipped to the St. Louis fur market. Thereafter, until 1863, he passed summer seasons in trapping beaver and otter and in both his hunting and trapping operations he met with excellent success. In 1864 he took up a squatter's claim at Mitchells, Lewis and Clarke county, where he remained one winter and then moved on to Silver City, where he closed out stocks of merchandise for Robert Lemon and Tutt & Donal. In the winter of 1867 he went to Teton, now Choteau county, where he hunted and trapped wolves, being successful in his various expeditions. In the spring of 1868 he engaged in herding horses in the Sun river valley, passing the winter at the then abandoned Catholic mission of Ulm. The following spring he removed to the St. Peter's mission district, where he took up pre-emption claims of 160 acres, his present home, to which he added subsequently a tree claim of eighty acres. Here he has since devoted his attention to the raising of cattle, and his success in the line has been such as to place him among the representative men of this line of business in Cascade county. Politically Mr. Lewis gives an unwavering support to the Democratic party and its principles, and he is highly honored in the community as a venerable and worthy pioneer. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

In the early days of his residence in Montana, Mr. Lewis took unto himself a wife in the person of Sycowastacapa, an Indian girl, a native of Montana, and daughter of the Piegan chief, Meek-i-appy, known to the whites as Cut-Hand. Mrs. Lewis was granted 320 acres of land in the Indian allotment from the United States government, and of this tract eighty acres are available for cultivation. To our subject and wife eight children were born, of whom only two are living, Isabel (Mrs. John P. Taber), and Mary (Mrs. Peter Douglas).

LEWIS FAMILY.—The brothers and subjects of the following biographical mention are well-known and highly esteemed citizens of Choteau county, Mont., and their present prosperity and affluence are highly deserved. Their enterprise in the development of their respective properties has been marked with unqualified success in every particular, and as influential citizens they are among the most prominent in the county.

Samuel Lewis, the grandfather, was a native of Fayette county, Pa., and settled first in Tompkins county, N. Y., where he followed the trade of a carpenter. In the early day of Chicago he removed to that city, where he remained many years, and where he built a large portion of the original metropolis that was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1871. He died in the city in whose development he had been an important factor.

His son, Eli T. Lewis, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., where he thoroughly learned the trade of a carpenter and accompanied his father to Chicago and worked with him in various enterprises. Later he studied medicine, settled in Minnesota and successfully practiced his profession. Mr. Lewis was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jane Riffenburg; and his second Miss Mary Judd. In 1867 he went to Columbus, Texas, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1877, when he removed to Nebraska and located on a homestead of 160 acres. Leaving his family on this property he returned to Texas and resumed his practice until his death, which occurred at Hawkley in 1879.

Clinton L., the son of Eli T. Lewis by his first marriage, was born at Waseca, Waseca county, Minn., May 23, 1863. He was reared and educated in the states of Texas and Nebraska. Subsequently he found employment on the Nebraska farms. Here he remained until 1889, when he came to Montana and settled on People's creek, among the Bear Paw mountains, in Choteau county, where he continued to reside until 1893. In that year he removed to his present ranch of 640 acres, which is handsomely improved with all modern conveniences, including substantial house, outbuildings, barns and corrals. A large portion of this property is fenced and he is engaged, successfully, in growing cattle and general farming. Politically he has always been active in the Republican party and has served several terms as school trustee. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza, daughter of John Freel, of Butte county, S. D. To them have been born six children: Howard, deceased; Clinton L., Robert T., Frank A., Percy I. and Grace N.

Elmer T. Lewis, a son of Dr. E. T. Lewis, by his first marriage, was born in Waseca, Waseca county, Minn., July 6, 1861. His youth was passed at Columbus, Tex., where he was reared and educated in the district and high schools of that state. At the age of seventeen years he was engaged in the cattle business as an employe, and when he was eighteen years old he began to learn the carpenter's trade. Subsequently he located at Custer, S. D., securing a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and engaged in farming, principally, supplementing this work by contracting and building. In 1893 Mr. Lewis removed to New Castle, Wyo., where he continued in the business of contracting and aided materially in the development of that portion of the country. Later he removed to Roseland, Neb., continued several years in the same line of business, and in 1896 he came to Montana and selected his present ranch of 320 acres among the Bear Paw mountains. The entire property is fenced and supplied with substantial, commodious buildings and other conveniences. Cattle, general farming and contracting are the principal sources of his revenue. In 1893 he was united in marriage to Miss Clara, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Strich) Burchard, of Wisconsin. They have four children: Eli, Stella, Laura and Charles. Politically his affiliations are with the Democratic party.

JOHN LEPLEY.—The name borne by our subject was originally spelled Lepple, and it was manifestly for the purpose of retaining in English the original German pronunciation that the present orthography was adopted. He was born March 2, 1836, in the town of Biberach, Oberamt Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of Michael and Katharina (Christ) Lapple, and one of a family of seven children. In the public schools of the Fatherland he received his education, limited in scope, but serving as a foundation for the great fund of information and knowledge which came to him through personal application and contact with the practical affairs of life. At the age of sixteen years, in 1852, the lad severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth for the New World, where he was determined to win for himself a place and a success worthy the name. The obstacles that confronted the young stranger in a strange land, unfamiliar with its language and customs, may be imagined, but Mr. Lepley was made of stern stuff and his courage did not waver, though he met with many vicissitudes. Upon his arrival he first settled in the state of New York, but subsequently removed to Freeport, Ill., where he was variously employed, and then drifted south, remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and then started across the plains to Pike's Peak, Colo., where he tarried until about 1863. He then made his way to Montana and engaged in placer mining at Bannack, and later was among the pioneer miners in Last Chance gulch, now Helena, and engaged in mining until 1872, when he located in Prickly Pear valley and engaged in the raising of cattle until the centennial year, 1876. That year he located on a ranch of 2,000 acres twenty-five miles southeast of Fort Benton, now known as the Shonkin ranch, being patented at the time of his taking possession. Here he kept a drove of from 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle, and was known as one of the leading stockgrowers of the state, accumulating a fine property. He had valuable real-estate interests in the city of Great Falls, was a director in the First National Bank of that place and also of the Stockman's National Bank, of Fort Benton, while he continued his identification with the mining industry, having stock interests in various mining properties in Idaho and Montana.

In politics Mr. Lepley gave his support to the Democracy, was a liberal contributor to the work of the Protestant Episcopal church at Fort Benton, and ever ready to lend his aid in the furthering of any good cause. He was a man of many friends, held a high position in the community, and was honored for his inflexible integrity of character and his usefulness as a man among men. Mr. Lepley died on January 20, 1900, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa. The record of such a life offers both lesson and incentive, and this memoir is entered as a slight tribute to the man, the citizen, the true friend.

CHARLES LEPLEY.—The subject of this review is a nephew of the late John Lepley, whose memoir immediately precedes this, and as one of the representative and influential business men and stockgrowers of Choteau county is a worthy successor of his uncle, one of the honored pioneers of Montana. Charles Lepley was born in Winnebago county, Ill., January 21, 1861, the son of Charles and Caroline Lepley. When he was four years of age his parents removed to and settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Our subject received his educational training in the public schools of that state, being reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the parental homestead. In 1881, at the age of twenty years, he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and entered the employ of his uncle, John Lepley, whose ranch was located thirty miles southeast of the city. After a time he became manager of his uncle's ranch and business, retaining this position until his death, when the property was devised to the nephew by will. He has since continued the raising of cattle on an extensive scale, and his success has been in accordance with his indefatigable efforts and straightforward business methods. He has made his influence felt on the industrial activities of Choteau county, and is recognized as one of the representative men of this section of the state in both business and political circles, and is honored for his absolute integrity in all the relations of life.

Politically Mr. Lepley gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, taking an active interest in the promotion of its cause in a local way, and having ever in mind the furthering of the best interests of the public. He is a stockholder in the Stockman's National Bank, of Fort Benton, and is a member of its directorate. On January 15, 1894, Mr. Lepley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tisdale, daughter of Sidney G. and Mary (Alexander) Tisdale, of East Middlebury, Vt., and this union has been graced by the birth of one son, Master John Tisdale Lepley, who was born February 24, 1900.

THE STATE LIBRARY.—The origin of this great storehouse of priceless treasures was an act of the legislative assembly in session at Virginia City, the capital, and approved on February 2, 1865, incorporating the "Historical Society of Montana." To this society was confided the trust of collecting information concerning the early history of Montana. In the discharge of this trust it sought to gather such information as books would afford, and to acquire from the adventurers and early pioneers whatever of interest their memories had preserved. A meeting of the corporators was held in Virginia City February 25, 1865, where a temporary organization was effected and committees appointed on permanent organization and constitution and bylaws. On March 25, 1866, a permanent organization was completed by the election of Col. Wilbur F. Sanders as president, Granville Stuart as secretary and treasurer, Chief Justice Hez. L. Hosmer as historian and these directors: Hon. Hez. L. Hosmer, Col. W. F. Sanders, Malcolm Clark, Chris. P. Higgins and Walter W. DeLacy. These officials served the organization with zeal and fidelity, and under their management it grew and flourished. On January 9, 1874, at Helena (where they were removed when it became the capital), nearly all of the books and manuscripts were burned, but its officers and members at once set to work to replace what had been lost and to gather new material. In this they succeeded wonderfully, and the library is now very rich in local historical works and in general and miscellaneous books and material. By a legislative act approved March 4, 1891, after the admission of Montana as a state, provision was made for changing the historical society into a state institution on specified terms and conditions, which were readily accepted by its officers and members. The library then became the child of the state and it has been given tender care. By an act approved March 9, 1893, the miscellaneous division of the state library was made a part of the library of the historical society, and in this way the society came into possession of a large and valuable collection of public documents of the United States and of many states and territories; and since then many similar documents have been received.

The state library now consists of two parts—the historical and miscellaneous department and the law department—each having a separate board of trustees. The historical and miscellaneous department numbers 40,000 titles and contains a large number of manuscripts and diaries, for the most part original matter and of inestimable value, as they furnish the records of the settlement and early history of the state as written by actual participants in the events recorded. It has also numerous pamphlets and volumes of the newspapers of the state, bound and in sheets. It has also a highly interesting and rapidly expanding collection of the flora, fauna, metals and minerals of Montana and many relics of the tragedies and thrilling and romantic occurrences in its early history. The society has published three volumes, which are neatly and substantially bound in cloth and are valuable collections of pioneer history. The law department is very complete and satisfactory, containing about 10,000 volumes.

The historical and miscellaneous department is in charge of Mrs. Laura E. Howey, secretary and librarian, who brought to her labor a high order of natural ability, enriched and systematized by special training in library work, first under Melville Dewey, of Albany, N. Y., a great specialist in this line, and later through a course of study at the Madison (Wis.) Library School. She has also had a wide and valuable experience in various kinds of intellectual work. She was born at Cadiz, Ohio, of Maryland and Pennsylvania ancestors who were among the first settlers of that portion of Ohio, locating there in 1802. Her father's people were from New York and Connecticut. John C. Spencer, one of her great uncles, was a member of President Tyler's cabinet, and in her childhood and youth she was an intimate associate of the children of Hon. John A. Bingham, so long prominent and potential in the public life of Ohio. Her education was thorough. She was graduated from the high school at Cadiz, and later from Beaver College, Pa., and after leaving school taught music to classes and in public schools, academies and seminaries of high degrees of excellence. She was also an instructor at Beaver College immediately subsequent to her graduation and again after her marriage. In 1879 she came to Montana and assisted her husband in organizing institutes, lecturing on music and educational topics in every portion of the state. In 1883 she was elected president of the W. C. T. U. for Montana, holding this high office until 1890. In this position she was very active in securing the enactment of the law compelling the scientific teaching of temperance in the public schools, lecturing all over the state in its behalf. In 1892 she was a delegate from the national organization to the international congress held at Philadelphia in the interest of universal liberty. In 1891 she was made a member of the national board of the woman's department at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was made secretary of the department and had full charge of the Montana state organization. In company with the late Mrs. Clara L. McAdow she traversed this state, lecturing and laboring for this department. They organized Columbian clubs in every county, and the results of their labors came in rich fruitage. The ladies of Montana secured seven medals for their exhibits at the exposition, one for lace and one for their botanical collection, in which they had 800 specimens on exhibition. From 1894 to 1899 she taught school in Montana. In the "capital year" she made a vigorous canvass of the state in the interest of Helena as the capital city and was very helpful in winning the fight. On December 1, 1898, she assumed the duties of her present position and has been assiduous, indefatigable, intelligent and courteous in their performance, winning high encomiums.

The law department is in charge of Miss M. Lou Guthrie, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed in childhood to Emmitsburg, Md., where her young life was darkened by the deep shadow of the Civil war. In the Gettysburg campaign that section of Maryland was wasted by both armies and Emmitsburg was burned. In the fire Miss Guthrie's home was destroyed with all its contents, leaving the family without even necessary clothing; and as it could never be determined by which army the fire was kindled, no compensation could be obtained from the Federal government. Miss Guthrie was educated at Prof. Thomas's Academy at Taneytown, Md., then a noted school, at whose founts of learning many persons quaffed who were afterward distinguished. After her graduation she had a strong desire to come west, and ten years after her father's death she acompanied an uncle to Davenport, Iowa, and from there came to Montana in 1871. Soon after her arrival she was appointed librarian of the Helena city library. She passed seven years in the position, a difficult one, as the books were scattered everywhere over the town. In 1883 this library was united with the territorial, miscellaneous and historical library, and she cared for the dual library for six years. She was then transferred to her present position, and has seen her charge expand from 400 to 10,000 volumes. Her first appointments here came from the governor, but from the time a board of trustees was created for the library she has held office by election of the board. She is faithful, diligent, knowing, exceedingly obliging and very popular, Her long service stands high to her credit and her good traits have endeared her to the people.

D. C. LEECH.—A fact that augurs well for the still further development of the resources of Montana is that so many young men of progressive ideas and sterling character have become identified with her industrial life. We here enter brief record concerning D. C. Leech, one of the enterprising and successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county. He was born at Afton, Union county, Iowa, on February 27, 1873, the son of Thomas and Mary (Cooper) Leech, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. They took up their abode in Union county, Iowa, in the early days, and there the father was engaged in agriculture for many years. He and his wife are now residents of the town of Afton, Iowa, where he is living retired from active business.

D. C. Leech attended the public schools of his native town, and then took a course of study in the noted commercial college at Valparaiso, Ind. In 1893, when twenty years of age, he came to Montana, joining his brother, E. E. Leech, who was engaged in ranching near Dupuyer, to whom individual reference is made on other pages of this work. He was employed on his brother's ranch for six years, and in the meanwhile took up government land on the Dry Forks of the Marias river, filing homestead desert claims. In the fall of 1899 he disposed of this property and the next year purchased a ranch of 320 acres on Sheep creek in the same county. Here he was engaged in farming and sheepgrowing, usually running about 5,000 head of sheep, and showing marked discrimination in his methods and in the selection of his stock. In 1901 he sold his interests on Sheep creek and located seventeen miles north of Cut Bank, Teton county, where the same methods are producing fine results. In politics Mr. Leech supports the Republican party and its principles, while fraternally he is a member of Dupuyer Lodge No. 48, A. O. U. W. At Chariton, Iowa, on February 21, 1900, Mr. Leech was united in marriage to Miss Willa Dorsey, who was born in that place on July 8, 1879, the daughter of William S. Dorsey, a prominent member of the bar of Iowa.

WILLIAM LILLARD.---In one of the richest portions of the Black Leaf valley, Teton county, Mont., lies the 880-acre ranch of Mr. Lillard, who has resided many years in the country, and long before it was a state, and who has personally experienced the vicissitudes and pleasures of pioneer life. He was born in Tennessee on January 31, 1840, his father, Benjamin Lillard, being a farmer who removed from his native state of Virginia to Tennessee at an early day, residing there until his death. The mother, Evelena (Landon) Lillard, was also a native of Virginia, and her death also occurred in Tennessee. William Lillard attended the public schools of his native state until he was nineteen, and in 1862, he enlisted in the First Tennessee Federal Infantry, served one year, then removed to Illinois where he found employment on the O. & M. Railroad, first as train clerk and later in repairs on the road. In March, 1865, Mr. Lillard went to St. Joseph, Mo., from which point he made the long journey across the plains with a wagon train belonging to James Kinkade, paying his way by serving as a driver for an ox team. Starting in May they arrived at Salt Lake City in September, and the following winter Mr. Lillard herded cattle at Brown's Hole, on the Green river.

Mr. Lillard came to Virginia City, Mont., in the spring of 1866 and engaged in prospecting on the Yellowstone, Shield river and Deep creek. In the summer of 1868 he removed to Sun River and was a stock-tender for the Wells-Fargo Stage Company until the spring of 1869, subsequently herding for the Diamond R Freighting Company. Following a short trip across the Canadian line, Mr. Lillard passed the winter of 1870 in trading with the Indians north of Sun river, and the spring and summer of 1870 in trapping and prospecting along Deep creek, among the mountains and in other localities. Then, until 1873, he was engaged in wolf-hunting on the Belly river and on the present Blackfoot reservation, and the succeeding three years he ranched on the Teton river. In May, 1877, Mr. Lillard located a squatter's claim in the Black Leaf district, Teton county, subsequently securing a homestead, to which has been added by his family Indian allotment claims, until the whole numbers 880 acres, all devoted to farming, gardening and horses and cattleraising. The marriage of Mr. Lillard occurred at Milk river in March, 1870. He has eight children now living: Thomas, a prominent lawyer of the Indian territory; Robert, a ranchman on the Black Leaf river; Nellie, Joseph, John, Cora and Lucy, residing at home. Michael died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Lillard is an intelligent and well-educated man, well versed in legal matters and public affairs, broad-minded and progressive in his views, and in sympathy with the Republican party.

JAMES L. LE NOIR.—The subject of this review comes of stanch old southern lineage, and is himself a native son of the sunny south. Coming to Montana in the year 1888, he has not failed to take advantage of the opportunities presented, and is today numbered among the successful stockgrowers of Valley county. Mr. Le Noir was born in the immediate vicinity of Bladen Springs, Choctaw county, Ala., on the 19th of July, 1864. His father, Dr. James L. LeNoir, was likewise born in Alabama, near old Cahaba, which was a long time the capital of Alabama, and there he was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing in its work up to the time of his death, which occurred in the fall of 1886, at St. Stephens, Ala. He was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was a man of integrity and marked professional ability, being one of the most influential citizens of Washington county. His wife, whose maiden name was Malinda Lou Secrest, was born in North Carolina, about the year 1828, and she still lives in Alabama, being cared for with true filial devotion by her children, four of whom reside in their native state, while James L. is a resident of Montana.

The early educational discipline of James L. Le Noir was secured in the public schools of his native county, and in a private school at St. Stephens, where his father located when our subject was still a mere lad. He left school at the age of twenty years, and thereafter was identified with agricultural and mercantile pursuits near St. Stephens for about three years. In 1888 he came to Miles City, Mont., and the ensuing three years he was engaged as a cattle-herder in that vicinity, South Dakota and Minnesota. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Le Noir came to Valley county, and in the following year located his present ranch, on Beaver creek, about twelve miles east of the town of Malta, taking up two claims, and thus having a valuable ranch of 320 acres. Here he has since devoted his attention to the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, and has been so careful and discriminating in his efforts that he has been rewarded with a due measure of success, conserving his resources by the normal expansion of his operations and by making excellent improvements on his place. In politics Mr. Le Noir renders a loyal support to the Democratic party.

JOHN W. LELAND.—Practically the entire life of Mr. Leland has been passed in the west amid the exciting scenes and adventures of the pioneers of the early 'sixties. His advent into the great country lying west of the Missouri dates back to the Pike's Peak stampede of 1859, and it has been his lot to witness many Indian tragedies, as well as to endure the hardships of a plainsman's life. John W. Leland was born at Manchester, Ind., on February 8, 1835, the son of Elbridge G. and Eliza Leland, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Ohio. In earlier life E. G. Leland was a cooper, but later a successful farmer. The mother was a member of the Methodist church and the father a Presbyterian; and politically a Democrat. Mrs. Leland died on May 31, 1852. Her husband survived her, dying in 1878.

After attending the public schools until eighteen years of age, J. W. Leland rented a farm of 120 acres, upon which he remained until 1858. Removing to Illinois he worked for a year at Lodi for wages, averaging less than $18 a month. In the first flush of the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., purchased an interest in an ox team, and joined a large train going to the gold regions. On this two-months trip no difficulty was experienced with hostile Indians, although they saw many dead bodies and talked with those who had barely escaped with their lives. At Pike's Peak they found the country swarming with gold seekers, many of whom were doomed to bitter disappointment. The first mining experience of Mr. Leland was a failure, but going six miles above Denver he devoted the winter to hunting with good success, as game was plentiful. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Canyon City, secured an interest in a squatter's claim, and went to ranching where on the site of the town of Florence. Two years later he went to Idaho and while on the way saw 125 horses and an entire stage outfit stolen by Indians. The night after this occurred they camped at Pacific spring, and the next morning, July 4th, ice had formed a quarter of an inch thick in their culinary utensils. During their passage of sixty miles across a desert they suffered greatly for want of water until they reached Green river. This stream was crossed by swimming the stock, but were compelled to make boats with which to take over their outfit. At Snake river they discovered a ferry, the Mormon proprietor of which demanded $7.00 apiece to take the 400 wagons across; the result was that they again swam the stock. Then came another sixty-mile travel without water, in which the party suffered horribly, and while they were in camp at Three Buttes the Indians stole four mules and two horses. Later the Indians returned the stolen animals, the reason for this action was probably that the train was approaching the camp where were their squaws and pappooses, and they were afraid the whites would avenge themselves in some manner. Mr. Leland says that the Indians in this camp had an immense amount of gold coin, evidently taken from emigrants; they had killed one, a Mr. Campbell, who had about $7,000 in his possession. The Indians seemed to know nothing of the value of this gold, as they would exchange it for any kind of goods in lavish manner, a twenty-dollar gold piece for a small tin pail, etc. At one place they found a trunk that, from letters it contained, seemed to have been the property of some Ohio people who had been massacred by the savages. Thirty miles east of Boise City they came to the place of an

J. W. Leland

R. H. Clarkson

Indian tragedy in which a whole train of emigrants had been murdered, their outfit burned, and all that was left were the scattered iron works of the wagons. In crossing Boise river one of their party named Stewart was drowned. After his death the party traveled together, crossing Piatt river and going on to Weaser river. There the four wagons of Leland's company separated from the others and took a short cut, as they supposed, through the mountains toward Florence. They had but one horse, and the second day out one of the men shot himself through the foot and the horse had to carry him. They traveled up Weaser river one day and then went into the mountains. Two days later they found that they could get no further with the wagons and they camped there two days, fixing pack saddles to carry their goods on the oxen's backs. But on undertaking to put the packs on the oxen they became restless, and by the time the goods were properly arranged on their backs they were frantic and stampeded and never stopped until they were free and the supplies scattered over a space as large as a ten-acre lot. After many attempts the oxen became accustomed to the pack saddles and carried their loads pretty well, except when the numerous yellow jackets swarmed around them. It was almost a daily occurrence for several oxen to stampede from this cause. A few days later they came to Piatt lake and then to Boise basin, where Mr. Leland engaged in placer mining for two years, going thence to Umatilla, where he engaged in pack train freighting. He came to Helena, Mont., in 1866, but in a short time went to California gulch and worked in the placer mines for $7.00 per day for fourteen days, the only labor for wages he has ever done in Montana. Returning to Helena he joined a party of fifty in a stampede to the Gray Bull country, Wyo., but the expedition proved a failure. When he came back to Helena, in partnership with one Thomas, he purchased an interest in a lime business, afterward disposed of at a fair profit. After a short time of placer mining he repurchased the lime business in which he continued until 1869. Then passing a winter in Oregon, in 1870 Mr. Leland located at Cedar creek, Missoula county, purchasing an interest in a mine which proved fairly productive. This he disposed of in 1875 and secured an interest in a ranch near Helena with a man named Gerow. They bought sheep, and in the fall of 1876 they had a band of 600. Mr. Leland assumed full charge of all the sheep and the ranch. The former he removed ten miles north of Helena, continuing the business until the fall of 1880, the sheep having increased to 2,300. He then sold a half interest in the band, leased the other half to the purchaser and in 1883 he disposed of the entire flock, 4,000 head, and removed to Helena, where he remained until 1886. He erected the first house in Mauldin's addition, the next house to the present residence of Massena Bullard, and purchased an interest in a general store at Cottonwood with Charles Lehman, continuing in this business until 1890, and was interested in another store in Utica also, closing that out in 1890. For a year he remained quietly on his Helena ranch, but in 1891 he secured and removed to his present property, three and one-half miles west of Belt, at first purchasing 160 acres of Charles Turner, but 500 acres have since been added; and here he is successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. In February, 1896, Mr. Leland and W. J. Kennedy engaged in the hardware business at Belt, as the Belt Hardware Co.

Politically Mr. Leland is an active Republican. He was married on October 2, 1873, to Miss Mary Abraham, a native of Canada and a daughter of James and Maria Abraham. They were born in Ireland, and the father was a successful farmer; an Orangeman and a stanch Democrat. The family came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Boone county, Iowa, where Mr. Abraham died on August 6, 1886, and where his widow still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Leland are the parents of three children: Elsie C., Walter E. and John W., Jr.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.—Among the native sons of Merrie England who have cast in their lot with that of the state of Montana is Mr. Clarkson, one of the prominent and prosperous cattle-growers of Choteau county, his well improved ranch of 160 acres being located in the Milk river valley, one and a half miles east of Chinook. Mr. Clarkson was born in the county of Cumberland, in the north of England, on May 29, 1859, the son of Robert and Margaret (Graham) Clarkson. He was reared on the parental farmstead, receiving his educational discipline in the common schools. He devoted his attention to agriculture in his native land until 1882, when he immigrated to the United States and proceeded to Joliet, Ill., where he entered the employ of Hon. George H. Monroe in the capacity of gardener and teamster, remaining thus engaged until 1886, when he continued his way westward, making Gallatin county, Mont., his destination. Here he entered the employ of Maynard & Briggs, of Madison county, on their sheep ranch, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which period, in August, 1888, he came to Milk river valley, where he homesteaded his present ranch of 160 acres. In company with John T. Burrell he purchased 3,000 head of sheep which he brought to the ranch, but during the exceptionally cold and rigorous winter of 1889 the greater portion of the flock perished, entailing a large loss. Thereafter he turned his attention to the growing of cattle, in which line he has been successful from the start, while he has made improvements on his ranch that compare favorably with any other in this section, the property increasing in value as the years pass by. Mr. Clarkson is alert and enterprising, contributing well to the development and advancement of this section of the state and taking a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature. He is a stockholder in the Fort Belknap Canal & Irrigation Company, and was one of the organizers of the Extension Ditch Company, of which he is president.

In politics Mr. Clarkson gives allegiance to the Republican party; fraternally he holds membership in Bear Paw Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Chinook Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clarkson to Miss Emma Wade, daughter of John Wade, of Chenoa, Ill., an influential farmer and stockgrower. Our subject and his wife have three interesting children who lend cheer to the home circle: Bertie, Susie and one son, George W.

LEMUEL M. LINE, M. D.—For four generations the ancestors of Dr. Line lived at Boonsborough, Md., where he was born on November 14, 1861, and where his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were also born. His great-great-grandfather, Martin Line, removed from Lancaster county, Pa., in 1760, to Maryland and purchased a farm from Lord Baltimore, the original deed for which is still in possession of the family. The Doctor's parents were R. H. and Margaret R. (Thomas) Line, who removed to Nebraska in 1885 and engaged in farming, where they are yet living. The Doctor received his elementary education in the schools of his native town and after being graduated from the high school began the study of medicine with his older brother, T. H. Line, M. D., then practicing in Illinois, who has since gained celebrity as a writer on medical subjects and is now living at Omaha. After a course of preliminary study under direction of his brother, Dr. Line entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and subsequently took a finishing course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he was graduated in 1884. He then located in Nebraska and began to practice at Ogalalla, where he remained until 1894, when he came to Montana, settling at Columbus where he purchased the drug store formerly belonging to Dr. Moore, which he still owns and conducts, practicing medicine at the same time. He has built up a large and representative business in each line of activity, giving to every feature of his work careful and conscientious attention, and always displaying a courtesy and grace of manner that wins all who come in contact with him. He was married on September 3, 1890, to Miss Mary A. Campbell of DeWitt, Iowa, a daughter of R. H. Campbell of DeWitt, Iowa, whose father immigrated to America from Scotland. They have two children: Robert Campbell and Ruth Marie. The Doctor is active in fraternal relations, holding membership in the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees and the Red Men. He is a medical examiner for a number of these orders and also for several old line insurance companies, and is local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active in the service of his party. While in Nebraska he was for some years chairman of the county central committee, and since his arrival in Nebraska has been frequently a delegate to the county and state conventions. From 1885 to 1888 he was county physician for Keith county, Neb., and was also physician to the board of directors for the insane in that state. In his profession he is progressive and studious, omitting no effort to keep abreast of its front rank and well posted in its latest discoveries. He took post-graduate courses at the Chicago Polyclinic in 1895 and 1902. He is a member of the Montana State Medical Association. One of his brothers, Rev. Francis M. Line, is a minister in the Reformed church at Rymersburg, Pa. The Doctor is one of the leading stockholders and the secretary of the Columbus Opera House Company and is interested in considerable other real estate.

CHARLES LOCHRAY has been conspicuously identified with the development of the coal industry of Montana, and is recognized as one of its representative business men. With the interests of Montana he was identified before the advent of railroads. Mr. Lochray was born on March 1, 1852, in Glasglow, Scotland, and the sterling characteristics of the Scottish race have been exemplified in his life of signal usefulness. His parents, Charles and Jane Lochray, born in the north of Ireland, came to America in 1852, when Charles was about six months old. They were very devoted Catholics. His father engaged in successful mining in Pennsylvania. Both parents died in Iowa, the mother on August 2, 1878, and the father on November 16th, of the same year.

Charles Lochray attended the public schools of Mercer county, Pa., and had been an active mine worker from the age of thirteen years, up to 1874, laboring successively in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. In 1874, with his brother Patrick, James Timmons and his son, Mr. Lochray went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where they used drills in prospecting for coal and opened the Carbon mine, a valuable deposit. Continuing prospecting until 1878, they secured options on other coal lands, some of these being for purchase and others for a royalty. The principal mines opened were the Carbon, Snake creek, Angus, No. 1 shaft of the Climax Coal Company, at Angus, Iowa, and the Keystone, all proving paying properties. Mr. Lochray later operated a mine on South Blizzard, Webster county, Iowa, and then became a prospector for the Climax Coal Company, retaining this incumbency for some time. In 1884, in company with the well-known Hamilton Brown, a leading capitalist of St. Paul, Minn., and Hon. Howell James, Mr. Lochray commenced to make a thorough investigation of the western coal fields, and thus came to Helena long before the Montana Central Railroad had been constructed; thence they drove to Great Falls, which then had but two permanent buildings, one a frame house of one and one-half stories, and the other a board saloon, square in form, six feet in height and covered with a canvas roof. This pretentious institution was conducted by Dr. Spurgeon, and near it was a sawmill, owned by Ira Myers. The party inspected the mines at Sand Coulee, Deep Creek and Eagle Rock, after which they were joined by Walter Cooper and inspected the mines at Bozeman and Billings. The company was then joined by a Mr. French, who had charge of the prospecting outfit for the Bull mountains, and the four gentlemen drove over to Rocky Ford, now Red Lodge, the result of their labors being the organization of the company that built the railroad into Red Lodge. After the mines of Timberline, Chestnut and Cokedale had been duly inspected the party returned east in the fall of 1884.

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Lochray returned to Helena with a complete prospecting outfit and crew, traveling by wagons. When they arrived at the Missouri river it was so swollen as to detain them three days, when they succeeded with much difficulty in crossing by ferry to Great Falls. Proceeding to Sand Coulee Mr. Lochray directed the prospecting by drills, completing the work before the close of the year and preparing for extensive development. In the meanwhile he had taken a homestead claim of 160 acres and returned to Iowa for his family, whom he brought to Sand Coulee in June, 1886. Up to 1894 Mr. Lochray was very prominently identified with the development and working of the Sand Coulee coal mines. Of his own mine, the well known Black Diamond, the product is of superior quality. Mr. Lochray has devoted attention to the raising of horses and ranching, and has a fine estate of 600 acres two miles north of Sand Coulee. He has ever taken a lively interest in the advancement of his town, county and state, was one of the organizers of the public schools of his village, and for twelve years a member of the school board. He has also been active in the Republican party of Cascade county, aiding to bring about its effective organization.

In the fall of 1889 he was elected to represent his county in the First legislative assembly of the state, was chosen his own successor and serving also in the Second state legislature. He was a working member, and in his second term was the prime factor in securing the enactment of a law governing and regulating coal mining, a measure of unmistakable value.

Mr. Lochray is a charter member of Cascade Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of Great Falls, and takes a deep interest in this time-honored fraternity. He is a man of strong individuality and ability, while his integrity has gained the respect and esteem of the public. On February 14, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie L. Doherty, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of John P. and Mary Doherty, natives of Ireland

and Lancaster, Pa. John P. Doherty came to the United States in 1833 and was one of the earliest settlers in Iowa and Minnesota, and for sixteen years he was the president of the Des Moines River Land Settlers' Union, fighting for the settlers' rights and claims in congress. He died on July 10, 1895, and his widow on July 12, 1896. Both were members of the Catholic church, and their remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Sand Coulee. Mr. and Mrs. Lochray have had three children: Florence, who died at the age of five years, Thomas F. and Louise.

WILLIAM M. LORING.—"From Maine to California," was some years ago a common expression, indicative of the wide range of our country, and while it may have lost somewhat of its value as a correct designation, it is still expressive of a vast scope of territory and many longitudes, all of which have passed under the observation of William M. Loring, the interesting subject of this brief review, one of the younger builders of Montana, especially along the lines of fraternal association and religious development.

Mr. Loring was born at Calais, Me., September 3, 1862, a son of Bela W. and Helen M. (Hayden) Loring, natives of Maine. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the eighth. He attended the public elementary and high school at Calais until he was seventeen years old, and then began active business life as a clerk and salesman in a crockery and glassware establishment, working one year, and spending the next in a similar capacity in a boot and shoe store. After that he worked as clerk and salesman in a confectionery store until the summer of 1881, when he went to New York city and engaged in the sale of rubber stamps for six months, returning home at the end of that time and taking a position in the employ of the American Express Company. After a time he left the company and again engaged in the confectionery business, in which he continued until the fall of 1883. He then yielded to a longing for a wider view of the country and removed to California, locating at Callahan's ranch in Siskiyou county, where he worked in his brother's general store and made good use of his leisure by learning telegraphy. He spent five years there profitably, and then removed to Yreka in the same county and went into the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, remaining in the employ of the company until the summer of 1890. In that season he made a visit to his old home in Maine, and while there temporarily accepted a position in the employ of the American Express Company, which he continued to fill until the fall of 1891, when he once more turned his face toward the setting sun and came to Montana, locating at Philipsburg, where he took the place formerly occupied by his brother as telegrapher in the Western Union telegraph office, and also began serving as assistant to the postmaster of the city, both of which positions he has held continuously ever since.

In politics Mr. Loring is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the party, being a gentleman of positive convictions and a strong sense of duty. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and holds the rank of past chancellor in the order, and has twice represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of Pyramids and the Independent Order of Good Templars. In the last organization he at present (1901) occupies the official station of vice-templar. In religious affiliation he is actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of its most zealous workers, especially in the Epworth League work, in which he has been prominent and very serviceable for years. In the fraternal orders and the church work Mr. Loring enjoys the social features; but they appeal to him on higher grounds. He sees in them a means of uplifting and improving mankind, and elevating the general tone of human life, and it is on this account that he finds so much enjoyment in their meetings.

E. E. LEECH.—Among the representative young business men of Teton county is numbered Mr. Leech, whose progressive methods have made him one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of his section of the state, his finely improved ranch being located in the vicinity of Dupuyer, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Leech was born on December 15, 1864, at Afton, Union county, Iowa, the son of James P. and Mary (Cooper) Leech, the former having been born in Virginia in 1838, and removing to Iowa when nineteen years of age, locating in Lucas county as a pioneer farmer and where he conducted agriculture and was a veterinary surgeon until his death in 1865. Mrs. Mary (Cooper) Leech was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and still retains her residence in Afton, Iowa. E. E. Leech completed a course in the high school of Afton, thereafter continuing his study in Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, and further supplementing this education by a course of study in the well-known business university at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Leech left home at the age of nineteen years to cast in his lot with Montana, whither he came in 1884, locating in Choteau county, and taking up tracts of government land in the vicinity of the present village of Dupuyer. He has since added to the area of his estate until he owns 2,920 acres on Dupuyer creek and the dry forks of the Marias river.

This ranch is one of the most eligibly located and one of the best improved in Teton county, giving evidence of the discriminating methods which have been brought to bear by the enterprising proprietor, who began his labors here when scarcely more than a boy. Through an effective system of irrigation Mr. Leech is enabled to raise excellent crops of hay, while he gives especial attention to the raising of horses, cattle and sheep, usually running about 10,000 head of sheep. Mr. Leech is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, being one of the leaders of the local councils. In 1893 he was chosen to represent Choteau county (of which Teton was then an integral part) in the lower house of the state legislature. He proved a capable representative of the interests of his county and state, being one of the active workers in the assembly. Fraternally he is identified with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Choteau. In 1889, at Buchanan, Mich., Mr. Leech was united in marriage to Miss Mary Geyer, who was born near North Liberty, Ind., and they have two children, Arba and Florence M.

JOHN D. LOSEKAMP.—In the attractive and enterprising little city of Billings will be found a progressive class of business men who have by their public-spirited efforts contributed to the growth and development of their city, county and state, and a leading representative of this coterie is the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who has been called upon to serve in positions of distinctive trust and responsibility.

Mr. Losekamp is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born in the city of Dayton on September 30, 1850. His parents, Jacob and Catherine Losekamp, were both born in Germany. John D. Losekamp had very limited educational advantages in his youth, his father removing to the west when our subject was but two years of age, and little opportunity was afforded for the attending of school. That he has grown to be a man of broad and exact information and mature judgment is due entirely to his own capabilities and self-application. Mr. Losekamp grew up under the invigorating influences of western life, and his arrival in Montana dates from the year 1882, when the firm of Losekamp & Brother came hither from the Black Hills, S. D., where they commenced business in 1877, making the trip with mule teams and being nine weeks en route to transport their stock of boots and shoes. The firm located in Billings, whose site was then marked only by a little cluster of tents and one or two cabins, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, the original store having been a tent, and continuing until 1885, when John D. Losekamp succeeded the firm, and has since been numbered among the leading business men of the city he has aided so materially in development and progress, now having one of the principal mercantile establishments of Billings and retaining a representative support from the wide trade territory tributary to the city.

In politics Mr. Losekamp gives his support to the Democratic party and its principles, and has been the recipient of important official positions. He was for six years a member of the city council of Billings, and in 1898 was elected as a Democrat to the lower house of the legislature. In the general assembly he was not a mere figurehead, but made his power and ability manifest. He was the father of the county free high school law, enacted by the general assembly in 1899, a measure that will prove of great and enduring benefit to all sections of the state, it being assured that such a high school will be established in Billings within a short time, while a number of other counties have already availed themselves of the privileges afforded under the provisions of the new law. Mr. Losekamp is an ardent sportsman, and is making strenuous efforts to preserve the game of the state by the enactment and enforcement of adequate laws. In 1897 he imported a flock of Chinese pheasants with the idea of securing a natural increase until the same should become eligible for legitimate sportsmanship. In October, 1898, Mr. Losekamp secured from the United States fish hatchery at Rochester, N. Y., a large quantity of brook trout of several varieties and other game fish. Under his supervision and at his own expense they were taken to the waters of Bear Tooth, Little Rock and other lakes, twenty-five pack horses being required in their transportation. These waters now abound with fish, and afford much enjoyment to the sportsman.

In his youth Mr. Losekamp was a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., whither his parents had removed in 1854, coming from Ohio. He was thoroughly familiar with and vividly remembers the almost daily exciting incidents of "Border Ruffian" days; the struggle of John Brown to secure a free state government; the excitementover the "Lecomptor constitution," and other acts which immediately preceded the Civil war. He tells of numerous adventures of that stirring period, and is quite familiar with the peculiar methods employed by the "Kansas Jayhawkers" in their encounters with the "Border Ruffians." Fraternally he is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

LOWTHER & CLIFTON.—Romance can produce nothing to equal the realities of every-day life in America. The names at the head of this review represent two old and noble families of England, whose history runs back through centuries and is glorious in peace and war. And two of their descendants are content to leave the traditions of their houses and the luxuries of their estates, and create new homes in the plains of the great northwest, following the occupation of the patriarchs and sighing not for the drawing rooms of courtly Europe.

Cecil Clifton was born in 1862 at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, the son of A. W. and Lady Bertha (Hastings) Clifton, natives of Lancashire, England, where the Cliftons have had estates since the eleventh century and which are still held by the family. Mr. Clifton's father was a captain in the Royal rifles, and took part in the Crimean war, participating in its most famous battles. He has been retired for many years and resides on his Lancashire estate. The mother, Lady Bertha Hastings, who had a long line of noble ancestors, after the death of the Marquis of Hastings claimed the barony of Grey de Ruthyn, which was granted by the queen, and at his mother's death the title descended to Mr. Clifton's eldest brother, now Lord Grey de Ruthyn. Mr. Clifton was educated by private tutors and then passed four years as a student of agriculture. When he had finished this course, in company with Mr. Harold Lowther, he came to America, made a tour of Canada, and finally they located together on their present ranch which Mr. Lowther had already taken up and in which Mr. Clifton purchased an interest. They organized their enterprise as the Northfield Ranch Company, with headquarters on the Musselshell, eight miles below Roundup. The ranch contains over 2,000 acres, and, as the river runs through it, they have an abundant supply of water. A large part of the land is under irrigation and produces heavy crops of hay. The buildings are ample in number and superior in quality, and the ranch is thoroughly up-to-date. The specialty of the company is a high grade of range cattle, and they usually have a herd of 2,000 or more, having reduced the number in recent years as the range has become more limited.

Harold Lowther was born in 1864, and is a son of William Lowther. He belongs to an ancient English family and is a first cousin of Lord Lonsdale. His brother was for a time attache to the British embassy at Washington, and is now attache at Santiago, Chili. He was entrusted by the British government to purchase American horses for use in the Boer war in South Africa, and the number bought ran into the thousands. Mr. Lowther himself was a soldier in the Matabele war in South Africa and now passes most of the winters in England. Mr. Clifton also makes occasional trips to England, but does not like the ocean voyage. These gentlemen are enterprising and successful. Their business is conducted on a high plane and is profitable to them and beneficial to the community.

ANDREW LINDSAY.—Standing high on the roll of Montana's early pioneers, having first come to Bannack in 1863, and throughout a long and varied career of usefulness contributed to the advancement and development of what is now the great Treasure state, Andrew Lindsay is distinctively one of the progressive men of Montana, and presents in his own life an epitome of the forces which have produced her marvelous progress. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 15, 1833, the son of William and Euphemia (Ritchie) Lindsay, natives of Scotland who immigrated to the United States in 1835, locating at Mount Holly, N. J., where the father was engaged in farming and raising stock until his death, about 1848. His widow died in Columbus county, N. C., in 1892, at the age of ninety-one years. Their son, Andrew, attended the public schools at Mount Holly and Bridgeboro, and later, while learning the carpenter's trade at Philadelphia, completed his education at night schools in that city. In 1857 he removed to Kansas and there worked at his trade for one year. He then returned to his old home in the east and there remained until 1859. In February of that year he went to Denver, Colo., where he followed mining and worked at his trade until 1863. In September he came to Bannack, Mont., prospected a few months and went to Alder gulch. In autumn of 1864 he drove a bull team hauling freight from Milk river to Virginia City. From thence he went to the Kootenai county, but returned to Alder gulch and there passed the winter. In 1865 he was placer mining in German gulch, and in the fall of that year went east and remained until 1877, when he returned to Montana. From June to October he chopped wood at Post No. 2, on the Yellowstone, now Fort Custer. Since then he has been living on his present ranch of 304 acres in Pease's Bottom, devoting his attention to farming and raising stock. During his earlier residence in the west he had plenty of adventure in fighting Indians and hunting buffaloes, and achieved distinction as an Indian fighter and a terror to the savages. In 1878 he began buffalo hunting on the Yellowstone and followed that occupation until 1880 quite successfully.

Mr. Andrew Lindsay is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Since then he has stood faithfully by the principles and candidates of his party, although not seeking office or political honors.

WILLIAM LUNSTROTH is one of the sturdy sons the Fatherland has given to our American republic, thereby adding to the aggregate of our most worthy citizenship. He is one of the enterprising young farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his ranch being located one mile from Houskin, his postoffice address. Mr. Lunstroth was born at Steinhagen, Germany, on January 27, 1871, the son of Henry and Katherine Lunstroth, natives of the same place and where they passed their entire lives. The father was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, but died at the age of seventy-one years, his good wife having passed away at the age of fifty-six.

William Lunstroth attended the excellent public schools of his native land until the year 1885 and assisted in the work of the paternal farm until 1887, when he severed home ties and came to America. In the spring of 1888 he made his way westward to Nevada, where he secured work on a farm and was thus employed until the fall of 1890, when he came to Great Falls, Mont., and thence to the ranch of his brother Augustus, located near Evans. Here he remained until April, 1892, when he secured a position in the Butte & Montana sawmill at Great Falls, which he held until the following spring. He then took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres and engaged in raising cattle. In the fall of 1900 he purchased 160 acres adjacent to his homestead, paying therefor $500. Of the 320 acres included in his well improved ranch, seventy-five acres are available for cultivation. Mr. Lunstroth is enterprising in his methods and his success is assured. His property at the present has a valuation of $4,000. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party and its principles, and in the community he is esteemed as a reliable and industrious business man and citizen.

HARRY B. LIMPERT, who is the capable and enterprising foreman of the fine ranch of the Willow Creek Stock Company, located ten miles west of the village of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, is a young man who has secured a position of marked responsibility and trust since coming to Montana, and this fact is indicative of his sterling integrity, his fidelity and his executive ability. Mr. Limpert is a native of the village of Hespeler, province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 19th of January, 1864, being the son of Valentine and Susanna Limpert, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Canada. The father for many years followed the vocation of a house painter, and is known as a man of sterling character, being a member of the Lutheran church, while the religious faith of his wife is that of the Presbyterian denomination.

The early educational advantages of Harry B. Limpert were such as were afforded in the public schools of his native town, and his school days ended when he was thirteen years of age, when he became an employe in a woolen mill, and later took up the trade of house painting, to which he devoted his attention for a period of thirteen years. In 1892 Mr. Limpert came to Montana, believing that superior opportunities for individual effort were afforded in this new and growing commonwealth, and after passing two months in Helena and in the vicinity of Dillon, he then came to the ranch on which he is at present installed as foreman, the same comprising 4,200 acres and being more particularly devoted to the raising of cattle upon an extensive scale. Mr. Limpert is unflagging in his zeal in promoting the interests over which he is thus placed in charge, and he holds the confidence of his employers and of all others with whom he is thrown in contact in the various relations of life. His political support is given to the Republican party without reservation, and fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. On the 16th of January, 1895, Mr. Limpert was united in marriage to Miss Bertha M. Smith, who was born in Canada, the daughter of Hiram and Maggie Smith, natives respectively of Canada and Ireland, the father being employed in the capacity of manager of a large woolen mill in Canada. He is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife is a communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Limpert have had three children, John being deceased, while the two surviving are Bernice and William V., bright and interesting youngsters, who lend cheer to the family home.

IRA W. THRASHER is one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, his home ranch being located thirty-one miles southeast of Great Falls in Upper Sand Coulee. He was born on February 27, 1857, at North Branch, Lapeer county, Mich., being the twelfth and youngest child of William P. and Harriet Thrasher. William P. Thrasher was of American parentage, his grandfather receiving a pension from the United States government for his services in the army of the Revolution. His wife, Harriet, was a native of Canada, where they were married, in the province of Quebec, and they resided until they removed to Michigan in 1856, where the father engaged in farming and continued his residence until 1877. During the Civil war he rendered service in the Union army as a veterinary surgeon and draws a pension of $12 a month for disability incurred in the army. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Phillipsburg, Phillips county, Kan., where he devoted his attention to agriculture until the spring of 1881, when he located at Blue Springs, Neb., and was there engaged in the practice of his profession as a veterinarian until 1885, when he removed to Loup, Sherman county, Neb., where he was similarly engaged until the spring of 1892, when he came to Cascade county, Mont., where he was identified with ranching until October, 1897, when he returned to Loup, Neb., and resumed the work of his profession. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. He and his wife now reside at Blue Springs, Neb.

Ira W. Thrasher secured his educational training in the public schools which he attended until 1869, and thereafter assisted his father on the farm until 1875, when he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in Phillips county, Kan., placing eighty acres of the tract under effective cultivation. In the spring of 1881 he sold his farm for $900, and removed to Blue Springs, Neb., where he engaged in the carpenter business about a year; then returning to Matteson, Kan., in which vicinity he purchased a farm of 160 acres. He was there engaged in stockraising until the fall of 1887, when he came to Radersburg, Mont., when he followed carpentry until 1890. At that time he removed to Great Falls, where he was similarly engaged until July, 1896, when he exchanged his farm in Kansas for 160 acres of this present ranch, where he has since been engaged in raising cattle on an extensive scale. He simultaneously purchased 160 acres from A. B. Elkins, and in April, 1900, bought an equal amount from M. A. VanCleve; while in the fall of 1900 his son filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres and his wife also took up a claim of equal area, thus making the aggregate reach 640 acres, of which 250 are available for cultivation. On his ranch he has at the present time a large band of cattle and a sufficient number of horses for the effective prosecution of the ranch work. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that in 1880 Mr. Thrasher made a trip through Colorado and New Mexico working at his trade and seeking a location, but eventually he decided in favor of Montana, and has had no reason to regret his choice. His ranch is not only beautiful in natural location, with abundant supply of water,

Ira W. Thrasher

Mrs. Ira W. Thrasher

but its development has been carried along on intelligent lines, and, from the interest shown in the construction and arrangement of its buildings and general plan of improvement, deserves special mention as one of Cascade county's representative homes of industry and culture. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife is a charter member of Great Falls Tent No. 14 of the Ladies of the Maccabees, in which she held the position of lady commander. They are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and in politics our subject gives his support to the Republican party. The postoffice of Evans is located at their house, and Mr. Thrasher has long been the efficient postmaster.

In 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thrasher to Miss Hannah Chilson, daughter of Newton and Sabrina Chilson, the former of whom was born in Norway and the latter in the state of New York, their marriage having been celebrated in Wonewoc, Wis. Newton Chilson was a soldier of the Union during the entire Civil war and draws a pension of $16 a month for disability incurred in the service. From Wonewoc, Mr. and Mrs. Chilson removed, in 1873, to Franklin county, Neb., where the former was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1887 when he came to Radersburg, Mont., and was there identified with mining until the spring of 1890. He then took up his abode in the city of Great Falls, the family home being at 406 Fourth avenue, southwest. Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher are the parents of four children: Elithan N., Sheldon H., William P. and Hattie P.

JOHN C. LYNDES.—Born at Brookfield, Vt., November 17, 1865, and reared on a farm in Illinois, whither his parents moved when he was a boy, passing his young manhood in the vocation of a teacher, and all the while preparing himself for his life work by close attention to everything of interest around him and by zealous application to every line of study that he took up, John C. Lyndes, the only practicing lawyer in Forsyth, came to the bar with many advantages of mental training which he secured by his own industry and good judgment in using his opportunities. He was educated in the public schools of Lake county, Ill., and when nineteen years of age began his career as a teacher, serving four years in one of the schools in which he had been a student. He then came to Montana and taught at Lame Deer agency and other places in Custer county until 1896, saving his money and investing it in livestock. From 1895 to 1898 he studied law, finishing his legal studies in the Nebraska University, from which he graduated in 1898. He was admitted to the Montana bar in 1899, and locating at the promising town of Forsyth, has already built up a good and profitable practice, in addition to which he is interested with his brother in sheep, horses and cattle. He was formerly editor of the Forsyth Times, an ably conducted weekly newspaper, and since his residence in the town began he has been foremost in every movement for its advancement, being an enthusiastic believer in its future. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held office. He was married in 1898 to Miss Alice Mercer, at Miller, Neb.

THOMAS W. LONGLEY.—Manager of the stock interests of the Fletcher Brothers, who occupy several ranches with from twenty to thirty miles of range in Rosebud county, Mont., Thomas W. Longley has acquired the superior qualifications for the stock business which he possesses through a long apprenticeship, learning by actual experience every detail of its practical workings. He was born in Callaway county, Mo., October 3, 1850. His parents were Thomas W. and America I. (McGary) Longley, the former born in Massachusetts in 1807 and the latter in Missouri in 1812. The father, when a boy, accompanied his parents to Mississippi, from whence they removed, in 1834, to Missouri. He was a physician and surgeon and a prosperous farmer, and died at Fulton, Mo., in 1865, and his widow died in the same state in 1875.

Thomas W. Longley was educated in the public schools and at Westminster College in his native county. In 1867, when but seventeen years old, he went to Texas and worked with stock for five years. In 1872 he crossed the plains to eastern Nevada with a herd of cattle, and from that time to 1883 made Reno in that state his headquarters. In 1875 he began to accumulate stock of his own, and until 1883 was a cattle and horse dealer, running his stock on the ranges in Nevada and Idaho. In the summer of 1883 he became associated with the Green Mountain Stock Ranching Company, and changed his residence from Idaho to Emmel's creek, now in Rosebud county, Mont. He remained in the employ of that company until it was absorbed by the Fletcher Brothers in 1890. At that time he sold his western stock interests and becoming manager of the Fletchers has remained in charge of their interests ever since. Their ranches and range are devoted entirely to breeding high-grade draught and driving horses, all of excellent quality, and they are placed on all markets accessible to American horses, and in 1901 they shipped more than 2,000 head, while the number on hand averages from 2,000 to 3,000 head.

The Fletcher Brothers live in Minneapolis, but Mr. Longley makes his headquarters at Forsyth. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and when Rosebud county was organized in the spring of 1901, Gov. Toole appointed him treasurer of the county. In the discharge of his official duties he exhibited both knowledge of the needs of the new county and consideration for the rights and interests of its citizens. He made a model official, and won the commendation of all classes of citizens as such. Fraternally he holds membership in Rosebud Lodge, K. of P., at Forsyth.

JOHN AKESSON.—The subject of this sketch, who is one of the enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, was born in Sweden on March 15, 1851, the son of Aka S. and Duger Akesson, both of whom passed their lives in Sweden, where the mother died in 1864 and the father in 1867. The latter was a farmer, and both himself and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church. John Akesson received his education in the public schools of his native land, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he began his individual efforts in business life by engaging in farm work, to which he devoted his attention for several years in the employ of others. In 1873 he went to work on the railroad, to which line he gave his time until 1882, having come early to the United States.

In 1882 Mr. Akesson came to Miles City, Mont., and was identified with the work of completing the Northern Pacific Railroad to Helena. In 1883 he secured employment in the plaster mines, continuing thus engaged for two years. From 1885 to 1886 he was engaged in farm work for Thomas Clary in the Sun river district, and the following two years he was similiarly employed by Charles Turner on Box Elder creek. In 1886 Mr. Akesson took up a homestead of 160 acres, and in 1895 secured a desert claim of 160 acres, while in 1898 he purchased another 160 acres of soldiers' scrip. His ranch is located eight miles southwest of Belt, and is one of the desirable places of this section of the state. One hundred acres are susceptible of cultivation, while the remainder affords excellent grazing. Mr. Akesson has been deservedly successful in his farming and stockraising operations, and is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of the county. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and in religion holds to the faith of the Lutheran church.

FRANCIS P. ADAMS is a young citizen of Lewis and Clarke county who has achieved success in the sheep business. His extensive ranch is located due west of Fulton, in the Wolf creek district. He was born at Still-Ogen, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, on July 5, 1864, the son of Thomas and Mary J. Adams, both natives of Ireland, where the father quite successfully followed the stock-exchange business in Dublin. The mother, who died on February 18, 1878, was a devout Episcopalian, as is the father, who is still living. Francis P. Adams enjoyed excellent opportunities for obtaining an education in the schools near his birthplace. Of these he gladly and industriously availed himself, and at the age of seventeen years entered his father's counting room. Here was the best kind of business discipline, and he soon realized fully the benefit which he now derives from those early experiences. It was in 1883 that young Adams first began to think of the favorable inducements offered by the great northwest of the United States, and in the spring of 1884 he came from Ireland, going directly through to Oregon, where, in partnership with his brother, Walter A. Adams, he engaged in the sheep business. They purchased 3,000 head and within two months' time had driven them through the Coeur d'Alene mountains to Montana. They first located at Flat creek, later removing their range lands to twelve miles southeast of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, where they remained for four years, in the meantime hunting with considerable success. Francis P. Adams then decided to engage in sheepraising individually. He began with 800 head, which he let out on shares until 1895, when he assumed full charge of them and increased their number to 2,800. Mr. Adams located his present ranch in 1888. He secured a homestead claim west of Fulton, added 1,280 acres of railroad land, making 1,440 acres, and the business has proved an unqualified success. On May 28, 1892, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss May Roberts, a native of Middlesex, England, the daughter of Thomas and Katherine Roberts. Her father was for many years a land agent and surveyor and both of her parents were Episcopalians. Her father died on March 23, 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are communicants of the Episcopalian church. In the community in which they reside the family of Mr. Adams is quite popular and number a host of friends. He is regarded as a man of sterling character and of many pleasing personal traits. He has never seen cause to regret his first trip to Montana, which has resulted in financial and social success.

O. O. ANDERSON.—As one of the representative stockgrowers of the county this gentleman merits recognition in this compilation. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Logan county, on December 8, 1854, one of the three children of J. R. and Alice (Deckert) Anderson, the former of whom was likewise born in Logan county, while the latter was a native of Virginia. The father passed his life in Kentucky, where he was engaged in carpentering and building and also owned and operated a large farm, being one of the honored citizens of Logan county. O. O. Anderson received his early education in the public schools and remained on the homestead farm of his parents until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Texas and engaged in freighting, transporting supplies to the buffalo hunters on the great llano estacado, or staked plains. Three years later he removed to New Mexico and thence to Colorado, devoting his time to prospecting and freighting for two years. He then went to Kansas, and was identified with the cattle business for about six years, when, in 1881, he came to Montana. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the milling business in company with Jackson Moss, and two years later he went to the Musselshell district and engaged in freighting for two years, his having been the distinction of hauling the first load of sawed lumber to the present thriving city of Big Timber.

Mr. Anderson then engaged in contracting and building until 1887, when he was appointed stock inspector, retaining this incumbency one year, after which he again took up the cattle business, having first received a permit to feed his stock on the Crow reservation. When that portion of the reservation which is included in the present county of Carbon was thrown open to settlement Mr. Anderson filed claim to a homestead on Fiddler creek, and this claim is an integral portion of his present fine ranch property. The place is situated in the district surrounding the village of Absarokee, which is his postoffice address, and he has made the best of permanent improvements, including a good residence, large barns, etc., while on every hand is given evidence of the care and direction of the progressive owner. In the breeding of cattle Mr. Anderson gives preference to the Hereford type, but he also raises considerable shorthorn stock, breeding from thoroughbreds and keeping an average of more than 500 head. In raising horses, to which he devotes no secondary attention, he breeds from the finest thoroughbred stock in the strain of English and French draught horses, and his stock in this line commands the best prices. A portion of his ranch is under effective irrigation, insuring large annual yields of hay. In October, 1891, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Mrs. Louise Haskins, a native of Ohio. Mr. Anderson has never been an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office, though he ever shows a lively interest in all that tends to promote the material progress and prosperity of the community.

THOMPSON W. LUCE.—A native son of the Buckeye state and one who went forth to do valiant service as a Union soldier in the Civil war, Mr. Luce is now one of the progressive and successful sheepgrowers of Teton county. He was born at Fort Ancient, Warren county, Ohio, on January 15, 1847, his father being William Luce, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and who moved thence to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until his death, also devoting his attention to peddling, then the approved method of merchandising in the rural districts. He also assisted in the building of the Little Miami Railroad, which was one of the earliest in the Union. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cline, was born in New Jersey, and died on the old homestead near Fort Ancient, Ohio, in 1863, having made the world better.

Thompson W. Luce received his education in an independent school maintained near his birthplace, and assisted in the work of the parental homestead until 1864. In the spring of that year he enlisted in the Morristown National Guards and in the fall of the same year enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, which served under Gen. Thomas until the close of the war. After ending his military career and receiving his discharge Mr. Luce returned to Warren county, Ohio, and followed farming and carpentering until 1881, when he became connected with railroading in Indiana and Kentucky in the track department. In the spring of 1891 he came to Pondera, Teton county, Mont., and was employed in the track department of the Great Falls & Canada Railroad for eighteen months.

Having become much impressed with the industrial possibilities and advantages of this section of Montana, Mr. Thompson then took up a tract of government land four and one-half miles south of Pondera, and to his original homestead he has since added by purchasing and by acquiring other government claims until he has now a fine ranch of about 1,200 acres, which is given over to the raising of a fine grade of sheep, in which industry operations are conducted on a constantly increasing scale. At present his average run of sheep is from 3,000 to 4,000 head. Mr. Luce is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has done much to forward its cause in a local way, and he takes an active interest in the development and material prosperity of his county and state and commands uniform respect and confidence. At Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871, Mr. Luce was united in marriage to Miss Addie Seaman, who was born near Middleboro, in that state, and they are the parents of three children: Raymond; Blanche, the wife of E. D. Jones, of Pondera, and Harry.

W. R. ALLEN.—Of the army of successful men in Montana, there is no better type than Mr. W. R. Allen, mine owner, stockman and capitalist, of Anaconda. Born on July 25, 1871, in what is known as French gulch, in Silver Bow county, Mont., where his father was conducting extensive mining operations, he received his early education in the public schools of Deer Lodge county and afterwards attended the Helena Business College, at Helena, from which he was graduated with honor in 1891. Immediately upon completing his education, Mr. Allen became interested in mining in French gulch, where he has since owned and operated good paying properties. A progressive man, thoroughly versed in the most approved methods of mining, he has from the beginning carried on his operations by means of the latest and most approved appliances and machinery, and has met with unusual success. His good judgment and successful experience in the operation of mines have given him an extended reputation as a mining expert, and his services have been sought by investors on many occasions. He has accumulated a considerable fortune, and is counted one of the substantial business men and property owners of western Montana. He is the owner of a fine stock ranch on Mill creek, and much valuable real estate in Anaconda, as well as mining properties in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties and elsewhere.

His father, William N. Allen, a native of Louisiana, Mo., where he was born in 1838, was one of the prominent early settlers and pioneers of Montana, having carried his blankets on his back from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Alder gulch in February, 1864, when the first great stampede took place. He remained in Virginia City and vicinity engaged in placer mining until the fall of 1865, when he removed to French gulch, where he owned and operated mines for over fifteen years. He located a stock farm on Mill creek, near where Anaconda now stands, in 1880, and resided there until his death, on February 4, 1898. His wife, Cordelia Waddell Allen, who shared with him the pleasures, hardships and trials incident to frontier life, was also a native of Louisiana, Mo., and passed away at Divide, Mont., in 1876. Mr. Allen thus comes of a family of pioneers and pathfinders, and he is a pioneer, having made his home on or near its site long before the settlement of Anaconda was thought of. He has seen farm produce growing up on the land where now stand large business blocks, and when a boy on many occasions he played with his companions on the grounds now occupied by the Smelter city. His conspicuous success has been due to foresight, integrity and keen business ability. He has availed himself with careful judgment of the business opportunities which he has found about him, and has not failed to turn them to his own advantage and to the welfare and prosperity of others.

Mr. Allen is identified with the Republican party, taking an active and patriotic interest in party affairs, although never seeking office. Many times he has declined positions of public honor which have been tendered him, preferring to give his entire time to the management of his private interests. But he believes it to be the duty of every citizen to attend primaries and conventions, thus contributing to the proper conduct of the public business and the promotion of public welfare. He is often seen in county and state conventions, and his judgment and advice are ever in demand when arise questions of importance. Mr. Allen is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also with the Masonic Order, being a member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Anaconda, and he has a laudable interest in the fraternal and charitable work of these societies. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Allen was married at Livingston, Mont., to Miss Eliza Berkin, a native of Boulder, born in 1874. She is the daughter of William and Jane Berkin, early pioneers of Montana, who came hither in 1863. Mr. Berkin was for many years the Boulder agent of the Diamond R Freighting & Forwarding Company, and has since been largely connected with mining, ranching and stockgrowing in Jefferson and Fergus counties. He is now retired from active business, and resides with his son, Hon. John Berkin, in Meagher county. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have a charming home in Anaconda and three children, Mildred, Esther and an infant. They are notably happy in their domestic life, Mrs. Allen being a helpmeet and companion to her husband, consulted by him in connection with all his business enterprises. He attributes much of his success to her wise counsel and conservative advice.

IRVIN D. ASKEW.—One of the rising stockmen of northern Montana of the younger generation, is Irvin D. Askew, whose address is Cascade, Mont. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born January 2, 1865, in Rushville, the son of Miles and Mary (Raught) Askew, the former a native of Lancashire, England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father emigrated from his native country to America in early life, establishing his home at Plymouth, Pa., where he conducted blacksmithing until his decease, in 1899. His mother was of Scotch lineage and was born in Rushville, Pa. She died at Rushville in 1871 and lies buried in that city. Their son, John D. Askew, attained manhood in Pennsylvania, receiving his early education in the excellent public schools nearhis boyhood's home. When seventeen years old he began life for himself as a clerk in the Elmer hotel, at Towanda, Pa., where he remained for about three years. In the spring of 1885, resigning his position, he determined to seek his fortune in the west, and coming to the then territory of Montana, he first located at Johnstown, now known as West Great Falls, and remained there for about two years in the employ of the Montana Cattle Company. At the end of that time he removed to Ulida, now Cascade, Mont., and located 160 acres of land at the head of Bird creek, and engaged in ranching and stockraising.

Mr. Askew has steadily added to his acreage and holdings until he is now the owner of a fine ranch of about 1,100 acres of land, 150 acres being devoted to general ranching, and the remainder to the raising of cattle and horses. His livestock operations have recently grown to quite large proportions, and his herds are increasing from year to year. For about ten months in 1900, Mr. Askew conducted a livery stable in Great Falls, but, disposing of that business, he has since confined himself to his ranching and stock interests. December 13, 1897, at West Auburn, Pa., Mr. Askew was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Kirkoff, the daughter of George Kirkoff, for many years a prominent farmer and stockgrower of Susquehanna county, and one of the leading citizens of that section. Their home is one widely known for its gracious and generous hospitality, and is graced with two children, May and Edith, the oldest nearly three years of age and the youngest a year old. Fraternally Mr. Askew is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of Chestnut Valley Lodge No. 29, of Cascade, while politically he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, taking a leading position in the councils and management of that political organization in his county. He is a member of the Republican county central committee, and is also deputy county assessor of Cascade county, having been appointed to the latter position in 1901. He is a progressive and enterprising man of business, energetic, straight-forward and successful in his undertakings. He has taken an active part in the development of northern Montana, and has been foremost in the advocacy of all measures intended to promote the section of the state where he maintains his home. He is held in esteem by his fellow citizens and is one of the rising men of Montana.

R. D. ANDERSON, of Dupuyer, Teton county, is a striking example of the successful evolution of a determined, industrious man of all work into an enterprising and prosperous citizen through the medium of cattleraising, one of Montana's leading industries. On January 10, 1861, he was born on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa. His father, David Rice Anderson, of Irish ancestry, was a Kentuckian, born about 1821, and who died in Dubuque county, Iowa, in August, 1861. His widow, Mary Ann (Bailey) Anderson, was born in 1830 in Liverpool, England. She passed away near Leon, Decatur county, Iowa, on September 22, 1901. R. D. Anderson passed through all of the public schools of Dyersville, Iowa, faithfully improving his early opportunities. At the age of fourteen he left home, but he continued school education until he was sixteen. Then, in 1877, he removed to South Dakota, where he secured employment during the summer as night herder of a freighting team, and he subsequently worked on ranches near Yankton and in Hutchinson county until the spring of 1882. During the summer of that year he came to Montana, where his first occupation was driving a freighting outfit between Junction City and Forts Maginnis and Custer. At this he continued until the spring of 1883, and during the following winter he chopped wood on the Missouri river to supply the steamboats. In 1884 he went to Lewis and Clarke county, then, in 1885, after a short period passed at Augusta, he came to Dupuyer, Teton county. He made this his home for ten years, being employed on neighboring ranches where his general ability and diligence won appreciation. At one period, between 1885 and 1887, he carried the mail to and from Choteau and Blackfoot. The homestead upon which he at present resides he located in 1895. It comprises 160 acres, and to this he has added by lease 640 acres on the Dry Forks of the Marias, where he is extensively engaged in general farming and the breeding of cattle and horses. He is a Democrat and has never married.

JAMES ASHBAUGH.—This gentleman is the scion of families bred in old Kentucky, where his father, Frederick, and his mother, Martha Ashbaugh, were born and reared. His father was a potter and made crockery and also farmed in Indiana, where James Ashbaugh was born on May 7, 1830, the sixth of eight children. He was educated in the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, then devoted all of his time to work on his father's farm. At twenty-four he set sail from New York for the Isthmus of Panama, and from there went up the Pacific coast to California, then the land of promise for all the seekers of sudden fortunes. After mining for three years in California he returned to Illinois, there passed two years, and came overland to Montana, reaching the bustling camp of Bannack at the height of its prosperity and excitement. During his first winter he mined for gold on Grasshopper creek, and the next spring secured a ranch on Beaverhead and for twelve years was engaged in stockraising. Selling out he went to Sidney, Iowa, and near there he farmed for five years. He then returned to Montana and traveled over the territory seeking a satisfactory location, and in 1884 he took up a desert claim of 160 acres, the ranch on which he now resides, near Laurel on the Yellowstone, and has placed 80 acres of it under good cultivation, producing fine annual crops of wheat, oats, alfalfa and other farm products. Mr. Ashbaugh is an ardent and consistent Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce, and he has voted the ticket of his party ever since. His life has of late years been peaceful and always useful, a valuable contribution to the productive forces of his community, and an example of industry and thrift.

J B ANNIN.—This gentleman was born at Leroy, N. Y., on October 26, 1865, the son of J. W. and Julia (Burt) Annin, the former a native of Leroy and the latter of Mt. Morris, N. Y. The maternal grandfather, a Mr. Burt, removed from Warwick, N. Y., to York in the fertile Genessee valley in 1824. The Burts are also descendants of the celebrated New England Winthrop family, one of whom, the famous Robert Winthrop, was the first governor of the Massachusetts colony. Mr. Annin's father removed from Leroy to Lakewood, N. J., in 1870, making that place his home until 1876, when he became a resident of Mt. Morris, N. Y., until his death in 1879. He was a prominent merchant and horticulturist. J. B. Annin, after his graduation from the high school at Mt. Morris, engaged in mercantile business in that place until 1886, when he came west and located at Evanston, Wyo., where he remained until February, 1889, then he came to Livingston, Mont., entering the employ of Thompson Brothers, with whom he remained until July, 1890, when he engaged in business for himself at Cokedale, and in October, 1892, opened the nucleus of his present establishment at Columbus. In 1896 the closing of the Cokedale mines caused him to abandon his enterprise there and give his whole attention to the business at Columbus. Two years later his establishment was merged in the Columbus Mercantile Company, and in 1899 the present commodious and convenient stone building was erected. It is 30x100 feet, and contains two stories and a basement.

Mr. Annin has been the secretary and general manager of this company from its formation, and under his supervision it has grown rapidly and has taken a high commercial standing. It is securing a prosperous trade from a productive farming and ranching territory, and satisfies its large number of patrons by both the character of the stock it carries and the courteous and obliging manner in which it is offered for sale. The postoffice is located in the store, and Mr. Annin brings to the office of postmaster a valuable experience acquired in a similar position at Cokedale. Mr. Annin was married on July 15, 1889, to Miss Janet Haldane, a native of Scotland and daughter of John Haldane, who came to Wyoming in 1885, and thence removed to Montana in 1890. He is engaged in ranching and the cattle business on the Yellowstone. Mr. and Mrs. Annin have two children, James and Burt, both attending school. In politics Mr. Annin is an active Republican, and serves his party as chairman of the county central committee. He was county commissioner from 1897 to 1901, and has been school trustee for many years. Fraternally he holds membership with the Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES E. AVERY.—This prominent and successful miner, active promoter and skillful engineer is a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., where he was born on March 2, 1850, the son of Amos and Maria (Wakeman) Avery, also natives of Sullivan county, who usefully passed their lives there, the former dying in 1890 and the latter in 1894, their ancestors on both sides being among the earliest settlers of that country. Mr. Avery was educated in the district schools and remained with his parents aiding on the farm until he was twenty-three years old. In 1873 he came to Montana, locating in the Gallatin valley until after the winter of 1874. He then joined the Big Horn expedition to the Yellowstone, following the Northern Pacific survey to the Rosebud valley, also visiting the Little and Big Horn valleys on the trip, which was one of exciting incidents. He returned to Bozeman in the autumn and in the winter put in the big Norwegian irrigating ditch at Pony, in Madison county, and in the same year made one of the valuable discoveries at the famous Pony mines and secured interests in the Boss Tweed and other claims. He remained at Pony four years, and in 1882 sold his interests and moved to Butte. From 1872 to 1878 he was prospecting and mining in Beaverhead, Madison, Jefferson, Silver Bow and other counties in Montana and also in Idaho, and now has interests in many valuable undeveloped quartz claims. For a number of years he has been engineer at various working mines during the winter, passing the summer season in prospecting. In politics he is a Republican; fraternally a Freemason, holding membership in Bannack Lodge No. 16.

EDWIN BAILEY.—The ancestors of this gentleman on either side were among the early settlers of New England, and stood representative of stanch old English and Scotch stock, and Mr. Bailey is one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, where he has maintained his home for eight years. He was born in Haverhill, N. H., on July 26, 1854, the son of Azro Bailey, a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1804, the son of Abner Bailey, a native of Massachusetts, and the son of Gen. Jacob Bailey, who took a very prominent part in the war of 1812, the family having early come from England among the first settlers in New England. Azro Bailey was a lifelong farmer and his death occurred in Haverhill, N. H., on August 10, 1874. The mother of Edwin Bailey, whose maiden name was Hannah Lang, was born at Bath, N. H., of Scottish ancestry, and she died in Haverhill, in 1881. Edwin Bailey secured his education in the public schools and the historic and celebrated academy of Haverhill, graduating as a member of the class of 1870, at the age of sixteen years. He was employed at farm work until 1873, and after his father's death assumed charge of the old homestead farm, where he remained until 1895. After the death of the mother his sister Mary, who is now a resident of Helena, attended to the duties of the household. In 1893 Mr. Bailey came to Teton county, Mont., and was employed for one year on the ranch of Charles McDonald, near Choteau, then took up a homestead claim at Farmer's coulee, near Muddy creek, purchased a band of sheep, and has since been engaged in the raising of sheep, having since added 240 acres to his original claim. The place is well improved and he has been duly successful and holds standing as one of the representative ranchmen of that section. In politics he supports the Republican party. In Great Falls, in 1897, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Mrs. Florence Cochrane, who was also born in Haverhill, N. H.

JACOB SCHMIDT.—There are but few surviving pioneers who came to Montana earlier than the subject of this biographical sketch, Mr. Jacob Schmidt, who is now residing near Browning, Teton county. In his long experience in this country, covering forty-seven years, he has witnesssed many wonderful developments, endured many privations, and formed many acquaintances. He was born at Ettlinger, in the vicinity of Heidelberg, Germany, August 8, 1832. The limited education which he received was gained by two hours a day in a factory school at Ettlinger, the balance of the time being devoted to hard work until he was sixteen years of age. Having served a four-years apprenticeship at the tailor's trade in Ettlinger, and at Frankfort-on-the-Main, he worked his way across the Atlantic to New York city, arriving in 1853. From the metropolis of the Empire state he went to St. Louis, Mo., and the same year embarked on a steamboat en route for Fort Benton, Mont., via the Missouri river, arriving there in the spring of 1854. Employment at his trade was secured from James Dawson, with whom he remained until 1863, when he removed to Deer Lodge, and in the spring of 1864 to Silver City, Lewis and Clarke county, where he opened a grocery store.

At this period the county seat of Lewis and Clarke county was in the store of our subject, and, as he says, it was removed to Helena in 1865 by Col. W. F. Sanders, who "came and carried away the county seat, consisting of a few books of record." This act Mr. Schmidt freely admits is the reason why the seat of government of Lewis and Clarke county is now located at the capital city of the state. But it is evident that Mr. Schmidt soon followed the county seat, for in 1865 he removed his grocery store to Helena and added to the enterprise a bakery. At that period flour cost $120 per hundred, and tobacco $10 per pound. One year later he removed to Fort Benton where he built the Overland Hotel, conducting the same one season, thence going to Silver City, where he remained through the winter with William Kizer. In 1867 we find Mr. Schmidt at Old Mission, near where is at present located Ulm station on the Great Northern Railway, and here for the following two years he engaged in the stock business. From 1869 until 1874 Mr. Schmidt was settled at St. Peter's mission, twelve miles from Cascade, continuing the same enterprise, thence removing to Haystack butte, upon the South fork of the Sun river, where he engaged in general farming and cattle raising. During the following sixteen years he resided at Choteau, Teton county, where he amassed considerable property, and during the summer of that year his family secured 400 acres of Indian allotment land on Cut Bank river, same county, which, with the use of the adjoining free ranges, afforded ample facilities for the breeding of cattle and horses and the raising of hay, while the original 400 acres is completely fenced and conveniently improved in many other directions.

At Fort Benton, December 25, 1856, Father Joseph officiating, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Miller, of German ancestry, daughter of "Jack" Miller, one of the earliest pioneers in the western country. To this union were born eleven children, of whom those living are Millie and Robert (twins), Julia, Carroll, George, and Jennie. Those who have been called from earth are Julia, Edward, Martha, Robert, Rosa and Hattie. The mother of Mr. Schmidt is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. One of the most active and influential workers in Democratic political circles is Mr. Schmidt, who manifests a keen interest in all the issues of the successive campaigns, in both state and local affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Choteau, in which he has filled all the chairs, and was a delegate to the grand lodge meeting at Deer Lodge in 1898.

WILLIAM E. BARNARD.—A native of West Haven, Conn., where he was born in 1857, and endowed by nature with the restless activity characteristic of New England, William E. Barnard has traveled with thoughtful intelligence over a large part of the United States, and has had many adventures and interesting experiences. His parents were Thomas and Rebecca (Helm) Barnard, the former a native of England who came to America when he was eight years old. He was a gold and silver refiner, and died in New York state. The mother was a native of Philadelphia. Of their family of eight children William was the youngest. The family removed to Westchester county, N. Y., when he was four years old, and there, after leaving school he engaged in the milk business for himself, and continued in its successful prosecution until 1878, when he went south, and with a partner traveled through that section of the country selling novelties and household articles. In 1882 he landed in New Mexico, where he engaged in the cattle business, and three years later selling his ranch and buying a flock of sheep, he drove them to Kansas and Nebraska. This he did annually for three years. The first two drives were very profitable, but the third one was disastrous, and after that he remained in Kansas and, trading a portion of his remaining sheep for land, sold the remainder, abandoning an enterprise that at first promised wealth.

In the fall of 1888 he came to Montana, and, locating at Powderville, in Custer county, engaged in general merchandising and in raising horses, cattle and range stock for market, enterprises he is still successfully conducting with an increasing volume of trade and widening body of patrons. In politics Mr. Barnard is an active and zealous Republican, always industrious and efficient in the service of his party. He has been the postmaster at Powderville for the last six years, administering the duties of the office with general satisfaction. In fraternal relations he is identified with the rapidly growing Order of Elks. In business circles, in political relations, in all matters of local interest and in social intercourse he is influential for good, and is esteemed as a leading man, worthy of and secure in the respect of all his fellow citizens. One incident in his busy and adventurous life, which has been a source of great disadvantage to him, should not be omitted from this brief review. In 1896 he was "held up" in his store by desperadoes and in the struggle was shot in the head, in consequence of which he lost the sight of one eye and the hearing of one ear. He yet carries the bullet in his head and at times it is quite troublesome.

ORD A. AYNSLEY.—This gentleman can trace an ancestral line of patrician and distinguished order and the lineage is of stanch old English stock, both the agnatic and cognatic lines being of influential and prominent character. He was born at Brockley Hall, Northumberland, England, on April 11, 1862, the son of John Aynsley, who was born on inherited ancestral acres near the same place in 1822, and who there devoted his attention to the extensive raising of live stock, having an estate of 1,240 acres and making a specialty of breeding and raising fine grades of cattle and sheep. He represented the second oldest family descended from the Duke of Northumberland, the early family occupancy of land in England being recorded in the Domesday Book. He died at the family home in October, 1900, honored by all who knew him, and his father, John Aynsley, had preceded him on the same soil as a farmer and stockgrower. The maiden name of the mother of Ord A. Aynsley was Miss Elizabeth Mary Armstrong, and she was the daughter of Ord Armstrong, a wealthy farmer and an influential citizen of Northumberland. She was born in 1838, and her demise occurred in October, 1900, only three weeks after that of her honored husband.

Ord A. Aynsley received his education in the Rothbury Grammar School, at Rothbury, England, where he was graduated in the literary and land-commissioner's courses with the class of 1880. He then continued his residence at the old homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when, in 1887, he came to the United States and almost directly came to Philbrook, Fergus county, Mont., where he was for six months employed on the ranch of E. J. Morrison. He then individually engaged in the sheepgrowing business, taking a band of sheep on shares in company with G. M. Stone and J. C. Hauck, and in 1890 entered into partnership with Mr. Stone, and this association obtained for about seven years, their ranch of 1,400 acres being devoted to sheep and horses. In June, 1897, Mr. Aynsley removed to Teton county and rented the ranch of William Ralston, near Choteau. One year later he purchased the Howard & Childress ranch of 1,000 acres, located on Wood creek in the same county. In 1899 he sold this place to Rev. Martin Mertz, of Helena, and rented his present ranch of 2,000 acres, located near Collins, on the banks of the Teton river. Here Mr. Aynsley is successfully engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, running an average of 2,500 head of the former and about fifty of the latter and maintaining a high grade of stock in both lines. Having been familiar with this line of industry from his youth, Mr. Aynsley brings to bear a marked discrimination in the conducting of operations, and his business methods insure the best results against the ordinary contingencies to be encountered. He is alert and public-spirited and held in high esteem, and his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church. At Rothbury, England, in 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Aynsley and Miss Mary Jane Carmichael, the daughter of William Carmichael, an extensive and influential farmer of West Ray, Northumberland, England; her mother's maiden name was Jane Donkin, and the families on both sides are wealthy and prominent members of old families of that county. It may be noted incidentally that the four brothers of Mr. Aynsley, John, Joseph, James and Lionel, are operating the two English estates of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley have two children, William Carmichael and John Armstrong.

JOHN B. BECK.—After an active and successful career in various line of activity, John B. Beck, late of the Gallatin valley, Mont., an energetic and prosperous stockman and rancher, surrendered his trust on February 25, 1894, his death being due to pneumonia. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine on May 30, 1830, and came to America when he was but six years old. He was reared at Booneville, Cooper county, Mo., and when the Mexican war broke out, being too young to enlist as a soldier, he engaged as a teamster and in that capacity went through the entire war. After its close he returned to Missouri and remained there until 1849, when he went to California, and was engaged in mining in that state and other portions of the northwest until 1866. He then located in the Gallatin valley, Mont., and conducted operations as a farmer and stockman, in which he was eminently successful, until his death. In his business and in all his relations with his fellow citizens Mr. Beck was seriously handicapped from his inability to read and write the English language. He could speak it and was proficient in German, French and Spanish, but never learned to read and write in English. Yet with his naturally strong mentality and personality, his fine executive ability, and his business capacity enabled him to triumph over this difficulty. He was a man of integrity and force of character, continuous industry and indomitable will, yet withal of a genial and companionable disposition. In 1872 he made a visit to his old home in Missouri, and there was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Rogers, of that state, a daughter of John Rogers, a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1806. His wife, nee Mary Hogan, was also a native of Virginia, and was a niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Beck had three children, John S. H., Charles F. and Walter, all of whom are residents of the Gallatin valley, John living in Bozeman.

RODNEY A. BARNES.—This gentleman, now one of the successful ranchmen of Choteau county, has been long identified with the wild life of the frontier, and has had many interesting and varied experiences. Mr. Barnes is a native of the Empire state, born in Oneida county, N. Y., on February 8, 1854. His father was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1820, and his death occurred at Sioux Falls, S. D., in May, 1888. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Trask, was born at Troy, N. Y., in 1830, and now maintains her home in Sioux Falls. Rodney A. Barnes attended the public schools until he had attained the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents to the west, and continued his studies in the schools of Sioux City, Iowa, where he began his individual business career, being there engaged in the buying of wheat for seven years. At the expiration of that time he then started westward, making the trip on horseback from Sioux City in 1875, stopping at Deadwood in the Black Hills, where he remained until 1878, after which he came to Miles City, Mont., in which locality he was prospecting, trading with the Indians, hunting, etc., until the spring of 1874, when he went to the Assinniboine country, riding the cattle range. The ensuing winter he devoted to hunting and prospecting in the Belt mountains, and for two more years he was engaged in trading with the Indians and in hunting in that section of the state.

From 1882 until 1883 Mr. Barnes held a clerical position in Col. C. A. Broadwater's store at Fort Assinniboine, and the winter of 1883 he occupied himself in trapping, while in the spring of 1884 he started on a prospecting tour in the main range of the Rocky mountains. The next winter he came to the Sweet Grass district of Choteau county, where the next spring he took up a homestead claim. To this he has since added by taking up claims and by purchase of school lands until he has a fine ranch property comprising nearly 1,000 acres, and here he has since been successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, while he secures a large amount of hay each year. His ranch is located near the village of Gold Butte, which is his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Barnes gives an earnest support to the Republican party. In 1887, at Lethbridge, N. T., Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Belle Quort, who was born at Winnipeg in 1860, and they have six children, June, Josie, Wayne, May, Ruth and Grace.

PETER V. JACKSON.—Seminaries, colleges and universities may do much for a man in preparing him for the battle of life, but after all the best of what we learn is what our own experience teaches. They are doubly prepared, however, who have the benefit of both lines of schooling, as is the case with Peter V. Jackson, of Sterling, the subject of this review. He was born on October 8, 1844, at Rochester, N. Y., the son of Joel and Julia A. (Southworth) Jackson. Both Joel Jackson and Julia A. Southworth were born, reared and thoroughly educated in Dutchess county, N. Y., in the healthful atmosphere of Quaker homes with its elevating influences which gave stability and integrity to their originally noble characters. Here they were married and thence they removed to Monroe county, N. Y., where, close to the beautiful city of Rochester, was made their permanent home. Mr. Jackson from the force of his character attained and held a high place, not only in the Friends Society, but in the public and commercial circles of Rochester for long years. He descended from the strong Scotch-Irish ancestor who came to Massachusetts colony in very early days from the north of Ireland, with reminiscences of the Prince of Orange and of Londonderry clinging to him, and whose virile blood flowed strongly through the veins of his New York descendants. His wife descended from the early Pilgrim settlers, an ancestor being among the 102 passengers that landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock in 1620. With such parents we must look for more than ordinary strength of character in their children.

Their son, Peter V., was reared and educated in his native city, graduating from Rochester University in 1866. Soon after his graduation Mr. Jackson accepted a position as accountant and bookkeeper for the Midas Mining Company, and came to his field of labor by the Missouri river in the spring of 1867. When the company suspended operations in 1869 he was left in charge of the works, and becoming part owner of the property, continued in charge until 1871, when he became assistant superintendent for the Columbia Mining Company at Unionville for one season, retaining his interest in the Midas company. After that he was engaged in assaying and dealing in gold and silver bullion at Sterling for nearly ten years. Mr. Jackson was married in June, 1875, to Miss Henrietta Fletcher, a native of Allegany county, N. Y., whose ancestors were of Scotch and English descent, and all noted for uprightness of life and strong religious convictions. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson four are living: M. W. and Emily M., students at the Wesleyan University in Helena, and John T. and Peter V., Jr.

In 1877 Mr. Jackson began operations in ranching and stockraising. He has several thousand acres of land, much of which is very productive and yields abundant crops of grain and hay. He gives his attention especially to Norman horses and shorthorn cattle, of which he always has several hundred on the ranch. He is a large owner of mineral lands among them being the Galena mine at Sterling and the Boaz at Red Bluff. It is a part of his plan of operation to give worthy men an opportunity to work for themselves on his properties, and in this way he helps many to a good living and comfortable homes. He has been successful in his ventures, and, having great sympathy for others less fortunate, is willing to aid them. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, an active and influential force in church and temperance work, an inspiration to his social circle, and a hospitable and entertaining host at his charming home in Sterling.

ARTHUR BARNEY.—This progressive and enterprising citizen of Carbon county, Mont., who is an ornament and of great service to his section of the state, was born at Fort Bridger, in what is now Wyoming, on September 3, 1852, the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Beard) Barney, natives respectively of New York and Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Charles Barney. In July, 1847, Lewis Barney crossed the plains with the first party of Mormons, and was one of the founders of Salt Lake City, Utah. He returned to his former home in the fall, remained five years and then went back to Salt Lake, taking his family and while en route the son Arthur was born. The father did not long remain in any place, but kept on the frontier, following it as it moved westward, and conducting lumbering, sawmilling and farming. He took part in the Black Hawk war, and was injured in the service, for which his widow draws a pension. She is living with her son at the age of seventy-one. Her husband died November 5, 1894, aged eighty-six. They were the parents of nine children.

Arthur Barney remained with his parents until 1880, and then started to make his own living, beginning in Utah. In 1889 he went to Wyoming, and, passing four years in that state, came to Montana in 1894, locating on the land now occupied by the town of Bridger. Owing to the difficulty of getting water for irrigation this was of little value for farming purposes, and Mr. Barney engaged in freighting with good success. In 1900 he sold the property to the Bridger Coal Company, and bought the ranch where he now lives, and where he follows farming and stockraising with profit and advantage. He was married on May 12, 1880, to Miss Mary H. Strong, of Utah, a daughter of Hiram Strong, a native of Iowa, who removed to Utah many years ago. They have five living children, Rowena, Matilda, Malinda, Herbert and Leslie. Two sons, Arthur Owen and Chauncey Harold, are deceased. Mr. Barney is arranging for the introduction of water on his place, and contemplates going into the cattle business and making a specialty of it.

C H. BARSTOW.—This well known citizen of Billings has been conspicuously identified with the work of the Crow agency in Montana, and his services to the government in that connection were of signal value, for the Crows have been intractable and indolent, and have required careful treatment and much urging to turn their willing attention to productive and self-sustaining industry. Mr. Barstow comes of Colonial stock, and his ancestors were for generations identified with seafaring. He was born on April 29, 1850, the son of Rogers L. and Abbie (Willis) Barstow, the former being for many years a whaling merchant at Mattapoisett, Mass., while the latter was a relative of the well known poet and author, N. P. Willis. The paternal grandfather likewise bore the name of Rogers L. Barstow, and he also was identified with the whaling industry, as was also Elisha Willis, the maternal grandfather. The latter was also engaged in merchandising, and at the age of twenty years built the first vessel ever constructed in Maine in or about the first year of the eighteenth century.

C. H. Barstow received his early education in a private school and remained at the parental home until 1864, his father dying in 1860. In 1864 he removed to Boston, found employment in a mercantile establishment and later held various positions of trust and responsibility. In 1868 he went south to engage in fruitraising, was for a time in Washington, D. C., and then in Dismal Swamp, Va., but not finding a satisfactory opening, returned to Boston, where he formed a partnership with two young men and removed to Reidsville, N. C., where they purchased a plantation and engaged in raising peanuts and tobacco. In 1871 Mr. Barstow removed to Hutchinson, Kan., and turned his attention to farming and the buying and shipping of cattle, continuing successfully in these enterprises about eight years. In 1878 he came to Montana, under appointment by the government, as chief clerk at the Crow Indian agency. He had had much experience with the Indians in Kansas, but had never encountered Indians who held white men in such contempt as did the Crows of Montana. They were apparently incorrigible, and the task of inducing them to follow civilized pursuits was one of herculean order.

Mr. Barstow, however, spared no effort in the line, and faithfully and successfully served in the capacity mentioned for more than twenty years, doing a work which should be held in deep appreciation by the government, the people of Montana and the Indians. He persuaded the Crows to engage in farming and other forms of work, and by his persistence did much to advance their interests. In January, 1898, Mr. Barstow took up and has since maintained his residence in Billings. While a resident of Kansas Mr. Barstow served for some time as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a member of the Billing Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On February 3, 1886, Mr. Barstow was united in marriage with Miss Susan E. Chandler, of Iowa, a daughter of Hirman G. Chandler, a farmer of that state. Their daughter, Susan E., resides at the parental home. Mrs. Barstow died on April 19, 1890, and on October 10, 1893, Mr. Barstow married with Mrs. Louise U. (Walker), Witcher, of Boston, Mass., she being the daughter of a prominent merchant and miller.

CHARLES BELL.—Born in Rock Island county, Ill., on October 2, 1853, the son of J. H. and Emma (Campbell) Bell, Charles Bell, of Butte, has had a busy life and made the most of his opportunities by persistent energy and good business capacity. His father was a mason by trade and followed that occupation in his native state of New York and in Illinois (to which he moved in middle life), until he died, which event occurred at Peoria, in the latter state. His widow is still living at Portland, Ore. Their son Charles received the district school education common to the boys of his section, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1874 he removed to Colorado, and, settling in the San Juan country, engaged in placer mining for about four years. In the spring of 1879 he came overland to Butte, Mont., from Corinne, Utah, and has since made Butte his home, although for many years using the summer months in prospecting in Montana, Idaho and other states. He was one of the first man to prospect in the Coeur d'Alene section in Idaho, being there in 1883. He there located a number of valuable claims, and one winter ran a pack train to the mines. During his prospecting career he has located hundreds of claims, and most have been disposed of for small considerations, but he still holds promising mines in the vicinity of Butte. For a number of years he has passed the winter months as foreman of mines at Butte and other places. Among those of which he has had charge are the Hibernia, the Mountain Chief and the Kid. Mr. Bell is a Democrat.

SOREN R. BECK, who arrived in Deer Lodge, where he now resides, with a capital of only $2.25, has, by good management and sound business judgment achieved a gratifying success in raising cattle and sheep. He was born in Denmark on July 9, 1866, the son of Anders and Annie (Sorenson) Beck, and the father was a prominent and successful farmer, who acquired a competency and is now living retired. Soren R. Beck was reared on the farm and received the advantages of a superior education. At the age of eighteen he came alone to the United States, and after his arrival at New York came directly to Montana, and settled in Deer Lodge, now Powell county, in 1884. Here for three years he was employed on a ranch belonging to Nels R. Beck, adjoining the city of Deer Lodge. In 1889 he leased 640 acres of land on the Little Blackfoot, nine miles north of Deer Lodge, and directed his attention successfully to raising horses for five years. He then engaged, first in the cattle and later in the sheep business, and now has seventy head of the former and a band of 1,200 sheep, controlling, with his leased land, three sections, thus having an excellent range. Mr. Beck's first success was made in horses, he having sold out at remunerative prices and invested the money in sheep and cattle before the panic of 1893. In 1891 he returned to Denmark and there married Christine Christensen, a daughter of Peter M. and Meren (Sorenson) Erickson, who was born in Denmark where the parents still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have six children: Andrew, Peter, Annie, George, William and Rosa. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Beck are with the A. O. U. W., and politically he is a Republican.

ARTHUR BECKWITH.—A native of Nova Scotia, born on October 25, 1854, in Cornwallis, County Kings, and reared amidst the comforts of that conservative section, Arthur Beckwith made a long stride into the wilderness when he took up a claim of land in Montana amid the Indians, who were his only neighbors for a time and who lived around him for several years. His parents were Albert and Rebecca Beckwith, Nova Scotians, the father being the first graduate of Acadia College in that province. They had seven children, all sons. Arthur remained at home until he was twenty, attending the public schools and assisting his father on the farm which furnished the family a livelihood, and, when he had reached that age, he began farming on his own account, continuing this occupation for four or five years, then coming west and locating in Colorado for three years.

In 1878 Mr. Beckwith came to Montana and hired out on a ranch for three years, after which he took up a claim and has since been engaged in ranching for himself. His property is four miles north of Victor, where he has 235 acres of as fine land as can be found in the Bitter Root valley, sixty head of cattle and a number of very fine horses, most of which he has bred himself, and are very creditable to his stables. The claim which he took up, and which is the nucleus of his present ranch, was originally located by the Indians, and, as has been noted, for a year they were his only neighbors. He had no trouble with them, however, and found them of material assistance at times. They remained in his vicinity for three years and then went away, their lands being taken up by the whites to whom they sold their rights. Mr. Beckwith located on his land in 1882, and since then he has greatly improved the property and made it a most desirable home, equipped with good buildings, adorned with trees and shrubbery, and brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Beckwith is an unwavering Republican. He was one of the twelve who out of a total vote of 215, in 1896, voted for President McKinley in his precinct, and always takes great interest in the success of his party. He is also intelligently interested in all local matters in which the welfare of the community is involved, and neglects no duty of citizenship that is properly his to perform. He has the cordial regard of a large number of friends and the good will and esteem of all classes.

JOHN BERKIN.—In reviewing the life of this well known citizen of Boulder, Jefferson county, it would be excusable to say that "he is to the manor born," as much of his boyhood was spent in fruitful wanderings over Montana's plains and in her mountain wilds. Still he was born in Leicester shire, England, on April 11, 1865, but accompanied his father to America, who settled on a farm near Boulder when John was but a lad of five years. His education was secured in that city, and he was noted for his intuitive grasp of subjects and of thought beyond the average boy of his years. Reared in the wild life of the plains he early became master of the rifle, and before reaching his majority passed much of his time in the mountains, hunting game and prospecting for gold and silver. When not upon one of these exploring expeditions his time was employed at carpenter work. He was the discoverer of the placer mines on the tributary of the North Boulder, and had the energy and ability to bring water over three miles to his claim and thus was enabled to take out $1,300. He subsequently sold his claim to George Hauser. The discovery and the surmounting of the difficulties of obtaining water from such a distance when he was but a boy showed that Mr. Berkin was possessed of far more than ordinary talent. So impressed were Messrs. Hauser and Vail of his capabilities that he was employed by them to prospect the mountains and streams for mines. He was in Butte when that camp contained only three cabins, and those constructed of logs, but nearly his entire life has been spent in Boulder and the immediate vicinity. He saw much of Indian life and customs, as the aborigines were quite numerous in that locality, and he was well acquainted with Chief Joseph, the noted Nez Perce chief.

While working at carpenter work on a scaffold Mr. Berkin fell and sustained such serious injuries that it largely changed the current of his business life. One of his limbs was fractured in such a way that it seemed certain for a time that he would lose that member, and, although it was saved, he was obliged to use crutches for a long time. During his convalescence he was not idle, devoting his hours to the study of photography, hence the time was turned to excellent profit. He has long enjoyed a high reputation as a photographic artist of unusual merit, and his elegant art rooms at Boulder are supplied with all appliances necessary to produce the highest and best art effects. He has a fine traveling outfit and has taken many of the picturesque, grand and rare views of Montana.

Mr. Berkin still enjoys the reputation of being one of Montana's most expert hunters, and has undoubtedly killed more large game in a given time than any other man in the state. He has in his studio a number of pictures showing his trophies of the chase; one with twenty-three deer as a result of six days' hunt. Another shows eighteen deer, secured in eight days by himself, W. E. Sanders, Jr., son of the ex-senator, and Charles Walgamot, a brother-in-law, the scene being a log hut on Quinn Canyon, twelve miles from Boulder. Some of the views are reproduced in oil and present a vivid and realistic scene of events which will no longer be possible in many parts of Montana. Mr. Berkin has a pleasant residence in Boulder, and, while his attention is principally devoted to his studio, he is interested in several quartz mines, mostly his own discoveries. W. E. Sanders has been his partner in these enterprises since they were young men. Mr. Berkin was married on March 28, 1881, with Miss Hallie Walgamot, a native of Iowa. They have three children: Nellie, Hazel and Isabelle, all born in Boulder. He enjoys the credit of building the first structure for business purposes in Boulder, located on Main street, north of the First National Bank. In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party and has been twice elected public adminstrator of Jefferson county. Socially he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Berkin from his expert knowledge of mineralogy, particularly the peculiar phases shown in Montana, is often called upon as an expert by investors as well as mine owners. As a promoter of mining deals he has been very successful, and his reliability is such that all parties feel assured that no misrepresentation of facts will be tolerated by him.

JOHN E. BLACK.—This long successful mechanic, miner and business man, who was left an orphan when a mere boy and compelled to fight the battle of life for himself, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on May 20, 1828, the descendant of old Scotch families, and is truly one of the "old timers" of the west, having landed in California in 1852 and in Montana in 1866, and having participated in all of the exciting episodes of life incident to pioneer existence. His father, Edward Black, was captain of an Atlantic vessel voyaging between Liverpool and New York. Taking up his residence in New York, he was killed in 1831 by falling into the machinery of his boat, and his widow died soon after. Their son John obtained his education in the night schools of New York, and also served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, becoming a very skilled workman. In 1852 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and followed his trade in that state until 1865. In 1857 and 1858 he was in Portland, Ore., and in 1858, he accompanied the famous Col. Wright expedition to the Coeur d'Alene region to fight the Indians. This trip covered four months and was memorable for the severe sufferings of the men of the expedition, who contracted scurvy through lack of food and were almost exterminated by the Indians. In 1859 Mr. Black returned to California and passed a year there and then two years in Portland, Ore. From 1862 to 1885 he was occupied in the summer time in mining, passing the winters in San Francisco.

In 1866 he came to Highland Mountain, Mont., and for three years there worked at his trade in the mines. In 1869 he came to Butte, established a blacksmithing business and remained three years. In 1882 he again went to the Coeur d'Alene country, from whence in 1886 he returned to Butte, and has been since that time incapacitated for active work by chronic rheumatism. During his active life in Butte he owned two blacksmith shops on South Main street (then nothing but a trail) and throughout the whole his active career in the west made money rapidly at his trade, in which he was an acknowledged expert. He invested his savings in real estate and mines, at one time owning large blocks of property in the center of Butte (notably the ground south from Park street on the west side of Main) and other valuable parcels now worth several fortunes. In his mining ventures he located the Welcome Stranger and Self Riser, and owned a half interest in the Tom Harney, and all have been valuable producers. In all of these he lost his interests through the sharp practice of supposed friends, and his valuable real estate passed from his ownership in the same manner, he being unable for the last fifteen years to properly look after his affairs. He also owned two good farms in Jefferson county for a number of years, but disposed of them in 1900. Mr. Black was married at Butte in 1876 to Miss Alice M. Reed, a native of Pleasant Prairie near Kenosha, Wis., and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, who located at Dillon, Mont., in 1870. Mrs. Black has been a patient and comforting attendant upon her husband in his afflictions, and enjoys the high esteem of a very large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM BETHKE.—An excellent type of the sturdy, thrifty and industrious German is William Bethke, of near Musselshell, a prosperous and progressive ranchman, who was born in Brandenburg, Germany, on October 3, 1860, the son of William C. F. and Dorothea (Stahl) Bethke, of the same nativity as himself. His father moved to Hamburg with his family, and was there employed in an alcohol refinery, remaining until 1886, when he came to America, and after a short time settled on the Musselshell, where he is engaged in raising cattle. His son William was educated in Hamburg and in October, 1880, arrived in America. He farmed for two years in Illinois and then worked in a wholesale grocery in Chicago for a short time. In October, 1882, he came to Montana, and engaged in farming for two years, when he removed to Pease's Bottom, below Custer station on the Yellowstone. In the spring of 1887 he came to the Musselshell and formed a partnership with George Bachman in the sheep industry. They remained together until 1892, when they sold out and they individually engaged in raising horses, and Mr. Bethke was then located five miles above Musselshell crossing. In December, 1899, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Caroline Bauman, a native of Michigan and of German parentage. They have since made their home on the wife's property twelve miles above Musselshell crossing. They have one child, Grace Lillian Bethke. Mr. Bethke has rented his lower ranch and on the upper one is engaged in raising cattle. The ranch is well irrigated from a large ditch, the lower one also having a good supply of water. He runs usually eight cattle, Herefords being the favorite breed. For some years he raised horses extensively, as has been noted, but sold out this line in 1900, sheep being more to his taste and promising better returns. The duties of ordinary citizenship and of his home and farm satisfy Mr. Bethke's desires and occupy his mind and are well performed. For the same reason he has never taken an active part in politics or society organizations or looked with even momentary longing on official station for himself.

GEORGE LEWIS BLUM may be considered, in contradiction of the term "old pioneer," as a "young pioneer," having been brought when an infant to the territory by his parents, and where he has since remained, keeping even pace with the wonderful growth of the country. He was born in Waukesha county, Wis., on October 30, 1863, the son of Valentine and Catherine (Blessinger) Blum, natives of Germany. The father was born near "Bingen-on-the-Rhine," and the mother at Baden. Valentine Blum, reared and educated in Germany, while still a young man, came to the United States, becoming a resident of New York, and met and married Catherine Blessinger at a later day in Wisconsin. For a number of years he conducted farming in the Badger state, but in 1863 removed to Montana and engaged in mining in the far famed Alder gulch, at Philipsburg, Pioneer and elsewhere. At Philipsburg he was joined by his family and they subsequently located on a ranch near Pioneer. Mr. Blum died at Philadelphia, Pa., whither he had gone for medical treatment for paralysis. His widow resides with her son, George L., having attained the age of seventy-four. George Lewis Blum was but five years of age when he was brought to Montana by his mother. He was reared in what is now Powell county, and received a common school education. In 1889, when he was twenty-six years old, he purchased 480 acres of the land upon which he now lives, lying six miles west of Gold creek in the "Hellgate" valley. A portion of this property lies in Granite county, and to the original ranch he has added 560 acres of railroad land. For a number of years he was profitably engaged in raising cattle, but now gives his attention to sheep, having now a band of about 3,000. On January 24, 1898, Mr. Blum was married with Louisa, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa Blessinger, and a native of Racine, Wis. They have one child, Loretto C. In the community in which they reside the family is highly esteemed and Mr. Blum is regarded as a man of integrity.

HON. ALEXANDER C. BOTKIN, of Helena, Mont., was born at Madison, Wis., on October 13, 1842. His parents, Alexander and Jane (Sinclair) Botkin, were natives of Kentucky and Scotland respectively. Receiving his elementary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and graduating from the State University at Madison in 1859, in 1865 Mr. Botkin matriculated in the law department of the University of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated therefrom in 1866. From 1868 to 1878 he was engaged in journalism on the Chicago Times and Milwaukee Sentinel, and in 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes as United States marshal for Montana, and became a resident that year of the territory. He was commissioned in 1882, and the same year was the nominee of the Republican party for delegate to Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Martin Maginnis, the Democratic nominee.

Upon retiring from his Federal office in 1885, Mr. Botkin entered upon the practice of law, and from 1887 to 1890 he served as the city attorney of Helena. In 1892 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Montana for a term of four years, at the expiration of which he received the Republican nomination for governor, but was defeated at the polls. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commmission for the revision of the criminal and penal laws of the United States, and in 1898 was chosen chairman of the commission. By virtue of subsequent acts of congress the commission prepared a system of codes for Alaska and revised the laws relating to the organization, jurisdiction and practice of the Federal courts. In 1872 Mr. Botkin was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Sherman, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have two children, a daughter and a son. In Montana the professional career of Mr. Botkin has been marked with signal success. Throughout the state he is widely known and has a wide circle of devoted friends. In the political affairs of the state he manifests a lively interest, and wields undoubted influence, while professionally he stands high among the members of the Montana bar, being recognized as authority on abstruse questions involving an exact knowledge of the intricacies of practice.

THOMAS J. BONNER.—The subject of this sketch holds distinctive prestige as one of the most successful Nimrods of Custer county, where he is also engaged in stockraising. His experience as a hunter has been wide and varied, and his familiarity with the game of the plains and mountains has made him an adept in his line. Mr. Bonner comes of stanch old Scotch-Irish stock, his father having been a brother of the late Robert Bonner, the well known turfman and capitalist of New York city. Thomas James Bonner, the immediate subject of this review, is a native of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born, and his parents were P. M. and Margaret (Wheland) Bonner, the former of Scotch lineage and the latter a native of Ireland. The father of our subject was for a number of years prominently engaged in the lumbering business, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and he finally removed to North Dakota, where he founded the village of Bonnerville. Later he removed to the city of Spokane, Wash., where he has since been engaged in the ice business, in which line he has been successful.

Thomas J. Bonner received his early educational training in the public schools of Lake City, Minn., and later attended the high school at Moorhead, that state. Upon leaving school, he came at once to Montana and worked on the trail with cattle. Finally he removed to the state of Washington, where he was engaged in the horse business for a period of three years, after which he still farther varied his experiences by removing to Texas, where he was employed as a hunter with the T. H. cattle outfit, supplying the men with game and being thus engaged for three years. He then went to Oklahoma to take part in the race for land when the same was thrown open to settlement, and he secured a claim in Salt valley, retaining the same for a fortnight and then selling out at a good profit. He then started again for the northwest, devoting his time to hunting for wolves and coyotes while en route, and making $1,100 through his efforts in this line while coming through to Montana, having killed about 500 wolves. He still continued to devote his attention to hunting during the fall and winter seasons, and is known as the famous hunter of Custer county. Finally he located on his present home ranch, on Mizpah creek, and here he has a well improved place for his home, and devotes his attention to the raising of sheep and cattle, keeping an average of 200 head of cattle and 5,000 head of sheep. As a hunter he supplies fine-grade hides to one of the leading concerns handling this line of products in the city of Chicago. In his political proclivities Mr. Bonner is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Mr. Bonner was married with Miss Helen Kasper, who was born in Minnesota and who died in 1899, leaving three children, Matilda, Robert and George.

THOMAS BOYCE.—The parents of this prosperous and industrious miner, Thomas and Margaret (Cleator) Boyce, were born in the Isle of Man, where Thomas himself came into being on July 2, 1855. His father was a miner and died in the place of his nativity in 1894. His wife also died there. Mr. Boyce was educated in the public schools of his native island. When he was fourteen years old he came to the United States, coming direct to Virginia City, Nev., where he worked in the old Hale and Norcross, Dunburg, Hamburg and Utica mines until 1877. In that year he removed to the Salmon river mining district in Idaho, but after passing one summer there returned to Nevada, locating at Eureka, where he remained until 1879. In the fall of 1878 he was one of the discoverers of the Wood river mines in Idaho, and there located more than 100 claims, many proving valuable, notably the Green Horn and Occidental.

On July 16, 1883, he left the Wood river country with sixteen men for Sonora, Mexico, but on the way the party was attacked by old Geronimo and his band, and all were killed but Mr. Boyce, Edward Cowell and Frank Mather. Mr. Boyce then located in Butte, Mont., which has ever since been his home. He passes the summers in prospecting and in winter finds profitable employment as a foreman in the mechanical department of the mines. In his career as a prospector he has located nearly 400 claims in widely separated portions of the country in some of which he still holds valuable interests, the most promising being in Summit Valley, Idaho. Seven years of his life were passed in the hills of Idaho, and he is familiar with nearly every portion of the mineral producing regions of that state. He has been a pioneer in many sections, having built the first house at Belleview in the Wood river district and also the first one at Ketchum in the same section. Both of these places have since become large and progressive towns. Mr. Boyce belongs to Butte Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., he was a charter member.

CHARLES J. BRACKETT is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born on September 4, 1867. His parents were Charles L. and Frances J. (Smith) Brackett, the former a native of Dedham, Mass., and the latter of Bridgeport, Conn. The mother is still living in Brooklyn. He is a descendant of Abraham Brackett, one of the "minute men" of Revolutionary fame, who enlisted at the age of sixty-four. He was a descendant of that William Brackett honorably mentioned in the old chronicles as a member of Capt. John Mason's Laconia company who landed in New Hampshire in 1630. One of Mr. Brackett's distinguished ancestors on the maternal side was Thomas Smith, of East Haven, who settled in Connecticut in 1660.

Mr. Brackett, in the public schools of Brooklyn, took elementary and grammar school courses, but was compelled to abandon his intention of acquiring a university education owing to his father's fatal illness, which obliged him to leave school and go to work, which he did in the office of a wholesale mercantile house at the age of fifteen. After a number of years faithful service here he went into the metal brokerage business in New York, which he was soon compelled to relinquish by failing health and take a trip to Florida to recuperate. After his recovery and return he went to the Connecticut State School at Storrs, and then lived with the Shakers at Enfield, Conn., for a short time. In 1890 Mr. Brackett came to Montana in the service of the government on the Missouri river improvement survey, under command of Lieut. Chittenden, and when through with that work he located in Helena. His knowledge and skill as an accountant and his judgment of values, acquired in a long practice and through close observation, made him the choice of the authorities for the office of deputy assessor for the county, an office which he filled for three consecutive terms with ability and general approval. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of the American Revolution, being treasurer of the local organization of the last named. While he was in New York he was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard.

Mr. Brackett married on October 23, 1893, at Spokane, Wash., with Miss Frances Allaire Smith, of Jacksonville, Fla., a daughter of C. H. Smith, secretary of the board of trade of that city. They had two children, Frances Allaire and Grace Thelma, both born at Helena, where Mrs. Brackett died on December 23, 1899. On September 23, 1901, Mr. Brackett contracted a second marriage, his choice being Miss Bertha Thompson, of Helena. Their nuptials were solemnized at Butte. Mr. Brackett is actively engaged in business as a real estate agent and collector, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large body of patrons. In his real estate operations he exhibits good judgment and an aggressive enterprise; and in his collections he has a high reputation for success without offensive persistency. It has been said of him that while "he cannot get blood out of a turnip, he can get sugar out of a beat," and this aptly describes his success.

W J. BRATTON, one of the energetic and progressive farmers and stockmen of Cascade county, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born at Indianapolis, its capital city, on April 24, 1858. His parents were Henry J. and Amanda E. Bratton, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of North Carolina. His father was a mail carrier from the post office at Indianapolis, of which position he was incumbent at the time of his death in his fifty-sixth year. The mother is still living in the capital of Indiana. W. J. Bratton received the educational advantages in the public schools of his native city, where he continued his studies until he was seventeen years old, when he found employment in a drug store, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Fort Benton, Mont., remained a short time and then secured work on a ranch on Box Elder creek, where he remained until 1883, after which he was for three years engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping in company with Messrs. Willett and Currier. In 1886 he took up as a pre-emption claim his present ranch of 160 acres, which is located in the Evans district, where he is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle. He began operations with three head and at the present time has 100 head of good stock in this line, also keeping a sufficient number of horses for his own use. He has been prosperous and is well satisfied with the opportunities afforded him in Montana.

GEORGE L. BOWLES, who is one of the representative citizens and business men of Landusky, Choteau county, and who has been a resident of Montana for more than a score of years, is a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of its pioneer families. He was born in Hardin county, on December 28, 1847, and the son of John Bowles, who was born in Kentucky about 1820, and who there devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, his death occurring at Mumfordsville, Hart county, in 1867. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Ruth, also passed her entire life in the same state, dying in 1850. George L. Bowles received his early education in the Boiling Spring school, in Kentucky, until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when on June 30, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge on June 30, 1865, participating in nearly all the principal engagements during his time of service, while he was fortunate in being neither wounded nor taken prisoner. After the war Mr. Bowles associated himself with his brother Albert and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hart county, Ky., being thus engaged until 1868, when he removed to Missouri, where he was employed as a fireman on the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad for three years. In 1871 he established a wood yard in Omaha, Neb., conducting it until 1874 and devoting the ensuing three years to farming and stockraising on the Loop river in the same state.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Bowles drove a bull team from Sidney, Neb., across the plains to Montana, making Fort Custer his destination, and there raising hay until the spring of 1878, and from May, 1878, until the fall of 1879 he maintained his residence at Hunter's Springs. In the fall mentioned he went to Yogo gulch in the Judith basin, being there engaged in mining during the winter, while in the fall of 1880 he went to Bozeman, where he was employed in getting out logs for Perkins & Stone, later being similarly engaged in the employ of George W. Flanders & Co. From 1883 to 1885 he made his headquarters in Marysville, his health being seriously impaired during this interval, and thereafter he devoted one and one-half years to logging for Sanford & Evans, of Helena, while in the following year he was in the same occupation at Boulder. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Bowles took up a ranch one mile west of the village of Harlem, Choteau county, and was there engaged in stockraising for seven years, thereafter for a year being in the liquor business in Harlem. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Bowles came to Landusky and here associated himself with C. W. Powell in merchandising. He purchased his partner's interest in the firm in the spring of 1899, and continued operations individually until July, 1901, when he sold a half-interest to the Harlem Mercantile Company, of which he is a member, and the enterprise is being successfully continued.

In politics Mr. Bowles has been unwavering in his adherency to the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has ever taken a lively interest. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace at Harlem, serving in this office for two years, and he was also a member of the board of school trustees at that place for five years. Mr. Bowles now holds the office of postmaster at Landusky, and is giving a careful attention to the duties thus devolving upon him. His popularity is unmistakable in the community and he commands the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life. In Hart county, Ky., in 1866, Mr. Bowles was united in marriage to Miss Eunice King, who died in the following year, and on August 6, 1901, he consummated a second union, his marriage to Mrs. Alice C. (Wheeler) Dyas, being solemnized near Harlem. She was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, and accompanied her parents to Montana in the early 'seventies. Her father, William Wheeler, was United States marshal at Helena for eight years, and later was for several years librarian of the state historical society. Mrs. Bowles' first husband was John P. Dyas, and of that union two children were born, Lucille and George S., both of whom remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM J. BROWN.—For three decades this honored gentleman has been identified with the industrial life of Montana, and may be consistently termed a pioneer, and it is with pleasure that we present in this connection a brief review of his career. Mr. Brown was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, N. Y., on February 3, 1833, the son of Robert and Sarah Brown, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, descending from stanch old Irish lineage. Robert Brown emigrated to America when a young man, locating in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he devoted his attention to farming until his death in 1885, at a venerable age. His widow died at Plattsburg, N. Y., about 1837. William J. Brown received his early education in the public schools of Edwards, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and afterward continued to assist in the cultivation and management of the parental farmstead until 1862, when he came westward to the Pacific coast and to California. There he located on the old Government ranch on the Sacramento river, the property of C. S. Hastings, of San Francisco. There Mr. Brown resided eight years, working the ranch on shares and conducting general farming and stockraising.

In 1871 Mr. Brown came to Montana by the way of Ogden, Salt Lake City and Corinne, Utah, to Helena, and then going to the Sun river district, where he passed the years of 1872 and 1873. He then purchased eight yokes of oxen and was for eight years engaged in successful freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, Bozeman and Deer Lodge. In 1882 he came to Choteau county and located in the Sweet Grass hills, where he devoted his attention to prospecting and mining for seven years, and in 1893 he located a squatter's claim of 320 acres, and has since been successfully engaged in gardening, finding a ready market for his products and showing discrimination in the carrying on of this industry. Gold Butte is his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Brown renders a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, and he is honored as one of the pioneers of the state.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL who owns a fine ranch of 320 acres, located in the Evans district of Cascade county, and who has here been very successful in his operations as a grower of horses and cattle, is a native of Manila, County Victoria, Canada, where he was born on March 2, 1852, the son of Hugh and Kate Campbell, both of whom were born in Scotland, whence they emigrated to the dominion of Canada. In 1869 they removed to Independence, Iowa, and later to the vicinity of Waterloo of that state, where the father was engaged in farming until 1878, then removing to Plymouth county, there continuing in agricultural pursuits until 1896 when he retired from active business and with his wife took up his residence in Lemars, the county seat, which has ever since been their home. Archibald Campbell passed his boyhood days under the sturdy discipline of the farm and attended the public schools of Canada until 1869, when he came with his parents on their removal to Iowa, in which state he made his home until June 9, 1881, when he embarked on the Missouri river and made his way to Rocky Point, Mont., and thence to Fort Benton, in which place he arrived on the 19th of December of the same year. After a short interval he proceeded to Fort Assinniboine and in that section was engaged in freighting until the spring of 1882 when he came to Helena and in that vicinity was employed on various ranches until 1885, when he bought a ranch of 160 acres, near the city, placing forty acres of the tract under cultivation and disposing of the property in 1887 for $2,000. He then came to Great Falls where he purchased a ranch of 160 acres in the vicinity of Evans and he has brought all but thirty acres under effective cultivation. In the fall of 1889 he began the raising of cattle and horses, starting with twenty-five head of cattle and nine head of horses, and he has at the present time 235 head of cattle and forty horses. In 1898 Mr. Campbell purchased 320 acres of land adjoining his original place, so that he has ample accommodation for his stock and for raising sufficient crops of hay to maintain the same through the winter.

PATRICK BROGAN is a native of Ireland, born in March, 1844, and where his father and mother were also born, and were members of families that had lived there from time immemorial. His father was Thomas and his mother Rose Brogan. They had nine children, of whom he was the second. He attended school until he was sixteen, then came to the United States and passed four years in mining coal in Carbon county, Pa., after which he mined for gold two years at Willow Springs, in Sacramento county, Cal. He came to Montana in 1865, and has ever since been engaged in mining at Elk creek, where he has large mining interests. In 1884 he bought 320 acres of land near New Chicago in Granite county, on which he makes his home, carries on general ranching and raises stock in considerable quantities. In politics Mr. Brogan is an ardent Democrat, and at one time was postmaster at Yreka, Mont., when that was a busy mining camp. In religious affiliaton he was reared a Catholic. He was married in April, 1883, in Luzerne county, Pa., to Miss Mary Dugan. They have seven children, Thomas, John, Patrick, Margaret, James, Hugh and Rose. Through struggles and privations Mr. Brogan has reached a position in which all the conditions of life are agreeable, and has acquired it by his own force of character, industry and business capacity, without the aid of fortune's favors or the help of friends. He is safe from the reach of adversity in worldly matters, has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, is blessed with an interesting family that is a credit to him, and has an influential voice in matters affecting the welfare of the community.

THOMAS H. CANNON.—Following a life of western hardships and many of the vicissitudes as well as pleasures incident to Montana pioneering the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is now enjoying the comforts and profits of ranch life in the Blackfoot valley. Thomas H. Cannon, of Ovando, Powell county, is one of the old-time residents of Montana who is thoroughly posted on all its various resources and attractions. He was born at Elgin, Ill., in 1840, and his parents were Jerome B. and Sarah (Allen) Cannon. The father was a native of Maine and a farmer, who at the age of thirty removed to Illinois and located at Elgin, where he resided until his death in 1886. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Cannon, who died in 1890, was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage; her family immigrated to Canada and later to the United States. "Tom" H. Cannon is a bachelor, and a typical Montana pioneer, having reached Alder gulch on May 18, 1864. Leaving his eastern home for this destination in 1863 he was more than a year on the way. He came with quite a large party of prospectors and fortune-seekers who followed mule teams across the plains from Omaha, Neb. Mr. Cannon remained at Alder gulch until 1865, when came reports of fabulous strikes at Last Chance gulch, and he went there remained two years and reaped the rewards of the average placer miner. Subsequently he went to the Blackfoot country and followed mining for a number of years. He experienced all the hardships and experiences typical of western mining life in those pioneer days, when it was by no means an infrequent incident for him to make $500 a day by washing gold. But he discovered that all the money to be accumulated in Montana did not lie in "pay-streak," or creek bed, and in 1890 he settled down to ranch life, purchasing 160 acres of land three miles southeast of Ovando. By many improvements he has increased the value of this property until it is one of the most eligible locations in the Blackfoot valley.

HANS BRUSGARD was born on November 22, 1844, the son of John and Amelia Brusgard, also natives of Norway, where the father was engaged in dealing in merchandise, timber and coal, meeting with comparatively good success. Both of the parents were members of the Lutheran church. The mother died in 1885 and two years later was followed by her husband. Hans Brusgard received only an ordinary education, and at the age of sixteen years went to sea as an apprentice, receiving $5 per month as wages. At the termination of his first year he was given a position as an ordinary seaman at a wage of only $7.00 a month, and this was continued for two years, during which time he visited many different portions of the globe. Following this he was successively promoted to able seaman at $10 per month for four years, then second mate at $15 per month for one year, with a "raise" to $20 while holding the same position, then as first mate for three years and last as captain at a salary of $35 per month. In this latter berth he remained for ten years. There are few important sea ports of the world that were not visited by Capt. Brusgard during these last ten years of seafaring life. Following this he acquired an interest in the vessel, which he sold for $2,000.

In 1883 Capt. Brusgard came to Montana. Truly he was not exactly a pioneer, but the country was still a territory and the wilderness was rugged. He located at Helena, worked in a restaurant for $40 per month, and after one year's experience in this enterprise he secured pre-emption and homestead claims comprising 320 acres in the vicinity of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county. This tract of land, lying five miles south of Augusta, he improved, engaged in stockraising and gardening, and he has met with unqualified success in both of these branches of pastoral industry. On August 15, 1876, Mr. Brusgard was married to Miss Hannah Eklund, a native of Finland, the daughter of Jacob and Johanna Eklund, also natives of Finland, where the father followed the trade of a stone mason, and died on September 29, 1898. The mother still resides with her children in Finland. To Mr. and Mrs. Brusgard have been born four children, Olaf F., Amelia H., Harold S. and Clara S. The parents are members of the Methodist church, and fraternally Mr. Brusgard is a master Mason. Politically he is a Republican and says he has never seen cause to regret his coming to the territory of Montana. The family are highly esteemed.

IRA BROWN.—Having been identified with the industrial activities of Montana for more than a quarter of a century, and now the manager of the Gold Butte Mining Company, in which he is a stockholder, Mr. Brown was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on March 4, 1854, the son of Avery and Elizabeth (Boatman) Brown, both of whom were born in Ohio. As a young man Avery Brown removed to Iowa, locating near Keokuk. Here he devoted his attention to farming until his death. His widow now maintains her residence in Los Angeles, Cal. Ira Brown was reared on the Iowa homestead and his education was secured in the schools of Keokuk. At the age of eighteen he went to Red Bluff, Cal., but soon, in 1874, came to Montana, locating in the Chestnut valley, in Cascade county, where he was identified with sheepgrowing for eight years, while from 1882 until 1890 he conducted the same enterprise in the vicinity of Dupuyer, Teton county. In 1890 he disposed of his sheep and has since been manager of the Gold Butte Mining Company, in which he owns one-fourth interest. This valuable property is located on Willow creek, one and one-half miles from the town of Gold Butte, and, under the effective management of Mr. Brown, its development is being prosecuted with success. This gentleman possesses distinctive individuality and excellent executive ability, and under his direction the business of the company is destined to be profitable. Mr. Brown gives stanchest allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been an active and effective worker for its cause in a local way. He is a man of broad information and business tact and ability, while his probity of character has gained and retained to him the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

WILLIAM T. CAPLE.—Among the number who have contributed to the mighty results of human enterprise in this favored region both by their skill and their industry, the Caples are entitled to honorable mention. The elder Mr. Caple was a native of Tennessee. His educational advantages were limited, being in early life required to make his own way in the world. He left Tennessee in 1854, going to Webster county, Mo., where he married Miss Armelo Vettito, of that county, and settled on a farm with the expectation of passing his life in that vocation. But in 1884 he came to Montana with his family, located on Burnt Fork in Ravalli county, purchased a ranch and took up a claim, and remained on his land, farming it successfully and raising stock in good numbers, until, with the idea of retiring from active life, he sold his property and bought a home in Stevensville. Not liking a residence in town, however, he sold it and removed to his son's ranch, where he and his wife now live in a house to themselves. In 1861 Mr. Caple offered his services as a soldier in the Union army, but from physical disability was rejected.

William T. Caple is the only child of this worthy couple and he was born on July 14, 1856, in Webster county, Mo., where he attended the public schools until he was seventeen years old, then worked on the farm with his father until January, 1884, when the whole family came to Montana, locating on Burnt Fork in the Bitter Root valley. Here he rented land and ranched for two years, and then bought a ranch on which he is still living, engaged in farming and raising cattle, and he has been very successful, applying to his operations the most advanced methods and the best intelligence. His ranch is a model of neatness, systematic arrangement and development, is well improved with good buildings and is equipped with all appurtenances necessary for its purpose. One feature of especial interest and value is a fruitful and promising orchard, which is the product of Mr. Caple's own enterprise and skillful adaptation of means. Like his father, he is in politics an ardent and zealous Democrat, and in religious affiliation a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was married at Marshfield, Mo., on September 18, 1879, to Miss Josie Buck, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Buck, prosperous farmers of that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Caple have four children, Lola, now the wife of James Burgoine, who owns and lives on an adjoining ranch; Windsor, aged twenty; Bessie, aged nine, and Edward, seven. Both father and son are highly respected in the the neighborhood, and the whole family has a large number of friends.

ALBERT E. CAUFIELD.—One of the well known and distinctly popular citizens of Great Falls is he whose name initiates this paragraph, and a review of his life may most consistently find place in this volume. Mr. Caufield was born at Montauk, Canada, on December 11, 1859, the son of James Caufield, who was a native of Liverpool, England, whence he came to Ottawa, Canada, about 1832, and was identified with agricultural pursuits until his death in 1869. He married Elizabeth Leitmer, born in Canada in 1835, and who died at her home in Montauk in 1900. The grandparents on both sides were natives of County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, and the maternal family name was Duncan, thus indicating the Scotch extraction. In his boyhood Albert E. Caufield attended the public schools of Montauk until he was twelve years old, after which he was a diligent student in a private school at Chelsea, Canada, for about six years. After leaving school, in 1877, he served a three years' apprenticeship at carriagemaking under Thomas Good, of North Gower.

In 1880, by which time he had become an expert workman, Mr. Caufield proceeded to Chicago, Ill., and thence to St. Paul, Minn., passing about six months in each place and devoting his attention to work at his trade. In the fall of 1880 he made his way to Winnipeg, Canada, where he worked at the carpenter trade for nine years, and also served as captain of Company I, Central Fire Hall, for seven years. In 1888 Mr. Caufield went to Port Arthur, where he held the position of baggagemaster for the Canadian Pacific Railroad about a year. In the spring of 1890 he came to Kalispell, Mont., and for five months was engaged in carpenter work for the Butte & Montana Commercial Company, after which he came to Great Falls, where he worked at his trade at the Butte & Montana smelter until 1893, when he met with an accident which incapacitated him for active labor for some time. Beginning in 1894, Mr. Caufield served for four years as clerk of the Great Falls school board for District No. 1, and during the same period was secretary of the State Trade and Labor Union for two years, also secretary of the Cascade County Trade and Labor Council for seven years, and secretary of the Carpenters' Union of Great Falls for five years.

Mr. Caufield is very prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a past chancellor of Cataract Lodge No. 18, in Great Falls, of the former order and a past grand representative of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias in Montana, being also one of the trustees of Cataract Lodge and recorder of Silver Commandery No. 10, of the uniform rank of the order. He was chosen clerk of the Great Falls Camp No. 67, W. of the W., in 1899, and is still incumbent of this position.

To Mr. and Mrs. Caufield have been born four sons and two daughters, namely: Helen Elizabeth, William Edward, George Victor, Royal Alvin, Ethel May Manila and Harold McRobie. The family residence is one of the attractive homes of Great Falls, and is a center of refined hospitality.

PATRICK CASSIDY.—From the time when he left his native land in 1859 the life of Patrick Cassidy has been eventful, active, productive and full of interest. He was born at Flyn, County Roscommon, Ireland, on March 14, 1847, the son of John and Margaret (Kelly) Cassidy, both of whom died in their native land when Patrick was under twelve years of age. Almost immediately subsequent to their death Mr. Cassidy came to America, landing in New York city in 1859, a lad of twelve, and there secured employment in a hardware store, where he remained for four years. In 1863 he removed to San Francisco, and for a few months was engaged in a livery stable. He then went to Virginia City, Nev., where he was occupied in mining until 1866. The next two years he spent in mining at White Pine, Nev., and here had the distinction of working side by side in the mines with the late Marcus Daly. From White Pine he removed to the San Diego mines during the excitement, but only remained there a short time, going thence to Los Angeles, where he outfitted and prospected through the San Gabriel mountains until 1869. He then prospected across the country and along Silver creek near Helena up to 1876; and since that time has prospected and mined in various parts of Montana and through Colorado.

Mr. Cassidy developed the Calumet, Hecla and Smithville iron mines, twenty-seven miles distant from Salida in Colorado, and sold them to Col. Dodge, then of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, in 1889. But he still has extensive mining interests at and near the head waters of Harvey creek in Granite county, Mont.

Mr. Cassidy married Mrs. Mary (Henry) Goldrick, a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1843. By a former marriage she had four children, William and James, who reside in Missoula; Henry, who lives in Oregon, and Rosa, now a resident of Colorado. Mr. Cassidy is a liberal Democrat, and in church affiliations a Catholic. Fraternally he is identified with the Miners' Union. In the years of his childhood he received a limited common school education in Ireland, but he has been studious in a measure and a close observer of men, so that he is now a man of wide general information and excellent judgment. He has been very industrious and daring, and has exhibited in all of the trials he has been called on to endure a resolute and hopeful spirit, and a resourcefulness ready for any emergency. He is widely acquainted in the west and is highly esteemed.

DELOS H. CHOWEN, who is a representative of a family which has been prominently identified with the industrial and public affairs of Cascade county for a long term of years, and who is personally recognized as one of the progressive young men of the state, is a native of Minneapolis, Minn., where he was born on July 9, 1864. His father, George W. Chowen, was born in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., in which commonwealth and that of Pennsylvania he was reared and educated. In 1849 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., being entitled to consideration as one of the pioneers of that fair and prosperous city, and he was there engaged in the abstract business for about three decades, and there he died in 1889, secure in the esteem of those who had cognizance of his sterling character and useful life. The lineage of the family traces to stanch Scotch-Irish origin. In 1858, at Minneapolis, was solemnized the marriage of George W. Chowen and Miss Susan Hawkins, of Scotch descent, who was born at St. Albans, Vt., and who now makes her home with her son Oscar, who is the present postmaster of Great Falls.

In the public schools of Minneapolis Delos H. Chowen received his more rudimentary education, after which he entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., where he graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of the same year Mr. Chowen came to Great Falls, Mont., where for six months he was in the employ of the Cataract Flour Mill Company. The following year he was engaged in the feed and produce commission business for himself, and in 1886 he associated himself with Samuel Dodd in the raising of horses, each of the gentlemen taking up 160 acres of government land on the Sun river, five miles from Great Falls. Here they conducted operations vigorously and successfully, doing business upon an extensive scale and keeping on the average about 300 head of horses. In 1893 they disposed of the ranch and business to John Hendrager, and in September, 1894, Mr. Chowen took a position at the Boston & Montana smelter in Great Falls, entering the electrolytic department, where he was first employed as a weigher and later as assistant foreman. He was thus engaged from 1894 until 1899, and in the fall of 1900 he located a 160-acre claim of government land by homestead entry in Ming coulee, Black Butte district, in the southern part of Cascade county, where he will again engage in the raising of horses upon a large scale. His ranch is located about forty miles from Great Falls. His enterprising spirit and thorough familiarity with the business can not but insure to him a due quota of success. In politics Mr. Chowen affiliates with the Republican party.

FRANK CHURCH.—Mr. Frank Church is one of the men of this generation over whose early life the shadow of our Civil war fell heavily. His father, Frederick Church, a Canadian, removed to Ohio in his young manhood and there married Miss Mary Hillson. After the birth of his first son, and not long before that of Frank, he joined the Federal army and was killed in battle. Mrs. Church remarried and with her second husband and her two children removed to Wisconsin. Here Mr. Church passed his school days, and, in 1883, when he was nineteen years old, he came west to Billings, Mont., and began life on his own account as a farmer. In 1885 he took up a homestead, ten miles west of Billings, and here began raising cattle. This homestead he sold in 1894, and was appointed as a police officer in Billings. During his tenure of this office he had thrilling experiences and narrow escapes from violent death, as there was a large number of lawless persons in the community. He made many arrests of desperate characters and won high commendation for skill and daring in the discharge of his official duties. He resigned from the police force in 1897, and for the next three years was again occupied in cattleraising about ten miles south of Billings, after which he purchased the ranch of over 200 acres at Grey Cliff in Sweet Grass county, where he now resides. On this ranch, which is well irrigated and under good cultivation, he has been very successful in raising sheep, cattle and horses, and the food plants best adapted to their support. Mr. Church was married on November 8, 1890, to Miss Ada L. Jones, daughter of John and Sarah Jones, of Iowa. They have three children.

While residing on his ranch Mr. Church served his people for three years as road supervisor, at a time when there was great contention over the location of certain roads. In one case, after the right of way had been appraised and condemned, and the necessary warrants issued for damages to the ranchers, one dissatisfied landholder, armed with a Winchester rifle, forbade the supervisors to enter upon his premises, and enforced his refusal with a shot at the intruder which narrowly missed its mark. It is perhaps needless to say that the recalcitrant rancher was legally punished and the road duly established. Mr. Church has been an active and progressive public school trustee, and at times has served as constable. He has a fine residence, well located on the side of a high bluff, and his ranch is conceded to be one of the most desirable in his section. He is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his state, and with a record in public and private life which has won for him the respect and esteem of the public. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM F. COBBAN.—Prominent and successful in business circles in several states and a variety of lines, William F. Cobban, of Butte, has made the most of his opportunities and given signal proofs of the firmness of the original fiber of his stock. He was born on September 16, 1856, at Horicon, Wis., the son of William and Mary L. (Hardy) Cobban, the former a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was born on May 9, 1826, and the latter of Groveland, Mass., where her life began in 1831 and ended in 1893. According to family tradition her ancestors came over in the Mayflower and were among the most substantial and influential of the Colonial settlers of New England. The father was brought to Canada by his parents when he was six years old, and after reaching manhood went to Groveland, Mass., where he was married. He then located at Westport, Mo., near the Kansas line, and took a prominent part in the memorable Kansas border troubles of 1852. In 1856 he removed to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and was engaged in manufacturing lumber for about six years. In 1862 he joined the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry and served two years of the Civil war in the Army of the Potomac, being honorably discharged on account of serious wounds received at the battle of Petersburg on October 1, 1864. He returned to Chippewa Falls and remained in that vicinity until 1879, when he removed to his wife's home at Groveland, Mass., where he died in 1890.

William F. Cobban, his son, was educated in the schools of Chippewa Falls and vicinity, and in 1877 went to southeastern Kansas, where he was in the lumber trade for two years, and for the next two years he engaged in manufacturing lumber at Eau Claire, Wis. In July, 1881, he came to Montana, and after a few months at Wickes located at Butte, where for six years he was connected with the Montana Lumber & Produce Company, selling his interest therein in 1886. From then until 1889 he was engaged in real estate on his own account. He then formed a partnership with George H. Casey and they carried on the business until 1898 when

Robert A. Day became a member of the firm and its style was changed to the Cobban, Casey, Day Company. Mr. Cobban's operations in real estate and mines in and around Butte have been extensive and profitable, and he has acquired a large amount of valuable residence and business property in the territory, including the Steamboat block on South Main street in Butte. During the last fifteen years he has handled much of the land between Mercury street and southern limits of the city. Much of this property was owned by the late John Noyes and was soon placed upon the market in what are known as Cobban's additions. In 1890 he and Mr. Casey purchased the Moonlight mine, now one of the largest properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company. It was bought for $9,000, including surface. About 1896 it changed hands for $6,000,000, and a few years later a much larger offer was refused. This is a sample of the magnitude and the character of the transactions in which Mr. Cobban has been engaged. In politics he is a Republican, and in fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Oswego Lodge at Butte. He was married at Bennington, Vt., on June 22, 1884, to Miss Kate L. Hurlburt, who was born in Vermont in 1861, the daughter of H. H. Hurlburt, a New England pioneer who is now (1902) living at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Cobban have five children, Ray H., Rena May, Ronald H., Marjorie L. and Harvey H.

JOHN E. CLOSTON.—One of the leading and influential men of Madison county, where he located in 1873 and where he maintained his home until his life's labors were ended, John E. Closton was of German lineage, and was born in Norway, Vt., on March 19, 1819, the son of John Closton, who removed to Vermont in an early day, married there his wife Mary, who was a Vermonter by birth, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, becoming the parents of five children. In religious faith the father was a Universalist and in politics an oldline Whig. Our subject received an academic education in his native town, and attaining his majority he removed to Boston, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacturing of furs for twenty-five years, when impaired health led him to come west to Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained until 1866, when he removed with his family to Montana, crossing the plains and making their home at Rochester for five years, and for a time he was at Salmon river. The family home was eventually located on the ranch in Madison valley, which Mr. Closton developed, improved and for twenty-five years made the scene of his activities. He gave much attention to the raising of horses and cattle, and as his ranch was conveniently located for the accommodation of the public, his house became and was for years a popular hotel. The disastrous cloudburst and cyclonic storm that swept over this section of the country in 1879, found on the ranch of Mr. Closton a place of its most terrific action, sweeping everything before its fury and doing damage amounting to thousands of dollars. He was a broad-minded, liberal man of high ideals and had the elements of more than ordinary popularity. In religion he was a Universalist and fraternally was a member of the Masonic order. He gained a wide acquaintanceship among the pioneers of Madison county, and was held in high esteem. He served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and in all respects was progressive and public-spirited. His death occurred on the homestead ranch on November 24, 1881.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Closton assumed the management of the property and, although her health has been delicate and the exactions demanded by the exigencies of her situation were enormous, still her business ability and executive force have been such as to enable her to attain the maximum of success. The fine ranch property is devoted principally to the raising of cattle and horses, while diversified farming is also carried on, the ranch being one of the productive places of this locality, and improved with excellent buildings. Mr. Closton was united in marriage at Des Moines, Iowa, to Mrs. Hattie (Stevens) Ordway, widow of C. H. Ordway, who was killed at Hoosick, N. Y., five years after their marriage. Mrs. Closton was born in Bangor, Me., on August 8, 1834, the daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Sally (Piper) Stevens, the former of whom was an officer in the war of 1812 and a man of prominence in Maine, where he had served as judge and selectman. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Closton was a prominent lawyer, banker and merchant of Bangor, Me. Mrs. Closton attended the public schools in her native city and continued her studies in the high school at Boston. She then resided with her uncle, Joseph Stevens, who was at the head of the wholesale millinery house of Joseph Stevens & Co., of Bangor, and she eventually had charge of one of its departments for six years. By her first marriage Mrs. Closton had two daughters, Ida and Lenora. In 1866 the elder daughter was united in marriage to Dr. Mahan, of Iowa City, and there he died in 1880, leaving one son, Charles Closton Mahan, who, with his widowed mother, resides on the homestead with Mrs. Closton, as does also the younger daughter, who is unmarried. The Doctor's ancestors came from Ireland to America in an early day and settled in West Virginia, where he was reared and educated, receiving his technical course of study in the medical college at Wheeling, that state. He eventually removed to Iowa City, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until his death. Mrs. Closton and her family occupy a prominent place in connection with the social life of the community. She passed the year after her husband's death in Salt Lake City, has since visited California and other parts of the Pacific coast in search of health, and their friends are in number as their acquaintances, while their ranch is a center of gracious hospitality.

VARDAMAN A. COCKRELL.—Cut off by an untimely death at the age of fifty-eight years, when all his faculties were in full vigor and his usefulness was productive and appreciated, Vardaman Allen Cockrell was not permitted to complete his plans for the service and benefit of his fellow men, but even in the comparatively short time of his activity he achieved as much as many who die in the fullness of years. He was born at Platt City, Mo., on September 11, 1843, the son of Jeremiah V. and Louise (Mayo) Cockrell, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia, and a descendant of Lord Mayo of Ireland. The father removed to Missouri when a young man and became a prosperous hemp farmer and did a great deal of government trading. He owned much real estate and a large number of slaves, dying in 1859. Mr. Cockrell was educated in the public schools and at Plattsburg College, and at the age of nineteen came to Montana, locating at Alder gulch, where he engaged in mining until December, 1863, when he went to Utah with Vivian & Dorison's ox train. While on the return trip, at Beaver canyon, he assisted Neal Howey and Billy North in arresting Dutch John, the notorious road agent, and the next day a terrible blizzard killed so many of their cattle that they were obliged to winter in camp.

Mr. Cockrell returned to Alder gulch in the spring, secured employment on Blacktail Deer creek in herding cattle until fall when he removed to the Gallatin valley, and in December located his recent home in that region. In 1865 he began to improve his farm and raised his first crop. In 1870 he bought cattle and horses, and started a stock business which he conducted successfully until his death. He also bought the Central Park property at this time and owned it until 1880. His mind was of an eminently scientific turn, and he found full scope for its powers in the study and development of the stock interests. He was stock commissioner for Gallatin county for a number of years and gave the people of the county excellent service. He was also heavily interested in mines and mining in different parts of the state, and was at the front in every line of business in which he engaged, being broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive. In 1876 Mr. Cockrell was united in marriage with Miss Marthena Smith, a daughter of Capt. John T. Smith, a prominent banker and merchant of Kirksville, Mo., and also an energetic and successful ranchman of Montana, of whom extended mention is made on other pages of this work, and whose wife, born Sarah Goode, was of a prominent Virginia family, descended from the McNab family of Scotland, members of which emigrated to America in 1730. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell were the parents of one child, Irvin, born at Central Park, Mont., on November 10, 1878.

JAMES COCKRILL.—This gentleman was born on August 31, 1867, in Nashville, Tenn., the son of James and Mary Cockrill, and the father still resides near Nashville, near which city he also was born, devoting his attention to agriculture. His wife, who was born at Decatur, Ala., died at the Nashville homestead about 1874, and on both sides James Cockrill comes of old southern lineage. After receiving his elementary scholastic discipline, James Cockrill entered the Montgomery Bell Academy, at Nashville, where he was graduated with the class of 1884, and two years later he came to Montana, and to Choteau county where he located on the Middle Marias river, at the mouth of Willow coulee, and took up homestead and preemption claims, and has here devoted his attention since to the raising of high-grade horses for the eastern market, keeping an average of from seventy-five to 100 head. His postoffice is Beatrice, and his ranch comprises 320 acres and is well improved and particularly adapted to the industry here conducted. Mr. Cockrill is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and in the community he is highly esteemed, being known as an enterprising business man. He is not married.

B F. DAWSON.—Born and reared in a region which was within the memory of men now living the far and untamed frontier of this great country, and himself becoming a pioneer, Mr. Dawson was born at Leavenworth, Kan., on November 25, 1860. His parents, A. J. and Sarah (Osborn) Dawson, who are still living at Leavenworth, are natives of Missouri, where the father was born in 1829 and the mother in 1839. They are old-time citizens of Leavenworth, having located there forty-six years ago, and where the father has long conducted a prosperous business as a carpenter and builder. Mr. Dawson received intellectual training in the public schools until he was seventeen years old, when he left the paternal roof to make his own way in the world. His destination was Denver, Col., where he remained for a year and passed the next six months in mining at Leadville. In 1879 he went to Oregon and there drove cattle from Oregon to Wyoming for Ryan Brothers, extensive stock dealers. From Wyoming he went to Idaho where the firm bought cattle and sent him with them to Musselshell, Mont., crossing in the trip two-thirds of the length of the state. He remained at that place in the employ of the Ryans until 1897. In the meantime he purchased a drove of cattle for himself, and in the spring of 1897 brought them to Burns creek in Dawson county, where he has since been living, engaged in raising cattle and horses. In his business ventures Mr. Dawson has been successful, exhibiting a keen insight into mercantile conditions and good judgment. He has been equally successful in winning and holding the regard of all who know him either in a business or a social way. In political faith he is a stalwart Democrat, at all times interested in the success of his party. Fraternally he is identified with Glendive Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., and with the Order of Yeomen at Burns creek. He was married at Glendive in 1898 to Mrs. May Gaynor, who was born in Iowa in 1862. The family consists of the two children of Mrs. Dawson by her first marriage, Myrl and Willah.

FREDERICK CONNINE.—Among the young and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county Mr. Connine, who has had the prescience to discern and take advantage of the opportunities here presented, is now winning his way to a position of prominence in connection with the industrial activities of the state. Mr. Connine was born on a farm in Cass county, Mich., on June 29, 1867, the son of Abner and Emma (Bramer) Connine, the former a native of New York, where he was born in 1846, while the latter was born in Cass county, Mich., in 1851. Abner Connine engaged in farming in Cass county until his death in 1891. His widow now makes her home with her son, Frederick, who accords her a true and unselfish filial solicitude.

Frederick Connine received excellent educational advantages in his native state, where he attended the public schools of Traverse City and Dowagiac, being graduated from the high school of the latter city as a member of the class of 1883. Within the same year he came to the west, and was engaged in stockherding in the Dakotas for one year. In 1884 he came to Montana and took up land in Choteau county, near the head of Big Sandy creek and in proximity to the Bear Paw mountains. Here he now has a fine ranch property of 420 acres, under excellent improvement and devoted principally to the raising of cattle and horses, though large yields of hay also are secured each year. The home of Mr. Connine is twelve miles distant from the Great Northern Railroad and his postoffice address is Big Sandy. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and he takes an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, being prominent in the local work of the party. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM COWGILL.—By well directed and consecutive effort Mr. Cowgill has gained a point of distinct vantage as one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, his excellent ranch property being located five miles north of Dupuyer, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Cowgill is a native of Lancaster, Schuyler county, Mo., born on November 30, 1863, the son of A. K. and Mary J. (Bunnell) Cowgill. The father, who was born in Ohio in 1823, removed when a young man to Iowa, where he remained for a short time, and then located in Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and general merchandising until his death in 1882. During the Civil war he served for two terms as sheriff of Schuyler county, an office then involving much responsibility and no little danger. His wife, who was born in Ohio in 1824, is still living at the old home in Missouri.

William Cowgill secured his education in the public schools of Lancaster, Mo., and at Bozeman, Mont. He early came to Montana, where he was employed on ranches in the vicinity of Melrose and Bozeman, attending school as opportunity afforded. Thereafter his services were utilized for four years in a stamp mill at Elkhorn, Jefferson county, and in the spring of 1887 he came to that part of old Choteau county which is now Teton county, took up homestead, pre-emption and desert claims in the vicinity of Dupuyer, and located on Sheep creek. He sold this property in 1889 and bought his present ranch of 800 acres on Cartwright coulee, and he has leased adjoining lands until he controls 1,640 acres. He has fifty acres under effective cultivation, and is engaged in the extensive raising of sheep, having an average of from 3,000 to 4,000. In politics Mr. Cowgill is an ardent Republican, and takes an active part in promoting its cause in a local way, while he is highly esteemed in the community by reason of his worthy labors and upright life. In the vicinity of North Liberty, Ind., in 1892, Mr. Cowgill was united in marriage to Miss Belle Geyer, a native of that locality. They have three children, C. Geyer, Lester Blaine and Glenn E.

JOHN R. COOLEY.—On his 800-acre ranch near Musselshell, Mont., where he has an excellent residence and other good buildings and is erecting large barns, John R. Cooley conducts a profitable and extensive stock industry. He is one of the most enterprising and representative men in his section of the state, and was one of its first settlers. He was born at Brunswick, Eau Claire county, Wis., in December, 1858, the son of Nelson and Mary (Davis) Cooley, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Lowell, Mass. They were married in the east and became pioneers of Wisconsin in the early 'fifties, where they engaged in farming. They had a family of six sons and one daughter. John R. Cooley attended the district schools and remained on the homestead until 1882, when he came to Montana and, after remaining at Miles City some months, located on his present ranch where he immediately went into the sheep business, having one of the first flocks in the section. Cotswold has been his favorite breed and of them he has raised large numbers. He also has fine Norman horses and Hereford cattle. He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Carrie Cartwright, of Wisconsin, a daughter of Ezra W. Cartwright, a native of New York, a stonemason and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have five children, Mina, Kittie, Edna, Earl and Burt, all living at the paternal home. A large portion of the Cooley ranch is under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation. It yields large crops of hay and alfalfa, and fine fruit from a vigorous orchard. Mr. Cooley has been school trustee for a number of years, is active in every public interest, and is a good and eminently useful citizen.

WILFRED DALE, of Courts, Gallatin county, one of the most highly esteemed farmers in the valley, was born in Staffordshire, England, on March 17, 1850. His father, Joseph Dale, born in 1815, was also a native of Staffordshire, his mother, Elizabeth (Kane) Dale, having been born in Ireland in 1810. In 1869 the family came from Staffordshire, England, to the United States and located ten miles from Salt Lake City, Utah, where the father continued farming until his death in 1886, his wife died in 1877. The early days of our subject were passed in Staffordshire, where he was employed in the coal mines of that vicinity. In 1869 he came to this country with the family, and was, until 1879, engaged in farming in the east. Wilfred Dale and his wife, Annie Courts, came to Montana in 1879 and in 1889 he took up 160 acres of land on Reese creek, Gallatin county. He took up 160 acres more in 1891, making his proofs in 1894 and 1899. To these 320 acres he added 400 acres in 1901 by purchase, and the same year sold his homestead and tree claims, 320 acres, to his oldest son, John James Dale. This land is well improved and thoroughly irrigated. The principal crop raised is wheat, although he is an extensive cultivator of hay and oats. On November 4, 1873, Wilfred Dale and Miss Anna Courts, daughter of John Courts, well known in Gallatin county, and for whom the town of Courts was named, were married at McDuffs, four miles north of Salt Lake City, Utah. She is also a native of Staffordshire, England. Her father came to Montana in 1864, and located on Reese creek. To Mr. and Mrs. Dale have been born fifteen children, of whom three, Wilfred William, Sarah Jane and Zinda Adelaide are dead. The living are John James, George Alfred, Emma E., David Frederick, Wilfred Andrew, Lydia Ann, Caleb Milton, Rosa Maria, William Absalom, Cyrus Mahlin, Carrie and Alice Ellen. The father of Mrs. Dale, John Courts, was born September 2, 1818, and died on March 19, 1887. Her mother, Elizabeth Courts, was born on February 7, 1824, and died on September 25, 1893, leaving four children.

ARTHUR W. DELANY.—This cultured gentleman descends from the best French ancestry. The DeLany's have been prominent for many generations in the noble and knightly circles of France, the name being conspicuous as early as the time of the crusades. The American branch dates back to the Revolutionary period, when some of its members accompanied Lafayette to the new world to aid the struggling colonists in their fight for freedom. The war over, the charm of the new land was so attractive that they made permanent homes here. They and their descendants have been representative Americans from that time to the present, ably filling places of honor and trust, and giving patriotic service in the subsequent wars of the country. The habitat of the paternal forefathers of A. W. DeLany was in Virginia, where his father, James DeLany, was born. He married Elizabeth Honore, a native of New York, and in early pioneer days emigrated from Oswego, N. Y., where Mr. DeLany was born on November 6, 1834, to Wisconsin. Here the family was prominent and influential, the father, a skillful civil engineer, engaging in large contracts and farming operations, while the sons became eminent in professional and official life in the state. It has been well said of James DeLany that "he lived up to the terms of every contract and obligation" and that "his word was as good as his bond." The family were communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. DeLany was a pronounced Jeffersonian Democrat. Blessed with strong vital powers he accomplished much labor and lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-two years, dying in 1869 and surviving his wife for seventeen years.

Arthur W. DeLany had an excellent academic education under teachers of fine ability; and, deciding upon the profession of law as his life work, he pursued the necessary course of study and was duly admitted to practice as a lawyer in Wisconsin. His three older brothers, men of mark and distinction in the state, were at this period residing at Mineral Point, and here under the supervision of George W. Bliss, editor of the Tribune, he familiarized himself with all departments of the newspaper business, acquiring such a love for it as to abandon the legal profession and devote himself to journalism. That he possessed unusual business qualifications is evidenced by the fact that in 1852, when he was but nineteen years old he was appointed to succeed his brother James (whose death caused a vacancy in the office) as clerk of the circuit court of Columbia county, to complete his brother's term of office. It is needless to say that the office was ably and satisfactorily filled. Up to 1861 Mr. DeLany conducted various newspapers in Wisconsin with conceded ability, his editorial work showing mental powers of a high order and a broad grasp and comprehension of national and state affairs and of politics. From 1861 to 1862 he was in newspaper work in St. Paul, Minn., his trade broadening his experience and gaining him new and influential friends. Other and higher duties were now devolving on him, for which his previous life had been a fitting education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, with which he served on the Minnesota frontier during the military occupation of that state subsequent to the Sioux massacre and war. Then the regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland at Paducah, Ky., and with this historic organization he was in active service until 1864, when he was transferred to the Forty-seventh Wisconsin, receiving in this new regiment a commission as first lieutenant and the appointment of adjutant. He was the first officer of the regiment to be mustered into service. After satisfactorily filling his new office for a few months, Lieut. DeLany was appointed judge advocate on the staff of Maj. Gen. Milroy, and held this responsible judicial position until the close of the war. Many important, abstruse and complicated cases came to him for adjudication, and his decisions became known as clear, cogent and pronounced vindications of the interests of justice and equity. He participated in many of the noted and historic contests of the wars in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, and today bears wounds received in battle. During the memorable first day's fighting at Tupelo, where the Union troops were opposed by Fitzhugh Lee in a hotly contested battle, Mr. DeLany was one of two men who volunteered for the dangerous service of carrying cartridges to the troops under a galling fire from the enemy. Many of the cartridge boxes were perforated by the enemy's bullets, but Mr. DeLany was almost miraculously preserved unhurt.

Judge DeLany was mustered out of service as first lieutenant and adjutant, and later passed some time in traveling through the west in search of a suitable location to establish a newspaper. After various experiences, in 1888 he purchased the "Sun River Sun" plant at Sun River, Mont., and for six years was actively engaged, not only with his gifted pen but in other efficient ways, in furthering the interests of the Sun River valley and Montana in general, and was one of the strong exponents of the Republican policy in the state and nation. His newspaper work stands unexcelled among the newspaper writers of the state. He is incisive, vigorous and brilliant in his writings, a strong element of humor and pathos underlying many of his miscellaneous articles, while his political editorials were always trenchant and logical, and oftentimes keen and caustic.

In the midst of most successful and appreciated labors came the breaking down of health, causing the abandonment of journalism. He sought renewed strength for a time in the mountains of Colorado and then returned to Sun River. He could not remain idle, and accepted the commission of postmaster of the Sun River office, and is now in office, receiving a second appointment in McKinley's second administration. His home circle has been graced since July 9, 1889, by a cultured, loving and appreciative companion, his marriage with Miss Mary Achsah Thorp occurring on that date. She is a native of Dansville, N. Y., where her father, Capt. Andrew Thorp, was long an honored citizen. His title as captain came from his service as captain in the United States navy during the war of 1812. Fraternally Judge DeLany is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and both himself and wife are communicants of the Episcopal church. They have an extended acquaintance and enjoy the warm friendship and esteem of a large circle of the best people of the state. It is not too much to say in closing that not even the bitterest political opponent could ever say aught against the high integrity of Mr. DeLany or in the slightest degree impugn his personal manliness and honor. As a man he ever has been manly and courteous, as a soldier patriotic and brave, as a judge, his ermine was untarnished, as a citizen he is generally beloved.

FRANK F. DAACKE.—One of the able and progressive young farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, the success of Mr. Daacke is indicated by the attractive appearance of his finely improved ranch on the Burton bench, not far from Farmington, which is his postoffice address. He was born in Grant county, Wis., on August 28, 1868. His father, August G. Daacke, was born in 1816 in Lippe-Detmold, Germany. On the paternal side a genealogical record of the family has been preserved from 1310, the eldest son in each succeeding generation giving entry to his signature, place and date of birth, etc., and the record has thus been kept for nearly six hundred years, being ever retained in the possession of the eldest son. The only family relic owned by F. F. Daacke, however, is a die-cutter made in 1835 in Germany by his father, it being then a government requirement that a mechanic should make some article in his line to demonstrate his skill. August G. Daacke came to the United States in 1848, locating at Cassville, Wis., where he followed his trade of blacksmith until his death in 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Dora Sopha, was born in 1827 at Schwerin, Germany, and her death occurred in Cassville, Wis., in 1895.

Frank F. Daacke attended the public schools of Cassville until he attained the age of fifteen years, and was thereafter employed at the wagonmaker's trade in Wisconsin, and in the car shops of the various railroads in St. Paul, Minn., being an expert mechanic. In 1895 he came to Teton county, Mont., and located his present homestead. Here he has made improvements of the best order, bringing to bear discrimination and judgment, and sparing no effort in placing his ranch in the highest possible condition. He secures excellent yields of oats, barley and hay, and his range shows fine specimens of high-grade cattle. He has been successful, and it is gratifying to note this fact, for he has realized the value of consecutive application and has ordered his life according to those high principles which beget confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Daacke exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of the community. In 1896 Mr. Daacke was united in marriage to Miss Mary N. Austed, daughter of N. T. Austed, a prominent farmer of the Burton bench. They have had three children, two are living, August F. and Otto G. Dora S. was killed in a runaway in 1899 when eight months old.

HON. WILLIAM H. DEWITT.—One of the ablest lawyers that ever honored the bar or dignified the bench of Montana was the late Judge William H. Dewitt, of Butte. Coming to Montana in its territorial existence and more than ten years before it became a state, he did much to shape its jurisprudence and form its institutions. He was born in the city of New York, on March 16, 1853, the son of James R. and Alletta (Hedges) Dewitt. His parents were of Holland-Dutch extraction, and for six generations his ancestors were residents of New York and New Jersey. In 1871 W. H. Dewitt entered Hamilton College and was graduated from that school of high repute in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then pursued a full three-years course in the law department of the Columbia University in New York city and in 1878 was honored with the degree of LL. B. He was at once admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, opened an office and entered upon his professional life in New York city. The desire to seek his fortune in the far west took possession of him, and, leaving the great metropolis, he came to Montana, arriving at Helena on May 24, 1879. Here he established his home and entered upon active practice in the profession in which he was destined ultimately to hold distinction and prominence. For a time he was associated with the well known firm of Chumasero & Chadwick, remaining with it until he removed his residence from Helena to Butte, in May, 1881, and formed the law firm of Randolph & Dewitt. This firm was engaged in the successful practice of the law in Butte, having an extensive clientage in Silver Bow and adjoining counties, until its dissolution in 1884.

In March, 1883, Mr. Dewitt was tendered and accepted the appointment of United States district attorney for Montana, and discharged the duties with distinguished ability until the expiration of his term in July, 1885. The law partnership of Dewitt & Bach was then formed, he continuing a member of that firm until the appointment of Judge Bach to the supreme court of Montana. In 1886 Mr. Dewitt was elected county attorney of Silver Bow county, being re-elected in 1888. In 1889, upon the admission of Montana as a state, he was elected one of the first three justices of the supreme court of the state, receiving the only seven-year term provided for by the constitution. At the expiration of this term of office, he declined a re-election, and resumed legal practice at Butte. An able and upright judge, he was widely known and admired for his ability, fairness, judicial acumen and equity. He never did an unjust act in his private, professional or judicial relations of life, and his written opinions while serving on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal of the state are a lasting monument to his learning, research and intellectual strength. He was one of the foremost citizens of Montana, and his memory will long be honored. Judge Dewitt was a loyal member of the Republican party, and for many years was one of its most trusted leaders in the territory and state. An able and convincing public speaker, he participated in many campaigns, and was highly respected by his party associates. In 1900 his distinguished services to his party found fitting recognition in his selection as the Montana member of the Republican national committee. He held that position until his death, on January 18, 1902. On August 29, 1883, at Helena, Judge Dewitt married with Miss Julia C. Rumley, a daughter of Hon. Charles Rumley, for many years a prominent resident of that city. Their son, Rumley, is now approaching manhood and is attending school in New Hampshire. Mrs. Dewitt retains her home in Butte.

CHARLES E. DAVIS.—A young man who has attained success in the sheepgrowing industry of Montana, and who has an excellent ranch property in the Pondera basin of Teton county, where he is conducting operations with ability, Mr. Davis was born on a farm near Darlington, Pa., on October 20, 1869. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania of English lineage, and both died when he was but three years of age. He was reared by his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Davis, and attended the public schools of Darlington until he was fifteen years old, after which he worked on the old homestead farm until he was twenty, and was then for a year identified with butchering and the meat business at Darlington, and also conducted a hotel there for six months. Mr. Davis came to Montana in December, 1892, locating in Pondera, Teton county, and in the following spring taking up a homestead claim of 150 acres, later improving upon it and selling it to E. H. Morrison. In 1897 Mr. Davis associated himself with Eldridge Rose in leasing a band of 5,000 sheep, for two years, running them on a range on Spring creek in the Pondera basin. Mr. Davis sold his interest in this business to John Joiner, and was thereafter employed on an extensive sheep ranch until April 1, 1900, when he purchased John Joiner's ranch of 320 acres, and a band of 1,800 sheep. He has since added 480 acres to his ranch, by purchasing adjoining tracts, and also utilizes large ranges of contiguous land for grazing, running an average of 3,000 sheep. Mr. Davis has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, and at the election of 1900 he was elected constable for the Marias district. Fraternally he is a member of Columbia Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W., at Pondera, which is his postoffice address.

EDWARD DENNIS, who has thoroughly demonstrated the possibilities of successful stockgrowing in Montana, is a well known and highly respected resident of Teton county, residing near Choteau. He is a Southerner by birth, the place of his nativity being Knoxville, Tenn., where he was born on August 1, 1845. His father, Levi Dennis, also a native of Tennessee, removed to Sullivan county, Mo., in 1844, where he died two years later, having been a lifelong farmer. His wife, Sarah (Crippin) Dennis, was born in Tennessee and passed from earth at Fall River, S. D., in 1883. In the public schools of Sullivan county, Mo., Edward Dennis obtained his rather limited education. With him it was a work-a-day world all the time, and in 1863, at the age of eighteen, he came to Montana, locating first at Alder gulch, then at Helena, where he secured employment as a freighter with Capt. Parkinson, making trips to Fort Benton and Milk river. The winter of 1865 he passed in Squaw gulch, and in the following spring assisted in the building of the old toll road of Messrs. King and Gillett, in Prickly Pear canyon. During the month of October, 1866, he worked in a sawmill in Strawberry gulch, and in March, 1869, he removed to Confederate gulch, where he engaged in the construction of a mining ditch on Hunter's bar, while during the fall of that year he assisted in hauling grain and stores to the Judith basin for the Diamond R Company.

Returning to Sun river in the spring of 1870 Mr. Dennis was employed on the farm of James Strong until fall, then in company with O. S. M. Main he then purchased a ranch on Sun river, which they sold in 1875. They then bought a herd of cattle and drove them to the Teton valley, locating on the Emerson place, seven miles from Choteau, where they remained until 1878. Mr. Dennis was the second white man to locate in this vicinity, Mr. James Gibson having been the first and Samuel Burd the third. From 1878 until 1884 Messrs. Dennis & Main were engaged in filling contracts to furnish the Canadian government with beef, Mr. Dennis purchasing the cattle in Montana and Mr. Main attending to their disposal in Canada. Mr. Main is now engaged in mining on the Blackfoot ceded strip. During the fall of 1878 Mr. Dennis secured a homestead claim of 160 acres on Spring creek, two and one-half miles from Choteau, and his wife purchased an adjoining property of 160 acres in the spring of 1900. These two claims comprise the ranch upon which the family of Mr. Dennis now resides and are profitably engaged in stockraising. On December 12, 1899, Mr. Dennis was married to Miss Lucy Callahan, at Choteau. She was born at New Market, Canada, on August 19, 1867. They have one child, Chester Callahan Dennis, born on March 22, 1895. Mr. Dennis is quite an active worker in the circles of the Democratic party.

ROBERT DIXON.—One of the progressive stockgrowers of Teton county, Mr. Dixon was born in the old town of Galashiels, Scotland, on February 26, 1859, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Dixon, both of whom were born in the town mentioned, the father being there an extensive manufacturer of woolen goods, as were also his brothers, Andrew and Robert, the family having been established there for generations. He passed his entire life there, and after his death his widow is now making her home in Edinburgh. Robert Dixon attended private schools in Galashiels and Innerleithen until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he gave inception to his connection with the practical activities of life, by entering a grocery establishment, in which he served an apprenticeship of four years at Innerleithen, a popular watering-place, which figures as "St. Ronan's well" in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. From 1878 until 1884 Mr. Dixon held a clerkship in a leading grocery in Edinburgh, and in 1884 he removed to Liverpool, where he was employed for two years in a wholesale grocery house. In 1890 he came to the United States, where he was clerk in a grocery in Philadelphia for four years. He then visited Toronto and other places in Canada, after which he came to Montana, where he arrived in 1894, taking up a homestead and a desert claim on the Dry Forks of the Marias river, twelve miles from Pondera, Teton county, the area of his ranch being 320 acres. Here he has since been successfully engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, having made good improvements on his place and being held in high esteem in the community. Mr. Dixon gives his support to the Republican party, though he has never been an aspirant for public office.

ROBERT A. DUNCAN.—The scion of a renowned old Scotch family, some of whose branches moved to Ireland generations ago, from whence his grandfather came to America in his young manhood, Robert Duncan, of near Rockvale, in Carbon county, Mont., has exhibited in his character and career the salient points of the Scotch character, and has done credit to his ancestry. His grandfather settled at St. John, New Brunswick, when the town had but two buildings. He took up land about twenty-five miles from the town, cleared it and went to farming, making the place his home until his death at the age of eighty-three. His son, the father of our subject, continued in possession of the place and is still living there, and there Mr. Duncan was born on October 29, 1863. His mother, Mary Ratliff, was a native of St. John. Mr. Duncan passed his school days in New Brunswick, remaining on the homestead until 1880, when he removed to California, after residing for a short time in Boston. He located at Dixon, Solano county, Cal., where he remained four years engaged in farming. He then took a trip to Mexico and went to work at mining in Sonora, but remained only a short time, removing from there to Montana and locating at Wickes, where he engaged in burning charcoal. Later he made a visit to British Columbia, leaving his business in the care of a supposed friend. During his absence his friend sold the business and left the country with the proceeds.

Mr. Duncan remained some time in British Columbia engaged in coal mining at Wauima. He then returned to Montana and passed the winter at Anaconda. From there he went to the Judith basin, where he was living during the hard winters of 1886 and 1887, and lost all he had accumulated. He passed the next year at Alhambra, and again returning to the Judith basin he worked for J. C. Walker until 1898. In July of that year he located his present ranch, which is about halfway between Billings and Red Lodge, seven miles north of Gebo. The land is practically all under irrigation and yields large crops of hay. Mr. Duncan's favorite breeds of cattle are shorthorns and Herefords. He has a fine ranch residence and other necessary buildings and appliances, and as his location is near the railroad station of Edgar, he has good shipping facilities. Mr. Duncan was united in marriage on February 14, 1892, with Mrs. Katie Magin, a native of Illinois, who came to Montana in 1875, where she contracted her first marriage. Her first home in the state was at Helena, and after residing there for a time she removed to Fergus county, locating at Lewistown, where she was married to Mr. Duncan. She is a lady of excellent business capacity, well esteemed in the community, and looked upon as a helpful force in the neighborhood.

ALBERT H. DOWNING.—Comfortably settled on an excellent farm of 160 acres of land a mile and a half west of Hamilton, in Ravalli county, and owning another of the same size near Darby, on both of which he is conducting a successful and profitable business, Albert H. Downing is an example of what thrift, industry and frugality can accomplish in this part of our country, where there is opportunity for every productive faculty, and all sorts of enterprise. He was born March 26, 1857, at Andover, Mass., the son of Samuel and Rebecca Downing, also natives of Massachusetts, and the sixth of their seven children. He was sent to the public schools until he was sixteen years old, and then learned the trade of a machinist and worked at it for three years in his native state. At the end of that time coming to Montana, he worked as a carpenter and stonemason, and at various other occupations, including mining at Butte, for some years. Determining then to devote his energies to farming, he settled on his present ranch near Hamilton, on which he has since resided, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and improvement, as he has also his ranch near Darby. In politics Mr. Downing is an earnest Republican, although not himself an office seeker, or active party worker. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in July, 1886, to Miss Mary Baldwin, daughter of William and Margaret Baldwin, of Corvallis, and has five children, Margaret, Alma, Gertrude, Susie and Samuel, who make an interesting and entertaining family, and the home is a popular resort for their hosts of friends.

EDGAR E. DOTY, M. D.—Among the able and representative young disciples of Esculapius in Montana is Dr. Doty, who is established in the successful practice of his profession in Red Lodge, Carbon county. The Doctor comes of stanch old Colonial stock and may well take pride in his sterling lineage, having been born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1870, the son of Charles W. P. and Jennie (Kyle) Doty, both of whom were born in the Buckeye state. The Doctor traces his descent in direct line to Edward Doty (the original name being Doten), who was born in Scotland, whence he came to America as one of the honored pilgrim fathers of the Mayflower in 1620, establishing his home in Plymouth colony. Daniel C. Doty, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Ohio, the son of Daniel C. Doty, whose full patronymic he bore. The latter was born in New Jersey, whence he emigrated to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, where he secured a large grant of government land. His son, Daniel C., Jr., passed his entire life in Ohio, where he was extensively engaged in cultivation of the soil until his death in 1897. He married Miss Catherine Crane, born in New Jersey, on June 9, 1812. She accompanied her parents west in 1820, making the trip overland to Ohio, where she thereafter made her home until her death, on November 13, 1901, at the venerable age of nearly ninety years. Her husband was the largest landowner in his county, and in the early days he was prominently identified with freighting on the canals in that section, operating a line of packet boats, while he also conducted a successful business in the manufacture of brick. John Kyle, the maternal grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Ohio, the son of John, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the early pioneers of the Western Reserve, there rearing his family of fifteen children. His son and namesake passed his life in Ohio, devoting his attention to the great basic art of agriculture. The father of the Doctor still retains his residence in Cincinnati, where he is engaged in business, having an extensive trade in vehicles and farming implements. His wife also is still living.

Edgar E. Doty received early educational discipline in the public schools, and thereafter he was identified with the drug business in Cincinnati and Toledo for a number of years, within which time he devoted much attention to the study of medicine, preliminary to preparing himself for a proper continuation of his technical discipline. In 1891 he assumed the position of apothecary at the Cincinnati hospital, retaining this incumbency one year, after which he was matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, where he completed the prescribed four years' course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of [illegible]. D. His technical and clinical discipline had been of the most effective order, but the knowledge was supplemented by a year's service as house surgeon in the Jewish hospital in Cincinnati. At the expiration of this period Mr. Doty came to Montana, locating at Carbonado, Carbon county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until March, 1900, when he located in Red Lodge, where he has built up a good practice, and is enjoying marked personal popularity. He is physician for the Rocky Fork Coal Company and surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad in this county. He holds membership in the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and keeps in touch with the advances made in his profession. The Doctor is the interested principal in the Red Lodge Drug Company, under which title he conducts a successful drug business, having a finely equipped establishment in the business center of the town, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

C. H. DRAKE.—Mr. Drake, the postmaster of the village of Choteau, Teton county, is known as an able young business man. He was born at Rossville, Iowa, on July 8, 1871, the son of Dr. S. H. and Celia J. (Henderson) Drake. His father was born in Boston, Mass., in 1838, and after rendering valiant service in the Union army during the Civil war, he removed to West Union, Iowa, where he engaged in medical practice for eight years, then removing to Jamestown, N. D., where he owned two drug stores and continued the practice of his profession. In 1880 he removed to Butte, Mont., was in medical practice until 1887, then located in Choteau, where he opened a drug store, which he conducted in connection with his professional labors until his death, on May 31, 1899. He was a man of fine ability and inflexible integrity, gaining and retaining general confidence and esteem. The mother of C. H. Drake, with whom she now makes her home, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840, and her marriage to Dr. Drake was solemnized in Fayette, Iowa, in 1868.

C. H. Drake received his educational discipline in the public schools of West Union, Iowa, and Jamestown, N. D., and in 1886 he located in Butte, Mont., where he engaged in the drug business, for which he had received thorough training. He continued the enterprise four years, and for the ensuing four years was similarly engaged in Whitehall, Jefferson county. In 1896 he came to Choteau, and was employed in his father's drug store until the death of the latter, when he assumed control of the business. He was appointed postmaster in the year of his arrival here and has since officiated in that capacity. Fraternally he is identified with the Choteau lodge of the A. O. U. W., and the camp of the Modern Woodmen at Great Falls. On August 11, 1895, in Butte, Mont., Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Miss Jessie C. Dobyns, born in Nebraska, the daughter of Dr. L. R. Dobyns, who is now a physician of Whitehall, Mont.

JAMES DRINKWINE is one of the enterprising and successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, his well improved ranch being eligibly located on the Burton bench, not far removed from Choteau, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Drinkwine was born in Lesueur county, Minn., on March 14, 1868. His father, Albert Drinkwine, was born in the Dominion of Canada, whence he removed to Swift county, Minn., about 1858, and has since then engaged in farming, having been prospered in his efforts. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Mitchell, who is a native of Michigan. James Drinkwine secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Lesueur county, but after the age of fifteen his services were demanded on the homestead farm, while prior to this he had aided in this way during the summer months, so that his scholastic advantages were limited. He remained at the parental home until he had attained his legal majority, then for five years was engaged in farming on his own responsibility in Stevens county, Minn. In 1895 he cast in his lot with Montana, and upon arriving in Teton county he filed entry on two claims of government land, under the homestead and desert provisions, and thus established his present fine ranch of 320 acres, the same being fenced and well improved. Here he secures excellent yields of grain and hay, and devotes particular attention to the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Drinkwine has by his own efforts made his success, and it has been worthily achieved. In politics he is a Populist.

HARRY DUFFIELD.—Born and reared in Ontario, Canada, well trained for the battle of life in her excellent public schools, inheriting from a sturdy ancestry winning qualities of head and heart, and holding firmly to his determination to omit no effort on his part which might be necessary to succeed in his undertakings, Harry Duffield, of Joliet, Carbon county, has made his way in the world by his own exertions and is well esteemed as a citizen in the community in which he lives. His life began in Wellington county, Ontario, on March 11, 1854, he being the son of Emanuel and Sarah (Benham) Duffield, both natives of England. His father came to America as a boy with his parents, who became prosperous farmers in Ontario, and when he attained mature years he followed the same line of enterprise, continuing it until his death, which occurred in 1894, after a long and creditable career as a good citizen and leading man in the community. Mr. Duffield spent his school days in his native province, remaining on the homestead until 1877, when he removed to Nebraska. A year later he went to the Black Hills, where he remained four years prospecting and mining. In 1882 he came to Montana, and locating at Billings, worked at the carpenter trade, which he had previously learned. He also served as city marshal for a year, and then engaged in sawmilling in various parts of the country, spending six years in the business. In 1894 he took up his present ranch at Joliet, and began a successful career in farming and stockraising, which is still in progress, with very gratifying results. Here Mr. Duffield devotes his attention principally to rearing Durham cattle, of which he usually has about 100 head. Much of his land is under irrigation and produces excellent crops of hay and grain. In 1888 Mr. Duffield was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Hobbs, a native of Wisconsin, who came to Montana with her parents when she was young. They have four children, namely, William Albert, Elva Lucy, Ethel Ada and Bessie. Mr. Duffield takes interest in public affairs, being a public-spirited and progressive man, and always solicitous for the advancement of the community. He served as a justice of the peace for a number of years, and as a county commissioner from 1898 to 1900. He has also been and is now a member of the school board. In all of his official positions he has so demeaned himself as to win the approval of his people.

ALEXANDER DUVAL.—Twenty years of intelligent application to business in Montana has resulted in placing Mr. Duval upon a firm financial footing. This fact can be easily substantiated by a visit to his comfortable and well equipped ranch near Wolf creek, Lewis and Clarke county. He is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and was born twenty-five miles west of Lake Champlain, the son of Antoine and Angeline Duval. His parents were also born in New York and the father followed the trade of a millwright. They were members of the Catholic church, and in politics the father was a Democrat, holding the position of constable and also at one time being a license inspector for the revenue district in which he resided. Alexander Duval received only an elementary education, for at the early age of nine years he began working for himself, determined to make an independent living and with a firm reliance on his ability so to do. Accordingly he commenced to learn the cooper's trade, his first employment consisting of sorting barrel headings. Wages were $1.00 a day, and he remained in the business until he was fourteen years old, his salary being increased until he was paid $2.25 per day. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the navy and was stationed on a United States revenue cutter which visited the various ports of Lake Ontario. For this service he received $25 per month, and his board and clothes. When he was eighteen years old he worked one season in a sawmill at Peru, N. Y. The stock of logs becoming exhausted he next found work in a flouring mill, and here he remained two and one-half years.

He then removed to Hancock, Mich., in the copper district, and was for a time employed by the Sturgeon River Company in a sawmill. From here he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and until the fall of 1878 was connected with the sawmills in that city, where the prevailing wages were $3.00 a day. He then returned to Hancock and drove a team for the Quincy Mill Company for $45 a month. The following spring he returned to the Sturgeon mill, worked on the double edger for $3.00 per day, and was eventually advanced to the position of head sawyer where he received $4.00 a day. He remained here three seasons and in 1881 came to Montana. The first employment he secured here was cutting cordwood for Thomas Cruse, near Marysville, receiving $2.75 per cord. He then began work in a stamp mill but thirteen days later the mill suspended operations and he came to Helena and entered the employment of A. M. Holter & Bro., working in a sawmill for $4.00 a day and board. Later he became the foreman, and he remained with the firm until 1897. After a short experience with a mill of his own on Wolf creek, Mr. Duval purchased the improvements on his present ranch and twenty-four head of cattle from Harlan Woodworth. The ranch comprises 360 acres and is located nine miles north of Wolf creek. It is stocked with a fine herd of cattle, and has proved a most profitable investment. Mr. Duval's marriage union with Miss Josephine Shatraw occurred on April 27, 1873. She is the daughter of Antoine and Lucy Shatraw, natives of Canada, and was born in Franklin county, N. Y., where her father was engaged in a successful soda manufacturing business. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and died on October 25, 1881. Her parents were both members of the Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Duval have been born eight children, two of whom have died. The living are Alexander, Frank, Edward, Lillian, Flora and Lucy. The family are members of the Catholic church.

HUGH EARLY.—Reaching Montana in 1869 and having passed nearly the whole of his subsequent life on her soil, Hugh Early has been serviceable to the state and made good use of the opportunities she has offered him. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., on August 9, 1849, the son of Hugh and Celia (Monyhan) Early, natives of Ireland who emigrated to the United States in 1826, and after a number of years, located in St. Croix county, Wis., where they were successfully engaged in farming, and where the father is still living, the mother having passed away in 1901. Their son Hugh received a common school education at Brodhead, Wis., and in 1869 came to Montana, traveling up the Missouri by boat to Fort Benton and remaining in the service of the steamboat company as a boat hand until 1871. At that time he entered the employ of the Diamond R Freighting Company and remained in its service for a number of years. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, and in the same year accompanied the Custer expedition into Montana as far as the Rosebud river, then left the troops and went to the location now the site of Miles City. There he lived from 1876 to 1886, being engaged five years in freighting for J. B. Hubbell & Co., and five in operating a cable ferry across the Yellowstone. In 1886 he went to Red Lodge and was for seven years outside foreman for the Rocky Fork Coal Company, and in 1894 came to Anaconda, where he has since been with the Anaconda Copper Company as foreman of a sampling mill. In politics Mr. Early has always been a Democrat and has been very active in the service of the party. His loyalty to his Irish ancestry and his ever-present public spirit led him to take a prominent part in the Fenian raid into Canada in 1867, when Fort Dufferin was captured at Manitoba. In fraternal relations Mr. Early holds membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Lower Works Fire Department in Anaconda, and at Miles City, Mont., in 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hogan, a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1865. They have three children, Patrick Henry, Winifred and James Emmet.

JOHN W. EBERL, of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, is one of the most enterprising business men of the place. To whatever he has turned his hand, and his occupations have been numerous, he has invariably devoted his undivided attention to the work in hand and made himself master of all the details. That he should be destined to achieve success in Montana is, therefore, not in the least to be wondered at. John W. Eberl was born at Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, on August 25, 1854. His parents were John and Maria Eberl, the father a native of Munich, Bavaria, and the mother of Strasburg, Germany. They came to the United States in early years, and ultimately located in Ohio in 1844. In the Fatherland the father had been a locksmith, and in the United States he became a machinist. He was a strong Union man during the Civil war and invariably voted the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both himself and wife were adherents of the Catholic church. John W. Eberl received what would now be termed a meagre education, for at the age of twelve he was removed from school and placed at farm work. Later he was placed in a hardware store where his work was weighing nails and tieing them up in packages. He was later placed in a drygoods store at a salary of $1.50 per week, but here he stayed but two months, as he secured employment in a wholesale millinery establishment at a wage of $3.00 per week, and he continued with this firm until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then entered upon the trade which he has since made his life work, being apprenticed to a blacksmith, receiving $4.00 per week the first year, $5.00 for the second and $6.00 per week for the third and last year.

Mr. Eberl had now reached the age of nineteen and was ambitious to travel and accept all opportunities that might present themselves to a lively, wide-awake youth. At first this was a difficult proposition for the young man, but he was of resolute character and triumphed over all obstacles. Ten years of this life was passed in various lines of employment in which his knowledge and experience were broadened in every way. In the trade that he had adopted he soon became quite proficient and at one time he was made a business manager of a shop. In the spring of 1884 John W. Eberl came to Montana. He immediately settled at Helena, where he secured employment as a blacksmith with August Weisenhorn for $3.00 per day. At the end of six weeks he determined to look up a location where he could go into business on his own account, and removed to Wolf creek and located at Augusta. This was on August 25, 1884. He experienced some difficulty in securing the log cabin in which he desired to open a shop, and until it was vacated in November he engaged in ranch work and as a waiter at the Walrath House. In November Mr. Eberl took possesion of the cabin at a rental of $10 per month. He remained in the cabin one year, by which time he had built a new shop and added some other property to his holdings. Since that period he has been quite successful in all his enterprises, particularly horse and cattleraising. He now owns a ranch of 320 acres and it is well stocked with cattle and horses. Fraternally Mr. Eberl is a member and the secretary of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Republican. He is held in high estimation by all with whom he is acquainted.

MAJOR JOHN E. EDWARDS.—From Colonial days no family in New England has had more prominence in civil, social, military and theological life than the distinguished Edwards family. It has impressed itself upon all events of importance, held political and civic trusts, and produced the greatest theological writer America has ever known, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D. It has given of its best blood in the service of the country in every war from the Revolution to the deliverance of Cuba from Spanish domination. One of its representatives in the great Civil war was Oliver Edwards, a native of Springfield, Mass., who served throughout the contest in the sanguinary career of the Army of the Potomac, going out with the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, losing an eye in one of the fierce battles by the bursting of a shell, and by his courage and gallantry attaining the rank of brevet major-general. In private life he was eminent as a civil engineer, and in 1880 went to England as the general manager of the Gardner Gun Company, of London, which for two years held contracts for the manufacture of ordnance for the British navy. Returning to America he retired from business and made his home at Warsaw, Ill., of which place his wife, Annie Johnston Edwards, was a native. Her father, a north of Ireland gentleman, came to Baltimore when the Protestants were expelled from his country, his ancestral property in Ireland being confiscated according to family tradition. He was twenty years old when he removed to Warsaw from Maryland. Marrying there he established a fine home where his useful life came peacefully to an end in the fullness of years.

Major John E. Edwards, son of this worthy couple, was also a native of Warsaw, Ill., where he was born on July 17, 1866. His education was acquired at a college at Hanover, Ind., and at a commercial school at Quincy, Ill. When seventeen years of age he came to Colorado and passed eighteen months in the free life of a stock ranch in the northern part of the state, and he continued this life in the Indian Territory and northern Texas until 1888, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the stock industry in all departments and in detail. His qualifications for the position caused his selection as the superintendent of the large Thomas Cruse outfit of sheep, cattle and ranches in the eastern part of Fergus county. This responsible station he held for nine years, the length of service demonstrating both his ability and the satisfaction of his employer. He then engaged in merchandising at Junction, Mont., for two years, when his ability to understand men and conduct business affairs systematically and with tact, and also his agreeable personality, caused him to receive appointment to his present responsible government office of Indian agent at the Crow reservation in 1899. Upon the acceptance of this position he closed his mercantile establishment, and, removing to the agency, assumed the management of its affairs. In 1892, in Fergus county, he married with Miss Julia Anderson, daughter of one of Montana's oldest pioneers, Reese Anderson. They have two children, Annie and Eunice. The family is Presbyterian in religious affiliation, and fraternally the Major is a member of the Order of Elks in the lodge at Billings, while his politics are strongly Republican. The genial Major has a large acquaintance and many cordial friends.

W. R. H. EDWARDS.—This gentleman was born at Chambersburg, Pa., on March 9, 1833, and is therefore in the seventieth year of his age. He is, however, still active and vigorous, as young in spirit and appearance as many twenty years his junior, still giving his personal attention to the management of his extensive business. The Edwards family has been long closely identified with the history and growth of America. His father, Hon. James S. Edwards, one of the early settlers of Mercerburg, Pa., born in 1792, led an active life in the state of his nativity and later in Indiana, where he died near Fort Wayne in 1860. In early life he was a mail and dispatch carrier for the United States government on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes from the savages who then infested that section. He was a descendant of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the president of the first Continental congress, and one of the most prominent of the heroes of the Revolution and the early American republic. His wife, Elizabeth (Beaver) Edwards, was a daughter of George W. Beaver, one of the noted Beaver family, which has been so prominently and intimately identified with the growth and development of Pennsylvania. She was a remarkable woman, and many of her strong traits of character have descended to her son.

Born of such parentage Mr. Edwards inherited a strong love of country and correct notions of the duties of citizenship, and attained manhood among the best traditions of American life. He received an academic education at the Fort Wayne Seminary, where he took high rank, then, accepting a position as a teacher, he followed that occupation for a time. Later, having an ambition to become a lawyer, he became a student in the law office of Hon. James L. Worden, who was for eighteen years a learned justice of the supreme court. In 1852, having thoroughly equipped himself by study for admission to the bar, he passed a successful examination and was duly admitted as a member of the bar of Indiana, at the early age of nineteen years. The news of the wonderful discovery of gold in the streams of California by one Marshall in 1848 having been brought to Fort Wayne, the imagination of the young lawyer was fired by dreams of riches and he left his home in Fort Wayne for St. Joseph, Mo., then the principal outfitting point for overland California trains. Here he outfitted and joined a large party starting for the golden sands of the new Eldorado. He drove his own team from St. Joseph to Shasta City, Cal., arriving at the latter place in August, 1852. Such a journey, across thousands of miles of desert thronged by hostile Indians and beset by unknown dangers, might well appall a youth, but Mr. Edwards undertook it with that indomitable spirit which has ever marked his career. He enjoyed its adventure, laughed at its dangers, and arrived in California full of enthusiasm for the new life which lay before him in that new world. He remained in Shasta City until 1858, engaged in mining, packing, merchandising, etc. He was successful in business, and accumulated a fortune for a man so young. In 1859 he returned to Fort Wayne and here he heard of the discoveries of gold near Pike's Peak, Colo., and he joined in the rush of fortune seekers thither and was soon afterward elected a member of the constitutional convention which had been called to frame a constitution for the proposed new state of Jefferson, but this proposition was defeated by a vote of the people. In 1860 Mr. Edwards returned to Fort Wayne, and married with Miss Olive A. Fairfield, a daughter of Hon. Charles Fairfield, a descendant of the famous Fairfield family, of Kennebec, Me., Mr. Fairfield was one of the foremost among the pioneers of Indiana, where he lived to a great age, dying there at ninety-two years.

In 1863 reports of the wonderful discoveries of gold in Idaho came to Indiana, and Mr. Edwards was again seized with a desire to win Dame Fortune in the far west, and in that year he organized a large wagon-train of which he took charge and brought overland successfully by way of the last crossing of the Sweetwater river in Wyoming, into the camp of Bannack. This was the first wagon-train to enter Bannack and its arrival was before the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, and Bannack was then the chief settlement in the future state of Montana. He established his residence in Bannack, where he remained successfully engaged in business until February 22, 1865, when he located a number of valuable placer mines in German gulch, which he has owned since that time and operated with satisfactory results. He discovered the Twin Mountain mines in 1888, where is situated his valuable property, the Edwards carbonate claim, which is very rich in gold and copper. He is also the owner of a fine hay and stock ranch in the Deer Lodge valley, about six miles from Anaconda.

Mr. Edwards is a Democrat and in 1867 and 1868 he was a member of the territorial legislature from Deer Lodge county, and took an active part in the deliberations. Many of the laws enacted at that session which are now a part of the Montana code were the fruit of the foresight, wisdom and good judgment of Representative Edwards. He is an able and ready speaker, and from the first has taken a prominent part in state and county conventions, and his sound judgment has been instrumental on many occasions in guiding his party successfully through difficult places. While possessing many of the characteristics that would have brought him success at the bar, Mr. Edwards has never engaged in the active practice of law. Its exacting and frequently harsh and disagreeable duties were irksome to him, and he preferred to devote his time to business affairs which to him was a more inviting field. He is a great reader, is familiar with the standard authors, his own contributions to literature being not inconsiderable. For many years he has been a contributor of poetry and literary sketches to leading publications, especially in the west. His poem, "The Prospector," published in 1897, attracted wide attention and received favorable comment in literary centers. Mr. Edwards' domestic life has been a happy one. All of his eight children, four sons and four daughters, are still living. His eldest son, Charles W., is a prosperous business man of Coffeyville, Kan.; George is residing in Indiana; German M. is a miner in Butte City, and Leo R. is a street car conductor in Butte. Of his daughters, Mrs. Theodore Hartz, resides in Anaconda, and Mrs. J. M. Steele and Mrs. Olive A. Nelson reside in Butte. Belle, the youngest daughter, is still with her parents.

LUCIUS A. ENDERS.—One of the important enterprises of Great Falls is that of L. A. Enders & Co., dealers in wall papers, paints, etc., their establishment being the second largest in Montana. Mr. Enders is the active manager, and the marked success which has attended the business is due principally to his progressive methods and pronounced executive ability. Mr. Enders was born in Williamsville, Genessee county, New York, on February 3, 1861, and was but one year of age when his parents removed to Michigan. His father, Samuel Enders, was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage, and has been a lifelong farmer in Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan. His last location was in Oakland county, Mich., where he still makes his home. His wife, Nancy (Rhodes) Enders, is likewise of German ancestry and a native of Pennsylvania.

Lucius A. Enders attended the district schools in the vicinity of the homestead farm in Oakland county, Mich., then in the high school at Fenton he continued his studies until the age of sixteen. After this education he engaged in teaching school during the winters and assisting in the work of the farm during the summer seasons for about three years. In the meanwhile he had devoted careful attention to the reading of law and when nineteen years of age he took a law course in a private college at Valparaiso, Ind. He has, however, never become an active practitioner at the bar, though the legal knowledge acquired has been of inestimable value. From 1881 until 1883 Mr. Enders sold books and various lines of merchandise in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois and in 1883, while in Jackson, Mich., adverse fortune gave him a somber greeting, and he was forced to take the first work that was offered him, and thus found employment in that city as a painter and paperhanger, the exigencies of the case thus leading him into an industry in which he has since attained marked success. He soon became an expert workman, and followed the business as a journeyman until 1895, within which time he visited almost every state in the Union.

In November, 1895, Mr. Enders came to Great Falls, Mont., where he was for three months employed by Amos Desilets in his wallpaper and paint establishment, and then, by the purchase of a half interest in the business by Mr. Enders, the firm of Desilets & Enders was formed. This copartnership existed for two years, Mr. Desilets then selling his interest to O. F. Wadsworth and the present firm of L. A. Enders & Co. coming into being. The establishment figures as one of the largest mercantile concerns in the city, and the business has extensive ramifications, reaching an average annual aggregate of $35,000, while a large corps of employes is retained. The stock in all lines is complete and select, while the high reputation of the house in the line of artistic work in interior decoration gives it a reputation far excelling competition. Mr. Enders maintains a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the progress and prosperity of his home city and state. Fraternally he is identified with Cataract Lodge, K. of P., being a member of the uniform rank of the order. He is the master workman of Great Falls Lodge No. 33, A. O. U. W., and is a member of Camp 67, W. of W. In 1894 Mr. Enders was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Flanagan, and their daughter, Lulu Agnes, was born on February 16, 1901.

CHARLES D. ELLIOTT.—Among the early Colonial settlers of New Hampshire were the paternal ancestors of Mr. Elliott, they later removing to Maine. They bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of the colonies and were never absent from the roll call of duty. Mr. Elliott's great-grandfather was a gallant soldier in the Colonial army and fought under the heroic Putnam at Bunker Hill. The Rev. John Elliott, the father, was a native of Nottingham, N. H., and his mother was Arabella (Berry) Elliott, of Lisbon, Me., and his birth occurred at Auburn, Me., on July 2, 1855. The father was a Congregational minister, who served a congregation at Rumford Point, Me., continuously for twenty-five years, dying in 1880, secure in the high regard and confidence of his flock and all who knew him. Charles D. Elliott received his education at excellent schools, among them the North Bridgton Academy and the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. After leaving school he went to Boston and entered the employ of the Barstow Stove Company as bookkeeper, remaining in this service ten years. At the end of that time he came to Montana, locating at Willow creek, thirty miles from Great Falls, and, in partnership with B. P. Buchanan, engaged in sheepraising until 1897, when he retired from the firm and removed to American Fork. Here he purchased of Samuel A. Shaw an interest in his extensive sheep business and they organized the American Fork Livestock Company, its headquarters being three miles south of Harlowton, where, with Mr. Elliott as secretary and resident manager, they conduct one of the most extensive industries of its kind in the state. Mr. Elliott was married on December 5, 1900, with Miss Ella Tracy, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and daughter of John Lynd Tracy, who died in 1880. He is proud of the ancestry that has given him the right to become a Son of the American Revolution, and is deeply interested in everything that concerns the welfare of his native land, contributing his share to the development of every good enterprise. Mr. Elliott resides on the home property of the company, which consists of 8,000 acres of land, improved with a fine residence and modern appliances for the business of stockraising. Here they have usually an average of 10,000 sheep and 200 head of cattle.

WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT.—In Franklin county, Va., on February 27, 1846, occurred the birth of Mr. Elliott, who is the son of Philip C. and Mary (English) Elliott, and in Virginia had been born his ancestors on either side for many generations. In his earlier manhood the father was a tailor, but after his marriage he removed with his family to Sauk county, Wis., in 1857, becoming one of the pioneer families of that section, where he permanently located on a farm. In the early days his nearest market was Madison, forty miles away, whither he was compelled to haul his wheat and other produce. His wife died in 1868, but he is still living in Sauk county.

While living in Virginia William had attended school regularly, but after locating in Wisconsin he assisted in the farm work during the summer months and in the winters was a pupil in the somewhat primitive schools. At the age of nineteen he left the parental home and drove an ox team from Wisconsin to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he joined a freighting outfit and drove cattle across the plains to Salt Lake, and thence continued his journey to Helena, Mont., where he arrived in November, 1865. The following summer he was employed in freighting between Helena and Fort Benton and from the latter point to Virginia City, and had many experiences characteristic of the stirring frontier life. In the fall of 1866, in company with Henry Frederickson, who had been his employer from the time of leaving Council Bluffs, Mr. Elliott came to Deer Lodge county, where his employer took up a ranch and Mr. Elliott continued in his employ for three years. In the summer of 1869 he purchased an interest in the Powell ranch of 640 acres, located in that portion of Deer Lodge county, now Powell county, and his partner in the enterprise was the Mr. Powell whose name is preserved in the new county. After two years existence the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the ranch is now owned by N. J. Bielenberg. Mr. Elliott then filed claim on a homestead of 160 acres of government land, which is an integral portion of his present fine ranch. On the place was a diminutive log cabin, and this was his domicile for some time. He has here since maintained his home, his landed estate now comprising 1,920 acres, and being located near Racetrack, which is his postoffice address.

The ranch is one of the most valuable in the Deer Lodge valley, and is devoted principally to the raising of cattle and horses, having an average of about 500 head of cattle. It is all under fence, and the permanent improvements are of the best, including a commodious and attractive residence, and Mr. Elliott finds that his estate is located in the new county of Powell. Though not an aspirant for public office at any time, he gives his support to the Democratic party, and, taking an active part in the work of its local contingent, he has served for many years as a member of the Democratic central committee of Deer Lodge county. On November 6, 1870, Mr. Elliott was married with Miss Eliza Birum, who was born in Sauk county, Wis., the daughter of Ialiff and Caroline (Sutvit) Birum, both of whom were born in Christiana, Norway, where their marriage was solemnized and whence, about 1840, they emigrated to the United States and to Sauk county, Wis., where they were numbered among the earliest settlers, Mr. Birum having assisted in the erection of the first dam and the first mills that were placed on the Sauk river. He died in Sauk county in 1889, and his widow has now attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott three children have been born, W. Yancey, Inez, who is a young lady of marked intellectuality and to whom came the distinction of being appointed county superintendent of the schools upon the organization of Powell county, and Ialiff, who is also at the parental home.

ERASMUS ESTILL is worthy of specific representation in this volume as one of the progressive and highly respected stockgrowers of Teton county. He was born on June 30, 1852, near Barnesville, Clinton county, Mo. His parents, William H. and Elizabeth Estill, were born in Kentucky, whence they removed to Missouri in 1847, and where the father followed farming with success up until the Civil war, when he met with reverses, from which, however, he later somewhat recovered. He was an active Democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, the latter passing away in 1857, while he survived until 1886. Erasmus Estill received the educational advantages of the common schools during the winter months and the remainder of the year his services were in requisition on the homestead farm. He remained with his father until 1873, when he rented 120 acres of land and began farming on his own responsibility, but his crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. In 1875 Mr. Estill went to Colorado, and was employed on various ranches for two years, being industrious and economical and saving his wages. His experience in that section had awakened an ambition to engage personally in the raising of cattle, and in 1877 he returned to Missouri and entered into a partnership with his brother, Moses H., in the cattle business, so continuing until 1879, when he resumed farming, in which he was successful. In 1863 he sold his farm and business at a profit and invested his money in the mercantile business in DeKalb county, Ill., where he continued to be until 1884, losing all he had invested. He then again associated himself with his brother in farming in Gentry country, Mo., later returning to De Kalb county, where he rented a farm of 120 acres.

His health having become seriously impaired in 1892 Mr. Estill came to Montana, where he found employment on the ranch of J. H. Carmichael until 1894, when he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres and later a desert claim of equal area, the claims being located twelve miles southeast of Augusta. Here he engaged in farming and stockraising for five years, and then sold the property for $1,000, after which he purchased 480 acres of land eight miles west of Choteau, Teton county, where he has since been successfully devoting his time to the raising of cattle and horses, his ranch being well improved and eligibly located. In politics Mr. Estill supports the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the I. O. O. F. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. On December 23, 1879, Mr. Estill wedded Miss Mary L. Garvin, born in Kentucky, the daughter of David and Maggie Garvin, likewise natives of the Bluegrass state. The father is a prominent farmer, a Democrat in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Estill died on April 18, 1900, leaving six children: Alice M., Clara D., William P., Walter C., Eupha E. and Lola. Mrs. Estill was a woman of gentle refinement and kindly in her intercourse with all, and her death was deeply lamented. She was a devoted member of the Christian church.

WILLIAM R. EMBLETON.—A native of County York, New Brunswick, Canada, and born on February 14, 1852, Mr. Embleton is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilson) Embleton, both natives of England, who emigrated from their native country in early life to Frederickton, New Brunswick, where the father engaged in the occupation of farming, and where William attained manhood in County York, receiving his early education in the schools of Frederickton, but being able to attend only during the winters, as he was obliged to assist his father in the work of the farm. He continued on the farm, assisting in the labors and the management of the property until he was twenty-eight years old. Leaving the land of his nativity in 1880 he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and obtained a position with a government surveying party engaged in making surveys west of Winnipeg for the Canadian government, and remained in that employment during the succeeding summer. In the fall, however, he went to Fort Walsh, Canada, and in the winter of 1880 and 1881, from Fort Walsh he came to Fort Benton by means of a dog team over the snow, this being the only means of transportation. In 1881 he purchased the right of a squatter to the land where his ranch is located, and entered upon a successful life of ranching and stockgrowing. Mr. Embleton was united in marriage in County York, N. B., to Miss Agnes Nesbit, a native of that country and the daughter of George Nesbit, who was a native of England, and who had established his home in early life in New Brunswick. Upon founding his new home in Choteau county, Mr. Embleton sent for his wife and two children, who had remained at their home in New Brunswick, and they came to Bismarck by rail and then by steamer up the Missouri. They were met at Cow island by Mr. Embleton, and the remainder of the journey was made by team. Mr. Embleton is counted as one of the substantial business men of his section of the county, and the family is highly respected. He is a stanch member of the Republican party, a loyal supporter of its principles, although he has never desired public office.

RASMUS FAGERLE.—One of the sturdy sons of Norway who has taken advantage of the opportunities afforded in Montana, where through his well directed efforts he has won success as a farmer and stockgrower, and with his well improved ranch property located in Teton county, in the vicinity of Bynum, his postoffice address, Mr. Fagerle was born in Norway on December 8, 1854, the son of Jorgen and Gertrude (Bustad) Fagerle, both natives of the fair Norseland, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, while his widow still retains her residence there. In the public and high schools at Meldalin, Norway, Rasmus Fagerle received his education, continuing his studies until he was seventeen, and, in 1873, at the age of nineteen he sailed for the United States, locating at Ishpeming, Marquette county, Mich., where he was employed in the iron mines about seven years. In 1880 he came to Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., and there and on Birch creek he was employed on sheep ranches for five years. In 1885 he took up a squatter's claim of 160 acres in the Birch creek district, making the same a homestead claim after the survey. He sold the property in 1897, and for two years was employed on the ranches of W. D. Jones and Conrad Brothers. In 1899 he purchased a homestead of 160 acres of George B. Frey at Bynum and an adjoining eighty acres of townsite land, which was sold for taxes, and still another tract of eighty acres, while he has also a desert claim of 200 acres, so that the aggregate of his ranch is 520 acres. Here he is devoting his attention to raising stock and hay, and his enterprising methods are certain to insure him success. In politics Mr. Fagerle exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party.

JOHN G. FEY.—Through his industry and discernment has John G. Fey gained prestige as a representative ranchman of this section of the state. He was born in Lewis county, N. Y., on November 12, 1864, the son of Lewis and Kate (Noll) Fey, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to the United States when about twenty-seven years of age, locating in Lewis county, N. Y., where he has ever since been engaged in farming and dairying, he and his wife still residing on the old homestead. John G. Fey early was inured to the work incidental to the rugged farm. He received his educational training in the public schools, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of sixteen, after which he assisted in the work of the parental farmstead until he was twenty-one years of age, when he set forth to seek his fortune in the west. In 1886 Mr. Fey came to Montana, locating at Dearborn, and was employed on various ranches for six years. In 1892 Mr. Fey came to the Sweet Grass hills, and in this favored section of the state took up a squatter's claim and, associated with a brother, he has since purchased adjoining tracts until their estate now has an aggregate area of 1,200 acres, located in the Gold Butte district, not far away from the village of Gold Butte, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Fey has been engaged principally in the growing of sheep, having an average of 6,000 head, but he also raises cattle upon a modest scale, usually having about forty head of excellent stock. The ranch affords a free range and the owners have made excellent improvements, including a good dwelling and necessary barns and other outbuildings. In his political allegiance Mr. Fey is identified with the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F., at Augusta. He is one of the energetic and progressive young men of Choteau county, and is held in high esteem.

JAMES T. FINLEN.—From a long line of sturdy ancestors and especially from a father of great industry, breadth of view and resourcefulness, Mr. Finlen inherits resolute determination, mental and physical energy and the business capacity that has made him successful and given him a high standing in the business and social world. And whatever he is, he is altogether a product of the west. He was born on April 14, 1873, at Virginia City, Nevada, son of Miles and Ellen Finlen, who were both natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1845 and when he was two years old was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Canada, but later removed to Bay City, Mich. When he was fourteen years old Miles Finlen started to make his own way in the world, and the substantial and extensive possessions, the titles of which stand in his name, testify to the success of his well directed efforts. From his home in Michigan he went to California, and in that state and Nevada passed several years in mining during the palmy days of gold in that country. In 1886 he came to Butte, and for fourteen years was one of the largest mine operators in that great camp. He operated the Buffalo until 1892, then for four years the Ramsdell-Parrott and later the Minnie Healey. These properties were all held by him under lease and bond, and became famous under his development, usually, while in his control, having a working force of 500 or 600 men. In 1900 he disposed of his mining interests at Butte, having, in 1895, bought the McDermott Hotel, which has since been known as "The Finlen." For several years he has owned a fine stud of race horses, to the purchase and development of which he has given much time and attention. His residence is in New York and his stables are at Gravesend, where he has eight as fine runners as there are in the country. They all came from the famous stock farm of the late Marcus Daly, and include Lucky Star, with an excellent record, and a number of promising two and three-year-olds by the famous sire, Hamburg.

James T. Finlen, his son, was educated at the public schools and at St. Mary's College in Virginia City, Nev., he being graduated therefrom in 1890. On leaving school he came to Butte and was employed as supply clerk for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for ten years. In July, 1900, he bought the Parchen-Deachel wholesale and retail drug house, and in 1901 he and the Newbro Drug Company consolidated their wholesale departments with the Wilson wholesale drug house under the name of the Montana Drug Company. In the same year Finlen and Wilson bought the Newbro interest, and have since conducted the business, which is the only wholesale drug business in the state. Mr. Finlen is also interested in several undeveloped mines in and about Butte, and has extensive interests in the Kintla Lake oil fields in Flathead county and in the lumber industry of that county. He is an active member of the Montana Jockey Club and is one of its largest stockholders. He has been chairman of the Democratic city committee of Butte since 1900, very active and serviceable in behalf of his party. He is a member of the Butte Lodge of Elks, and enjoys the cordial regard of a large circle of friends, and the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

JOSEPH ESCALLIER.—Coming from the picturesque clime of Switzerland, and one who has worked diligently in the young state of which he is now one of the highly respected citizens, Mr. Escallier was born at Aux Matterhorn, D'Anello, Canton de St. Bonnett, Department des Haltes, Alps, Switzerland, on July 1, 1864, at five o'clock a. m. His father, Joseph Escallier, was a native of the same place, and until his lamented death, a farmer and stockgrower. The mother of our subject, Victoria Giraud, was born at Du Chateau, and is at present a resident of Aux Matterhorn. In the excellent schools of his native country Mr. Escallier received an education far above the average, during its acquirement, however, materially assisting his parents in the farmwork until he arrived at the age of seventeen years. During 1881 he immigrated to the United States and from New York went directly to Los Angeles, Cal., where for two years he found employment as a farm hand and sheepherder, or "shepherd," as he would have called it in his native land. In 1883 he went to Washington, where for three years he was engaged in the sheep business on various ranches. During 1886 he was connected with a hotel at Pendleton, Ore., and in 1887 returned to Washington and engaged as a sheepherder with Robert Huett, Michael O'Donnell and Adam Fudge for eighteen months. Mr. Escallier then with two of his Swiss compatriots, Pierre Vallet and Eugene Pourroy, purchased 9,000 head of sheep of Mr. Fudge, which during the next year they drove to Montana. In the meantime the original firm disintegrated from successive divisions of the stock. At present Mr. Escallier has about 8,000 sheep and his extensive range is located near Shelby, Teton county, and comprises a squatter's claim, a half-section of school land, leased state lands and a free range of many hundred acres. Here he prosecutes a certain degree of general ranching, but his principal attention is given to sheep. Mr. Escallier has never married. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, his home lodge being at Sprague, Wash.

LOUIS GOTHNER, of Helena, Mont., was born in Sweden on September 3, 1860, a son of Peter and Carrie Gothner, natives of Sweden. The father owned flour and salt mills, and did quite an extensive business. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. They had three children, Peter, John and Louis, and the mother died in 1865. Louis received a common school education, and assisted his parents until he was eighteen years old, when he concluded to work for himself. He looked over the situation, and saw few renumerative occupations for boys in his own country. Others might have been content; Louis was not. He thought America must be the land for him, and determined to emigrate. Starting in 1878 he located in North Dakota, where he worked at various occupations until 1885, when he came to Helena, became interested in the coal business and entered into partnership with Mr. Gillchrist. The business was fairly lucrative for two years, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Gothner has since given all his time to teaming. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Teamsters' Union, and in 1902 he was elected alderman of the Sixth ward by the Republican party. On April 7, 1894, Mr. Gothner was married to Miss Matilda Sandquist, also of Sweden, a daughter of Nicholas M. and Christina Sandquist. Her father was a prosperous carpenter, and the family members of the German Lutheran church. Mrs. Sandquist died in 1870, the father in 1877. Four children survived them, Helen M., Carl J., Caroline and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Gothner have two children, namely, Pearl and Carrie E.

REUBEN B. FORNEY.—Among the large number of leading farmers and stockgrowers of the beautiful Yellowstone valley is Mr. Forney, whose well developed ranch is in the neighborhood of the city of Livingston in Park county. Mr. Forney is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Berks county on September 11, 1850. His parents, J. K. and Elizabeth (McNeil) Forney, had five sons and four daughters, and both were natives of Berks county, as were also Jacob and Sarah (Kane) Forney, the grandparents. The paternal great-grandfather, John Forney, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the Revolution, in which he was an active participant. He took up land in Pennsylvania and extant records indicate that he paid William Penn $1.00 for making out the deed for the property. In 1857 J. K. Forney removed to Iowa with his family, locating in Jackson county. Reuben B. Forney was a lad of five years at that time and he attained maturity in Iowa, assisting in the development and cultivation of the homestead farm and securing an education in the public schools. In 1870 he went to Montgomery county, Mo., and was principally engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to California, where he remained until 1883, being engaged in agriculture. In 1883 also Mr. Forney came to Montana and was associated with his brother in ranching until he individually took up the same industry on the Yellowstone river, continuing there until 1900, when he disposed of his interests and purchased his present ranch, known as the Barney McGuire ranch, also located on the Yellowstone river and 100 acres of which are under effective irrigation. Here Mr. Forney devotes particular attention to the profitable raising of grain and being recognized as one of the reliable and progressive men of this section, where he is well known and highly esteemed. His marriage was solemnized on December 14, 1892, when Mary Ellen Fleishman became his wife. She was born in Missouri, from which state her father, Valentine Fleishman, removed to Montana, where he now makes his home. Mr. and Mrs. Forney have two children, Montie Jacob and Ruby May.

JOHN F. FORGEY.—This gentleman has passed thirty-one years of his life in Montana and has been one of the active, aggressive workers who have contributed materially to the march of definite civilization and in founding the commonwealth. He was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on June 8, 1853, the son of Samuel Forgey, who was born in the adjoining city of Pittsburg in 1818. He was a carpenter and builder and followed his trade for many years in Pennsylvania, removing to Nebraska when his son John was a child, and there turned his attention to farming, in connection with work at his trade, until his advanced years prompted his retirement from active business. He is now living at Irvington, near Omaha, having attained the venerable age of more than four-score years, as has also his cherished and devoted wife, who has been a true companion and helpmeet for a full half century. Her maiden name was Mary Hill, and she was born at Sharpsburg, Pa., in 1819. He is of French lineage and she of good Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

John F. Forgey attended the public schools of Florence, Neb., until he reached the age of sixteen, and he continued to assist in the operations of the parental homestead until March 4, 1870, when he started for the west, arriving in Helena, Mont., on the 3d of the following July. During the remainder of the summer he was in the employ of the Walker brothers, passing the ensuing winter at Sun River. In the summer of 1872 he was freighting for the Diamond R Company, and from that time until 1876 he was in the employ of T. C. Power & Co., teaming and working in its mercantile establishments. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Forgey went to the Yellowstone river as wagon boss of a freighting outfit sent out by Messrs Baker & Power, and in the fall he freighted for Hugh Kirkendall and also made another trip for Baker & Power, in whose interest he went to Fort McLeod, where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1877 our subject took the first bunch of cattle from Fort Benton to Fort McLeod, and in the fall he entered the employ of Edward Lewis, who was engaged in freighting at Fort Benton. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Forgey entered the employ of Joseph Kipp and during the following winter had charge of his general store at Carroll.

In the fall of 1879 Mr. Forgey took charge of a branch store which he opened on McDonald creek, and later of a similar enterprise on Flat Willow creek, while in 1882 he was placed in charge of Mr. Kipp's traders' store at Carroll on the Missouri river, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Little Dry creek, at its confluence with the Missouri, where, as a partner of Mr. Kipp, with whom he had become thus associated the preceding year, he conducted a general store until the spring of 1884, from which time until October he was located at Fort Conrad. In the month mentioned he joined the stampede of gold seekers to Alder gulch in the Little Rockies, and the succeeding spring he established a wood yard at the mouth of Fourchette creek on the Missouri river, where he remained until 1887. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Forgey was the first settler in the vicinity of the present village of Harlem, Choteau county. He here took up a homestead claim, and in 1896 sold the property to H. B. Everett and shortly afterward bought a relinquishment from William Bent on Savoy creek, fourteen miles east of Harlem. Here he now has a fine ranch of 480 acres, and is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, also securing extensive crops of hay from his ranch, the greater portion of which is available for cultivation. In his political adherency he stanchly supports the Republican party. In the village of Carroll, Deer Lodge county, in February, 1883, Mr. Forgey was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Beleynere, who was born in South Dakota in 1867, and they are the parents of nine children, namely, Robert, George, James, Jessie, Florence, Isaac, Emma, Maggie and Samuel.

BENSON ENGLISH is one of the successful young farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, his well improved ranch being located on Dupuyer and Sheep creeks, only one-half mile from the town of Dupuyer, which is his postoffice address. Mr. English was born in Cobourg, Canada, on January 8, 1865, the son of James and Mary (Benson) English, the former of whom was born in Ontario, Canada, about 1835, while the latter was born in Ireland in 1836. Both father and mother are still living on their farm near Cobourg. Benson English received a public school education in Cobourg, and assisted in the farmwork of the homestead until 1887, when he came to Grand Forks, N. D., being employed on a ranch in that vicinity until 1889, when he came to Augusta, Mont., and for four years engaged in driving stage between Sun River and Craig. In 1893 he came to Dupuyer, taking up homestead and desert claims for himself and a desert claim for his wife, and to this original tract he has added by purchase until the area of his ranch aggregates 1,200 acres. Here he has directed his efforts principally to raising cattle, usually having about 1,200 head, and it is gratifying to note that excellent success has been his, for he has merited this by his industry and sterling worth of character. In politics Mr. English gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party. In Augusta, Montana, in February, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. English to Miss Mary Manning, who was born in Connecticut in 1866, and accompanied her parents to Montana. They have a pleasant home and Mr. English is accounted one of the progressive and reliable ranchmen of his section.

GUSTAVUS D. GOERIZ.—A native of Auburn, Ind., where he was born on December 5, 1864, the son of Adolph and Tenna M. Goeriz, the former a German and the latter a North Carolinian, Gustavus D. Goeriz has risen by his force of character and business acumen to independence and influence in his community. He was the youngest of the six children of his father's family, and attended the public schools of Auburn and Fort Wayne, Ind., finishing his education at a state normal school at Kalida, Ohio, in 1882. He worked then on farms and at lumber camps in Michigan, Dakota and Washington for four years, and then located at Boulder, Mont., after a short time removing to Missoula for a few months. Going to work for the Bass brothers on their fruit farm he was in their service four years. In 1887 he took up a pre-empted claim, but did not immediately settle on it, but worked at various occupations, principally in lumber camps, until 1893, and then took up his residence on his ranch, which adjoins his mother's, about four miles northwest of Darby. Mr. Goeriz has his land well improved with good buildings, and with a very productive orchard of thirty-two acres from which he ships annually 3,000 boxes of the finest fruit grown in the Bitter Root valley. In political relations he is an enthusiastic Democrat, while in fraternal affiliation is a member of the Red Men. He performs with fidelity all the duties of citizenship, and freely gives aid to every good enterprise, helping to build up and develop the resources of the country. His farm is a model of thrift, neatness and taste, and his life has won for him high respect and regard.

WILLIAM FOUST, one of the best practical farmers in his section of the state, and showing remarkable energy in his business notwithstanding his poor health, is a native of Warren county, Iowa, where he was born on January 12, 1862, the son of Jonas and Adeline (Ashworth) Foust, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of North Carolina. Both his parents died when he was quite young and he realized early in life much of the bitterness of the struggle incident to the lot of an orphan left to his own resources. He was reared and educated in his native state, where he remained until 1884, engaged in farm labor. In that year he removed to the Black Hills, locating in Mead county, S. D., where he passed seven years in the stock business, but from the hard winters was unsuccessful. He then came to Montana, and, settling on the Yellowstone, was occupied in ranching there until the Crow reservation was thrown open to settlement, when he located on Clark's Fork, at the site of the present town of Bridger, a part of which is built on what was then his land. On this location he remained until 1900, then sold it and bought the Snedeger ranch on Blue creek three miles from Gebo, which he now has out on lease. In 1899 he leased for his own use the John Nelson ranch two miles and a half north of Bridger, and is still occupying this property. From his arrival in Montana Mr. Foust has been engaged in the stock business, Hereford cattle being his favorite breed and he having usually a hundred head or more. He was united in marriage in February, 1882, with Miss Effie E. Carter of Iowa, a daughter of Samuel Carter, a native of Virginia, who remained in Iowa until his death, having moved into the state many years before. Mr. and Mrs. Foust have eight children, Hugh, Esther, Frederick, Arthur, Amanda, William, Roxie and an infant. Mr. Foust is a representative man of the section, a good citizen whose usefulness has been somewhat limited by his feeble health, but who is highly appreciated by all who know him. Throughout the community he is universally esteemed.

CHARLES H. GOULD.—In reviewing the career of this gentleman we are led to accord a tribute of respect for a life of integrity and usefulness. He has had to do with affairs of importance, has shown executive ability, has held offices of grave responsibility, and was one of the valiant defenders of the Union in the Civil war. He also stands prominent in that greatest of all fraternal organizations, Freemasonry, and there are many salient points in his career which render its consideration desirable. Charles H. Gould was born in LaPorte county, Ind., on October 2, 1837. His father, Ingraham Gould, was born in Maine, and he was a sailor before the mast, both in the whaling and merchant service, but in 1832 he removed to Indiana, becoming one of its pioneers, and he was engaged in merchandising, and erected the first store in Michigan City. Later he removed to Wisconsin, where he passed the residue of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Leaming, was born in New York, and they were the parents of ten children, of whom C. H. Gould was the second in order of birth, and of whom four are now living at the time of this writing. Both the Gould and the Leaming families were represented in the forces of the Revolution. During the early boyhood of Charles H. Gould his parents removed to Wisconsin, and after his school days in the district schools were passed he became associated with his father in the nursery business, and later joined the engineering party which was surveying the route of the Iowa Central Railroad, only eighty miles of whose line was ever graded. At the age of twenty-three he returned to Indiana, and there his marriage was soon solemnized.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Gould enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, was mustered in at Camp Randall at Madison, and his regiment was at once assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. At Shiloh in 1862 he was wounded in the left leg, and after being mustered out was disabled for any labor for six months. He returned to Indiana, was appointed deputy provost marshal of the Ninth district and had numerous conflicts with bounty jumpers. In 1864 he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, with which he served under Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, the principal duty being to defend bridges in Tennessee and other sections of the intermediate south. Mr. Gould was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., as second lieutenant in command of Company D at the close of the war.

After the coming of peace Mr. Gould removed to Nebraska, and engaged in farming and freighting, locating in Burt county. In 1868 he was elected county commissioner of Burt county, and in 1869 was elected as one of the commissioners of the state prison, and with his two associates had charge of the erection of the state penitentiary at Lincoln, the fine buildings costing more than $400,000, and occupying six years in completing the work, during which time he was secretary and treasurer of the board.

While he was incumbent of this office there occurred a serious mutiny among the 200 or more prisoners, instigated by the noted desperado, MacWaters, and they had captured the prison arsenal. There was almost constant firing all night between the mutineers and the guards, who had been reinforced by a company of United States Infantry sent from Fort Omaha. It was a bitterly cold night, and in the morning Mr. Gould, who was the first on the scene of action, sent a messenger with a flag of truce to the mutineers. The prisoners wished to make a conditional surrender, to which Mr. Gould would not agree, but ordered them to pass their guns through a grated door of the prison. This they refused to do, and he then ordered them to open the door, which they did, and he went in alone, and disarmed and locked up sixteen of them before any other person was admitted to the prison. He agreed to protect them from the mob in case they would surrender to him, and all finally turned over their guns and made an unconditional surrender. The crowd protested against Mr. Gould taking this great hazard, but his fortitude and courage quelled the mutinous men, most of whom were sentenced for life or long terms. From 1876 until 1878 Mr. Gould was engaged in various speculative enterprises, and then came to Montana and engaged in trading on the Fort Peck Indian reservation, thus continuing until 1879. In 1881 President Arthur appointed him receiver of public moneys in the land office at Miles City, and he served in this important office for three years, resigning when Cleveland was first elected to the presidency. He then became a soliciting agent for Keenan & Hancock, a leading Chicago livestock commission house, and in the second year shipped 25,000 head of cattle to Chicago. He remained with this house four years, during which time he was also trail veterinary inspector for the Colorado Association. In 1884 he became livestock agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has since held this office, having handled a gigantic business for this great corporation and proving an able official. Mr. Gould has ever supported the Republican party, and fraternally is recognized as a most distinguished member of the Masonic order. He has been master of several lodges, and in 1882 held this office in Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., at Miles City. He has passed the degrees of the York rite and has been specially prominent in the ancient-craft organization, having served for three years as grand orator of the grand lodge of Montana, and he has filled all the elective offices in that dignified body, being now a past grand master. His speeches before the grand lodge have gained him wide reputation in this noble fraternity. One of them was translated into German, and others have been widely circulated abroad. On the occasion when Hon. Samuel Word, of Helena, gave the magnificent signet ring to the grandmaster of the grand lodge, this to be transmitted to each successive incumbent of the office, Mr. Gould made the speech of presentation. He affiliates with Mount Moriah Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, at Lincoln, Neb., and with Algeria Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, Mont. He has kept vital his interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, having been past commander of Post 25, G. A. R., the Department of Nebraska. He has been essentially a man of action and initiative, and his sterling character and genial nature have endeared him to an exceptionally wide circle. He was a resident of Nebraska and a voter when that state was admitted to the Union, and the same holds true in connection with Montana. He has been successful in business, and maintains his home and headquarters in Miles City. In December, 1860, Mr. Gould married with Miss Charlotte A. Outhwaite, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES A. FALEN was one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, having come to the territory in 1862. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on January 28, 1821, and he died in Broadwater county, Mont., on October 29, 1896. For many years Mr. Falen followed the sea, but in 1862 he came to the territory of Montana and in 1865 located a ranch in old Jefferson county, now Broadwater, on which he continued in the occupation of successful cattleraising until his death. On November 20, 1887, Mr. Falen married Mrs. Amelia (Grandolene) Carlson, widow of E. A. Carlson, a native of Finland. Mrs. Carlson was born in Finland on May 24, 1844, and immigrated to this country in October, 1887. She has a son, John Carlson, born in Finland October 12, 1869. He came to the United States in 1880 and for a time made his home on the ranch in Broadwater county, but recently purchased a ranch in Sweet Grass county. Mrs. Falen still conducts the ranch and homestead, profitably raises hay and cattle, and is quite successful in general farming.

MURDOCH L. GRAHAM.—One of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, and who is held in high esteem from his sterling attributes of character, Mr. Graham has had a somewhat eventful career, and has ever been dominated by energy and self-reliant enterprise of spirit. He was born in Rossshire, Scotland, on June 22, 1857, the son of Angus and Jessie (McLeod) Graham, who passed their lives in bonnie old Scotland, where the father was engaged in agriculture. Murdoch L. Graham was reared on the parental homestead, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. That he was a self-reliant and somewhat adventurous lad is evident from the fact that when he was but fourteen years of age he identified himself with seafaring life, being engaged in connection with the fishing and trading lines along the Scottish coast for four years. In 1875, when eighteen years of age, he came to British Columbia, then accepting a position with the Hudson's Bay Company, in trading with the Indians and in whale fishing. He was thus employed for four years, after which he returned to Scotland, where he remained six months, and then came to the United States, locating in Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand, later making his way to Manitoba, where he secured a homestead claim and there devoted his attention to farming for five years. In 1888 Mr. Graham came to Montana, and in 1891 he located on his present ranch of 360 acres, situated in the beautiful valley of the Milk river, six miles east of the village of Chinook, which is his postoffice address. Here he has since been successfully engaged in general farming and the raising of cattle and horses, being progressive and discriminating in his methods and thereby contributing a due quota to the industrial advancement of this section of the state. In politics Mr. Graham exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared.

ABRAM GROSSEN.—This prosperous, enterprising and progressive ranchman, was born in Switzerland on August 16, 1848. His parents, Gegland and Lizzie (Kanel) Grossen, were also natives of Switzerland, where the father was successfully engaged in farming and raising stock, and where both died in 1884. Mr. Grossen received his education in the public schools of his native land, and there remained until he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Catherine Glusen, of Switzerland, and who died there in 1877. Mr. Grossen then came to America and settled in Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand for two years. In 1879 he went to Osborn, Kan., and there worked in a cheese factory for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Manistee, Mich., and passed a year working on a dairy farm. In 1882 he came to Montana, and was employed for sixteen months as a watchman for the Northern Pacific at Myers Station in Custer county. He then went to Pease's Bottom, and was a sheep herder for Nichols & Norton for two years and a half, when he bought Mr. Norton's half of the sheep, and since 1886 he has been extensively and successfully engaged in the stock business. In 1886 he bought the old island at the west end of the bottom, in 1899 the Josiah Nichols ranch adjoining, and in 1900, the Rudolph Regan place, making his combined raelty in the valley 220 acres, which is surrounded by a vast range. Here he runs on an average 3,000 sheep and raises great quantities of hay. From a humble and unpretentious beginning Mr. Grossen has built up his large business through his own efforts, unassisted by fortuitous circumstances or the favors of friends. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. He seeks no official station, but shrinks from no duty incumbent upon good citizenship.

JAMES W. GLADDEN.—Montana has recruited her citizenship from nearly every state in the Union, and Ohio has not failed to contribute. Among the Montana representatives of one of the old pioneer families of the Buckeye state is Mr. Gladden, now the postmaster at Lucille, Choteau county, and one of the representative sheepgrowers of that section. He was born on September 5, 1866, in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. His father, Leroy P. Gladden, was born in the same city in 1844, and was one of the influential farmers of Richland county, where he died in 1897. He was a son of James Gladden, who was of Scottish lineage and one of the pioneers of Richland county as early as 1812. He married Levina Snyder, born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1847, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. She now makes her home in Perrysville, Ohio.

James W. Gladden, after his education in the public schools of Mansfield and Greentown Academy, at Perrysville, completed a course in the Mansfield Commercial College. He then devoted his attention to pedagogic work from 1885 until 1889.

In 1889 Mr. Gladden determined to try his fortunes in Montana, and, coming to Choteau, he was employed on various ranches for about four years. In 1896 he located on Pondera coulee, about twenty-five miles from the village of Pondera, renting the Froggie ranch of 160 acres, on the old McLeod and Fort Benton trail. He eventually purchased this place, and has since added to it until he has a fine ranch of 900 acres, thoroughly improved and devoted to the raising of sheep of high grade. He is a discriminating and enterprising business man and has been duly successful. Since he was appointed postmaster at Lucille he has performed the duties to the satisfaction of the people, being well known in the community and standing high in popular esteem. Fraternally he is identified with Sylvan Lodge No. 240, I. O. O. F., at Loudonville, Ohio, where he was initiated in 1888. In 1900, at Great Falls, Mr. Gladden was united in marriage to Miss Rula N. Hathorn, who was born at Terre Haute, Ind., on January 9, 1877. They have one daughter, Gladys, born December 10, 1900.

E L. GREWELL.—It is generally conceded that this intelligent, and progressive farmer is one of the most forceful men in his district and has one of the finest ranches in the county. He was born in Saline county, Neb., on October 12, 1870, the son of Henry C. and Annie (Williamson) Grewell, natives of Ohio and of Pennsylvania, respectively. The Grewell family is of French origin. Its representatives settled in Ohio among its pioneers, but the oldest member now living, the grandfather of our subject, is residing in Nebraska. He and his wife, nee Wilson, celebrated their golden wedding in 1897 and they are still (1902) in vigorous health. Mr. Crowell's maternal grandfather, Wilson, died in 1887, aged 103. The father of Mr. E. L. Grewell left home when he was a young man and settled in Iowa, where he married and in 1870 took up his residence in Nebraska, engaged in farming until 1882, then removed to Loveland, Colo., and there is still his home. His son, E. L., passed his school days in Nebraska and Colorado, having been graduated in 1887, after which he engaged in mining until 1889. In that year he came to Montana, and followed mining at Granite until 1892, when he located his present home three and one-half miles east of Joliet, in Carbon county. His place is well irrigated and in a forward state of cultivation. In addition to cereals and hay, he gives attention to vegetables and small fruits, and is especially interested in a very promising young orchard. His cattle are Herefords, of which he has usually about 150 head. His farm is a model of thrift and taste, showing every evidence of skill and intelligence in its cultivation, and of enterprise and foresight in the character and arrangement of its buildings and other improvements. Mr. Grewell was married on December 25, 1897, to Miss Grace Hobbs, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of John Hobbs, of that state, who joined his sons in Montana, and died soon after his arrival. They have two children, Carrie and Vera.

ROBERT S. HALE.—The subject of this review is one of Helena's best known, most substantial and most progressive business men. He is a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Missouri, his parents having removed to that state when he was a young child. He had probably about the usual experience of country boys in the middle west, attending school in the winter months and working on the farm or at some other occupation until he grew up. In 1864 he came to Montana, making the journey across the plains with a wagon train under the command of Capt. Joe Knight, coming by way of the Bridger cutoff, and arriving at Virginia City July 10, 1864. On his arrival at his destination Mr. Hale purchased the building in which the five notorious road agents had been hanged, and therein engaged in the drug business in partnership with Mr. Clayton, the firm name being Clayton & Hale. The following year he came to Helena, and established his present business. In 1866 he bought out Mr. Clayton's interest, and in 1872 formed a new partnership with a Mr. Hudnall, which lasted until 1884, the firm being conducted as R. S. Hale & Co. Since 1884 Mr. Hale has been the sole proprietor, and very successful in the business. Mr. Hale is largely interested in placer and hydraulic mining and owns and controls a large number of water ditches in Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties. He is also extensively interested in real estate in Helena, and in quartz mining at Eureka, Iron Mountain and War Eagle. He has long been recognized as one of Helena's representative business men, and his success is due entirely to his own energy, perseverance and business capacity.

JOSEPH HAGEN.—Cut off in the prime of life, with his hopes and aspirations still in progress, and while working them out with gratifying success, Joseph Hagen, of Bozeman, who died at Astoria, Ore., on September 7, 1889, in the forty-fifth year of his age, had won for himself universal esteem, and his death was a source of deep regret to the community in which he had lived. He was born on June 14, 1845, in Switzerland, where he had a long line of ancestors. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Stoltz) Hagen, both natives of Switzerland, where they were engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1867. Mr. Hagen was educated in the government schools, attending them until he was sixteen years of age. He assisted on the farm until his father's death, after which he conducted it for his mother until he was twenty-seven years old, when his mother divided the property equally among her five children. Mr. Hagen got the farm as part of his share, and he lived on it until 1882, when he removed to

America and located at Bozeman, Mont. After residing six years at Bozeman he went to Astoria for his health, but it was too late to recover it, and he there died nine months later. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a Catholic. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Kopp, a native of Switzerland, a daughter of Joseph Kopp, of that country, who was there born on March 14, 1820. In his early life he worked at his trade as a carpenter and in later life he was a farmer. He came to America in 1875, lived for a time in Illinois, then went to Iowa and engaged in butchering. In 1878 he came to Montana for a year, then made a visit to Switzerland, and then lived for a time in Oregon. He has passed much of his life in traveling, and is now (1902) living with his daughter, Mrs. Hagen, in Bozeman, in good health at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Anna M. (Schmidt) Hagen, was born in Switzerland on February 6, 1819, and there died on March 7, 1871. Mrs. Hagen remained in Oregon a short time after the death of her husband, then returned to Bozeman, where in February, 1898, she built the Bozeman steam laundry, of which she is the owner. She has built up a profitable trade, which is constantly expanding. She has eight children living, Mary Pauline, now Mrs. H. Topel, of Bozeman; Mary Elizabeth, Mary Ida, now Mrs. Michael O'Connell, and Joseph, Mary, Clara Julia, John Carl and Anna Louise. Mary Ida and Joseph Herman, are dead.

JOHN S. HALL.—In the winter of 1860-61 a young man scarcely out of his teens left Wisconsin and started for California, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, then the popular route to the Golden Gate. This young man was John S. Hall, who was born in England in 1841, but while still almost an infant came with his parents to the United States who located in Wisconsin in 1848, where he was reared and received the rudimentary principles of an education. His parents were William and Lucy (Atkinson) Hall, both natives of England. The father, however, did not live long in his new home, dying in 1850. He was a farmer and the family continued his labors. The mother died in Michigan in 1898. Mr. Hall remained in California for seven years, and in 1868 came to Montana and was one of the first settlers of Lewis and Clarke county. Here he remained only about a year, going thence to Deer Lodge county and settling in the Helmville valley where he has since continuously resided upon a magnificent ranch five miles southeast of Helmville and which is well stocked with cattle, sheep and horses. Mr. Hall is married to Clara (Bignell) Hall, a sister of J. Samuel Bignell, also a resident of Powell county, located near Helmville. They have five children: Frank W., Lucy P., John H., Lillian V. and George A. Hall. Fraternally Mr. Hall is a Master Mason and financially he is one of the most successful ranchers and stockmen of the county, appearing to be one of those who have made every year add a little to former accumulations.

JAMES GOUGH, a well known Montana pioneer miner of 1865, is now a prominent sheepgrower of the state, residing near Gold creek, Powell county. He was born in County Routh, Ireland, in April, 1841, the son of Peter and Ann (Finagan) Gough, natives of the same county, where they were married and passed their lives. Mr. Gough as soon as he was "old enough to weed potatoes," was taken from school and henceforth gave attention to hard work on the homestead. When seventeen years old he came to the United States and found employment in a Massachusetts rolling mill for four years, in 1862 he went to San Francisco by the Isthmus of Panama, engaged in mining two years, and then followed the same business in Idaho. He came to Montana in 1865, locating at Beartown, mining in Bear gulch, where he secured good claims. In June, 1867, he went to Fort Benton, thence down the Missouri river to Omaha and on to New York, where for a year he engaged in the wholesale flour business. The same year he married Miss Bridget Finagan, a native of Ireland, a daughter of Lawrence and Mary (McCullough) Finagan, and in the fall they returned west, going to San Francisco, where they stopped for a year, returning to Montana in 1870, and settling at Cedar creek, where mining excitement was running high, but, while a few paying mines were developed, Mr. Gough was not among the fortunate ones and he returned to Bear gulch. Six months later he removed to Pioneer, and for four years worked at mining. Securing a preemption claim of 120 acres in Hellgate valley, one mile and a half from Gold creek station, in 1876, he has since resided here engaged in stockraising, for the past sixteen years making a specialty of sheep, having at present between 4,000 and 6,000. In addition to his original claim he owns 3,500 acres, affording an excellent range for pasturage. Mr. and Mrs. Gough have had seven children, Mary E., Annie M., James A., John T., Lewis A., Peter J., deceased, and Francis V. Although not an active partisan Mr. Gough is strictly in line with the Democratic party. He is a man of integrity, liberal-minded and progressive.

GEORGE L. HAMMOND.—To start out in life at the age of sixteen years, with a capital of but $13 in greenbacks, worth only sixty-five cents on the dollar (the half of this sum to be shared with a brother), and to achieve success, shows a fertile brain and an industrious nature. The life story of George L. Hammond tells how this was accomplished. He was born at Van Buren, Me., a son of Andrew B. and Laura Anne (Coombs) Hammond. The father was a native of New Brunswick and of English ancestry. By vocation he was a lumberman and farmer, in Maine and in New Brunswick, and in this province he died in 1866. The mother, Laura Anne Hammond, was also a native of New Brunswick, of English-Irish ancestry, and after an eminently useful life she died at Missoula, Mont., in 1895.

The brother with whom Mr. Hammond left home to carve out a fortune, is A. B. Hammond, the well-known millionaire, now extensively engaged in numerous western business enterprises as president of the Missoula Mercantile Company; the First National Bank of Missoula, and numerous other corporations involving large capital, and whose business ramifications cover an extensive area. The boys located at Bangor, Me., and for two years worked faithfully in the lumber business. From here they went to Williamsport, Pa., where they continued lumbering on the Susquehanna river. Often they conversed about going west, and thoroughly canvassed the question. It was at last decided that they would go to Colorado and proceeded on the journey as far as St. Joseph, Mo. But they missed the train. Their determination to go to Colorado was reconsidered and they decided to come to Fort Benton, and boarded the steamer Imperial and reached the fort in the fall of 1867.

At Fort Benton George L. Hammond contracted to supply wood to the United States government. This enterprise was continued for fourteen months and proved profitable. In 1868 he came on to Helena and later went to Missoula, where he entered the employment of Mr. George White, one of the most prominent men of the day. Later he bought horses with his brother, taking them to Puget Sound for disposal. Remaining there six months he went to San Francisco where he worked at lumbering in Nevada county, Cal., for three months, then went to Salt Lake, purchased horses and returned to Montana, re-entering the territory (as he had left it) accompanied by horses. He again settled at Fort Benton. In 1870 Mr. Hammond accompanied J. J. Healey to the Northwest Territory, where he assisted in the erection of the celebrated "Whoop up" fort, and conducted merchandising for eight years. Returning to Fort Benton, Mr. Hammond gave attention to farming until 1882, when he came to Missoula, where he interested himself in the firm of Eddy & Hammond, now the Missoula Mercantile Company. On October 2, 1885, he located a fine ranch in the Ovando valley and since has been extensively engaged in farming and lumbering on the Blackfoot river. While the family mostly maintains its home in the handsome Missoula residence, Mr. Hammond devotes much of his leisure to the ranch, which is situated one mile northwest of Ovando, and contains 2,037 acres of excellent land. He makes a specialty of the highest thoroughbred stock. The ranch is a model one, thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences. Mr. Hammond married Miss Rosa Wells, a native of Minnesota. Among their children are Josephine, Bertha, George, Leonard and Hattie. He is a man of progressive views, excellent business judgment and courteous bearing, and is very proud of his family.

GUSTAVUS F. GREISER.—Called to surrender his trust by the Great Disposer when he was but sixty years old, while all his faculties were yet vigorous, and there seemed before him many years of usefulness, the death of Gustavus F. Greiser, was universally regretted, for he had so conducted himself in his active and serviceable life as to win the commendation and esteem of all who knew him. He was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1840, a son of Joseph and Sophia Greiser of the same nativity. He attended the government schools of his native land until he was fourteen years old, and then became a sailor, and followed the hazardous life of those who "go down to the sea in ships" for the next ten years. In 1864 he landed in America, and, locating in California, engaged in mining in that state and Idaho for a time, later following the same enterprise at Beartown and Confederate gulch in Montana until 1872, when he located the ranch that was his home at the time of his death, on April 27, 1900.

The ranch consists of pre-emption and homestead claims, and has a total of 280 acres, much of which is under cultivation and yields abundant annual crops of hay and grain, and supports large herds of cattle. It is pleasantly situated about twenty miles north of Helena, and is well improved with good buildings and other necessary appliances. On August 20, 1872, Mr. Greiser was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Miller, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Frederick and Lenora Miller, also natives of Germany, she being one of three surviving children of a family of nine. Her father was a prosperous farmer, and both her parents were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Greiser were the parents of one child, Emma L. Greiser. Her mother is a zealous member of the Lutheran church, as was the father in his lifetime. Fraternally he was allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political relations he was identified with the Republican party, in whose success he was always deeply interested. Mr. Greiser was successful in business undertakings, and yet was never indifferent to his duties as a citizen and member of society. Every good enterprise for the advancement of the community had his active support, and he illustrated in public and private life the best attributes of a lofty and exemplary citizenship, in consequence of which he was universally respected and esteemed.

CAPT. JOHN HALLAHAN is a descendant of the Emerald Isle, being born in Cork, Ireland, in 1846. He came to this country in his eighteenth year, and with the chivalrous spirit of the true Irishman, enlisted at once in the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, and saw much active service under Gens. Terry, Sherman and Schofield. He was mustered out in August of 1865 and in the fall of that year re-enlisted in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, going to the Presidio, California, from whence he was sent to take a part in the most uncertain and desperate of all campaigns, a warfare against the Apache Indians. In our late war with the Philippines he proved that his gallantry and patriotism had not been exhausted in his former hard service, by being one of the first to respond to the Montana governor's call. He recruited and organized Company N, became part of the governor's staff and was in active service nearly all the time up to the mustering out of the regiment in 1899. In peace, as well as in war, he was actively engaged in the advancement of his adopted country and in the development of the state, holding for himself many valuable mining claims. In the political field he is a Republican, and socially belongs to the Masonic lodge at Reno, Nev., and to the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and Elks of Anaconda. His father, Daniel Hallahan, was born and died in Ireland, but his mother, Jane Hartley, also born in Ireland, now lives in Anaconda. A busy, genial, public-spirited man, the Captain is one of the reliable and prominent men of the state.

THE HALES BROTHERS are associated in the sheep business in Valley county and are forging rapidly forward to a position of prominence in this great industry. Joseph R. Hales, the senior member of the firm, was born near Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, on August 25, 1872, the son of Henry and Susan (Bane) Hales, both of whom were born in Canada in the same year, 1842. In 1884 Henry Hales brought his family to Minneapolis, Minn., where he for many years engaged in manufacturing brick, conducting a prosperous business. Mr. Hales is now living retired in Melbrook, Ontario, where his cherished wife was called from earth in 1900. Joseph R. Hales received his education in the public schools of Essex Center, Ontario, and was fourteen years old when his parents removed to Minneapolis. There he remained for six years, being an employe in his father's brick-yards. In 1890 he came to Laramie, Wyo., and engaged in teaming until 1892, when he came to Cascade county, Mont., where he rode the range for four years. In the spring of 1896 he came to Valley county, and thirty miles from the town of Malta he and his brother Charles each took up homestead and desert claims on Beaver creek, thus securing a handsome ranch property of 640 acres.

Here they have since been successfully engaged in the raising of high-grade sheep and they secure large yields of fine hay from their ranch, which is very eligibly located for the securing of water. In politics Mr. Hales gives allegiance to the Republican party. Charles Hales, the junior member of the firm, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1876, and his educational advantages were given in the fine public schools of Minneapolis. He continued at the parental home until 1891, when he went to Iowa, where he was variously employed until 1896, when he joined his brother in the enterprise noted. Like his brother he is a Republican. Both are alert and enterprising young men, and hold public confidence and regard, being honest and industrious and aiming to gain a place among the leading sheepgrowers of this favored section of the state.

THOMAS E. HAMMOND.—One of the most prominent and progressive ranchmen and sheepgrowers in the new county of Rosebud is Thomas E. Hammond, who was born in Kane county, Ill., on April 1, 1855, the son of John and Margaret (McDonald) Hammond, the former a native of Washington county, N. Y., and the latter of Kane county, Ill., where she died in 1858, and where the father is still living a retired life from active business. Thomas E. Hammond was educated in the district schools of his native county and at an excellent high school at St. Charles, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1872. In 1877 he went to Boulder county, Colo., where he farmed for two years, and during the second year he was in charge of a large irrigating ditch. In the fall of 1879 he came to Montana and passed the winter in the Gallatin valley and removed in the spring to Custer county. Two years later he engaged in the cattle business on Sweeney creek, passing the winter of 1880-81 in hunting buffalo in the Yellowstone valley. In 1883 he commenced the sheep business on a ranch on the south side of Big Porcupine creek and ten miles from the town of Forsyth. In 1887 he moved to the north side of the Porcupine, where he now has a ranch of 2,140 acres, having an average of 10,000 head of superior sheep. An irrigating ditch, completed in 1901, in which he owns a one-half interest, covers 700 acres of his land, and has transformed this whole area into a garden. In political relations Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and as such was elected to the office of county commissioner for Custer county in 1893, serving until 1897; and when the new county of Rosebud was formed, in the spring of 1901, he was appointed to the same office for that county. As he expresses it, he belongs "to all the Masonic bodies, from the Knights Templar down," and holding membership in Hiram Lodge No. 52, at Forsyth, the Royal Arch Chapter at Miles City, and Damascus Commandery at Glendive. He and his wife are also active and valued members of Yellowstone Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, located at Glendive. He is besides a member of the Lodge at Forsyth of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and that of the Elks at Miles City. But much of a "joiner" as he seems to have been, the pleasures and benefits of domestic life have not escaped him. He was married at Miles City, July 23, 1885, to Miss Adelaide Livernash, a native of Sauk Center, Minn., where she was born on June 25, 1869, and where she also was reared and educated. They have four children, Mamie, J. Ethelbert, Walter and Marvel. In addition to the superior buildings and equipments of their ranch property and the home comforts contained therein, they have a fine residence in Forsyth, built in 1901, which is one of the architectural adornments of the city.

THOMAS A. HARNEY.—Before settling down to ranching and stockraising, Mr. Harney had a wide experience in mercantile life as a commercial traveler, and studied human nature from the standpoint of a man who saw many phases of it in most intense activity. He was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., on April 21, 1854, the son of James and Elizabeth (Fay) Harney, both natives of Ireland, belonging to families long resident there and identified with the history of the country. The paternal grandfather came to America when a young man with his family, and located in Glengarry county, Ontario, while the maternal grandfather settled at Plattsburg as a pioneer in that section. The father removed to Plattsburg as a young man, there married and for a time conducted blacksmithing. After the death of his father-in-law, James Harney, he removed to the Fay homestead which he made his home until his death in 1898, at the age of ninety, his wife having died in 1896 at the age of eighty-seven. Their son Thomas was the youngest of their eight children. He remained at home until eighteen, attending the public schools and assisting with the farm work, and in 1872 went on the road as a dry goods salesman, at the end of a year, however, removing to Canada, where for two years he traveled for a hardware house. He then engaged in lumbering in Michigan, at which he passed two years. From there he moved to Illinois and followed railroading for seven years in the employ of the Chicago & Alton, during the last four furnishing fuel under contract. Coming then to Montana and buying a flock of sheep, he began feeding them on the Crow reservation. He continued in the sheep business until 1898, and when the Crow reservation was thrown open to settlers in the fall of 1892, he homesteaded his present location on Willow creek, about twelve miles north of Red Lodge, and there made his home. All of his land is under irrigation, being supplied from Rock creek, a distance of over ten miles, and is under good cultivation, yielding large annual crops. The ranch is well provided with good buildings, fences and other necessary appliances. In 1901 he began operations in cattle, purchasing over 100 head of fine Herefords and shorthorns. Fraternally Mr. Harney is a Knight of Pythias, and socially he is well esteemed wherever he is known, being in business matters strictly upright and very progressive. His acquisitions are the result of his intelligent application of good business methods, his thrift and his excellent judgment.

JOHN HALL.—Numbered now among the successful stockmen of Teton county, his postoffice address being Dupuyer, Mr. Hall was born on February 19, 1857, at Goliad, Tex., where his father, David Hall, was an extensive farmer and stockgrower and where his mother, whose maiden name was Ada Wilson, died in 1872. John Hall attended the public schools of his native town until he was large enough to ride a horse, when he was assigned to the duty of herding cattle, and later assisted in driving herds through to Kansas City. He passed all of the year of 1880 on cattle ranches in Colorado, and in 1881 came to Custer county, Mont., where he engaged in the stock business until 1886. Coming to Choteau county in 1887, he was employed on stock ranges until 1893, when he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres on Birch creek, and here he has since devoted his attention to the raising of cattle and horses and to farming. He has been successful and is one of the valued citizens of his county. He has always shown interest in the cause of the Democratic party, and keeps well informed upon the issues of the day. In 1894, in the village of Dupuyer, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Josephine Monet. They have three sons and one daughter, John P., David, William and Daisy.

FRED. W. HANDEL.—Handel Brothers are dealers in general merchandise at Musselshell and also large stockmen and ranchmen. This firm was organized in 1889, and now owns 2,360 acres of valuable land in the famous Musselshell valley, having it devoted to the raising of high grade horses and cattle. Their ranch is one of the best improved in the valley and includes the Musselshell townsite, and wherever known the firm of Handel Brothers has the entire confidence of the people. They are progressive, charitable and broad-minded gentlemen. Fred W. Handel, the elder, was born at Meriden, Conn., on September 26, 1862, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Wuterich) Handel, natives of Germany who came to the United States when young, settling first at East Hartford, Conn., and later at Meriden, where the father died in 1875. The mother is living at Webster City, Iowa.

Mr. Handel was educated at the public schools of Meriden, Conn., until he was fourteen, when he entered the grocery of R. T. Cooke of that city, and was a clerk and salesman from 1876 to 1882. Then he and George W. Ives bought the business and conducted it until February 15, 1885, under the firm name of Ives & Handel. They came to Montana and purchased the Healy and Fattig ranch of 160 acres on the Musselshell, to which they added adjacent lands until they owned a large tract. They also engaged in merchandising at Musselshell crossing.

In 1889 Mr. Ives died, and soon thereafter Geo. W. Handel purchased Mr. Ives' interest and the firm has since been Handel Brothers. In addition to Mr. Handel's interest in the Musselshell valley he has been postmaster for fourteen years. He stands high in the esteem of the community, and is frequently called upon to adjudicate and administer trusts of a private character in which the rights and interests of others are involved. In 1897, as instance of the kind, he was appointed administrator of the estate of James H. Schnall, a wealthy rancher of the Musselshell country, and closed the estate in 1898, a fact worth mentioning, as it was the largest personal estate ever settled in Yellowstone county, involving over $100,000. Mr. Handel was married at Davenport, Iowa, March 14, 1893, to Miss Mae Stockwell, who was born on November 14, 1868, near Rock Island, Ill. Fraternally he is a member of Ashlar Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Edna Chapter R. A. M., at Billings, and also of Billings lodge of Elks, of which he was one of the founders and a charter member. On February 1, 1902, Mr. Handel was commissioned and qualified as a United States commissioner for his section of the state, accepting the office for the convenience of the people living around him, and, from his well known capacity and constant interest in the welfare of the state, it may be confidently asserted that he will perform the duties of this office in the same creditable and satisfactory manner that he has those of other positions he has held.

George W. Handel, the junior member of the firm, was born on December 23, 1868, in Meriden county, Conn., where he received his early education and while a boy in his teens he moved to Webster City, Iowa, with his mother. Here he studied pharmacy and passed a good examination, remaining at Webster City until 1889 when he came to Montana and engaged in merchandising and stockraising with his brother, Fred W., and they today rank high among the best business firms of the state, and they have an exceptionally bright future before them. George W. Handel was married on June 9, 1898, with Miss Daisy I. Stockwell, a sister of his brother's wife. They have two sons, George W., Jr., and Fred. Fraternally he is a member of the Billings Lodge of Elks, also a charter member of and holds office in the Modern Woodmen of America, a lodge recently organized at Musselshell.

DEFOREST HEDGES.—Born in New York state on March 30, 1833, in Tioga county, Mr. Hedges has seen life in many longitudes and under a great variety of circumstances, it being almost always the destiny of the pioneer to experience hardship and privation as well as the pleasures unknown to civilization. Mr. Hedges is the son of Christopher E. and Mary Hedges, both natives of New York and both now deceased, having paid nature's last debt in 1891. The father remained in New York until 1867, when he removed with his family to Illinois, locating at Belvidere. His entire life was devoted to farming, in which he was very successful. Both parents were members of the Episcopal church and in political relations the father supported the Democratic party. Their five children were DeForest, Lydia, Philip, Mary and Irene. Mr. Hedges received a good education, beginning it in the public schools and finishing at Charlotteville Seminary, in Schoharie county, N. Y. He then assisted his parents on the home farm until he reached his seventeenth year, at which time he was attacked by the "Pike's Peak fever," then raging with violence, and started westward in the gratification of his desire. He stopped for a time at St. Joseph county, Mich., then went to Mt. Pleasant, Neb., at both places teaching school, and lingering in his journey until the fall of 1859, when he journeyed overland from Omaha to Pike's Peak. The party in which he was traveling had considerable trouble with buffalo, which were numerous and aggressive. Mr. Hedges drove a four-horse team which hauled freight for Clark & McCormick, of Omaha, and thirty days were occupied in the trip.

On his arrival at his destination he engaged in placer mining independently and with a fair degree of success, continuing at the business until 1860. From 1861 to 1863 he was engaged in freighting on various routes among the principal towns of New Mexico, always doing well in the enterprise. He then yoked up five teams of cattle and began freighting between Denver, Colo., and Virginia City, Mont., in which he was very successful. In the summer of 1865 he sold out his teams and went to mining in White gulch with disastrous results, spending in a short time the accumulations of his former labors, and returned to Last Chance with $20 and an old horse. Mr. Thompson, of Thompson & Co., gave him employment on Bed Rock at $6.00 a day, at which he steadily continued during that fall, when he had accumulated quite an amount. He next took charge of the night shift at $7.00 a night, and continued at this for three seasons, at the end of which he went to French bar, where he remained several years. Later he located a pre-emption claim and a homestead, consisting of 320 acres in all, of which a large portion is fit for profitable cultivation and produces fine crops of hay and grain. He is also successfully engaged in raising cattle. The ranch is located twelve miles east of Helena on the Spokane creek, and is in an inviting situation, with pleasant surroundings, and it is well improved with good buidings. Mr.

Hedges is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Pioneers of Montana. He has lived a useful life and is highly esteemed.

F AUGUSTUS HEINZE.—In this connection we herewith briefly present for the consideration of the student of American history an inspiring example in the career of F. Augustus Heinze, of Butte, who admittedly stands in the front rank of not only the great captains of industry, but of the aggressive, resourceful, versatile and creative minds of the nation. His career, which would have been possible in no other country, is like that of a meteor in its suddenness and brilliancy and like that of a fixed star in the steadiness and enduring character of its radiance; and it is all the product of Montana, in that she has supplied the material and the conditions to his ready hand, and all his own work, in that he had the genius, the skill and the energy to successfully use them. Mr. Heinze was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 5, 1869, a son of Otto and Eliza (Lacey) Heinze, the father being a native of Germany and the mother of Connecticut. His father, an importer of dry goods to this country, having his headquarters in New York city, died there in 1891, after years passed in successful commercial activity, his widow still surviving him. Their son had the best of advantages for an education, not only in the celebrated Columbia University and School of Mines in New York city, but also in those educational institutions established for centuries in Europe and renowned for their brilliant opportunities for students, and they were heartily availed of and became of unusual value to a mind as subtle, far-reaching and assimilative as the one possessed by their future king of financial operations.

Coming to Butte in 1889 at about twenty years of age, with scarcely any equipment for the arduous struggle, exacting toil and stern resistance which were between him and his future acquirements, except a most valuable and technical education in all the essentials to scientific mining, a good constitution, a wonderfully keen, quick and active mind and an unyielding will that bends circumstances to its purposes and makes them its slaves, Mr. Heinze entered the mining field in a capacity that was comparatively humble—that of mining engineer for the Boston & Montana Mining Company—but within the first year of his service he grasped a thorough knowledge of the intricate mineral formations of the entire mining district, and, seeing his opportunity, with a faith that laughs at impossibilities, he went to moneyed centers of the east for the necessary means to seize and use it. Manhood had scarcely "darkened on his downy cheek" at this time, and yet, before another year had passed he came back with capital enough to build, equip and put in operation a large smelter at Butte for the service of independent mines not provided with such a plant, and at once organized the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of which he was made the official head. The mining circles of Montana stood aghast at his daring venture, the frivolous ridiculed his temerity and the wiseacres shook their heads; rival capital, keen-scented always for goodly quarry and scenting danger with a sense as keen, vainly tried by every method, persuasion, force and combination, to drive him from the field. Before his smelter was completed he had mines in lease and in operation, was meeting obstacles with bolder schemes, and soon had enough mines under his direct control to keep his smelter working at its full capacity without regard to other sources of supply. Since then he has been a recognized potency in the domain of mining industries—a factor to be reckoned with in every phase and feature.

A man of Mr. Heinze's make up, environment and immense business operations, could not, in this country, and especially in this state, avoid being drawn into the vortex of politics, either to secure or prevent policies and legislation affecting his interests and of those of others who lean upon him. It must be said of him, however, that all his efforts in this field have been for the benefit of the many—not for the aggrandizement of one. He was the originator of the eight-hour movement in behalf of labor in this state, and its earnest, constant and forceful champion. From successful championship of a policy to masterful leadership of a party, is oftentimes a short and easy step, and many a man is compelled to take it, even against his will. But whether this will be Mr. Heinze's fate or not we do not know.

CHRISTOPHER P. HIGGINS.—From the early pioneer days the life of Capt. Higgins was inseparably identified with the history of Missoula, and he exercised a potent influence in the development and advancement of the city. He was a leading spirit in many of the public and business enterprises of this section of Montana, was a man of the highest integrity of character, honored by all who knew him. One of the earliest pioneers of Missoula, he was also one of her sterling citizens. Christopher P. Higgins was a native of the Emerald Isle, born on March 16, 1830, the son of Christopher and Mary Higgins, who were likewise born in Ireland, whence they emigrated to America and to Michigan, where the mother died, the father coming to Missoula late in life to pass his declining years. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. Capt. Higgins remained in his native land until he had attained the age of eighteen years, receiving his educational training in the public schools. In 1848 he came to the United States, soon making his way to the far west, where he enlisted in the United States army and served five years in the dragoons. In 1853 he joined Gov. Stephens' expedition and assisted in the first survey of the Northern Pacific, and continuing in that employ until 1855, at that time accompanying Gov. Stephens to form a treaty with the Nez Perces Indians, which resulted in a treaty with the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles. After this the party went to Fort Benton to treat with the Blackfoot tribe, and, returning to Olympia, disbanded.

Mr. Higgins was soon after commissioned by the United States government as captain of the military force and ordered to subdue the Indians, and continued in that service until 1856, after which he was assigned to the quartermaster department until 1860, having in the meantime served two years in Walla Walla as agent for the government. In 1860 he bought Mr. Isaac's interest in the firm of Worden & Isaacs at Walla Walla, and shortly after, packing seventy-five animals with merchandise, came into the Hell Gate canyon, and engaged in business. In 1865 he located the townsite of Missoula, and removing his business thither continued in company with Mr. Worden until the death of the latter, and he continued to retain an interest in the business established by them until his death, which occurred on October 14, 1889. In 1865 they erected a lumbermill and a flouringmill at Missoula, and, in 1870, erected the old Higgins-Worden block. In 1870 he engaged in the banking business that has since been merged with the First National Bank, of which Capt. Higgins was president for many years. He was for a long time engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, and in 1883 bought the stock owned by Buck, Myers & Co., of Choteau county.

Capt. Higgins owned good real estate in Portland and Seattle, several valuable farms in the vicinity of Missoula and also eligible property in that city and was largely connected with mining interests. In 1889, just prior to his death, he erected the Higgins block, one of the best business structures in Missoula, and had consummated all arrangements for the opening of a new bank when death's inexorable summons put an end to his earthly labors. He was a man of broad business capacity and indefatigable energy. His judgment was mature and his counsel was often sought by the people, whose confidence in the man and in his admonition was unlimited. In politics Capt. Higgins was a Democrat, and he rendered efficient service in a number of county offices. He was reared in the Catholic church, and ever maintained a high regard and reverence for the essential ethics represented by the Christian religion, but was tolerant in his judgment of his fellowmen and charitable in his religious views. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he became identified in his later years. His death was a great loss to Missoula, whose people felt a personal bereavement when he was summoned into eternal rest, after a life of signal usefulness and honor. On March 30, 1863, Capt. Higgins was united in marriage to Miss Julia P. Grant, who was born at Fort Hall, Idaho, in 1843, the daughter of Richard and Helen (McDonald) Grant, of whom the former was born in Canada and the latter in Oregon. Richard Grant was an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Hall at the time of Mrs. Higgin's birth. He had many perilous and exciting encounters with the Indians, was one of the earliest of the western pioneers and his death occurred at Walla Walla in 1862. Captain and Mrs. Higgins became the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, as is also the widow of our honored subject. She still maintains her home in Missoula, hallowed by the associations and memories of the past. The living children are: Frank G., lieutenant governor of Montana; George C., Arthur E., Hilda, Ronald and Gerald.

J. B. BOOTH.—On the Big Muddy creek, in Valley county, is located the well improved and ably conducted stock ranch of Mr. Booth, who has here carried on a successful business for the past decade. He is progressive in his methods, and his course has ever been such as to retain to him the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. He is a native of Michigan, born in Plymouth, Wayne county, on April 26, 1854. His father, George W. Booth, was born in New York, and, a farmer by vocation, he lived successively in New York, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa, his death occurring at Osceola, Iowa, in 1889. His wife, formerly Helen Britton, was likewise born in New York, and she now maintains her home at Prescott, Iowa. To the public schools of Michigan and Minnesota Mr. Booth is indebted for his early education, and after leaving school he assisted his father in his farming occupations until in 1873 he came to the northwest, working in Washington territory, on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad for three years, and thereafter being identified with the train service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1879 Mr. Booth located in Minnesota, where he entered the employ of R. L. Frazier as a shipping clerk. In 1881 Mr. Booth came to Miles City, Montana, and for three years devoted much of his time to the hunting of buffalo. From 1884 until 1886 he was employed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in British Columbia, and, in the winter of 1886-87, he worked on the construction of the Cascade tunnel on the Northern Pacific. In the spring he went to Williston, N. D., where he ran a stock farm until 1891, and then located on his present ranch; and here he has since been successfuly engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party and through his well directed enterprises he is contributing to the material progress and prosperity of the state.

JAMES HELMER.—From his boyhood dependent upon his own resources, and coming to the northwest when a mere lad, and in an early day, Mr. Helmer has had many interesting experiences and has a fund of attractive reminiscences of life on the frontier. He is well known in the northern part of the state and in the Dakotas to his hosts of good friends as "Montana Jim." He is now one of the successful stockgrowers of Valley county, where he has a fine ranch property and is held in esteem. He was born in Clinton county, Iowa, on March 1, 1850, and his schooling was limited to a few years' attendance in the schools of Rochester, Minn. He early began the practical duties of life by working diligently at such labor as he was able to perform and ever afterward standing ready to turn his hand to an honest occupation. When still a boy Mr. Helmer was found at work chopping and hauling wood in the Dakotas at Abercrombie and Fort Ransom, N. D., and working at other occupations opportunity presented. In 1870 he conducted a woodyard at Lincoln, N. D., and in 1871 came to Helena, Mont., and thence to Salt Lake City, Utah, still working at whatever occupation offered. In the spring of 1873 he returned to Fort Ransom, N. D., and there remained until the spring of the following year, when he came to Fort Carroll, Mont., where he entered the employ of the Diamond R. Company for two years. In 1876 he was prospecting and mining in the Black Hills, passing the winter at old Fort Reno with Gen. Crook, and in the spring he went to old Fort Pease on the Yellowstone river, and, within the same summer, to the cantonment on the Tongue river, where he aided in laying out the townsite of old Miles City.

From the fall of 1877 until 1883 Mr. Helmer devoted his time to hunting, and incidentally fighting Indians, in the section between Miles City and Saco, Mont., and in 1883 he went to Calgary, N. T., and remained until 1886, trading in stock, furs, etc. During the winter of 1886-87 he was employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific road in Washington, and in the spring came to Valley county, and engaged in stockraising on the Missouri river near Culbertson, continuing operations here for two years and then for two years on Redwater creek. In 1894 Mr. Helmer located on the Big Muddy creek, twelve miles north of the town of Culbertson, where he now conducts an extensive and prosperous enterprise in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses. He has made the best of improvements on his place and is one of the most progressive and popular men of all of this section. In politics he gives loyal support to the Republican party, taking a deep interest in local affairs of public nature. At Williston, N. D., in 1889, Mr. Helmer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Manning and they have five children: Lillie, Emily, Annie, John and an infant.

CHARLES C. HOAGLAND.—This enterprising ranchman and fruitgrower, whose career is a credit to American citizenship and whose contributions to the growth and development of Montana have been substantial and important, is the descendant of an old Holland family, long prominent in that country, and for generations well known and esteemed in Hunterdon county, N. J., where he was born on November 8, 1864. His parents are Howard and Catherine (Hickson) Hoagland, natives of the place where they still reside, on the old homestead first occupied by the great-great-grandfather, who emigrated from Holland before the Revolution, in which he bore a conspicuous part. Mr. Hoagland passed his school days in New Jersey, and at the age of seventeen started west, and after passing three months at Cherokee, Iowa, removed to Wessington, S. D., where he remained until 1883. He then came to Montana, and, locating at Glendive, remained in that vicinity until 1888. During his residence there he frequently met Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States, on the range, and was well acquainted with him and liked him well as did others who knew him there. In 1888 Mr. Hoagland removed to Billings and engaged in freighting and teaming until 1892, when he located his present ranch six miles north of Gebo, and engaged in farming and raising stock. His land is all irrigated and has been brought to a high state of cultivation by industry and skillful farming. It yields large annual crops of grain and hay, and supports generously valuable herds of cattle and horses. In the latter Normans are his favorite breed, and of them he has a number that are finely bred. He has also set out a large assortment of fruit trees and berries, and has the promise of a good productive orchard. Nothing that he takes hold of is allowed to languish for want of intelligent attention, as he is an energetic and wide-awake man, giving due attention to all matters affecting the general welfare of the community as well as his own private business.

JOHN G. HOBBS.—The paternal grandfather of John G. Hobbs, who was the first American ancestor of the family, immigrated to this country from Cornwall, England, early in the 'forties, and settled at or near Racine, Wis., being a pioneer in that state. There he engaged in farming for a number of years, and then removed to LaCrosse, Wis., where he died. His name was Achilles Hobbs, and he was a fine type of the sturdy, self-reliant Cornishman, and made a success of everything he undertook. The same characteristic of self-reliance and resolute determination distinguished his son, John Hobbs, who came with him in childhood to the New World, and here has displayed the family traits in a career of successful farming in Wisconsin, remaining there until 1897, when he came to Montana and died in 1899. His wife was Mary Newcomb, a native of Pennsylvania. John G. Hobbs passed his school days in Wisconsin, remaining on the homestead until 1883, when he came to Montana, and locating at Red Lodge, engaged in raising stock, teaming and other pursuits. After eight years of successful operations in this locality, he leased a ranch property in the neighborhood of Joliet, on which he lived two years, and then took up his present property, three miles south of Bridger, where he has since resided and continued farming and stock-raising. His land is well adapted to the cereals and alfalfa, and produces them abundantly. It is plentifully irrigated, well cultivated and supplied with good buildings. Mr. Hobbs has not occupied it long, but it already shows the impress of his thrifty and progressive spirit, and his neat herd of Hereford cattle, although not large, is well selected and displays the judgment for which he is noted in this respect and the skill and care in breeding which he exercises. He is a representative man in his section, and both in his business and as a citizen is highly esteemed.

CHRISTIAN HOKANSON.—Born on April 22, 1861, in Sweden, a son of Nels and Elizabeth (Swanson) Hokanson, both natives of Sweden, where the latter passed her entire life, her death occurring in 1886, Mr. Hokanson has attained a gratifying success in connection with the industrial life of Montana, and he has so ordered his ways as to gain and retain the highest esteem of those with whom he has been thrown in contact. His father was born in 1816, and was engaged in horticulture in Sweden until 1889, when he came to America and has since made his home with his sons in Adams county, Iowa, having attained a venerable age, receiving a true filial solicitude. Christian Hokanson attended the public schools of Sweden in his youth and there also completed a course of study in a business college in the ancient city of Lund, in the laen of Malmo. After leaving school he served for nine months as a cadet in the Swedish navy, and in 1883 he determined to seek his fortunes in America, and, after arriving in the port of New York, he came to Iowa, where he remained one year, and then made his way to San Francisco, Cal., where he held clerkships in the Rush House and Palace Hotel, continuing his residence in the California metropolis for five years and there gaining a wide circle of friends. In 1889 Mr. Hokanson came to Montana and accepted the position of clerk in the International hotel at Helena, where he remained one year, after which he was identified with the hotel business at White Sulphur Springs and also with the ranching industry.

In the spring of 1892 Mr. Hokanson came to Choteau county and located upon his present ranch, taking up homestead and desert claims and now having a fine property with an aggregate area of 640 acres. The ranch is eligibly and picturesquely located in the Bear Paw mountains and traversed by Birch creek. It is thirty-five miles distant from Big Sandy station, on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. Here Mr. Hokanson is very successfully engaged in the raising of sheep, running at the present time an average of 4,000 head, while he also secures large yields of hay. He is alert and enterprising and his prosperity is certain to be cumulative. In politics he is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in Choteau county, an active worker in its cause and being a member of the Choteau county central committee of the party. He maintains a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, and is ever ready to lend his influence and aid in the support of worthy projects.

On January 16, 1888, at White Sulphur Springs, Mr. Hokanson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Osterman, who was born in Germany, on June 6, 1870, and to them four children have been born, Agnes Elizabeth, Nels Hendrick, Ruth Katharina and Emma Matilda.

DENNIS HOLLAND.—As a notable type of the selfmade men of Montana Mr. Holland is conspicuous, as by his unaided efforts he has conquered adversity and lived to achieve a competence. At present he resides on his extensive ranch in Teton county, near Bynum, and is profitably engaged in the cattle business. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1852. His father, Dennis, and his mother, Nora (Leary) Holland, were natives of Ireland, where they died several years ago. Dennis Holland never received the advantages of a school education. He came to the United States when he was seventeen years old, and for four years was employed in the copper mines of Michigan. With him the attractions of the west proved strong and in 1877 he came to the territory of Montana, locating first at Marysville, where he continued prospecting and mining for eight years. While he acquired a number of promising placer claims, they hardly fulfilled his expectations, and in 1885 he abandoned the business and secured a ranch of 320 acres at Black Leaf, twenty miles from Choteau, Teton county. Subsequently he added to this property 120 acres, 480 all told, and upon this farm he has since been unqualifiedly successful in cattlegrowing; and politically he is a Democrat.

DAVID W. HENNESSY.—Born in Boston, Mass., on October 31, 1837, the younger of the two sons of William and Nora (Mellan) Hennessy, who were Irish by nativity, coming to America in their early married life. After wandering through many sections of this country and Canada, and following many callings and occupatons, David W. Hennessy, their son, has seen plenty of variety in his life, and has had experience covering a wide range. In his childhood the family removed to La Salle county, Ill., and settled on a farm near Peru, where David attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, and then worked with his father on the farm for three years. At the age of fifteen he boldly took up the battle of life for himself, and went to California, working at anything which he could get to do and in many places for six years. In 1858 he went to the Fraser river of British Columbia, where he worked at placer mining for a year. He then went from camp to camp in Nevada, prospecting and doing other work until he made a visit to his old home in Illinois. Six months later he returned to Colorado, and spent the next two years mining in different parts of the state. In 1862 he came to Montana and worked in many mining camps, among them Alder gulch, Bannack, Helena, Blackfoot, Lincoln gulch and Bear gulch, settling permanently in Henderson gulch in 1866. He has a pleasant home on a fine ranch, well improved and stocked with superior cattle and horses. During his residence here he has been variously occupied, at times in freighting, butchering, merchandising and also in mining; and through all has succeeded, but in different degrees, accumulating an estate of considerable value and also winning the confidence, esteem and cordial regard of his fellow men, to whom he has rendered good service in a number of official stations. He was a justice of the peace when his present locality was a part of Deer Lodge county, and prior to that time was constable. He is now one of the commissioners of Granite county, and is discharging the duties of the trying office with satisfaction to all classes. He has been, in times past, a member of several fraternal orders, but is not now affiliated with any. In religious faith he is connected with the Catholic church. Mr. Hennessy was married January 1, 1871, to Mrs. Mary Clancy, of Deer Lodge. She had two children by her previous marriage and she has borne three to Mr. Hennessy, Mary J., Margaret F. and Thomas J.

JOHN M. HOLT.—As one of the representatives of the great cattle industry in Montana and as a man who has achieved a worthy success and holds the confidence and esteem of the public we present a brief review of his career in connection with many others of the progressive citizens of Custer county, where he has resided for a score of years. Mr. Holt claims Missouri as his birthplace, as he was born in Andrew county in 1848, fourth of the seven children of Benjamin R. and Sarah (King) Holt, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Missouri about 1830, becoming a pioneer farmer of that state, where he passed the residue of his life; his wife, who likewise died in Missouri, was born in Tennessee. In the public schools John M. Holt received his early education, and continued his studies in Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo. After leaving college, prior to the completion of the full course, he identified himself with the cattle business and was thus engaged until the spring of 1865, when he turned his attention to freighting from Nebraska City, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver. He had his full quota of experiences with the wily Indians, who were a constant menace. In December, 1865, Mr. Holt returned to Missouri, and in 1866-67 was again a student in Westminster College.

In 1868 he again became concerned in farming and stockgrowing in Missouri, where he operated until 1880, when he came to Montana and located in Custer county, bringing cattle through from Madison county, and he has since continued operations on a large scale, with extensive holdings of fine grazing land and raising cattle of a high grade. His ranches are eligibly located on the Powder river and he has a cattle feeding farm near Omaha. He is one of the most discriminating and progressive stockmen of the state, and for three years held the presidency of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association, and he is now vice president of the National Livestock Association. The family home is in Miles City, and here Mr. Holt is on the directorate of the First National Bank, in which he is a large stockholder. In politics he has ever given support to the Democratic party, and he was a member of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth general assemblies of the territorial legislature as a representative of Custer county. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order at Miles City and the commandery of its Knights Templar at Glendive, while he also holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Miles City Club. In Missouri he was a member of the state militia and in 1864 was in the Union service for six months. Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Stephenson, also born in Missouri, and they have one child, Edward B., born in 1876, who has received the best of educational advantages afforded by the military academy at Faribault, Minn., and the celebrated University of Chicago. He now renders his father able assistance in his stockgrowing and financial interests, being a young man of fine character and distinctive ability.

HENRY F. HOLMES, of Great Falls, Mont., was born at Jordan, Minn., on December 17, 1858. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was thirteen years of age, when he was employed by Foss & Wells in their flouring mills for four years. He then went to Baraboo, Wis., where he remained until 1883, then returning to his native town he devoted himself to the draying and delivery business for about two years. In March, 1888, he came to Great Falls, Mont., which has since been his home, and where he has been very active and successful in various business enterprises. He was connected for some time with J. H. McKnight, of Fort Shaw and Great Falls. In 1890 he started in the draying business in that city, and in 1898 organized and became vice-president and manager of the Great Falls Transfer & Ice Company.

In 1883 Mr. Holmes was married at Baraboo, Wis., to Miss Katie Kramer, who was born at Waukesha, Wis., in 1858, and died at Great Falls in August, 1901. They had one child, George, who passed away at Baraboo, Wis., in 1886. Mr. Holmes is of American parentage, his father, William Holmes, being born in Vermont in the historic year of 1812, while his mother, Susan (Shook) Holmes, was born at Henrytown, Ill., in 1832. The father departed this life at Jordan, Minn., in 1872, where the mother still resides. Mr. Holmes is an active Republican and was elected alderman of the Third ward in Great Falls in 1892 and is also a member of the Rainbow Lodge of Odd Fellows. He has the reputation of being a thoughtful, upright and respected citizen.

WILLIAM N. HUNTER.—A progressive and representative citizen of Carbon county, Mont., enjoying in a marked degree the respect and esteem of all classes of her people, and a business prosperity which he has built up by his own energies and capacities, Mr. Hunter is an example of what thrift, diligence and sagacity will do for a man in this land of great opportunity. He is a native of County Huntingdon, Quebec, where he was born on December 17, 1858, a son of Alexander Hunter, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and Eliza Ann (Nisbett) Hunter, who was born and reared in County Huntingdon, Quebec. The father emigrated from Ireland to Quebec when he was a young man, and thence to Lowell, Mass., where he remained nine years, at the end of which he returned to Quebec, where he still resides, and is engaged in farming. His family consisted of seven sons and three daughters. William N. Hunter remained at home until he was of age, attending the district schools in the neighborhood and working on the farm in the intervals between the sessions. When he left home in 1879, he first went to New York for eighteen months, then came to Montana arriving at Bozeman in April, 1881. There he engaged in ranching for four months, and then went to work for Nelson Story, with whom he passed six years, the first two in teaming, later taking from him a band of horses on shares, and at last taking full charge of his cattle. At the end of the six years he engaged in farming and raising horses on his own account at Red Lodge, in which he has been very successful. In the fall of 1900 he sold his ranch three miles northwest of Red Lodge, and purchased the one he now occupies ten miles north of that town. Farming on his properties has been secondary with Mr. Hunter, raising horses being his principal enterprise, and Norman stock his favorite breed. Of these he regularly has about 100 head, among them some unusually fine specimens. In November, 1888, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Miss Evelyn F. Dayton, a native of Long Island, N. Y., and the daughter of Charles Dayton, who came to Montana, locating at Red Lodge, where he died one year after his arrival. They have three children: John T., Clarence A. and Frank E., all of school age and at home. Mr. Hunter lived in the district a number of years before it was thrown open to general settlement, and although the Indians never gave him serious trouble, they were frequently annoying and threatening. In addition to his ranch property and interests, Mr. Hunter owns real estate in Red Lodge, consisting of houses and lots, from which he derives a good rental, and which are rapidly increasing in value. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and does not hesitate to give his time and substance to the advancement of its good enterprises. He has served as public prosecutor, school trustee and road supervisor, and has filled all offices with credit to himself and advantage to the people. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Royal Highlanders; in social and business circles he is universally respected and esteemed.

JOSEPH G. HOPKINSON is a man of wide and varied experience in the west. He has lived to watch its marvelous upbuilding with constantly increasing interest, and is one of the most prominent citizens of Teton county, having resided there many years and in that time he has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he is acquainted. He was born at South Wingfield, Derbyshire, England, on March 19, 1837. He is the son of Thomas and Anna (Purdy) Hopkinson, both natives of South Wingfield, where they died, the father in 1888, and Mrs. Hopkinson in old age. The public and private schools of South Wingfield contributed to the education of Mr. Hopkinson, and in 1859 he came to the United States and his first year was passed in Newark, N. J. In 1861 Mr. Hopkinson went overland to California, where he lived in Colusa and Tehama counties until 1863. Then he engaged in freighting between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Utah, while from 1865 until 1868 he resided in Belmont, Nevada, and also in Council Bluffs, and during the following two years he prospected and mined with variable success at White Pine, Nev., and also at Tucson, Ariz. Subsequently, between 1870 and 1882, he engaged in the sheep business at Red Bluff, Tehama county, Cal., and the next year he freighted along the line of the Northern Pacific from Spokane to the mouth of Clark's fork, during the construction of the road. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Hopkinson came to Choteau county, for three years was employed on ranches, while the next four years were devoted to freighting and teaming. In 1890 he established a dairy and a chicken ranch adjoining the town of Choteau, and later secured a 180-acre farm on the Burton bench, where he is now comfortably located, enjoying the comforts of a well conducted home. Mr. Hopkinson takes an active part in local politics, regarding the various issues from a Democratic view point. On January 26, 1893, he was married at Great Falls, to Mrs. Mary Rushford, a native of Michigan. They have three children, Joseph George, Ruth Arlette and Thomas George, aged six, four and two years.

JACOBS BROTHERS.—These gentlemen belong to a New England family that has had an eventful history in America. Its first appearance was at the Massachusetts Bay colony about the middle of the seventeenth century, having come over from England. When Capt. Kidd was sent out by the English government to suppress piracy, two of this family accompanied him as volunteers, but when he got to sea he turned pirate and compelled his crew to obey his will. Finally his ship was captured, but he only was hanged. The great-grandfather Jacobs was in the war of the Revolution, his brother being a colonel and he in his command. The grandfather, Woodman Jacobs, was in the war of 1812. In times of peace the family has been for generations engaged in lumbering and in farming. The parents of the Jacobs brothers are John and Hannah (Hutchins) Jacobs, both natives of Maine. They removed to Wisconsin in 1861, and were pioneers of Pierce county, where they settled and engaged in farming. In 1850 the father made a trip around the Horn to California accompanied by his brother. But after two or three years of mining with moderate success, the health of both failing they returned home. In 1870 John Jacobs removed to Minnesota and located at the Yellow Medicine colony where the outbreak of 1862 had taken place, and remained until 1900, when he took up his residence at Herman in that state, where he still lives. His family consisted of eleven children. Charles M. Jacobs was born at East New Portland, Me., on June 25, 1861. He was educated in the schools of Wisconsin, and remained at home until the autumn of 1881, when he came to Montana and put in the first winter on Tongue river getting out ties. In the ensuing August he started to Fort Custer with a freight outfit and continued freighting until July, 1883, when he went to Livingston and remained three months, having an interest in a lodging house and restaurant. He then bought his present property, two and a half miles south of Musselshell crossing, and engaged in raising cattle until 1890 when he was joined by his brother and they changed to sheep, having at times 6,000 on their 6,000 acres of land. Recently they have returned to cattle and are conducting a profitable business. Byron C. Jacobs was born in Pierce county, Wis., in 1868. His education was received in the public schools and he remained at home until 1890, when he came to Montana and joined his brother Charles and since then he has been actively identified with the stock business, being a partner in it and contributing his portion of the energy, industry and intelligence necessary to make it so successful. He has the respect and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances as a man of good business capacity, high character and pleasing social qualities, and belongs to the Woodmen of America. The Jacobs brothers have two ranches in Fergus county near Musselshell, which are well irrigated and yield quantities of hay and some grain. Their buildings are good, and are numerous, including barns, sheds and corrals. They are Democrats in politics, and Charles was elected county commissioner in 1900. He is a Woodman of America. Both have the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends.

GEORGE HUFFMAN.—Left an orphan in his childhood by the death of his father, and thereafter reared with care by his devoted mother until he was eighteen, when she too passed away, George Huffman, of Butte, was well prepared by his early dependence on himself and his thorough training in the hard school of adversity and his excellent home life for the business career in which he has since been so successful. He was born at Bowling Green, Ky., on August 16, 1836, the son of Henry and Emeline (Rasdall) Huffman, the former a native of Virginia who removed to Kentucky when a young man and was there a prosperous wheelwright. His wife was a native of Kentucky and daughter of Robert Rasdall, of North Carolina, who was among the first settlers at Bowling Green, locating there soon after the war of the Revolution. Mr. Huffman received a limited education in the public schools, and when he was twenty years old came to Missouri, where he engaged in farming until 1859. In that year he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, and remained there a short time occupied in mining, and then returned to Missouri. In the fall of 1862 he removed to Kansas and later to Nebraska, having prior to this served in the Confederate army during 1861 and a part of 1862. In 1863 he went to Dakota and in the fall to Iowa, from whence he came to Montana, arriving in Virginia City on August 19, 1864. He passed some months in mining and wintered in the Bitter Root valley. In the spring he removed to Helena and continued mining operations until fall, when he went to Fort Benton and from there down the Missouri on a Mackinaw boat to St. Joseph, Mo., whence he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he passed the winter. In 1866 he came back to Montana by the Bozeman route and located a ranch in the Gallatin valley on which he has since made his home during a portion of the year, residing the rest of the time at Bozeman. Mr. Huffman is a Democrat, but not an active partisan. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan A. Lovell, a native of Illinois and daughter of David and Nancy (Hammond) Lovell, who were born in Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are, Hugh L., born on November 27, 1881; George R., born on December 10, 1883; Henry V., born on December 1, 1885, died December 17, 1886; Susan A., born on March 10, 1888, and died two days later; Anna B., born March 4, 1889, and Minnie E., born on July 28, 1891, died March 14, 1892.

LEE HUGHES is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Clearfield county, December 1, 1853, the son of John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Hughes, both of whom were born in England, where their marriage was solemnized. They came to the United States in 1845, locating in Clearfield county, where the father was a pioneer farmer until his death, although he was a stonemason by trade, and had been engaged in that occupation in England. The mother also died at the Pennsylvania homestead. They were people of sterling character and held in high regard. Lee Hughes was afforded the advantages of the public schools, and in the fall of 1877, at the age of twenty-four, he left home and made his way to Illinois, whence he removed to Kansas within a year, while in 1879 he went to Colorado, and then to New Mexico in 1880, after which he returned to Colorado, whence in September, 1882, he came to Montana and resided at Helena about four years, being variously employed. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Hughes came to Deer Lodge county and took up a ranch four miles east of the village of Lincoln, which is his postoffice address. His ranch now comprises 1,080 acres of fine land, situated in the upper Big Blackfoot valley, which is recognized as one of the most prolific of the many fertile valleys of the state. Mr. Hughes has made the best of improvements on his ranch, and devotes his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of cattle. His discrimination and progressive methods have brought to him a marked success in his operations, and he is looked upon as one of the representative ranchers of this section, where he is well known and where he enjoys the friendship of the best people. He has not been a seeker of public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests, though ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any movement whose object is the advancing of the material welfare of his county and state. On July 18, 1898, in Helena, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary (Tuohy) Sharp.

JOHN JACOBS.—This progressive and enterprising ranchman and farmer of the Rosebud valley was born in Austria on June 20, 1867. His parents were John and Mary (Polsen) Jacobs, who are still living in their native land on a farm. Their son John was educated in the state schools of his native land, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years old, and locating in the Schuylkill valley attended school for a short time and then worked in the coal mines for about six years. In 1890 he came to Montana and stopping at Fort Keogh, enlisted in the regular army, Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, in which he served two years on the frontier. In 1892 he left the army and came to Rosebud valley, and herded sheep for John Davidson for two years. He then bought a flock of sheep for himself, and ran them on the ranges for four years, thus gaining a successful start in life. In 1898 he took up a 160 acre homestead on the Rosebud river and two sections of railroad land, on which he has since been successfully engaged in raising cattle and hay. In politics Mr. Jacobs is a Republican, earnestly interested in the success of his party, but not seeking any of its favors for himself.

MICHAEL JAKOBI.—Born in Germany on February 12, 1838, and son of Frank Jakobi, who like his wife was a lifelong resident of that country where they died, the mother in 1849 and the father in 1850, Mr. Jakobi was an orphan when twelve, it does not appear who took charge of him, but it is known that he was distinguished among his youthful companions for his power of taking care of himself, seeing his way through difficulties, meeting danger with resolute courage and performing duty with fidelity and skill. He was educated in his native country, and in 1867 came to the United States. With the fruits of his previous labor he bought a farm in Grant county, Wis., farming it profitably for eleven years. In 1878 he came to Montana and made Helena his home until 1891. During the first two years of his residence in the city he was engaged in contracting and building, erecting many edifices, among them the Montana brewery, which he built for Kleinschmidt Brothers, and which he afterwards rented and operated for three years. Leaving the brewery in 1883, he engaged in the liquor business, and for five years was proprietor of four saloons in Helena. Selling them in 1888 he removed to the Yellowstone valley near Forsyth, where he located a homestead in 1891 and later purchased an adjoining 160 acres. Here he has since been engaged in farming and raising cattle, giving his attention principally to the agricultural part of the business, and with such intelligence and discrimination that he has demonstrated the possibility of raising almost any kind of farm products with profit in the Yellowstone valley. In political affiliation Mr. Jakobi is a zealous Democrat, firm in his party faith and loyal in party service. While residing in Helena he was influential in party councils and a valued worker in all the campaigns. Since his removal to the country he has not given the same attention to political affairs, but is still recognized as a wise and forceful counselor. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows' lodge at Forsyth, having joined the order at Lancaster, Wis., in 1874. He is also a member of the United Workmen at Forsyth. In 1861, before leaving Germany, he married with Miss Regina Foght, who was born in that country in 1835. They have four children, August, Dora, Joseph and Peter. August is married and has a ranch on the Yellowstone; Dora is the wife of Charles Ratsch, of Butte, while Joseph and Peter are living at home. While Mr. Jakobi has seen no military service in America, he was obliged to serve four years in the German army, from 1858 to 1862, and although there was no war, the service was arduous and exacting. But its discipline was valuable and has been of great benefit.

IVER JOHNSON, who is recognized as one of the successful business men in Teton county, is engaged in a number of profitable enterprises, including a general store at Farmington, and an extensive ranch on the famous Burton bench. He was born in Norway, on January 18, 1855. His father, John Johnson, was also a native of Norway, where he died in 1885. By occupation he was a farmer. Segre Johnson, the mother, was also born and resided throughout her life in Norway, where she passed away in 1885, the same year in which her husband died. In the public schools of Norway Iver Johnson received his education, but at the age of eighteen years, in 1873, he came to the United States, locating in Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm laborer for three years. Thence Mr. Johnson removed to Minnesota, where for twenty years he was engaged in wheat farming on a very large scale. In 1898 he came to Teton county, Mont., where he purchased three claims and secured three other 160-acre claims, making 960 acres in all, and this property is one of the largest and most handsomely improved ranches in the vicinity of the Burton bench. In the conduct of his various enterprises Mr. Johnson brings into requisition both brain and muscle, and he is reaping most substantial rewards for his industry. The ranch is devoted to the cultivation of hay and the growing of cattle. He is also a partner in the Farmington Mercantile Company, in which establishment is located the postoffice, and he has the government contract for carrying the mail between Farmington and Choteau. In Lac qui Parle county, Minn., in 1877, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Peterson, a native of Norway, born in 1855. They have four children, Joseph, Minnie, Cora and Edon, the latter being twins.

W L. JOHNSON is a young Nova Scotian, now a resident of Evaro, Missoula county, Mont., who has made a bright success of his western life. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1862. There his parents, Dunlap and Margaret (Archibald) Johnson, were both born and are still living, and the father by occupation is a farmer. At the age of nineteen years, in 1881, Mr. Johnson came to Butte, Mont., then in its "boom" period. Everything was lively and everybody was "on the hustle." Money was plenty, easily made and freely expended. During the two years of his residence in Butte Mr. Johnson was engaged in teaming and hauling wood, clearing between $2,000 and $3,000 annually, owing to the great demand for labor in those enterprising days. At the termination of his two-years residence he left Butte for the Bitter Root valley, in Ravalli county, where was his home for eight years while he devoted his attention to farming and teaming. Subsequently he was located in the mining and lumber region in the vicinity of Nine Mile for two years. He then came to Missoula county and at once engaged in farming and stockraising. During the past seven years he has continued to reside on his homestead at Evaro (Blanchard postoffice), sixteen miles northwest from Missoula. He has two ranches in the county, both of which are conducted successfully and profitably. He conducts general ranching and is accumulating a fine lot of cattle. He is ambitious, industrious and a money maker. He is also warm-hearted and liberal, spending money freely in travel and for the comforts and luxuries of life.

ARTHUR JORDAN, M. D.—Born and reared on a farm near Atlantic, Iowa, the youngest son of James and Agnes Jordan, educated in part in the public schools and then teaching in them to earn money for continuing his education at the Cass County Normal School and at a medical college, Dr. Arthur Jordan, of Marysville, has come up from moderate circumstances and has advanced chiefly by his own efforts to the position of standing and consequence in his profession and the good opinion of the community which he now occupies. His life began on September 17, 1869, and until he was nearly of age he attended the district schools of his native county, being graduated from the high school at Atlantic with a very creditable record. He then took a four-years course in the Cass county Normal School, and followed that with a four-years medical course at the State University of Iowa, teaching school in the meantime to get the necessary funds to pay his expenses of his student life. He was graduated from the university in March, 1895, and immediately entered upon an active medical practice at Coon Rapids, Iowa, but soon thereafter removed to Marysville, Mont., where he still resides and is building up a practice gratifying both in its magnitude and the character of its patrons, and for a year after his arrival in Montana he was assistant to Dr. G. W. King, the company physician for the Montana Mining Company, and at the close of the year he entered into partnership with Dr. King and is still associated with him.

Dr. Jordan was united in marriage with Miss Adele M. Dillon, daugher of B. B. Dillon, superintendent of the Bald Mountain mines, on October 20, 1897. They have one child, a young son. Fraternally Dr. Jordan belongs to the Order of Woodmen of the World, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In all of these organizations he finds pleasant entertainment and opportunity for the graceful amenities of life, for which he is well fitted by nature and training. In politics he is a Republican, but has not turned aside from the claims of his profession to hearken to the voice of political temptation. He is as yet a young man, but so firmly established in the confidence and esteem of the people of his new home, both as a physician and a gentleman of culture and lofty aims and principles, that his present prosperity and professional reputation are well assured.

BALDWIN KAU, well known and highly esteemed in business, political and social circles in Powell county, and residing in the vicinity of Pioneer, was born in Waukesha county, Wis., on March 26, 1865, the son of Matthew and Agnes (Schaffer) Kau, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when young and settled in Wisconsin, where they were married and began domestic life on the farm where they continued to live until their deaths. Upon this farm Baldwin Kau was reared and in the neighboring public schools he received a rather limited education. In 1881, when he was sixteen years old, he came to Pioneer, Mont., and during the following few years worked on neighboring ranches. But he was an ambitious young man, and in the spring of 1865 he purchased seventy acres of land lying on Gold creek, four miles north of Pioneer, upon which was a small log cabin. Upon this property he has since lived, directing his attention especially to the raising of horses and cattle, and made many valuable improvements, including a fine residence, outbuildings and other conveniences for the successful conduct of his extensive and prosperous ranch business. To his original seventy acres he has added until he now owns 3,000 acres, all of which is fenced, he having built twenty miles of enclosure since the first year of his ranch life. On April 10, 1888, he was married to Miss Lena Lossl, daughter of Joseph and Louise Lossl, natives of Germany, and they have one child, George. Mr. Kau is an active and influential worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. Upon the organization of Powell county, in the bill creating it Mr. Kau was appointed public adminstrator, which office he now holds. He is a man of progressive views, broadminded and highly esteemed.

DANIEL E. KAUFMAN.—This popular, enterprising and successful ranchman and stockgrower of Carbon county, is a native of Reading, Pa., where he was born on July 5, 1875, the son of Cyrus and Susan (Stitzel) Kaufman, also natives of Reading, where their families have lived for generations. The Kaufmans were for a long time residents of Poelitz, Germany, where a large tract of land was granted to them in remote times. The progenitors of the American branch of the family came to the United States in 1670, and settled in Berks county, Pa., there being two brothers of them. They took up a large body of land on Maiden creek in what is now Olie township, a part of which is still in possession of the family. The Stitzels were also of German ancestry and came to America in Colonial times. Mr. Kaufman's maternal grandfather, John Stitzel, married Sarah Evans, who came with her parents direct from Wales to Berks county, where they settled. His grandfather, Daniel B. Kaufman, was a captain in the Civil war and served through the contest with distinction. His father is living in Reading engaged in supplying mules and horses to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, sometimes as many as a hundred a week being required to meet the demands. He has recently (1902) paid his sons in Montana a visit, and surprised all who met him with his splendid physical development, excellent health and exuberant spirits. Of his family of nine children only two are living, and both are residents of Montana.

Daniel Kaufman received his scholastic training in the public schools of his native city, and in the spring of 1895 came to Montana, locating on Little Rosebud creek in Carbon county, where he at once began operations in the cattle business, which he has successfully continued, now having a fine herd of Herefords and being a progressive and enterprising man. In 1899 his younger brother, Harry S. Kaufman, joined him, and they are now conducting the business together. They are fine specimens of men, physically, mentally, and socially, and are highly esteemed. Daniel is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He has been active in politics, and in 1901 was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Potter, in company with whom he has had many thrilling experiences, among them being the chase after Nathan Todd and companion, two noted horsethieves, in which Todd was killed and his comrade was captured. He has also had daring and dangerous duties to perform without assistance, notably to arrest a notorious character who had been in a shooting affair on Rock creek five miles below Red Lodge, and one who had shot a man on Five Mile creek. He "got the drop" on both these men and brought them in. He has one of the best equipped ranches in the county, having made the most of its fine natural advantages, which include excellent fishing and a natural game preserve equal to any in the country, furnishing a foundation for an estate that will compare more than favorably with those of some German princes.

B KEARNS.—In the United States the railroad has ever figured as the advance guard of development, and among the magnificent enterprises of the Union there is none that perhaps equals in importance the railroading industry, with its vast ramifications and wonderful systemization. Mr. Kearns has long been identified with railroading, and is today one of the popular conductors of the northwest, having a wide acquaintanceship with the traveling public and holding the esteem of all who know him. He maintains his headquarters in Great Falls, being a passenger conductor on the Great Northern system. Mr. Kearns was born in Providence, R. I., upon August 27, 1856. His father, James Kearns, was born in the Emerald Isle, as was also his wife, Helen (Drury) Kearns, and they came from Ireland to the United States in 1850, locating in Providence, where the father died in 1856, and the mother in 1891.

B. Kearns attended the public schools of his native city until he was about eight years of age, when he began working in the cotton factories and machine shops of Providence, continuing his educational discipline by attending night schools, and following out this plan until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he determined to follow railroading as a business. In 1876 he went to California, and from that year unto the present he has been identified with railroading in a practically consecutive way, starting in as the incumbent of a minor position, and by fidelity and effective service working himself up to his present responsible position as a passenger conductor. From the centennial year until 1883 he was in the employ of various western railway companies—the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Improvement Company and the Great Northern. In 1883 Mr. Kearns came to Missoula, and was in the employ of the Northern Pacific for one year, then going to Yale, B. C., he was about three years in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, while the road was in construction.

In 1885 he purchased a hotel in the village of Yale, which for a year he conducted, proving a popular boniface. In 1887 he went to Minot, N. D., and here was with the Great Northern about six months, and for the ensuing two years he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific with headquarters at Helena, his run being between that city and Livingston. He was in the service of this company and the Union Pacific until 1891, and then until 1893 he was connected with the Oregon Improvement Company, running out of Seattle. In the summer of 1893 he came to Great Falls, and since that time has been a popular conductor on the Great Northern. His signal efficiency has secured for him the confidence of his superior officers, while his genial nature and unvarying courtesy have gained him a marked popularity. He is identified with the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, being a prominent member of Black Eagle Lodge No. 356, in Great Falls.

JOHN JONES.—There is scarcely anything in human history more interesting, more dramatic or more thrilling than the story of the pioneers of the United States, who advanced boldly into the wildernesss and commanded its untamed conditions to assume the semblance and substance of civilization, and yield up their treasures to the sustenance and use of man, and among the number entitled to the most honorable mention in this connection is John Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania on April 10, 1817, the son of Joshua and Levina Jones. While he was yet a young boy he removed with his parents to near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. On August 15, 1839, he married with Miss Ann Eliza Allen, of Kentucky, and they were the parents of five children, Wiliam B., Robert T, and Francis E., deceased, John S., who came to Montana in 1863, and James G., now a resident of Helena. Mrs. Jones died on July 25, 1851, and Mr. Jones married again March 2, 1852, his second wife being Rebecca F. Hardesty, of Kentucky. Their children were Jacob H. and Edward W., residents of Prickly Pear valley, Sarah F., Emma L. and Thomas B., who died in Colorado, an infant that also died in that state, and Ina M., the only one of the family now living in Montana.

Mr. Jones came west in early life and was for a time judge of a miners' court in Colorado. Afterward he served his people in the legislature of 1869-70, and, being a gentleman of scholarly attainments, having been graduated at Hanover College, he took high rank in the body and secured recognition as one of its most capable and useful members. He was also engaged in mining about forty miles from Denver, and at this business was very successful. He conducted this also after he came to Montana, but was more successful as a farmer and stockraiser. In church affiliation he was originally a Baptist, but during the last years of his life he belonged to the M. E. church South. He was a representative man of the people, and was held in the highest esteem by all classes wherever he was known. No just claim upon his bounty ever went unnoticed, and no public enterprise ever appealed to him in vain. He was in all respects a progressive and public spirited man, and has left an enduring impress on the county and state.

CAPT. WILLIAM M. KELLEY, of Anaconda, one of the leading smelting men of western Montana, is a native of County Waterford, Ireland, having been born there on May 1, 1859, the son of Martin and Mary Kelley, both natives of Ireland. His father was a sturdy type of an Irish farmer who died at a great age in the county where all his life had been passed in 1900. The mother is still living, residing at the old home in Ireland. Capt. Kelley received his education at the well known national school located at Waterford in the land of his nativity. Upon the completion of his school life he left his old home and the scenes of his childhood, and sailed across the Atlantic to seek his fortune in the new world. When he came to America in 1878 he had no capital save his stout heart and strong hands and the memory of the blessing of his father and mother given when he left them for America. He had his way to make in the world and his fortune to achieve without aid from others. He soon secured employment in a carpet factory at Yonkers, N. Y., where he remained for about eighteen months, acquiring during that time a thorough knowledge of the business. His next employment was in the Otis Elevator Works in the same city. It has been his rule through life to do thoroughly and well everything that he undertook to do, and this has been one of the secrets of his remarkable success. Resigning his position in Yonkers in 1881 he accepted a more responsible one in a more congenial business with the Oxford Copper Company, at Constable Hook, N. J. Here he remained until 1884, receiving steady promotion, and acquiring a scientific knowledge of the treatment and manufacture of copper, which has since given him a foremost place among the practical scientific men of the country.

In June, 1884, Capt. Kelley came to Butte, Mont., where he was at once appointed to the responsible position as foreman at the smelter of the Parrott Silver and Copper Mining & Smelting Company, the leading smelting plant of that place. He remained with this company until 1889, when he resigned to accept a still more responsible position with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and moved his family to Anaconda, where he has since resided. During the past thirteen years Capt. Kelley has held relations of especial trust and responsibility with this company, the largest mining company that has ever operated in Montana, receiving advancement from year to year, until he is now the assistant superintendent of their large smelting plant known as the "New Works." This is one of the most responsible positions of the company, and Capt. Kelley has direct charge and control of large numbers of employes and skilled workmen. He is an authority on the management and operation of smelters, and is often called into consultation as an expert by the other officials of the company. His extended experience in the business, and his capable and intelligent judgment on all matters connected with the practical reduction of the copper ores, make his counsel and advice of great value. Few men in the western country stand higher in their profession than Capt. Kelley. He is practical in his methods, a strict disciplinarian, although kind in his treatment of his employes, and possessed of fine executive ability. As a man and a citizen, Capt. Kelley holds a high place. This was shown in 1899 by his election, against his expressed wishes, as a member of the city council of Anaconda. For two years he performed his duties as alderman from the Second ward with ability and a conscientious regard for the welfare of his constituents, and often to the neglect and injury of his private interests. At the expiration of his term of office he declined a re-election. For several years he has served on the city board of education, and is now a member of that body. Politically Capt. Kelley gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1896 was elected a member of the Fifth legislative assembly from Deer Lodge county, serving one term. He declined to permit the use of his name for a second term.

For more than twenty-five years Capt. Kelley has taken a lively interest in the state militia of New Jersey and Montana. In 1890 he organized Company K, of the First Regiment of the Montana National Guard, and served as a lieutenant and as the captain of the company for more than five years. Many of the members of the company saw active service in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines, and the brother of Capt. Kelley, Lieut. Miles Kelley, also went to the front and rendered meritorious service to his country. Incidentally it may be mentioned that four uncles of Capt. Kelley were Union soldiers of the Civil war. Capt. Kelley is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Maccabees. He is an enthusiastic member of these fraternal orders, and believes that they are powerful agencies for good in the community. On every occasion he is foremost in works of charity and good fellowship, and no worthy cause appeals to him in vain. In the city of Anaconda his name is a synonym for all that is worthy, charitable and generous in citizenship. Numberless are his deeds of kindness to the unfortunate; unknown to the world and unmentioned by him are many acts of helpfulness to others which have won for him the affection and regard of the whole community. In 1887, during his residence in Butte, Capt. Kelley was united in marriage with Miss Alice Dolan, a native of West Virginia. Of their six children, five are living, Mary, aged fourteen years; Martin, aged ten; Joseph, aged eight; Lillian, four; and Jane, two years. One son, William, an exceptionally bright child and a favorite of his father, died at Anaconda in 1901, aged about five years, and indicative of the high esteem in which Capt. Kelley and his family are held in their city home, it may be noted that the funeral of their little son was more largely attended than any other funeral ever conducted in Anaconda.

DONALD BURTON GILLIES was born at Bruce Mines, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. His father and mother were both born in the Highlands of Scotland, coming to this country fifty-five years ago. Donald was given a thorough high school education in the Lake Linden high school and then, through assistance received from his brother-in-law, John R. McDonald, and hard work on the part of his father he entered the Michigan Mining School, graduating therefrom in 1893 with the degree of E. M. During his college life he captured the scholarships, which aided him greatly in his financial affairs. After graduating at the Michigan Mining School he came to Butte, Mont., to make his way in the world. Herman C. Bellinger, then the superintendent of the M. O. P. Smelter met Mr. Gillies and put him to work, at "pushing slag." The test was a successful one and Mr. Gillies was then rapidly advanced through the various departments of the smelter, assay office, draughting department, etc., and he credits much of his success to his training under Mr. Bellinger. Mr. Gillies held positions with the M. O. P. Company, Parrott Silver & Copper Mining Company, and the Last River Mining Company of Idaho, and in 1895 he entered the employ of Hon. W. A. Clark as general superintendent of mines, which position he occupied until 1898, when he resigned and took the position of general superintendent of the Parrott Company's property in Butte.

To Mr. Gillies the great success of the Parrott Mines must be given, for he not only put this old property in a first-class condition but brought it from a non-dividend payer up to one that paid from $125,000 to $150,000 per month! He also opened up the Little Minah and Bellona mines and made them big producers after they had been abandoned by others. These properties were sold to the Amalgamated Company and Mr. Gillies remained in the employ of Mr. Farrel, who owned these properties, going to Utah and there taking charge of Mr. Farrel's interests, coming back to Butte in 1900. Mr. Gillies and M. L. MacDonald secured the McQueen placer claim and the 888 placer claim for Mr. Farrel. These properties lie east of the Butte district and embrace that territory called "the flat." They had never been looked upon with any favor by the mining men of the Butte district, as it was claimed the veins did not cross Silver Bow creek. Two of the largest shafts in Butte were sunk by Mr. Gillies through 600 feet of quick sand to bedrock and then continued to the present depth of 900 feet, and this much can be said that the developments there are sufficient to warrant the owners to begin the construction of one of the most expensive smelters ever built. The finding of these large veins in this district means many years of additional life to the city of Butte, and in years to come, we predict that to Mr. Gillies and his associates will be given the greatest credit for having interested people who opened and developed the equal of any property in Butte. Mr. Gillies was married in 1895 to Miss Bettie E. Boyce, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Boyce, and is the father of two children.

CHARLES M. KELLY.—This young man of marked executive ability, is well and favorably known in this section of the state, and has passed the greater portion of his life in Montana, and was elected to his present position of clerk and recorder of Fergus county, Mont., in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. He was born in Morgan county, Ind., on July 27, 1868, the son of Oscar W. and Frances A. Kelly, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. Oscar W. Kelly was engaged in the raising of horses and cattle in Indiana until 1872 when he engaged in the real estate business in Indianapolis and also became a prominent contractor on public works, maintaining his residence there until 1880, when he came to Montana, locating in Fort Benton, which was his home until July, 1885, when he came to Fergus county and located on a ranch seven miles east of Lewistown, where he has since given his time and attention to farming and stockraising, having a good property and being duly prospered. He gives his support to the Republican party and takes an active interest in public affairs of a local nature. During the Civil war he rendered valiant service as a member of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in which he enlisted as a private, being promoted to be captain of his company, and being mustered out as such. He holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed the ancient-craft degrees. By his marriage to Frances A. McMillan two children were born, George H., who is engaged in farming and stockraising at Lewistown, and Charles M. Oscar W. Kelly had been twice married, his first union having been with Miss M. M. Harding, a native of Indiana, who died, leaving two sons, James S., who came to Montana in 1879, locating first at Bozeman and thence removing to White Sulphur Springs and finally to Lewistown, being a painter by trade. He died in December, 1885, and William H., who came to Montana in 1880, was elected clerk and recorder of Fergus county, Mont., in 1886, and was for three times re-elected to that office. He is now living in Los Angeles, Cal. Charles M. Kelly received his educational training in the public schools of Indiana and Montana, and at the age of twelve years secured a position as messenger boy in Fort Benton, thus inaugurating his independent career. Thereafter he held a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in that city and later became associated with his father in the conducting of his ranching enterprise. During the winters of 1889 and 1890 Mr. Kelly served as deputy in the office of the clerk and recorder of Fergus county, and in 1890 he was appointed deputy marshal, which office he held about one year. In April, 1891, in attempting to adjust a dispute concerning a water right, he was shot by one of the contending parties, and was incapacitated for work for several months. On June 15, 1892, he resumed his position as deputy clerk and recorder and served in this capacity until 1898, when he was elected to the office of clerk and recorder of Fergus county, entering upon the discharge of the duties of this position on January 1, 1899. In politics he has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and as a candidate on its ticket he was elected to his present office, in which he has given most discriminating and effective service, having been re-elected in 1900. Mr. Kelly is a young man of distinct individuality, genial nature and inflexible integrity of purpose, and he holds the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has passed so many years of his life.

WILLIAM J. KERR, one of the enterprising miners, ranchers and general business men of Choteau county, resides at Chinook on the Great Northern Railway. He was born in Madison, Wis., on June 4, 1857, the son of Alexander and Mary Kerr. The father was a native of the north of Ireland and the mother of Scotland. In 1850 Alexander Kerr with his family crossed the Atlantic and settled not far from Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He followed various occupations until 1855 when he removed to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming until his death. He is survived by his widow who now resides in Wisconsin. Throughout his earlier years William J. Kerr remained on his father's farm, working industriously during the summer season and diligently attending the district schools in the winter months. In 1879, at the age of twenty-two years, he went to the Black Hills with a strong determination to henceforth make his own way in the world and accumulate a fortune. For several years thereafter he was engaged in mining, farming and freighting, meeting with fair success in these varied enterprises. In 1888 he came to Butte, Mont., where he remained one year, thence removing to his present valuable ranch in the Milk river valley, Choteau county. Here he encountered the favoring breezes of prosperity and in 1896 developed a coal mine of good quality, and the productive capacity of this property is now over 1,000 tons per year. In April, 1899, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Ella Paxton, a daughter of B. F. Paxton, of Butte. To them have been born two children, Sarah and William. The political affiliations of Mr. Kerr are with the Republican party, and he is now filling with satisfaction the office of road commissioner. He is a well-known and popular gentleman in the community.

HERMAN KLINE.—Among the more prominent and successful of the younger generation of the commercial men of Montana is Herman Kline, of Helena. He was born in Hungary, a native of the city of Temesvar, in March, 1858, and is the son of Leopold Kline, a respected citizen of his native city. He received his early education in Temesvar and completed his academical training in Vienna, the capital of Austria. Leaving school in early life to engage in business, he accepted a position in a large banking house in Vienna, where he remained for five years, and acquired an intimate knowledge of the banking business. In 1877, to have the benefit of the opportunities offered under free institutions, he came to America, arriving in New York almost without means and with his way to make unassisted. He went to work at once in a small grocery, receiving $3 per week for six months, and saved enough to pay his way to the city of Denver, arriving there in the spring of 1878. Here he secured employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment until June, 1885. During this time, by the most rigid economy, he managed to put aside a considerable portion of his earnings, and came to Butte, where he established a cigar and tobacco business. He remained in Butte about seven months, and removed to Helena, where he secured a clerkship with a leading mercantile house, but soon tendered his resignation and engaged in a men's furnishing business, meeting with substantial success for some four months. At the end of that time, he disposed of his establishment at a handsome profit, and embarked in buying and selling real estate. During the past twelve years, or since 1890, he has devoted his entire time to this business, confining his operations to Helena, and has met with great success. He is now the owner of sixteen paying buildings, including one of the largest business blocks of the city, situated opposite the new government building on Park and Sixth avenues, and is counted one of the solid business men and property owners of the capital city. He possesses unswerving integrity, is safe and conservative in his methods, seldom at fault in his judgment of property values or business opportunities, and is one of the most respected and progressive of the citizens of Helena. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and takes an active interest in charitable and fraternal work. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, having been prominent in its affairs in Helena. He served one term as a member of the city council, and made a most capable and useful member of that body. In 1895 Mr. Kline was united in marriage with Miss Hulda Weinstein, of Helena, and the home which he maintains on Park avenue is one of the most pleasant of the city. When Mr. Kline first arrived in America he was unable to speak the English language, but he is now one of the most accomplished linguists of the city, speaking French, German, Roumanian, Servian and English, as well as his native Hungarian.

J. W. KERR, one of Teton county's well known and popular business men, resides on a splendidly improved and profitable ranch near Choteau, the county seat. He was born in New York city, on February 2, 1869, and is still a young man, not having yet reached the prime of life. His father, Hawkins Kerr, is a native of New York, and is now living with his wife at Owen Sound, Canada, where he is engaged in merchandising. J. W. Kerr received his elementary education in the public schools of Owen Sound, which he left at the age of thirteen years, but subsequently prosecuted courses at business colleges at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Portland, Ore., after he had commenced to work for himself. From the age of thirteen until sixteen he was engaged in the butchering business in Owen Sound, and this he followed during the succeeding five years at Winnipeg. He then crossed over into the United States and traveled through the northwest and along the Pacific coast, and during 1890 he was located at Missoula, and in 1892 came to Choteau, Teton county, where he was employed on the Taylor & Flowerree stock ranch for two years, the following three years being engaged in the butchering business in Choteau. In 1897 Mr. Kerr secured two claims, desert and homestead, comprising 320 acres, on the Burton bench, and here he has since successfully carried on the enterprises of general farming and stockraising. At Choteau, in April, 1897, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Jenette Schmidt, daughter of Jacob Schmidt, now a resident of the Blackfoot reservation, and a Montana pioneer. Politically Mr. Kerr is a Democrat, and in 1900 he was the Democratic nominee for assessor, and was defeated by a very narrow majority. He is quite popular, and recognized as a man of great intelligence and force of character.

ANDREW T. KYLE.—One of the leading business men of Great Falls, whose enterprises extend throughout the entire state, is Andrew T. Kyle, who is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., where he was born on September 25, 1863, the son of A. T. and Sarah A. (Keller) Kyle, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. The father was born in 1831, and removed from his native state to the territory of Kansas in 1850. Here, in partnership with his brother-in-law, George H. Keller, he erected the first building of Leavenworth, and engaged there in merchandising and hotelkeeping, in which he continued with marked success for many years, and is now retired from active business. His oldtime partner, Mr. Kelley, died at Leavenworth in 1881. The mother was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1834, and is still living. She is of Dutch descent, her mother, Nancy VanDyke, being a native of Holland, while Mr. Kyle's paternal ancestors came originally from Scotland. Mr. Kyle grew to man's estate in Leavenworth, and there received his early education. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life, however, were limited, and at the age of fourteen years he was compelled to leave school and engage in active business. Not discouraged in this respect, he has by persistent efforts largely supplied the deficiencies of imperfect training, and all his life has pursued a systematic course of reading and study, being considered one of the best informed men of his section of the state. Leaving his native city he proceeded to Washington, D. C., where he secured a position in the United States postal department, where he remained for about three years, and then accepted a better position in the signal service, where he continued for a further period of three years.

Mr. Kyle then resigned his position to engage in business for himself, going from Washington to Jackson county, Ore. Here he engaged in mining and stockraising for a number of years with conspicuous success. He was one of the pioneer miners of that section of Oregon, and operated extensively in both Oregon and California, handling several large mining propositions in Siskiyou county, in the latter state. He was sucessful and enterprising, and did much to promote the growth and development of that section of the country and has the satisfaction of knowing that his faithful labors bore rich fruit in good results.

In 1887 Mr. Kyle was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Mason, the daughter of Robert Mason, one of the leading business men of Jackson county, Ore., who was there engaged in various enterprises, merchandising, mining and farming. She died in 1893, at Los Angeles, Cal., where she had gone for the benefit of her health. Fraternally, Mr. Kyle is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 34, of Great Falls, and takes great interest in the fraternal and social life of the city where he maintains his home. Politically, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, a trusted leader of that political organization in the county and in the state. During his residence in Oregon, from 1889 to 1892, he held the responsible position of deputy United States marshal for that district, discharging the duties of that position with ability and fidelity. Since his residence in Montana, he has devoted his entire time and attention to the care and management of his extensive business interests, and has met with success, being now counted as one of the solid business men and substantial property owners of Cascade county. His operations in mines, livestock and real estate, not only in the rapidly growing city of Great Falls, but elsewhere in the state have been on an extensive scale. Since his residence in Montana he has also had a business association with his uncle, H. C. Keller, the manager of the Westchester Insurance Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., who is one of the prominent business men of the Pacific coast.

JOSEPH KIPP.—This gentleman was born where now stands the city of Bismarck, N. D., on November 29, 1849. His father, James Kipp, born in Montreal, Canada, was for six years employed by the Hudson Bay Company. On leaving this service he went to St. Louis, where he formed the acquaintance of the Choteau family, and became associated with the American Fur Company, with which he remained nearly forty years, transacting their Montana business until his death, which occurred at Platte, Mo., in 1880. His wife, Mary (Garneau) Kipp, was born at Berthol, on the Missouri river, and is now living with her son Joseph at Blackfoot. The liberal education received by Mr. Joseph Kipp came from his own industry and application. The elementary portion of it was acquired at the public school kept near the site of Choteau, and he later attended St. Ignatius Mission School for one year. He then attended a boarding school at St. Joseph, Mo., concluding with thorough courses at the Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Peoria, Ill., and at a commercial college at Chicago. The entire expense of his education was paid for from his individual earnings. In 1866 he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and for two years was a clerk at Carroll & Steele's Indian trading post, and the next season he was thus engaged in the Northwest Territory. It was during an exploring and prospecting tour in the Peace river country, that accompanied by a few companions, Mr. Kipp suffered the greatest hardships of his career. The cold and hunger endured by them can scarcely be appreciated by those who have never gone through a similar experience, extreme hunger driving them to eat material which, under happier circumstances, would be absolutely disgusting. In 1870 Mr. Kipp returned to Fort Benton, and for a while was connected in business on a percentage basis with I. G. Baker & Co. In 1881 he located on the Blackfoot reservation, at Blackfoot on the Great Northern Railway, Teton county. Here he has 1,000 acres of land, completely fenced and otherwise improved, and here he is extensively engaged in stockraising and surrounded by an atmosphere of general prosperity. The political influence of Mr. Kipp is widely felt in Democratic circles, and he manifests a lively interest in all the issues of successive campaigns. By his marriage, solemnized on May 14, 1898, he has three children, James, Mary and George Grinnell, aged ten, twelve and four years.

AUGUST KROPP.—The life of this sturdy and hardworking citizen offers to the narrator few strong lights or shades. It is a plain tale of duties faithfully performed, responsibilities courageously assumed and discharged, with disappointments patiently endured and triumphs modestly enjoyed. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on April 22, 1857. His parents were natives of the same place and both died there in 1883. The father, Henry Kropp, was a carpenter and builder, and worked at the trade all of his mature life. Mr. Kropp was educated at the town of Hamer, Hanover, learned the carpenter's trade with his father and worked at it until he was twenty-four years old. Then, in 1881, he concluded that there was a more promising field for his energies in the United States, and sailed for this country, coming at once to Helena, where for ten years he was connected with the firm of Wicks & Co. In 1891 he located the homestead on Muddy creek on which he now lives, adding desert and pre-emption claims, and since increasing his holdings by purchase, until he has a ranch of about 2,000 acres, desirably located, ten miles from Pondera and twenty miles from Choteau, and well adapted for his business, raising sheep, cattle and horses. For four years he devoted his attention mainly to horned cattle, but since 1895 he has conducted sheepraising almost exclusively, usually running two flocks of 4,000 each. He gives every detail of the business his personal attention and omits no effort on his part to secure the best returns. Mr. Kropp is a Republican and always takes an active part in local affairs. His party sets a high value on his services and local influence, but has never yet induced him to accept an office. He was married at Helena in 1883 to Miss Lena C. Knapwurst, a native of Germany, who died July 27, 1897, leaving four children, Henry F., Walter H., Paul W. and Kate. In 1899 he was again married, this time in Chicago to Miss Augusta Brill, also a native of Germany. He is on an ascending plane of prosperity and public esteem, and can feel that he has won by his own merits and faithful labor his position of financial independence.

CHARLES D. LABRECHE, of Holy Family Mission, Teton county, is one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, and probably the only one who ever made the long and perilous trip from

St. Louis up the Missouri river to Fort Benton in a row boat. This he did in 1858, and since then he has thoroughly explored the greater portion of Montana and formed the acquaintance of hundreds of the most prominent residents in the state. He was born at Maskinonge, province of Quebec, Canada, on August 11, 1835. His father, Medgard D. LaBreche, was a successful Canadian farmer and died in that country about 1880. The mother, Lenora LaBreche, was of Scotch ancestry, although a native of Canada, where she died in 1888. Charles LaBreche attended the public schools of Maskinonge and improved his opportunities until he was seventeen years old, when he entered a grocery in his native town as a clerk. Subsequently he moved to Montreal and officiated as a salesman in a dry goods establishment. Going thence in 1856 to Grand Rapids, Wis., he was for two years employed in a general store, and in 1858 he went to St. Louis and began the memorable trip up the Missouri river in a skiff, arriving at Fort Benton in September of the same year. He remained at the fort until the spring of 1860 following various pursuits, at one time working in the tailor shop of Jacob Schmidt, of whom a biographical notice appears in another portion of this book.

Two years were passed between Salt Lake City and Deer Lodge, Mont., and in 1862 Mr. LaBreche accompanied Mullen's escort to Walla Walla, Wash., and here he followed the occupation of packing in the mines for two years. From the summer of 1864 until the spring of 1865 he mined and prospected on Wild Horse creek, British Columbia, and at Frenchtown, now Missoula, Mont. The fall of 1865 he was in charge of the ferry at Bear gulch, in Deer Lodge county, removing thence to the town of Deer Lodge and remaining there until 1871. Then followed two years of teaming in the Gallatin valley, and in 1873 he came to Helena and engaged in the same pursuit. The year 1877 he spent in Fort Benton, from which place he removed to Dearborn, and for ten years he devoted his time profitably to stockraising, and while here Mr. LaBreche constructed for the use of gold seekers the first sluice boxes ever made in the state, cutting them out with a whip-saw. The nine following years were passed on Sheep creek, fifteen miles from Dupuyer, in Teton county, where he still continued the cattle business. To his present home, near the Holy Family Mission, he came in 1897. It comprises a fine ranch, with plenty of range, well improved, with conveniences necessary for a successful prosecution of the business, on the Blackfoot reservation, and here Mr. LaBreche is lucratively engaged in raising high-grade cattle. At Frenchtown, now Missoula, on April 19, 1865, Mr. La Breche was married to Miss Emily Hamill. Of their ten children, one, Eli D., died at the age of thirty years. The living children are Charles R. D., Julia D., David D., Mary D., Madard D., Leonora D., Emily D., Jessie D. and Theophile. Mr. LaBreche affiliates with the Democratic party, and, while residing at Dearborn, served as school trustee and justice of the peace for several successive terms. He possesses the esteem, confidence and good will of the community.

CHARLES E. LACHAPELLE, one of the prosperous agriculturists and stockmen of Lewis and Clarke county, is a native of Quebec, Canada. He is the son of Edward and Mary La Chapelle, both Canadians. The father followed farming in Canada with fair success, but the attractions of the rapidly unfolding northwest proved too strong for him to resist, and in 1869 he left Quebec and came to Montana, locating first at Lincoln gulch, near Helena. Here he engaged in placer mining which he continued industriously until 1878 when he engaged in ranching, stockraising and dairying, six and one-half miles north of Helena. His ranch consisted of 240 acres of land which he sold in 1900 for $11,000. In 1884 he secured 240 other acres in desert and tree claims and purchased 1,600 acres located twelve miles southeast of Augusta. Here he began sheep raising, at first in an unpretentious way. This he continued until 1899 when he sold the band of 2,600 sheep for $5,600. He is now exclusively engaged in farming, but he intends soon to resume stockraising. Both Mr. and Mrs. LaChapelle are members of the Catholic church and their present residence is near Helena. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party.

Charles E. LaChapelle received a good common school education, which he has supplemented by home study, attaining a valuable store of information. At the age of twelve years he began to materially assist his parents on the ranch, and in 1884 he took up homestead, tree, desert and preemption claims comprising 400 acres, while recently he has leased 3,840 acres of land. He first engaged in sheep raising in partnership with his father, beginning with 1,400 head and to purchase these he was compelled to involve himself in debt to quite an extent, but he has since seen no reason to regret this part of the enterprise, as he has been decidedly successful. In 1899 Mr. LaChapelle and his father dissolved partnership and he has since individually continued business. On January 2, 1893, Mr. La Chapelle was united in marriage with Miss Clara Vigeant, a native of California and daughter of Samuel and Louisa Vigeant, natives of the province of Quebec, Canada. Her father was a farmer and the family had removed to California in 1866. Both of her parents were members of the Catholic church, and her father was an active Liberal in Canadian politics. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. La Chapelle have one daughter. They are members of the Catholic church, while Mr. La Chapelle is in political adherence a Republican.

JACOB LAFRANTZ, a merchant, a hotelkeeper and the postmaster at Lloyd, Choteau county, Mont., is a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Fulton) Lafrantz, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States prior to the Civil war, and settled in Jackson county, Iowa. Later they removed to Crawford county in the same state, where they engaged in farming. In 1880 Mrs. Lafrantz died, and Mr. Lafrantz remarried. He has retired from active business and now (1901) resides in Denison, Iowa. His son, Jacob Lafrantz, was the oldest of four sons and two daughters by the first marriage. He was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on October 16, 1862, and was reared on the homestead in Crawford county, receiving his education in the public schools. He remained on the home farm until he was past thirty years of age, and then, in 1893, removed to Montana, settling on People's creek, in Choteau county. There with his brother Daniel he took up 320 acres of land and they conducted sheep-raising on a large scale until 1899, when the partnership was dissolved. Jacob then took charge of the hotel at Lloyd, engaged in mercantile business and also in raising cattle. Politically Mr. Lafrantz is an active Republican and takes great interest in the success of his party. He was appointed postmaster at Lloyd November 6, 1896, and has given the patrons of the office very satisfactory service. He was married in 1885 to Miss Maggie, daughter of Herman Bruhn, a native of Germany and a resident of Scott county, Iowa. Mr. Lafrantz is regarded as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his county, manifesting a warm interest in every public improvement or effort toward the welfare of his people and section, and commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM LARKIN.—Incumbent of the chief executive office of the municipality of Red Lodge, Carbon county, and giving a discriminating, economical and business-like administration of its affairs, Mr. Larkin is known and esteemed as one of the progressive and representative business men of the city. He is a native of Iowa, born in the city of Ottumwa, the county seat of Wapello county, on December 4, 1865. His father, Patrick Larkin, was born in County Kings, Ireland, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dwyer. Peter Larkin, the grandfather, was a successful farmer in the Emerald Isle, where he passed his life. One year subsequently to his marriage, in 1847, Patrick Larkin came to America, first locating in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. In his family were twelve children. In the public schools William Larkin received his education and he continued to be identified with farm work at home until he was eighteen years old, when he came to Wyoming, making Rock Springs his headquarters, later removing to Washington, where he passed a year principally in mining operations with varying success. In 1888 Mr. Larkin came to Montana and here devoted the first year to prospecting, after which, in 1889, he came to Red Lodge, Carbon county, and engaged in coal mining for one year. He then opened a wholesale and retail liquor establishment, which he has ever since successfully conducted, having admitted his brother-in-law, R. J. Fleming, to partnership.

From the time of his arrival in Red Lodge Mr. Larkin has shown a proper and timely interest in public affairs of a local nature. In 1898 he was the candidate of his party for the office of sheriff of Carbon county, but normal political exigencies compassed his defeat. In the spring of the same year, however, the citizens of Red Lodge gave distinctive evidence of the confidence and regard which they repose in him, by electing him to the office of mayor. In this capacity he served with such signal ability that he was re-elected in the spring of 1900. He is one of the most popular mayors the city has ever had and his course has met with uniform endorsement, irrespective of strict partisan lines. His business has reached large proportions, and the headquarters is a fine brick store on the main business street, equipped with the most modern accessories. He is also the owner of valuable realty in Red Lodge, including a fine residence property, which is one of the attractive homes of the place. Fraternally he is a popular member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 20, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Larkin to Miss Elizabeth Fleming, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of James and Mary Fleming, natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they came to the United States and finally to Montana, where the father passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Red Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin became the parents of two children: William and Thomas, deceased.

T O. LARSON, who is incumbent of the office of assessor of Teton county, and whose well improved ranch is located six miles north of Choteau, has won success through his own efforts and has proved a worthy and enterprising business man. He was born in Krogero, Norway, on November 27, 1874, the son of Ole Larson, who was born in the same town, and who came to America in 1880, locating in Benton county, Minn., where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Thompson, was likewise born in Krogero, and there their marriage was solemnized. T. O. Larson was but six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the United States, and he attended the public schools of Benton county, Minn., during the winter months and assisted in the work of the homestead farm during the summers until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he located in Princeton, Minn., where he acted as town herder of cattle for eighteen months, then for six months was employed in a hotel at Bridgeman. The following year he passed on the parental homestead, and from 1890 to 1895 he held a clerkship in a store at Princeton. In 1895 he came to Montana, locating in Burton, Teton county, where he associated himself with Lewis Tellefson in the opening of a general store.

Within the following year Mr. Larson sold his interest to his partner and then purchased a stage line, which he operated until the fall of 1898, when he sold the business and equipment to D. E. McCormack. In the meantime he had purchased the mercantile business of his former partner, Mr. Tellefson, and he removed the stock of goods to Farmington, where he continued in trade until the summer of 1899, when he sold to M. A. Munson, and within the same year took up a desert claim ten miles north of Choteau, where he engaged in raising cattle and horses. At the expiration of two years he sold to E. Estel, and in 1900 purchased his present ranch of his brother, Jenson Larson, and here he is engaged in raising cattle and horses. In November, 1900, Mr. Larson was the successful Republican candidate for assessor of Teton county, and assumed the duties of the office at the opening of 1901 and is now the incumbent of the office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and Fidelity Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. He is a young man of executive and business ability, and is highly esteemed in the community.

E E. LEECH.—Among the representative young business men of Teton county is numbered Mr. Leech, whose progressive methods have made him one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of this section of the state, his finely improved ranch being located in the vicinity of Dupuyer, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Leech is a native of Afton, Union county, Iowa, where he was born on December 15, 1864, the son of James P. and Mary (Cooper) Leech, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1838, removing to Lucas county, Iowa, when nineteen years of age, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and as a veterinary surgeon until his death, in 1865. The mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and still retains her residence in Afton, Ia. E. E. Leech, after completing a course in the high school continued his study in Parsons' College, at Fairfield, Iowa, and further supplementing this discipline by a course of study in the well known business university at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Leech left home at the age of nineteen years to cast in his lot with Montana, whither he came in 1884, locating in Choteau county, which at that time included Teton county, and taking up tracts of government land in the vicinity of the present village of Dupuyer. He has since added to his estate by purchase until he has a total of 2,920 acres, located on Dupuyer creek and the Dry Forks of the Marias river.

The ranch is one of the most eligibly located and one of the best improved in Teton county, giving evidence of the discriminating methods which have been brought to bear by the enterprising proprietor, who began his labors here when scarcely more than a boy. Through an effective system of irrigation Mr. Leech is enabled to raise excellent crops of hay, while he gives his attention to the raising of horses, cattle and sheep, usually running about 10,000 head of sheep and operating upon an extensive scale. Mr. Leech is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, being one of the leaders in its local councils, and in 1893 he was chosen to represent Choteau county (of which Teton was then an integral part) in the lower house of the state legislature. He proved a capable representative of the interests of his county and state, being one of the active workers in the assembly. Fraternally he is identified with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and also with the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias at Choteau. In 1889, at Buchanan, Mich., Mr. Leech was united in marriage to Miss Mary Geyer, who was born near North Liberty, Ind., and they have two children: Arba and Florence M.

CARL LINDSTRAND.—Coming directly from his native land to Montana in 1889, and at once going to work vigorously and diligently and living frugally, Carl Lindstrand, of Flat Willow, has prospered and has well deserved his success. He was born July 13, 1869, at Smalland, Sweden, the son of Elias Lindstrand, who was a prosperous carpenter and builder and also conducted a farm with success and profit. His family consisted of six children. Carl passed his school days at the old homestead, and in 1889 came to Montana, locating at Flat Willow, where he had an older brother, Magnus, who later removed to the Musselshell four miles above Roundup, where he is at present engaged in raising cattle, having over 200 head. For some years Mr. Lindstrand was employed at ranch work for others. He then started in the sheep industry for himself taking up a location on the Flat Willow, where he has a ranch of over 5,000 acres, much of it under good irrigation and very productive, yielding abundant crops of alfalfa and hay and in 1901 more than 5,000 bushels of grain. There is a private ditch three miles long in one section and several shorter ones which furnish him sufficient water to properly irrigate. He has 15,000 sheep and is well equipped with good barns, sheds, corrals and other appliances for his business, and has a good residence. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason and a Woodman of the World. He is an excellent citizen, warmly interested in the welfare of the community, and is an enterprising, progressive and wide-awake man.

PIERRE A. LETOURNEAU, M. D.—In Missoula county there is a thriving community made up almost entirely of people of French birth or extraction, and here is to be found an intelligent and enterprising class of citizens, whose interests are identical and who have reason to feel a marked satisfaction in their having established a colony where so great harmony prevails. The center of the district is a pleasant little village known as Frenchtown, and among the representative citizens is Dr. Letourneau, an able and popular physician and surgeon, who ministers to those afflicted and who is the only practitioner whose services are called for by the community. The Doctor is a native of St. Sebastian, province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born in 1859, the son of Ferdinand and Catherine (Fortin) Letourneau, both of sterling French lineage. The father was a native and lifelong farmer of Quebec, his death occurring at St. Sebastian in 1892. His widow, who was born in the same province, still maintains her home in St. Sebastian, being seventy-four years of age at the time of this writing.

Dr. Letourneau received his early education in his native place and at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and then prepared himself for his chosen profession in the medical department of Victoria College in Montreal, where he completed a thorough course of technical and scientific study and was graduated with the class of 1884, receiving his coveted degree of M. D. and being eminently qualified for the work of his profession. He began his active practice in Connecticut, where he remained for eight years, gaining prestige as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon. Finally his health became impaired, and he returned to his home in Canada, where he remained five years, recuperating his energies and also devoting his attention to medical practice. In 1897 Dr. Letourneau came to Montana, locating among his own people in Frenchtown, where he is held in the deepest affection and confidence, and where he has an excellent practice. He is a man of scholarly attainments and gracious presence, and no resident in this section enjoys a greater popularity. He is a close student and keeps fully abreast of the advances made in the science of medicine, being thoroughly en rapport with his profession and ever standing ready to lend aid and succor to his suffering fellowmen. The Doctor's religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

THEODORE H. LIDOLPH.—A native of Saxony, and imbued with the sterling and sturdy characteristics of the race from which he sprang, Mr. Lidolph came to the United States with a willingness to do anything that might afford a livelihood and offer opportunity for advancement; and acting on that principle he has achieved a gratifying success and can feel the satisfaction that comes from triumphs won by one's own enterprise and skill. His parents were Adolph F. and Beatrice Lidolph, also natives of Germany, who came to America in 1861 and located in Van Buren county, Iowa. The father learned the trade of harnessmaking in Germany, and followed that business in the home of his adoption until the time of his death, which occurred on October 12, 1877. The business was very profitable and brought him standing and reputation in the community as well as gratifying financial returns. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church, and the father was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party in politics. They had eight children, of whom three survive them. The mother died on November 15, 1893. Theodore H. Lidolph received such educational advantages as were afforded by attendance at the public schools during the winter months until he was fourteen years old, he then began to assist in his father's work and continued with his parents, loyally aiding all their enterprises until he was twenty-eight. In 1873 he made a brief trip to Nevada, and, returning to Iowa, he began farming on his own responsibility, continuing this business until 1886. He then made another trip west, this time to Arizona, where he engaged in chopping wood for some months and then went to California. There he soon secured a position as foreman on a sheep ranch, he and his wife working in a hotel in the meantime.

In 1877 Mr. Lidolph came to Montana seeking a location in which to settle permanently. For a few months he worked on W. C. Child's ranch, and then returned to Iowa to make preparations to remove to this state, which he did in the spring of 1888. On his arrival he rented a ranch on Beaver creek, and in 1890 purchased his present home, which comprises 140 acres, a large portion of which is fit for cultivation, and produces good crops of grain, hay and vegetables. He is also engaged in raising cattle with gratifying success and profitable returns. In political relations he is an ardent Democrat, always giving the affairs of the party his attention but not seeking any of its honors. On February 14, 1875, Mr. Lidolph was united in marriage with Miss Anna Roderick, a native of Germany, where the family had been long established. Her parents had emigrated to America in 1853, and located at Davenport, Iowa, where the father was successfully engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Both parents were members of the Catholic church and died in that faith. Two of their four children, Katharine and Anna, survive them.

CHARLES LEITCH.—Born and reared in Rossshire, amid the Highlands of Scotland, where his life began on March 9, 1861, Charles Leitch brought to the land of his adoption the admirable and productive characteristics of that sturdy race whose influence has been felt in all quarters of the globe and in every line of physical and intellectual effort. His parents were John and Catherine (McLean) Leitch, also natives of Rossshire, where their respective families had lived for many generations. The father was an overseer for the Duke of Rossshire, and died when his son was yet quite young. The mother gave her attention to rearing her family and kept them together until they were old enough to shift for themselves. Charles attended school in his native land until 1871, when he came to America with other members of the family and located in Illinois. There he remained until 1884, after which he passed a year in Iowa and three in California, engaged in mining. In 1889 he came to Montana, and after remaining two years in Butte, passing the time for the most part in mining, he removed to Granite, and there worked in the mines until 1893, when he located on his present property, which is between Silesia and Gebo. He has a very desirable ranch, all under irrigation and in a good state of cultivation. In addition to cereals and hay, he raises large quantities of fruit of superior quality. In 1899 his exhibit of apples at the county fair at Billings took the first prize. He also has a valuable herd of stock, consisting of Durham cattle, thoroughbred horses and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Leitch was united in marriage on June 18, 1891, with Miss Georgia McLeod, a native of Cape Breton and daughter of John McLeod, of that island. They have had one child, Lincoln, now deceased. Mr. Leitch has made everything go that he has taken hold of, having business capacity, energy, knowledge of men and wise adaptation of means to desired ends. He stands well in the estimation of all classes of his community, to whose advancement he has materially contributed.

AUGUST LUNSTROTH.—Upon the pages of this work will be found individual mention of many who have come from foreign shores to cast in their lot with the progressive young state of Montana, where due measure of success has not been denied them. One of these is this worthy young ranchman of Cascade county. He was born at Steinhagen, Germany, on June 26, 1868, the son of Henry and Katherine Lunstroth, who passed their entire lives in the vicinity of Steinhagen, where the father was a prominent and successful agriculturist until his death at the age of seventy-one years. His wife passed away at the age of fifty-six. August Lunstroth steadily attended the public schools of his native province until he attained the age of fifteen, when, in 1883, he secured work on a farm for wages, being thus employed one year. In the following spring he secured a position in a men's furnishing store in a clerical capacity until the spring of 1885, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York city and thence proceeding to Nevada where he was employed on a farm for one year; thence he came to Helena, Mont., and near here he worked upon a ranch until August, 1866, and was thereafter similarly engaged in the vicinity of Great Falls for a time, while in 1887 he was engaged in rafting on the Missouri river between Stickney and Great Falls until the fall of that year, when he secured work on a dairy ranch until the spring of 1889 when he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in the vicinity of Evans, Cascade county, where he has since been engaged in farming and cattle-raising, his indefatigable efforts and mature judgment bringing to him a material success. In 1897 he added to the area of his ranch by taking up a homestead claim of 155 acres and the valuation of his ranch property now aggregates $3,000, while fifty acres of the tract are susceptible of cultivation. Politically, Mr. Lunstroth has espoused the cause of the Democratic party to which he renders a stanch allegiance.

HARRY P. LIMPERT, the capable and enterprising foreman of the fine ranch of the Willow Creek Stock Company, located ten miles southwest of Augusta in Lewis and Clarke county, is a young man who has secured a position of marked responsibility and trust since coming to Montana, and this fact is indicative of his sterling integrity, his fidelity and his executive ability. Mr. Limpert is a native of the village of Hesper, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on January 19, 1864, the son of Valentine and Susanna Limpert, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Canada. The father has for many years been a house painter, and a man of sterling character and a member of the Lutheran church, while the religious faith of his wife is that of the Presbyterian denomination. The early educational advantages of Harry P. Limpert were such as were afforded in the public schools in his native town, and his school days ended when he was thirteen years of age, when he became an employe in a woolen mill. Later he engaged in house painting, to which he devoted his attention for thirteen years.

In 1892 Mr. Limpert came to Montana, believing that superior opportunities for individual effort were afforded in this new and growing commonwealth, and after passing two months in Helena and in the vicinity of Dillon, he came to the ranch on which he is now installed as foreman, the same comprising 4,200 acres and being specially devoted to the raising of cattle. Mr. Limpert is unflagging in his zeal in promoting the interests over which he is thus placed in charge, and holds the confidence of his employers, the men whom he superintends and of all others with whom he is thrown in contact in the various relations of life. His political support is given to the Republican party without reservation, and fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of the World. On January 16, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha M. Smith, who was born in Canada, the daughter of Hiram and Maggie Smith, natives respectively of Canada and Ireland, and the father being the manager of a large woolen mill in Canada. He is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife is a communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Limpert have had three children, John being deceased, the two surviving are Bernice and William V.

DANIEL N. MACDONALD, of Philipsburg, is a native of Lewis island, Scotland. He was the first born of the six children of Norman and Catherine MacDonald, who were also Scotch by nativity. In early life he accompanied his parents to Linowick, province of Quebec, Canada. There he attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, and then for four years worked on the farm with his father. At the age of sixteen he removed to the United States and was employed on a farm near Charleston, W. Va., for two years; and then went to the White mountains, N. H., and spent a year employed in a lumber camp. From there he went to Boston and worked in a slaughter house and a fertilizer factory during the summer, returning to the lumber camp in the White Mountains for the winter in 1880. About this time Mr. MacDonald felt a longing for the larger opportunities and wider range of experience to be found in the far west, and made his way to Marshall Pass, Colo., where he worked for the Rio Grande Railroad Company for ten months. From there he went to Denver and kept a restaurant for three months, coming thence to Butte, Mont., and worked in a sawmill for Messrs. Walker & Newton. After remaining with that firm about six months he went to Missoula on a horse which he bought for the purpose of making the trip, there being no railroad to that place at the time. There he worked at sawmilling in the capacity of riding the carriage, for Joe Hartwell, who was getting out timber for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the spring of 1883 he returned to Butte by way of Anaconda, when the present site of that town was a sheep ranch. On his return to Butte he went to work chopping wood, getting out logs for a sawmill with which to build the Parrott Smelter. The next spring he worked for William Buck, near Anaconda, in a sawmill, running the saw, and later did the same kind of work for a man named Savery, who owned the Cable gold mine. In 1886 he made a visit of six months to his old home in Canada, and on his return to Anaconda worked for eighteen months in a smelter. From Anaconda he removed to Philipsburg and for four years conducted a wood yard. In April, 1893, he started business as a lumber merchant, and added coal, building material, flour and feed, in which he now engages, meeting with great success.

Although Mr. MacDonald's business has been extensive and exacting, he has not allowed it to absorb all his time or energy. He has manifested a lively and continuous interest in public affairs, and has rendered good service to the community in various civil capacities. He has been a school trustee and is now alderman of his ward in the city of Philipsburg. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in all the campaigns of his party. The good fellowship and pleasant associations engendered by the fraternal orders have appealed with force to his mind, and he has given a good share of his time and attention to their interests. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, of the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the two last named he has been through the chairs, and is regarded as one of the best posted and most skillful workers in the lodges. Since 1891 he has also been an elder in the Presbyterian church, and much of the progress and prosperity of the church is directly traceable to his intelligent direction of its affairs, and the enthusiasm he has infused into the organization. In May, 1901, he was elected to represent the Butte Presbytery in the general assembly of the church, the sessions of which were held in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. MacDonald was married April 7, 1886, at Hampton, in the province of Quebec, Canada, to Miss Anna A., daughter of Allen and Margaret Smith. Her father is a leading farmer and stockman of his section, and she is the second of a family of four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Allen, Kenneth D., Margaret and Ray Lincoln. They have a beautiful home in Philipsburg, which is a favorite resort of their numerous devoted friends, and is noted for its refined and genial hospitality. Mr. MacDonald also owns six good houses in Philipsburg, all of which are rented, and a large double, two-story brick store building. He has besides a number of good mining prospects. In all the relations of life he has borne himself with eminent propriety and usefulness, and has won the deep and lasting regard of all classes of the community.

THOMAS McGERL, of Yellowstone valley, early began and long continued the hard experiences of adverse circumstances, and hearkened to the stern calls of duty where the dependence is wholly on one's self. He was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in November, 1845. His father, Patrick McGerl, also a native of Erin, was there engaged in farming and died at his home in 1846. His widow, nee Sarah McGovern, gathered her family of eight small children around her in 1848, and set sail for the United States, locating at Woonsocket, R. I., from whence she removed in 1855, to Lexington, Mo., where she died in 1878. Mr. McGerl received a very limited education in the schools of Woonsocket, R. I., and Lafayette county, Mo., being obliged to leave school at the age of nine years and take his place as a laborer on the farm. He remained at home until April, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Fifth Missouri Regiment. He served until the end of the war, being the youngest of eight brothers, five of whom were in the Union army. In the spring of 1865 he crossed the plains from Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Union, N. M., returning the same year to his old Missouri home, where he remained until 1873 engaged in farming and stock-raising in partnership with his brother James. In the fall of 1873 he went to Texas, where he remained for two years, and in 1875 removed to Rock Springs, Wyo., where he worked with a bridge crew on the Union Pacific. In the spring of 1876 he came to Montana, and locating at Butte he worked in the mines for a year. On May 20, 1877, he located homestead and pre-emption claims at Huntley, near the old Baker battleground on the Yellowstone. Here he and his partners established a stopping and trading place, and built a cable ferry across the river. He remained there until 1882, and, having engaged in the cattle business in 1880, during the next two years supplied the track and grading forces of the Northern Pacific Railroad with beef. Since 1884 Mr. McGerl has devoted his attention entirely to raising sheep and cattle on his Huntley ranch, which consists of 1,400 acres, and produces over 1,000 tons of alfalfa a year. Its substantial and superior improvements make it one of the most desirable and admired ranches in the Yellowstone valley, where there are many that are well improved and highly cultivated. Mr. McGerl is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery at Billings, and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

CHARLES A. LYNCH.—Filling with great acceptability the office of postmaster at Meadow, Mont., which was established as a postoffice in the winter of 1901, and taking an active interest in the affairs of the community, Charles A. Lynch, of Flathead county, is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of his section of the state. He was born in Howard county, Mo., November 16, 1848. His father, Neptune Lynch, was born near Calway, Ireland, and came to the United States when he was a boy in charge of one of his uncles. He located in Howard county, Mo., where he lived until 1862, when he crossed the plains to Idaho, with his family. In the spring of 1866 he came to Montana and bought a ranch on Deep creek near Townsend. Three years later he sold this ranch and bought ox teams, and in 1869 and 1870 was engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena. In the summer of 1870 he located at Horse Plains, where he remained until his death in 1898. His widow, Elizabeth (Alexander) Lynch, a native of Kentucky, is living with her daughter at Horse Plains. Charles A. Lynch was educated in the district schools of Howard county, Mo., and leaving school in 1862, when he was fourteen years old, he crossed the plains with his parents, and was connected with his father in his ranching and freighting enterprises until 1876. Then he and his brother Neptune engaged in the stock business, they buying cattle, etc., in Montana and Washington, and driving them to markets in the Northwest Territory. From 1883 to 1891 they were raising cattle and handling beef contracts for the railroads and other corporations, with headquarters at Horse Plains. In 1891 he located on his present fine ranch of 900 acres in Pleasant Valley, Flathead county, and four miles from the Great Northern Railroad, on which he is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hay. He takes an active part in politics as a Democrat, and, as has been noted, holds the office of postmaster at Meadow. He is a member of Kalispell Lodge No. 725, B. P. O. E. He was married at Kalispell in July, 1897, to Miss Kate Nowlan, who was born near Wilno, Minn. They have one child, Charles A. Lynch.

RODERICK McRAE.—A contribution to American citizenship from the Dominion of Canada, the subject of this sketch illustrates in his career the admirable qualities of manhood and business capacity for which the people of Canada are noted, and reflects credit on his Scotch ancestry. He was born in the province of Ontario on July 15, 1873. His parents, Murdock and Catherine (McLennan) McRae, are natives of Scotland, and emigrated from that country in 1858. They are still living in the Dominion, enjoying the fruits of their well spent lives. Their son Roderick commenced his education in the public schools of Port Elgin, Ontario, rounding it out at the Port Elgin Institute. In the fall of 1896 he came to Rosebud, Mont., and engaged for a year in teaching school. He then accepted employment as a clerk and salesman in the store of the McRae Supply Company, which has since been merged into the McRae Mercantile Company, now under the direct personal management of himself and his brother, John McRae. They have been very successful in enlarging the business and raising the standard of its trade, and have shown themselves to be capable, progressive and far-seeing business men. In political affiliations Mr. McRae is a Republican. Fraternally he is allied with Forsyth Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Rosebud Lodge, K. P., both located at Forsyth.

DAVID N. MACBILLINGSLY.—Known from his boyhood as "Dave Mack," and among many even of his intimate friends not known to have any other name, Mr. MacBillingsly has passed his useful life in military and civil lines without pretense, but with a heart always cheerful and a hand always ready to do whatever duty brought to him. He was born on a farm near Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn., on May 4, 1828, the son of Joseph H. and Nancy (MacMillan) MacBillingsly, both natives of Tennessee and of Scotch ancestry. The father, a farmer and soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, died in Bradley county, Tenn., in 1865. The mother belonged to the celebrated MacMillan family of Tennessee which has been long prominent in public life and she also died at the Bradley county homestead.

Mr. MacBillingsly was educated in the district schools and in 1852 he and his sister Susan removed to Newton county, Mo., and from 1853 to 1856 he bought cattle and drove them to the Sacramento valley, Cal. From 1856 to 1858 he was mining in California, then went to Boston bar, on the Fraser river, B. C., where he was engaged in placer mining until 1860. In 1861 he visited his old home in Tennessee, and from there went again to Newton county, Mo., where he enlisted in the Confederate army in the fall of 1861. He served under Gen. Price for three years and a half, participating in many notable engagements of the war, and still holds as a war relic an old muzzle-loading Colt's revolver, in the use of which he was an acknowledged expert. In the spring of 1865 he crossed the plains to Idaho City, Idaho, a year later came to Montana, and, locating at Elk creek in Deer Lodge county, was engaged in mining there and in the Bear and Lincoln gulches until 1870.

For seven years he resided at Deer Lodge, and in June, 1877, he removed to Butte and built the log cabin which has been since his home. It was erected on a government claim and originally stood near the present corner of Main and Mercury streets. When Mercury street was laid out the cabin fronted on that street. He moved it into the center of the block and sold the front lot, and still owns the cabin and the ground on which it stands. He has been an industrious collector of curios, and owns many articles of interest. After locating in Butte he followed for many years the dual pursuits of nurse and carpet-layer, being especially skillful in both, but since 1896 he has been so crippled with rheumatism as to be incapacitated for any active work. In his early travels on the western plains he participated in many Indian fights, then of almost daily occurence, and had many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes. He was in the government service for ninety days in

1854 in the Rosin River valley, Ore., and the Pitt River valley, Cal., campaigning with Capt. Lockhart. In politics he is a Democrat, and, while not an active partisan, takes lively interest in the success of his party. He never married and has done his own housekeeping and cooking since 1852. He is one of the best known men in Butte, and has the respect of all classes.

RANE J. McCONNELL, one of the commissioners of Sweet Grass county, resides near McLeod on an extensive and thoroughly irrigated cattle ranch which has been substantially improved in every way. His parents were Alexander F. and Eliza (Carter) McConnell, natives of Indiana, and he was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, on August 25, 1847, one of a family of seven sons and two daughters. The paternal grandfather, Robert McConnell, and the maternal grandfather, Rane J. Carter, both were born and raised in Kentucky. The father removed to Iowa from Indiana soon after his marriage, and was there engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, fought throughout the war, was honorably discharged, but died within nine days of his return home from disease contracted in the service. One of his sons enlisted in the same regiment and company, and he was killed at Vicksburg, then holding the rank of sergeant. Several of the maternal uncles of R. J. McConnell also served valiantly in the Civil war. Of his mother's family eleven of the twelve children held a reunion in Indiana a few years since, the youngest present being forty-seven years of age, the twelfth child, an infant, having died in infancy. Mahaska county was the scene of Mr. McConnell's education, and of his early employment on his father's farm. Later he removed to Kansas for a five years' residence. On September 20, 1890, he arrived in Livingston, Mont., and immediately went to the Boulder river, in Sweet Grass county, where he purchased a ranch of 320 acres, on the west fork of the Boulder, eighteen miles from Big Timber, the stream coursing through the land and affording excellent irrigation facilities, and supplying two ditches carrying a sufficient volume of water for all practical purposes. The stock enterprises of Mr. McConnell are confined almost exclusively to the raising of cattle, and he generally winters 200 head of Herefords. The marriage of Mr. McConnell to Miss Emma Koozer occurred on October 10, 1867, she being a native of Clearfield county, Pa., the daughter of Jacob Koozer and Anna Rosabel Koozer. Her parents removed to Iowa in 1864, but within a short time her brother died and her father returned to Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have five children: Elmer, who married Miss Mabel Baker, residing on East Boulder river; Anna (Mrs. Peter Decker), living on the [illegible] branch of the Boulder; Nellie (Mrs. Benjamin Miles); James Curtis and Merlin. Mr. McConnell was elected commissioner of Sweet Grass county in 1896, and re-elected in 1900, his incumbency of the office giving the highest satisfaction. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, a popular gentleman and a valuable citizen.

WILLIAM H. McELWAIN, one of the leading stockmen of the Blackfoot valley, near Helmsville, Powell county, comes of fine old Revolutionary stock, his paternal uncle, John Allen McElwain having served throughout the war for independence, and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Yorktown. William H. McElwain was born at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1844, the son of Hon. John A. and Lomira (Sutherland) McElwain, and the father was born at Palmer, Mass., in 1794. He acquired an excellent education considering his limited advantages, and at the age of twenty-one years removed to Batavia, N. Y., going later to Warsaw, where he made his home until his death, in 1875. He left behind him honors and property, having become wealthy through habits of industry and application. In succession he occupied all the public offices of his home city, became sheriff of Wyoming county, N. Y., and its county treasurer, was elected to the legislature and was a general of militia. In all projects of civic and public improvements he was an acknowledged leader, helping to build up his locality in many ways and proving himself a philanthropist and a Christian gentleman. Mrs. Lomira (Sutherland) McElwain was born at Batavia, N. Y., and died at Warsaw on November 26, 1884. In Warsaw William H. McElwain married with Miss Frances Chaffee, also a native of New York, and the daughter of Leonard L. and Julia (Thorpe) Chaffee, who too were born in New York. Her father died in 1898; her mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. McElwain has been born a son, Lee C. McElwain. In 1879 William McElwain left his native state and sought a home in Montana. He first located in Beaverhead valley, but later in Blackfoot valley, where he now resides. His ranch is four miles west of Helmville, a splendid property of 480 acres, well stocked with sheep, cattle and horses. Mr. McElwain has been one of the school trustees of Lincoln township, Powell county. Success has come to him in every way, and among a wide circle of acquaintances the popularity of himself and family is unbounded.

GEORGE McCONE.—Among the progressive men of Montana, the tireless and daring pioneers, and their immediate followers, no less tireless and daring, this enterprising ranchman, successful farmer, vigilant and conscientious legislator and genial gentleman is entitled to honorable mention. He was born on April 4, 1854, in Livingston county, N. Y., and his father, Isaac McCone, was also a native of New York, but in 1855 removed to the neighborhood of Herricksville, Mich., where he died in 1863, leaving a widow who still survives and lives at Herricksville. Her maiden name was Polly Griswold, and she was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1823. Mr. McCone was educated in the public schools and when he was seventeen years old began life for himself as a farm laborer and also worked in the pineries of Michigan. In 1877 he went to the Indian Territory and carried the mails from Fort Reno to Fort Sill for a year. The next spring he went to Bismarck and engaged in carrying the mails from that city to Fort Keogh until the fall of 1881, at the same time having charge of the government hay, grain and wood teams between the two places. In the spring of 1882 he embarked in the cattle business on Burns creek, about forty miles from Glendive, and since that time has been one of the most extensive shippers of cattle, sheep and horses in his section of the state. In July, 1882, he was given the contract for carrying the mails from Glendive to Fort Buford and from that place to Wolf Point, and he performed the work faithfully for six years and until the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1888.

In politics Mr. McCone is a zealous Republican, and has rendered good service to his party in many a hard fought battle. He has also brought credit to it by faithful and intelligent service in official positions of great responsibility. He was appointed a member of the first board of county commissioners for Dawson county, and at the first general election after his appointment, which occurred in 1882, he was elected to the office, and has continuously been re-elected until 1900. In the fall of that year he was chosen as one of the representatives of his county in the state legislature, and in that body was conspicuous for close attention to its business, a wide knowledge of the needs and conditions of the state, his stern adherence to what he believed to be right, and his fearlessness and vigor in enforcing his views. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order in several of its branches, being a valued member of Glendive lodge, Yellowstone chapter and Damascus commandery, all of Glendive. Mr. McCone was married in 1884, at Sidney, Mont., to Miss Mattie Newlon, a native of Peoria, Ill., and daughter of W. W. Newlon, who came to the Yellowstone valley in 1879. He was a soldier in the Civil war and now lives at Ridgelawn, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. McCone have three children, LeRoy, born in 1886; Lydia, born in 1890, and Alice, born in 1896. In addition to his property in Montana, Mr. McCone has a farm of 157 acres in Branch county, Mich., near Herricksville, where his mother now resides.

JOSEPH C. McCUAIG.—Among those who have contributed to the promotion of the stock-growing interests of Montana is Mr. McCuaig, and it is with pleasure that we incorporate a review of his operations in this compilation. Mr. McCuaig was born in the picturesque old city of Quebec, Canada, on March 20, 1861, the son of Joseph T. and Annie (Haile) McCuaig, the former of whom was born in Picton, Canada, in 1829, and the latter at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1833. The father was in the employ of the dominion government until his death, which occurred in Ottawa in 1869, his widow surviving him until 1885, when her death occurred in Richville, N. Y. Joseph C. McCuaig, after his early training in the public schools, entered the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa, where he completed a literary and business course, graduating with the class of 1878. In 1879 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., for two years was state grader for the Minneapolis Millers' Association, and for one year held the position of president and secretary of the Norcross Elevator Company.

In 1882 Mr. McCuaig came to Teton county, then a portion of Choteau county, and took up homestead, pre-emption and timber-culture claims on the Dry Forks of the Marias river, nine miles east of Dupuyer. To this original estate he has added until his ranch now has an area of 2,800 acres. Here he has since been successfully engaged in the raising of livestock, bringing to bear a marked discrimination and the most progressive methods. He gives special attention to sheepgrowing, running from 7,000 to 10,000 head. In politics Mr. McCuaig gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and holds a prominent position in its local councils. He served as under sheriff in 1894-95, under Sheriff John Zimmerman. Fraternally he is identified with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of the lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Choteau. In December, 1889, at Washington, D. C., Mr. McCuaig was united in marriage to Miss Euphemia Smith, who was born in Scotland, and they are the parents of two children, Margaret F. and Josephine Euphemia. Among the many pleasant homes of Montana ranch life this is a fine type.

MALCOLM McCORMACK, a prominent timber expert and farmer of the Flathead valley, head river, is a native of Niagara, N. Y., where he was born on December 4, 1844. His parents were Malcom and Mary (McLean) McCormack, both natives of Scotland, where the father was born in 1801 and the mother in 1805. They came to the United States when young and located at Niagara, where for many years the father was the local representative of a large English loan and trust company. He died in Wellington county, Ontario, in 1893, and his wife followed him the next year. Their son Malcolm was educated in the schools of Wellington county until he was fourteen years old, then he left school and went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and for thirty-five years made this place and Big Rapids his home, being employed in locating timber land, putting in logs and kindred work. In this business he soon became an expert and found his services in great demand. Later he secured an eighty-acre homestead near Big Rapids, where he resided until January, 1891, when he came to Montana and located in the Flathead valley. There he leased and later purchased the 160-acre farm on which he has since resided. His son William is the manager of the farm, Mr. McCormack being constantly occupied as an expert in estimating and appraising timber. In politics Mr. McCormack is an earnest Republican, and while living in Michigan took great interest in political affairs. He was married at Grand Rapids in 1867 to Miss Catherine McCallum, who was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1846. They have seven living children: Mary, wife of Thomas Loucks, a farmer at Big Rapids, Mich.; William, manager of the home farm; Elliot, an expert bookkeeper; Margaret, Roy, Mary and John, who are all living at home. The oldest daughter, Nettie, married at Grand Rapids with Elmer Sanders, and died there in 1889. James, the oldest son, died in 1888, aged twelve, at the Big Rapids home.

THOMAS McCORMICK — For more than twenty years a prominent and successful ranchman near Helmville in Deer Lodge, and progressive and resourceful in other lines of productive activity, Thomas McCormick has been of substantial aid in the development of the state of his adoption and has exemplified in his useful career the best traits of his ancestry and of American citizenship. His life began in 1850 in the Emerald Isle, where his parents, Michael and Bridget (Mullen) McCormick, were born and where their families had lived and prospered for generations. His father was a lifelong farmer in Ireland. His widow came to the United States with her family, and died in 1900. Mr. McCormick reached the United States in 1870, and, after making a trip through the Southern states with a view to securing a good location for business, came to Montana in 1871, by way of the Missouri from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and located at Lincoln gulch. He at once went to mining and followed that business for a number of years with varying success, then, removing to Helmville in 1892, he has been since then continuously occupied as a ranchman on one of the best developed and most attractive properties in his neighborhood, which consists of 480 acres, a mile and a half west of the town, and improved with every necessary appliance and a modern residence recently erected, one of the most artistic ranch dwellings in the northwest. Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Couglan and they have four children, Frances, Annie, Bertha and Thomas. Circumstances have aided in bringing great prosperity to them.

PETER McDONALD.—The land of Scott and Burns, of song and story, of philosophy and patriotism, that gave the world the dynasty of the Stuarts, princely in their fortunes and imperial in their misfortunes, has also given America a sturdy, resolute, self-reliant and resourceful element of her population, one that has thriven wherever it has been planted, and has communicated an upward trend and an accelerated force to all active tendencies of civilization. In good standing on the list of her contributions to American progress is Peter McDonald, of Carbon county, Mont., a native of the Scottish Highlands, and a member of the celebrated family of his name that has been so conspicuous for deeds of patriotism and courage in the annals of his native land, where he was born in 1847, the son of John McDonald. Mr. McDonald came to the United States in 1869, and being impressed with the enlarged opportunities for good returns from industry and thrift offered by the far west, made his way to Colorado, and there passed six years in mining and freighting. At the end of that time he came to Montana, overland with wagons, and locating at Bozeman, remained there a year and a half engaged in various pursuits. He then began freighting, which he continued with good success until a portion of the Indian reservation south of Bridger was thrown open, when he took up his residence on the ranch which he now occupies about two miles south of the town. He has his land well improved, all under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation. He raises alfalfa and grain, and vegetables of all kinds in quantities. He has a good residence and other necessary buildings in keeping with it, and his farm shows in every respect the thrift and good management characteristic of the better element of the Scotch people. Mr. McDonald was united in marriage in 1899 with Miss Cora Allen, whose family lives on Clark's Fork. Both she and her husband are highly esteemed in the neighborhood, and have proven themselves worthy of the regard of their fellow citizens.

GEORGE W. MAGEE.—This gentleman has proved his potentiality in several fields of endeavor and is at present the editor and publisher of the Acantha, an attractive weekly paper, published in Dupuyer, Teton county, with whose industrial life he has been identified for a number of years. As one of the distinctively representative men of Teton county, we here enter a brief record of his life and accomplishment. Mr. Magee was born in East Douglas, Worcester county, Mass., December 2, 1858. His father, Thomas N. Magee, was born in Vermont of Scotch-Irish lineage, and after attaining a suitable age was employed in the forging department of the Hunt ax factory at East Douglas, Mass., up to the outbreak of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, with which he was in active service until 1864, when his term of enlistment expired in New Orleans. His life was, however, sacrificed in the cause of his country, since in December, 1864, he was drowned by the sinking of the transport North America, off Roanoke, Va., while on his way to Washington to be mustered out of service. The maiden name of Mr. Magee's mother was Mary Buffum, and she was born in Massachusetts, her lineage running back to early Pilgrim stock of Welsh extraction. She died in a New York hospital in 1862, so that Mr. Magee was doubly orphaned when a mere child.

George W. Magee, after his early educational training in the public cshools of Pawtucket and Providence, R. I., continued his studies in a normal school in the latter city, in the meantime putting his acquirements to practical test by teaching. He continued in pedagogic work until 1879, when he read law for a time at Worcester, Mass., and in 1880 came west, remaining one year in Iowa, where he varied his experience by acting as clerk in a hotel. He then came to Montana and was a resident of Fort Benton until 1884, and from that time to 1886 was engaged in ranching on a squatter's claim, located midway between Fort Benton and Choteau. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Magee located a homestead claim of 160 acres on Birch creek, and there devoted his attention to the raising of cattle in connection with a freighting business until the spring of 1899. In the fall of 1899 he purchased the plant and business of the Acantha at Dupuyer, and has made the paper an able exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party and of local interests. He is a writer of force and individuality, and the editorial utterances of the Acantha have had marked influence in shaping local politics, while the job department of the office is well equipped and duly appreciated.

Mr. Magee is one of the leaders of his party in the northwestern section of the state, and his efforts in behalf of the cause have ever been timely and effective. He has served as notary public and justice of the peace for a full decade, and since 1899 has been United States commissioner for the district of Montana. In 1898 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which he served with marked discrimination and ability durin the Sixth general assembly, in 1899. Fraternally he is a member of Mountain Meadow Lodge No. 234, Woodmen of the World. The marriage of Mr. Magee was solemnized in Great Falls on September 3, 1900, when he wedded Miss Katherine Landin, who was born in Sweden in 1883. They have a pleasant home in Dupuyer and enjoy a marked popularity in the community, whose interests Mr. Magee has done much to advance.

N. A. MacDONALD.—This gentleman, the proprietor of the Braund House in Butte, one of its leading hostelries, is a successful and captivating boniface whose comfortable hearthstone is much sought and enjoyed by the traveling public, and especially by those modern knights errant, the commercial travelers. He was born at Cape Breton Island, N. S., on August 2, 1860, and was educated in the schools of his native place and the excellent academy at Pictou. In 1878 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and passed a number of years in that city, San Jose, Sacramento, Fresno and other towns in the state, always being employed in hotels and occupying various places from bell boy to chief clerk. He remained in California until 1885, then came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he has achieved a notable and well deserved success. His first year in the city was passed as clerk in a hotel at the lower smelting works. In the fall of 1886 he went to Granite in Deer Lodge county and took charge of J. J. Farrell's hotel there for two years. From 1888 to 1889 he was manager of a boarding house at Ramsey, Mont., and thereafter for a short time was at Spokane, Wash., and Granite, Mont., in the restaurant business. In 1890, in partnership with Messrs. McKay and Carmichael, he purchased the Braund House, on Talbot and Watson avenues, in Butte, a comfortable hotel named for a miner, Braund, who erected the original building.

Mr. MacDonald was manager of this enterprise until September, 1894, when he purchased the interest of his partners. In 1897 he enlarged the house from ten to sixty-five rooms, in 1899 added ten more, and in 1901 put a third story on the house with forty-one additional rooms. The house is nicely kept, well furnished and well equipped with all modern improvements and being a well ordered, conveniently arranged and very skillfully conducted house of entertainment of a character and standard compatible with the progressive city in which it is located. Mr. MacDonald is a Republican of the stalwart kind. He is a member of the city central committee and always active in the campaigns of his party, city, county, state and national. He is a prominent and active Freemason and has ascended the mystic ladder to the thirty-second round, holding membership in lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory of the Scottish Rite and in the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Butte in 1894 to Miss Jennie Murray, who was born in Scotland in 1870. They have two children, Helen Margaret and Margaret Christy.

WILLIAM McDONALD WRIGHT.—Born and passing his youth amidst the scenes of the rugged highlands of Scotland, Mr. Wright is now numbered among the enterprising and successful stockgrowers of Teton county. He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, on July 29, 1862, the son of Alexander and Eliza (McDonald) Wright, they both coming of sterling Scottish lineage. The father, who was born in Stirlingshire, was an officer in the British civil service, and was thus engaged at the time of his death in 1880. The mother was born in the western highlands of Scotland, and her death occurred in 1866. William McDonald Wright received his early education in the government schools, supplementing this training by instruction in a private school in Glasgow. In June, 1879, he came to the United States, coming in 1880 to Hugo, Colo., and being there employed for a year on a cattle ranch. He then went back to Scotland, and in 1884 returned to America, coming directly to Montana, where he was located on the Clark Brothers' property in Choteau county for three years, while for the succeeding three years he was in the employ of the Cooper-Martin Sheep Company. He then bought a band of sheep from this company, and engaged in raising this line of stock with James Malone, under the firm name of Malone & Wright, locating on the Middle Dry Fork. In 1897 Mr. Wright purchased his partner's interests and continued the business individually until 1900, when he formed a partnership association with Hon. John A. Kennedy, which they are conducting upon an extensive scale, usually running an average of 6,000 sheep. They have 800 acres of desert lands in Teton county, besides utilizing large tracts of adjoining ranges. Mr. Wright gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in the local work of the party. In 1892, at Great Falls, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Maggie Peterson, who died in 1894, leaving one daughter, Ellen Kyle, now eight years of age. Mr. Wright is held in high regard as one of the enterprising citizens of Teton county, his postoffice address being Dupuyer.

WILLIAM W. McDONALD.—A scion of old families long and honorably identified with the history of the Scottish Highlands, our subject's father, Duncan McDonald, was born in 1837, and from there he came to this country in the fall of 1864, settling in Pennsylvania, and later removing to Knox county, Neb., where he now lives on a farm, his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Williscraft, being born at Smith Falls, Canada, in 1848, and dying in Knox county, Neb., in 1881. William W. McDonald, was born at Smith Falls, Canada, on September 7, 1864. He attended the public schools of Knox county, Neb., until he was sixteen years old, and then gradually made his way west, working on the ranges in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas until 1883. In the spring of 1883 he came to the Rosebud valley, Mont., where he has ever since been in the stock business. In 1894 he formed a partnership with J. S. Hopkins, with whom he is now interested in a ranch of 1,600 acres on the Rosebud river, and one of 500 acres at the mouth of Big Porcupine creek on the Yellowstone, both devoted to raising cattle and hay. He is also interested in the meat business at Forsyth with J. W. Lane. Mr. McDonald is recognized as one of the pushing and enterprising citizens of the growing town of Forsyth, and one of the leading men of the new county of Rosebud, of which he was appointed a county commissioner at its formation in March, 1901, but resigned in June of the same year on account of the pressure of private business. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, as he does in all matters effecting the welfare of the community. He has, in consequence of his public spirit, his upright life and his genial and accommodating manner, the cordial good will and esteem of all classes of the people.

JOHN McGIFFIN is one of the enterprising young farmers and stockraisers who have contributed in a material way to the development of the resources of Cascade county, where he has an excellent ranch of 320 acres, located in the district adjacent to Stockett. He is a native of the good old Keystone state, having been born in Washington county, Pa., on September 22, 1862, the son of Thomas McGiffin, also a native of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather came from Ireland and the grandmother from Scotland. The mother of our subject died in Pennsylvania in 1866, and two years later Thomas McGiffin consummated a second marriage, being then united to Margaret Strane, of Washington county, Pa. Thomas McGiffin was engaged in the practice of law until 1870, when he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until his death, in 1889. His widow is still living in Iowa, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband.

John McGiffin attained manhood under the discipline of the farm and attended the public schools until the age of eighteen years, when, in 1880, he took a clerical position in the mercantile establishment of his brother, Nathaniel, where he remained until 1885, when he came to Butte, Mont., and entered the employ of the Capitalist Grocery Company, being thus engaged until 1890, when he went on a prospecting tour through the Blackfoot valley in Nevada, being absent until 1892, and meeting with poor success. He came to Great Falls over the Cadout trail, making the trip on horseback and being on the road for one week. In Cascade county he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he placed twenty acres under cultivation and made further improvements by building a four-room house, good stable and other necessary buildings. In July, 1896, he bought 160 acres of improved land from his brother Abner and he has devoted his attention to raising of horses and cattle, and has also secured a good yield of grain, his property at the present time being valued at $3,500. Mr. McGiffin is a young man of forceful individuality, is straightforward in all his dealings and is worthy of the respect and confidence accorded him. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party.

WILLIAM McMASTER. — A varied and eventful career has been that of this sterling pioneer citizen of Montana. From his boyhood he has depended upon his own resources, and in the varied experiences of a singularly active and useful life he has gained a fund of information and that wisdom which is the result of wide observation, ready power of assimilation and maturity of judgment. He has been identified with Montana for a long term of years and is now the owner of a valuable ranch and of extensive stock interests in Choteau county, where he maintains his home. Mr. McMaster descended from Scottish ancestry, his father having been born in that land of hills and heather. William, however, was born at Thomaston, Maine, on January 8, 1838, the son of David McMaster, who came to America when a young man, locating on the New England coast and being identified with lumbering for the remainder of his life, dying at St. John, N. B., about 1866. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Johnston, was born in Newfoundland, and she survived him many years, dying at a venerable age at Monckton.

William McMaster had practically no educational advantages in his youth, for at the early age of eight years he adopted a seafaring life, continuing this vocation from 1846 until 1862, in the merchant marine service, sailing principally on vessels plying between America and England. In 1862 Mr. McMaster came across the plains to Montana, driving a bull team the entire distance and arriving in Alder gulch in the early summer. He soon joined the first stampede of gold-seekers to the Black Hills, and thereafter was engaged in prospecting and mining in Indian gulch and at Fort Logan and vicinity until 1881. Later he was for seven years on the sheep ranch of John Wooden on Smith river, and in 1888 he came to Choteau county, purchasing a squatter's claim of 160 acres, on Birch creek, thirty miles from Big Sandy station of the Great Northern Railroad, and here he now has a fine property, whose aggregate area is 480 acres, while he has also a large tract of open range. His postoffice address is Warwick. Mr. McMaster devotes his ranch principally to sheep, running an average of 3,000, and also secures large annual yields of hay. For the last few years he has leased his ranch. Mr. McMaster is an ardent Republican, and fraternally is identified with the time-honored order of Masonry, having been raised in 1860 to the master's degree in Albert Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Glasgow, Scotland, from which he later dimited to Prince of Wales Lodge, Liverpool, N. S., from which latter he holds a dimit. He is one of the oldest Masons in the state.

JAMES MANNIX was born at Hartford, Conn., on February 8, 1843, of Irish ancestry, his father, John Mannix, having come from Ireland while still a young man and settling at Hartford, where he died in 1875. His mother was also born in Ireland and passed away at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1870. The advantages of the excellent public schools of Hartford were afforded James Mannix, and of these he liberally availed himself, following his school days by mastering the trade of stone and brickmason. As journeyman and contractor he pursued this calling in Hartford until 1877, in the spring of that year coming to Montana by the Missouri river to Fort Benton. His first act was one of fraternal duty visiting his brother, Philip A. Mannix, of Fort Shaw, prominent at that period throughout Montana, He soon located at Sun River Crossing, where was his home for twelve years, from 1877 until 1889. In those days there was plenty of work in the rapid development of the country and business opportunities were on every hand. He built the brick hotel, the Methodist church and many other edifices at Sun River, and continued work at his trade at Fort Shaw, Fort Benton, Cascade, the Piegan Indian agency, Choteau and other places. Through the medium of church associations Mr. Mannix acquired a wide acquaintance in the state and won the friendship of hundreds of pioneers. While following his occupation he was severely frozen, since which deplorable event he has found it impossible to perform manual labor, but he regards himself as fortunate in having escaped with his life. In 1880 Mr. Mannix purchased a ranch one mile from Sun River Crossing, where he ably conducted a profitable dairy for nine years. In 1889 he removed to the north fork of the Dry Forks of the Marias river in Teton county, and purchased a squatter's claim and there made the family home. To this has since been added government claims sufficient to form a ranch of 1,000 acres. This extensive tract of land is well improved and devoted to general farming, hay and stockraising under the direct and efficient management of Mrs. Mannix and her son, Thomas Michael Mannix. In 1864, at Hartford, Conn., Mr. Mannix married Miss Bridget Murray, a native of Ireland. They have four children: Mary, wife of Benson English, of Dupuyer; Margaret, Mrs. George Quail, of Dupuyer, and Anne and Thomas M., residing on the ranch.

JOHN N. MANNING.—On the roll of those who are prominently concerned with the mining industry of Montana and who hold prestige as representative citizens of the state, is Mr. Manning, who stands as the practical founder of the town of Landusky, Choteau county, where he has made his home for the past decade. He was born at Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., on December 5, 1843. His father, Gilbert Sweet Manning, was born near Schenectady, N. Y., in 1802, and devoted his active business life to mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, taking up his residence in Illinois in the early days and conducting operations in Springfield, Danville and Petersburg. He died in Danville in 1876, honored by all that knew him and regarded as an able business man and enterprising citizen. His wife, whose maiden name was Fanny L. Murray, was born in the Dominion of Canada, and she entered into eternal rest in 1862 at Springfield, Ill. John N. Manning attended the public schools of the capital city of Illinois until eligible to entrance in the Methodist Seminary at Quincy, where he was a student until he was eighteen years old. In 1861 Mr. Manning went to Chicago and was employed for one year in the establishment of Cram Brothers, manufacturers of machinery, and then for four years he engaged in the steam-heating business for himself. In 1882 Mr. Manning purchased a ranch in Linn county, Mo., and was there engaged in farming for eight years, when he sold his interests in Missouri and made a prospecting tour in Mexico.

In 1891 Mr. Manning came to Montana, where his brother, George G. Manning, had located as a pioneer in 1862, and forthwith became the first resident of what is now the thriving little town of Landusky, Choteau county, in the Little Rockies. He here erected a three-stamp quartz mill in 1893, and this was the nucleus around which the village has grown. From the time of his arrival he has been associated with his brother George in prospecting and mining, and their efforts have been attended with gratifying success. In the year 1900 they sold a number of their claims to the Mission Peak Mining Company for $37,000, and they still retain valuable properties in the same vicinity. Mr. Manning maintains a lively interest in all that conserves the advancement and material prosperity of his section of the state, and is recognized as a thoroughly public-spirited and progressive business man, retaining uniform confidence and esteem in the community. His political proclivities are indicated in the stanch support he accords to the Democratic party. In Chicago, Ill., in 1861, Mr. Manning was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Carrico, a native of Sangamon county, Ill., in 1844, and of their three children we incorporate a brief record, as follows: George E. is engaged in the plumbing business in Omaha, Neb.; Maud S. is the wife of Foster Simpson, of St. Louis, Mo., and Guy C. is a justice of the peace at Landusky, the home of his parents.

THOMAS B. MAGEE, who is successfully engaged in the drug business at Dupuyer, Teton county, and who has distinctly shown himself to be one of the enterprising and progressive young business men of the state, was born in East Douglas, Worcester county, Mass., on May 30, 1862, the son of Thomas N. and Mary (Buffum) Magee. See the sketch of George W. Magee on another page of this work.

Thomas B. Magee commenced his education in the public schools of Pawtucket, R. I., but left school at the immature age of twelve years to begin the practical duties of life. After three years of farm life he was engaged in laboring at Hope cemetery in Worcester, Mass., for two years. In 1880 he came to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and soon afterward went to Atlanta, Ga., where for three years he had charge of a construction gang on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. In 1883 he came to Miles City, Mont., worked in the coal mines for a year, and in 1884 removed to Great Falls, where with Daniel McKay he established the first brickyard of the city. Afterward he had charge of a livery stable at Fort Benton for one year, and from 1886 to 1888 was employed on ranches in the neighborhood of Dupuyer, Teton county. From

1888 to 1893 Mr. Magee was employed in the general store of Joseph Hirshberg & Co. at Robare, and then until 1896 was in charge of Joseph Kipp's posttrader's store at the Blackfoot Indian agency. He had the distinction of being the first postmaster at Browning and the last one at Robare. From 1896 until 1900 his attention was given to the raising of cattle near Browning. He then came to Dupuyer, purchased the drug business of C. M. Lanning & Co., and has here conducted the enterprise successfully to the present time, being one of the representative business men of the town. He is an active worker in the Republican party and in 1901 was elected school trustee for Dupuyer township. He was appointed coroner of Teton county in June, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. H. Titus. Fraternally he is identified with Dupuyer Lodge No. 48, A. O. U. W., and Mountain Meadow Lodge No. 234, Woodmen of the World.

On New Year's day, 1890, at Robare, Mr. Magee was united in marriage to Miss Julia Grant, daughter of James Grant, a pioneer of this section of Montana, and they have five children: Thomas, George, Walter, Henry and Dewey.

MCIVOY BROTHERS.—Patrick and James McIvoy, prosperous and progressive farmers and stockmen of Rosebud county, Mont., having endured the hardships of frontier life in a country sparsely settled and without railroads and having used their opportunities to good advantage, have gathered a comfortable store of this world's wealth and can now enjoy what they have worked faithfully to secure. They are the sons of Christopher and Mary McIvoy, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in early life, where at Jefferson Barracks, Kan., the father enlisted in the regular army, and for thirty-three years was a soldier on the frontier, taking part in all the Indian campaigns of moment in that long period of years. On leaving the army in 1880 he located on a ranch in the Yellowstone valley about half way between Miles City and Forsyth, where he bought a squatter's claim and took up an adjoining homestead. Here he died in 1894, and his wife followed him two years later. Patrick McIvoy was born at Jefferson Barracks, Kan., on November 1, 1845, and has been on the ranch with his brother since 1880. James was born at Fort Sumner, N. M., in January, 1868, and was educated at Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Keogh, Mont. He accompanied his parents to the Yellowstone valley in 1880, locating on the ranch his father occupied until his death, and which the brothers have made one of the finest and most attractive in the valley. It consists of 900 acres and is well improved and well stocked. The principal industry they follow is raising cattle and hay, and they are very successful in the business. The brothers are Democrats in politics, and take an active interest in local affairs, giving their party good service and aiding intelligently in conducting its campaigns. They are unmarried and make their residence in the pleasant home of a married sister, Mrs. William Morrison. Both in the standing they have won in the community and the success they have achieved in their business they are creditable to the state, furnishing an excellent example of thrift and industry.

EDGAR F. MANN is one of the best known stockmen in Cascade county. His well equipped ranch lies four miles due north of Belt, and is supplied with every convenience for conducting the cattle business successfully, and he is a large-hearted, generous westerner, one who came to this section while still a youth, and who has endured its dangers and hardships and shared in its manifold triumphs. As miner, rancher and general business man he has won merited success and the high esteem of a wide circle of friends. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born on October 20, 1843. His parents were Lewis W. and Margaret Mann, also Canadians, and the father was a carpenter and a farmer. Both parents were members of the Universalist church. The father died in 1867, the wife surviving him until 1898.

Edgar F. Mann had only a common school education, as from childhood he assisted his parents on the farm and engaged in other occupations wherein he could earn a little money. At the age of sixteen he hired out as a farmer for $16 a month. He started overland for California before he was twenty, meeting no Indians on the way, but finding numerous dead bodies of murdered emigrants. In the fall of 1860 he arrived at Salt Lake and took charge of several mule trains for William Kimball, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church, and began freighting between Salt Lake and Omaha, and also made one trip to Los

Angeles, Cal. He received a salary of $65 per month. The price for carrying freight between these points was twenty-five cents per pound and the business was profitable, although attended with danger from attacks of Indians. The following spring he began driving stage, and in 1864 joined the stampede to Sweetwater, Wyo., mining and prospecting there two years. Here he settled upon what was later the Milk ranch, which he developed and stocked with cows at $40 per head. The milk readily sold for eighty cents a gallon, while butter retailed for $1.25 per pound. This enterprise was very successful. This ranch Mr. Mann profitably disposed of in 1866 and returned to Sweetwater, where he remained two months. During this time Indians stole 150 horses here and killed and scalped the day herder. The residents were aroused and scouting parties endeavored to find and exterminate the savages, and twenty-four men went to Salt Lake to purchase more stock, on foot, fighting their way through hostile bands of Indians. They returned with fifty horses and equipments, for which they paid $60 apiece. Mr. Mann was one of this party, and on his return he found that the Indians had burned all the stage stations and murdered many of the agents.

On his return to Sweetwater he engaged for two months in mining and then located at Big Sandy, fifty miles from Sweetwater. He was compelled to pay $75 a load for logs for a cabin and stable, but the enterprise proved profitable and he continued it for four years, then trading this property for cattle, which he sold for $6,000. Purchasing an outfit he went to Kansas, and in the spring of 1866 he hunted buffalo along the boundary line of Kansas and Colorado, killing an average of forty buffalo a day, and disposing of their hides for $2.50 apiece. Two years later he wintered at Walla Walla, Wash., where he freighted between that city and Umatilla Landing. In 1871 he went to the Weaser country, Idaho, secured a homestead claim, which he improved and sold for $250. Mr. Mann then went to Spokane Falls, then containing only one store and two dwellings. Here he celebrated the Fourth of July quite jubilantly with many mountaineers who had come in to enjoy the celebration. After an unsucessful attempt to reach Montana by the old Mullen road, the party converted the expedition into a picnic excursion and lived on mountain trout and raspberries, both of these delicacies being plentiful, returning to Spokane, where they secured packhorses and continued their journey to Fort Benton.

Mr. Mann rented a ranch on the Teton for the winter and then removed to the Judith basin, which then contained but one house, Bowles and Reed's old fort, on Big Spring creek, a trading post controlled by these gentlemen, who were then prominent characters. Mr. Mann's party camped on a creek two miles north of this post, and the Indians stole their fourteen horses. After two days' hunting they recovered seven of them and then went to the Highwood mountains for the winter. In the winter of 1878 Mr. Mann located on a ranch on Belt creek, which he improved and sold to Paris Gibson for $500. A gold discovery at Yogo gulch induced Mr. Mann to visit the gulch, but here his mining had poor success. He then went to Lone Tree, on Arrow creek, secured another ranch, improved it and sold it for $20. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Mann sold his beautiful Otter creek ranch for $3,500 to Roy L. Fish. His present ranch consists of 480 acres, for which he paid $1,000. He is interested in quartz mining at Neihart and in politics votes the Republican ticket. On April 4, 1863, Mr. Mann married Miss Martha Triplett, a native of Little Rock, Ark., daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Triplett. Her parents were born in Kentucky and her father was a farmer. They both died early in life. To Mr. and Mrs. Mann have been born two children, Frederick E., deceased, and Edith L.

JAMES P. MANSFIELD.—Born and reared in the thrifty, progressive and well governed province of Ontario, Canada, a son of the better class of emigrants from the Emerald Isle to America, and spending his early life attending the district schools of the vicinity and working on the farm, James P. Mansfield, of Cascade county, learned when he was quite young the necessity of depending on his own resources to make his way in the world, and began the struggle when he was but fifteen years old. He was born June 6, 1875, the son of Michael and Mary Mansfield, who left the verdant shores of Erin, and in the beginning of their domestic life settled in Ontario, where they followed farming and secured a moderate amount of this world's goods. They grew old in the Dominion, but the father died in Great Falls, November 4, 1900, and the mother is still living. Both were devout members of the Catholic church and raised their children in that faith.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer at the age of fifteen, leaving his home and venturing alone into the western wilderness. He reached Montana and at once located on his present homestead, thirty-three miles east of Belt, Cascade county, and by close attention to its requirements and frugal care in the use of its products, he has been able to add to it and partially improve a desert claim which now embraces 320 acres, about two-thirds being under excellent cultivation. He devotes his attention mainly to raising cattle and hay, and has gratifying success in both, finding pleasure in his work and securing good returns from the generous soil of Montana, in whose praise he is enthusiastic. Mr. Mansfield is a good, quiet, law-abiding citizen, who has no ambition above doing his whole duty to every man and every interest connected with him in any way, lending his aid to every public enterprise of merit and rejoicing in the welfare of every element of progress in the community to which he belongs. In political relations he is a Republican, but takes no active part in party management.

JOHN MANY, whose well improved ranch properties are located in the Milk river valley, about two miles west of the village of Chinook, Choteau county, Mont., is recognized as one of the leading stockgrowers of this section of the state and as one of the influential men of the community, being president of the Fort Belknap Canal & Irrigation Company, organized in 1891, and which is responsible for the great improvements in effective irrigation in the county and contiguous districts. Mr. Many is a native of Illinois, having been born in Morgan county on July 4, 1859, the son of Richard and Ann (Considine) Many, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle. Richard Many emigrated from Ireland in 1840 and settled in Illinois, where he engaged in farming and where his marriage occurred. His death occurred in 1873, and his widow survived him until 1891, in which year she passed away at the home of her son, the subject of this review. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, John being the eldest of the children.

Under the excellent discipline of the old homestead farm in Illinois John Many was reared to mature years, securing his education in the public schools of the vicinity. At the age of seventeen he left school and, being somewhat fond of adventure and looking for a change of scene and occupation, went to the Black Hills, where he found employment with the Northwest Stage & Transportation Company, acting as driver and also serving in other capacities. He remained thus employed for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Fort Benton and entered the employ of Broadwater & McCulloch, the well known firm of post-traders, with whom he remained until 1889, when he received the appointment of head farmer at the Fort Belknap Indian agency; but resigning this position at the expiration of one year he came to Choteau county and located on his present ranches, the two comprising 640 acres. Here he is extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle with gratifying success, having brought to bear a business and executive capacity that has forwarded the enterprise toward its ultimate limits. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the Fort Belknap Canal & Irrigation Company, which he was largely instrumental in organizing and of which he is the president. He has otherwise shown a public-spirited interest in all that conserves the advancement of this section, and is held in the highest confidence and esteem.

He has maintained an active interest in political matters, being one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in this section of the state, and was its candidate for county assessor in the fall of 1900, the exigencies of political fortunes, however, compassing the defeat of the ticket. In religion he holds to the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. In 1890 Mr. Many was married to Miss Lizzie Bohen, a daughter of Charles B. Bohen, of Minnesota, and they have two children: Sylvester R. and Loretta.

FRANK MARION, of Otter creek and Niehart, Cascade county, has every reason to feel assured of present and future prosperity in Montana. His mining interests are extensive and valuable, while his ranch properties lying to the south of Belt, comprising 1,600 acres, have proven a source of considerable profit. Inheriting qualities of a high order from distinguished ancestors and now a westerner of many years' experience, he is thoroughly equipped in knowledge and ability to command the best results from his numerous enterprises.

He springs from the same ancestral tree which produced his namesake, Gen. Francis Marion, the famous warrior of the American Revolution, and was born in Quebec, Canada, on April 3, 1848, the son of Leon and Scholastique Marion. The father was a successful mariner and captain, and a Liberal in politics. Both parents have long been dead.

Frank Marion received an excellent education in various Canadian schools. He early showed remarkable executive ability, and at the age of seventeen he was in command of a vessel on the St. Lawrence river, continuing in this inland navigation for two years. In 1870 he crossed the international boundary and settled in Pennsylvania, where for two years he was engaged in lumber contract work. Thence he went to California to make there his permanent home, but not finding a suitable location, he went to Washington territory and from thence to Idaho, where he gained success in quartz mining. His next scene of activity was Butte, Mont., where he was engaged for nine months in mining, going later to Fort Custer and securing government contracts in which he was profitably occupied for three years. After this he freighted between Forts Benton, McLeod and Walsh, and made enough money to warrant him in taking a large interest in the Galt Mining Company, which interest he still controls. He gave name to the Galt mine and it has and does repay him with bountiful dividends. For nine years he remained in Neihart, and at one time owned interests in twenty mines, although all were not on a paying basis. He is president of the Galt and Commonwealth mines, and treasurer and president of the St. James Mining Company. The principal sources of his present revenue are the Galt, the Commonweath and the St. James mines.

In 1884 Mr. Marion located near Monarch some of the best mines in the world, from which he expects great results. Conditions, however, are not fully established for a proper development of them. In 1898 he engaged in ranching on Otter creek, where he is developing a typical western ranch, a beautiful country home. Here he devotes attention to cattleraising, and at one time he had a herd of 400. His property here comprises 1,600 acres, of which 400 acres are cultivable.

Fraternally Mr. Marion is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is an independent. The marriage of Mr. Marion occurred on August 20, 1891, when he was united to Miss Bessie Ford, a native of Boston, Mass., daughter of James C. and Carrie M. Ford, also New Englanders, of old Weymouth and Marshfield stock, and whose American ancestors antedate the Revolution, tracing back to the early days of the Plymouth colony. Her father was a building contractor and, politically, an active Prohibitionist. Both of the parents are members of the Episcopalian church. Mrs. Marion is a lady of education, refinement and culture, who brings the best fruit of New England training to add to the charms and attractions of the mountain home over which she so gracefully presides.

HENRY F. MARTENS, of Cleveland, Choteau county, is a young man who has made considerable progress toward prominence in the way of stockgrowing and general ranching in that vicinity. While by no means one of the early pioneers of the country, he has, during the few years of his residence in the state, developed an aptitude for the business in which he is engaged that bids fair to place him alongside the most successful of the men who are rapidly acquiring fortunes in the stock industry. He was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 22, 1870. His parents were Marquard and Mary (Reimer) Martens, natives of Germany. It was in 1863 when the family immigrated to the United States, and shortly after their arrival in New York they came west and located at Council Bluffs, then little more than a hamlet beside the broad Missouri river. Here for a number of years the elder Martens engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying in 1879. His widow, and the mother of our subject, resides at Council Bluffs. The children number four, of whom Henry F. was the third born.

Practically his boyhood days were passed on the farm, contributing his assistance to his parents, although he found opportunities during the winter months to attend the district school and acquire a fair business education. At the age of nineteen years he secured employment as clerk in the hardware store of Odell & Peterson, at Council Bluffs, where he remained three years, and in 1892 came to Montana and settled upon the ranch he now occupies. The original area of land embraced only 160 acres, but Mr. Martens has since added 600 acres, all of which is under fence and provided with substantial improvements. He has on the range a band of 5,300 sheep, and aside from the care of them he carries on quite an extensive business in the way of general farming.

In December, 1896, Mr. Martens was married to Dora, daughter of Hans Braak, of Germany, and they have two children: Mammie and Marcus. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. Associated with our subject in his business enterprises is Charles H. Martens, a brother, who was born at Council Bluffs in 1872. He was reared upon the old Iowa homestead and received his education in the common schools. In 1893 he came to Choteau county, and since that time the name of the firm has been Martens Brothers. Both are highly respected in the community in which they reside.

JULIUS C. MARTIN, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, was born in the beautiful old city of Wheeling, W. Va., on December 13, 1858, the son of John E. and Mary J. Martin, who were born in the same state, where the father owned and operated a sawmill until the spring of 1860 when he removed to Clayton county, Iowa, and there engaged in a similar line of business until 1861. On the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the Heavy Artillery, with which he served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Clayton county, Iowa, where he owned a sawmill on Turkey river, and engaged in contracting and building, in connection with his milling business, until 1872, when he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, Iowa, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1864. At that time he leased his farm and again turned his attention to contracting and building, which he followed until 1888, when he retired from active business and is now living at Rodman, Iowa.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary J. Caruthers, the daughter of James and Martha Caruthers, natives of West Virginia. The former died in 1868, at the age of eighty years; the latter in 1896, at the age of ninety-eight. The mother of our subject passed away at the age of sixty-two years, her death occurring in Iowa.

Julius C. Martin received an excellent common-school education while assisting his father on the farm until 1874. He worked at the carpenter trade for a year and thereafter was employed on a farm for two years, after which he taught school until the fall of 1878. In the spring of 1879 he went to Fort Benton, Mont., and thence proceeded to Fort Assinniboine, where he assisted in the erection of the government buildings. He was afterward employed on various ranches and eventually engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, following that occupation until the fall of 1881, when he returned to Iowa and there purchased a farm of eighty acres and continued in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1889. That year he sold his property and came to Cascade county, Mont., where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, purchased an equal amount of land from Henry Poncelet and forty acres of government land. Here he has made excellent improvements, having now under cultivation 115 acres, devoting careful attention to the raising of horses and cattle, having on hand at the present time sixty head of horses and thirty head of cattle.

In 1883 Mr. Martin led to the marriage altar Miss Mary E. L. Walker, who was born in Grant county, Wis., the daughter of John and Catherine Walker, natives of England, whence they emigrated and located in Wisconsin; later the father died in Colorado, at the age of fifty-three, his remains being interred at Pike's Peak. The mother now maintains her home at West Bend, Palo Alto county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of seven children, one of whom, Maggie, died in Iowa. The surviving children are: John C., Claude A., Myrtle L., Rose E., Ray S. and Mary C.

GEORGE S. MARTIN, M. D., the efficient government physician at the Blackfoot agency in Teton county, now residing at Browning, was born in Saline county, Mo., on August 25, 1867. His father, George Thomas Martin, was a native of Clark county, Ky., born in 1841, who with his father removed to Missouri when a boy, where they both engaged in farming. The mother of Dr. Martin, Mary E. (Francisco) Martin, was born in Saline county, Mo., in 1843. The excellent literary education received by Dr. Martin was acquired in the graded and high schools of Blackburn, Mo., and this was supplemented by special scientific and technical instruction at the Kansas City (Mo.) Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He engaged in the active practice of his profession at Grand Pass, Mo., where he remained until July, 1893, during that year entering the service of the United States government, and he has since been stationed at the Blackfoot Indian agency as government physician. The position occupied by Dr. Martin is one involving grave responsibilities, but these he meets with professional ability of a high order, and in the execution of his duty he receives the merited appreciation of all. At Blackburn, Mo., in March, 1890, Dr. Martin wedded Miss Mary M. Small, a native of that place, born in 1873. They have three children, Genevieve, Thomas Raymond and Earl Van Dorn, aged ten, four and two years. Fraternally Dr. Martin is a member of Grand Pass Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Grand Pass, Mo.

WALTER MATHEWS, who is incumbent of the office of county surveyor for Teton county, and is also a United States commissioner, is recognized as a representative young business man, and thus a review of his career is incorporated in this compilation. Mr. Mathews was born on March 4, 1869, in Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, the son of Amos and Mary E. (Folsom) Mathews. The former was a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1828, while the latter was born in 1837 at Tunbridge, Vt., her ancestors having come to America in the Mayflower. Their marriage was solemnized in Fayette, Iowa, about 1866, the father there engaging in farming until 1895, when he and his wife removed to Eldorado Springs, Mo., where they now reside. Walter Mathews was graduated from the Fayette high school at the age of sixteen and upon his leaving school he came west in 1886 to the Dakotas, and thence to Kansas in 1887, there joining a party of engineers in constructing the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railroad from McCracken, Kan., to Pueblo, Colo.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Mathews came to Helena, Mont., and was employed for one season by Cummings & Hovey, civil engineers. In 1889 he entered the employ of W. B. Raleigh, of Helena, and was thus engaged for three years, working in that gentleman's mercantile establishment and in his placer mines on Nevada creek. In 1892 Mr. Mathews began placer mining on his own account at French Bar, and continued operations there for eighteen months. In 1893 he went to Fort Benton, in the employ of M. S. Darling, then county surveyor of Choteau county, and in the fall secured two claims of valuable land on Pondera coulee, making homestead and desert land entries for tracts of 160 acres each. Mr. Darling simultaneously located two claims of similar character in the same vicinity, and the two gentlemen formed a partnership association and engaged in the raising of hay and live stock until January, 1901. These claims, which they still retain, are valuable, and were discovered while they were running the line between Choteau and Teton counties.

Mr. Mathews gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and at the election in the fall of 1900 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county surveyor of Teton county. He was the only county candidate of his party elected to office, and gave effective service, his practical experience and technical knowledge eminently qualifying him for the discharge of the official functions. On April 9, 1901, Mr. Mathews was also appointed to the office of United States commissioner, the preferment coming through the interposition of Judge Knowles, of Helena. His term in this office will extend over a period of four years. George A. Mathews, a brother of our subject, was elected delegate to congress from the territory of Dakota in the autumn previous to Montana's admittance as a state and is now a representative attorney of Brookings, S. D. On August 28, 1900, at Fayette, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mathews with Miss Josephine Pella Finche. She was born in the vicinity of Fayette, on October 10, 1868, the daughter of Clay Finche, who was formerly an extensive farmer in that state, but who is now retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have an attractive home in the village of Choteau, where they manifest a liberal hospitality and enjoy marked popularity.

SAMUEL MARTIN is another one of the popular successful ranchmen of Cascade county, his place being located not far from the village of Evans. He was born on July 11, 1870, at Ironton, Ohio, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Sargeant) Martin, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, and the latter in Virginia, to which latter state the father had removed in 1850 and there was engaged as a slave dealer until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army at Richmond, Va., and served until the close of the war. In 1866, he was employed by Means, Kyle & Co., who were engaged in the coal business at Hanging Rock, on the Ohio river, with whom he remained until 1882, when he came to Fort Benton, Mont. During the summer season he was engaged in work on the ranch of his son, and in the winter was employed as an engineer at Barker, thus continuing until 1893. He is now associated with his son, William J., in ranching operations at Belt, Mont. His son, Samuel Martin, whose name initiates this review, attended school at Hanging Rock, Ohio, until 1882, when he came to Montana, engaged in ranch work until 1884, and then went on the range and assisted in rounding up horses. In the spring of 1885, in company with J. H. Evans, Xavier Belledeaux and Zach. Lawson, he went to Fort McLeod, Northwest Territory, for the purpose of securing twenty head of horses which had been stolen from John O'Brien by the Indians. At the mouth of Highwood creek they reported to the mounted police and eventually secured the horses which they turned over just at the time the Canadian militia were mustered out at Fort McLeod. In 1889 Mr. Martin took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he has placed forty under cultivation. Here he has engaged in stockraising and been very successful in his efforts, his property at the present time being valued at $2,500. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE MAURER is a progressive, wide-awake German-American, who has served this country faithfully in the army and fought bravely against hostile Indians on the plains and among the mountains of Montana. He is now one of the prominent cattlegrowers of Cascade county, having a fine ranch near Kibbey. He was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, on August 22, 1848, the son of Ludwig and Louisa Maurer, residents of Wurtemberg. The elder Maurer was a forger in the iron mills of his native town, but in 1878 he was pensioned by the German government and now leads a retired life in Wurtemberg. Both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

George Maurer was an industrious student in the public schools until he was fourteen and then he entered the iron mills where his father held employment as an assistant, receiving at first only $3.00 per month. In six years' time he was receiving $30 per month. The outlook was not encouraging, and on November 14, 1868, George landed in New York. Going to Jamestown, Pa., he became a puddler in the rolling mills, receiving $50 a month, which, two years later, was increased to $100 a month, and he worked five years longer in the mills. For a year or two after this he engaged at various occupations until 1875 when he enlisted in Company F, Seventh United States Infantry, serving nearly three years. In the famous fight at Big Hole, Mont., and Mr. Maurer was severely wounded by the Indians, and on this account he received his discharge. In 1878 he turned his attention to mining until 1884, but was not favored by fortune and prospected unsuccessfully. He located his present ranch, thirty miles south of Belt, also in 1884. He has since added 320 acres to the original claim, making in all 480 acres, and here he is developing a fine ranch and successfully raising cattle and grain. His marriage occurred on May 7, 1887, when he wedded Mrs. Ellen Adams, a native of England. She is an Episcopalian, while he is a member of the Lutheran church.

EDWARD MARTINEAU was born on July 31, 1856, in Clinton county, N. Y., and received the education of the common schools of that time. His advantages were limited, however, for he was called upon to assist his parents at a very early age, which he did, by entering the Chateaugay Iron Works as an apprentice, and where he applied himself with diligence and perseverance for fifteen years. In 1889 his aspiring nature brought him to the west. He stopped at Granite, Mont., and engaged in supplying cord wood for shipment, and continued that industry for thirteen months, with fairly good success. He was always on the alert for advantages and advancement, saw and availed himself of the opportunity afforded of contracting for railroad grades on the Great Northern, and also held the position of foreman on the same road, where he stayed until 1895, when he removed to Elliston, and took up a homestead of 160 acres and located six miles south of Elliston on the Little Blackfoot mountains. Through industry and enterprise he has made his farm an ideal place, the land yielding bountifully good crops. He has also been successful in raising horses and cattle. He is an active Republican and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On September 12, 1881, Mr. Martineau was married to Miss Delima Senecal, daughter of Felix and Eugenia Senecal, natives of Canada, who early settled in New York, where Mr. Senecal became a successful contractor. Of their nine children eight are now living, Foster, Felix, Adolph, Frederick, Delima, Hattie, Leona and Zeno. The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Senecal was a Republican. He died on January 3, 1902.

Joseph and Louisa Martineau were natives of Canada and came to the United States when the father was nineteen and the mother eleven years old. Mr. Martineau became a prosperous contractor for the Chateaugay Iron Works in New York. His mature life bears witness to the value of his early integrity and industry. He has retired from business and is living a quiet peaceful life, respected by all who know him. This worthy couple had fourteen children and ten are living, Joseph G., Louis, Engene, Oliver, Victor, Edward, Albert, Exilda, Louisa and Frankie, and all are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Edward Martineau had nine children, of whom four died in infancy. Frank, Oldimevens and Josephine, twins, and Marie L. The surviving children are Eddie J., Felix, Delima, Hazel and Hattie. Mr. Martineau and family are members of the Catholic church.

W H. MATSON, superintendent of the Blackfoot agency school at Browning, Teton county, is one of the best known and most popular citizens of that district. It can be said that he is experienced in Indian affairs, having served efficiently under seven regularly appointed Indian agents. He was born at Centerville, Ohio, on March 20, 1846. His father was Aaron Matson, a native of Marion county, Ohio, and born March 20, 1823, who, until 1857, followed the occupation of a merchant, but in that year was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served in Minnesota up to 1888, when he took a superannuated relation and moved to South Dakota, remaining in that state ten years. In 1898 he removed to Fitzgerald, Ga., where he engaged in fruitgrowing until his death on May 2, 1901. His widow was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1826, and is now living at Fitzgerald, Ga. From the public schools of Albert Lea, Minn., Mr. Matson enlisted for the Civil war in March, 1862, and was subsequently assigned to the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, in which he served until peace was declared as principal musician of the regiment, being mustered out on June 11, 1865, at Shrevesport, La. Following this event he returned to Austin, Minn., and near that city and in Iowa he passed the succeeding five years engaged in farming. In 1871 he joined a surveying party in North Dakota, but from the fall of that year until 1876 he was a student at Cornell College, located at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He then entered the ministry of the Minnesota Methodist Episcopal conference and in 1883 was transferred to the Dakota mission conference.

In 1889 Mr. Matson was elected a member of the South Dakota constitutional convention from Kingsbury county, which convened at Sioux Falls, and in the fall of that year was elected a member of the South Dakota legislature on the Republican ticket, and during his term of service he introduced and helped to secure the passage of the prohibition bill which became the law of the state. His connection with Indian reservations and schools dates from 1900, when he was appointed by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs as superintendent of the Yankton agency Indian boarding school, and after two years of valuable service here he was transferred to the Blackfoot agency school at Browning, Montana, where he is at present stationed. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding membership at Austin, Minn. Mr. Matson was married at Faribault, Minn., in December, 1878, with Miss Mary C. Rogers, a native of Kokomo, Ind., born in 1851. They have three children, Charles Elmer, aged twenty-two; Vincent Virgil, aged fifteen; and Warren Haven, aged eleven. Mr. Matson enjoys the confidence of all with whom he is acquainted, and is a man of unimpeachable integrity, God-fearing and honorable.

PHILIP MAYER.—The career of this prosperous and popular farmer and stockgrower of Lewis and Clarke county, is one which has been attended by unremitting industry and it is pleasing to note that the rewards of his labors have not been denied. Mr. Mayer is a native of the city of Bloomington, Ill., where he was born on the 7th of September, 1858, the eldest of the four children of Conrad and Katherine Mayer, both of whom were born in Baden, Germany, where the father acquired his carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention in his native land until his emigration to the United States, in 1855. He located in Bloomington, Ill., where he followed his trade until his death, which occurred on the 28th of August, 1866, his widow surviving until August 6, 1897. Conrad Mayer was an active supporter of the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church, while his wife was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. Their four children are Philip, John, Lizzie and Solomon. Philip Mayer was afforded good educational advantages in his youth, attended the public schools of his native town, though he began to be independent at the early age of fourteen years, when he engaged to operate a stationary engine at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, Ill., and was thus employed for a year. He was thereafter employed in a chair factory, served in clerical capacities, devoted two years to making models for castings, and finally, in 1876, went to Minnesota, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he returned to Illinois and there was engaged in farm work for the succeeding two years. In 1885 he went to Nebraska, where he rented a farm for a term of one year, and then took up a preemption claim of 160 acres, continuing to devote his attention to agriculture in that locality for five years, but meeting with rather poor success. He finally disposed of his interests for the sum of $600, and in the spring of 1888 came to Montana, locating in the vicinity of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, where he was engaged in sheepherding for five years, being in the employ of his brother John for four years and the remaining year being with Joseph Bartlett. During this time Mr. Mayer took up homestead and tree claims of 160 acres each, at a point seven miles south of Augusta, and there finally engaged in farming and raising cattle. He eventually traded this property for his present ranch, which is located three and one-half miles northeast of Augusta and comprises 480 acres. He disposed of his cattle in 1889, and has since devoted his attention to raising sheep and the dairy business, for which latter enterprise he keeps a small but select herd. He has been careful and discriminating in his business undertakings, and his success has come as the natural result. In politics he supports the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 6th of February, 1882, Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Vogel, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, the daughter of Christian and Caroline Vogel. The father has always followed the meat market business, and is still a resident of Wurtemburg. His wife passed away in 1870. Both became members of the Lutheran church in early life, and Mrs. Mayer is also a member of that church. To our subject and his estimable wife have been born eight children: Pearl L. and Ethel being deceased, while the surviving children are John C., Frank C., Katie M., Letta M., Pearl L. and Oscar H.

EUGENE C. MEANS.—This progressive and successful young merchant of Rochester, Madison county, was born in Clark county, Mo., in 1860, the fifth of the six children of William H. and Sarah (Osgood) Means, both of whom were born in Maine. In his earlier manhood the father followed a seafaring life, and was captain of a vessel. About 1847 the family removed to Missouri, where he engaged in the hotel business until 1862, when, with his family, he set forth for Montana, thus becoming a pioneer of this commonwealth. He located at Sheridan, and engaged in mining, becoming the owner of the Klondike mine, which has been a good producer. He continued to make his home in Madison county until his death. Eugene C. Means is indebted to the pioneer schools of Montana for his early educational advantages and the discipline thus secured was effectively supplemented by a course of study in a business college at Quincy, Ill., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. After leaving school he secured a clerical position in the gold mill of a mine at Sheridan, and thereafter was identified with the mining industry in Madison county until 1896, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Sheridan for eighteen months when he erected a commodious store in the village of Rochester and thither removed his stock of goods. He carries a complete and select line of general merchandise and shelf hardware and controls a trade of extensive ramifications. Mr. Means also owns mining interests which are destined to become valuable. He is not married, is a thorough sportsman and makes a hunting excursion into the wilds each year. His political support is given to the Republican party, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, having passed the chairs in his lodge of the former and being at the present time adjutant of the latter organization. In

1892 he represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Montana, and served as doorkeeper of that supreme body. He is a man of genial and gracious manner and enjoys marked popularity in the county where he has passed so great a portion of his life.

DAVID MEIKLEJOHN.—Through many dangers and thrilling adventures, through a variety of important duties in private life and official station, and through a knowledge of men acquired in many states and localities, David Meiklejohn, of Butte, Mont., has attained his present intellectual and manly stature, and has gathered his fund of general and special information. He was born in Scotland on February 29, 1848, the son of David F. and Esther (Martin) Meiklejohn, also natives of Scotland, from whence they came to America in 1850, locating for a time in Missouri, but soon coming west. In 1861, Mr. Meiklejohn, being then only a young boy, joined Gen. Connor's command (United States California Volunteers) in Sacramento, Cal. After many skirmishes with the Indians in California, Utah, Nevada and Montana, they came to Salt Lake City, Utah, where they established what is now Fort Douglass. After the battle of Bear River in the winter of 1862-3, obtaining his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Meiklejohn joined a party bound for the gold fields of Montana and Idaho, and in company with Jim Gambell, Charles Carver, Hayes Lyons and others, landed at the now old site of Bannack, on March 26, 1863; from there he attended the different gold excitements in Montana until the fall when he was employed by the Oliver-Peabody Express Company to take charge of their stock on Rattlesnake creek, fifteen miles from Bannack, at the notorious Bunton and Pickett ranch, where he became acquainted with a great many of the road agents who were afterward hanged by the Vigilantes. Removing to Deer Lodge in the winter of 1863-4 with the stock of the Oliver-Peabody Express Company, and others, he became personally acquainted with the noted Bill Bunton, who then had become a partner of Cook & Campbell in the saloon and grocery in the old town of Cottonwood, now Deer Lodge, Mont., living in the same cabin with him. About this time, Bill Bunton was suspected of being connected with a band of road agents, and Mr. Meiklejohn was sleeping with him on the night of his arrest. He was tried during the night and hanged the following morning at 10 o'clock by the Vigilantes. Mr. Meiklejohn has never believed Bunton guilty of the crimes charged against him.

Mr. Meiklejohn left Deer Lodge in February, 1864, and started north, being one of the Fisher party, the first discoverers of gold in the Kootenai country, British Columbia, where he did successful mining. After spending a year or two in extensive traveling along the western coast, he joined in the gold excitement on the upper Columbia river. Leaving Colville, Wash., in March, 1867, he traveled up the Columbia river for three months in boats, crossing the Great and Small Arrow lakes on the ice and finally landed at the supposed gold fields in snow between fourteen and fifteen feet deep. After many thrilling adventures and untold hardships experienced in that region, he returned the same year to Colville, where he was appointed deputy sheriff, and began his career as an officer, which occupation he has followed ever since, having been connected with Wells-Fargo Company in Nevada, and as a deputy marshal in Utah. In 1875 in Salt Lake City, he was married to Miss Annie Clark, who was born in England in 1849, coming with her parents to America in 1852. They have four children, David Forbes, Esther M., Edward Clark and Archie B.

In 1879 Mr. Meiklejohn returned to Montana, locating at Butte, which has ever since been his home. He has been engaged in handling mines and real estate in and around the city, and is interested in a number of valuable properties. He is an earnest worker in the Republican party and takes an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the first police force of Butte; street commissioner under Dr. O. B. Whitford in 1884 and 1885; chief of police from 1886 to 1888; was the first city detective from 1889 to 1890, and was again the city detective in 1895 under the Thompson administration. He was appointed deputy United States marshal for the district of Montana in 1895, and has held the office continuously from that time. In fraternal relations he is prominently and actively connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Montana, and past noble grand of his subordinate lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, being now chancellor commander of Oswego Lodge No. 9, of which he has been a member for eighteen years.

He has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for nineteen years, and has held high rank in that order.

CHARLES P. MENDEL.—This gentleman was born on July 4, 1870, at McConnellsville, Ohio, the son of Thomas and Irene (Parker) Mendel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. There were five children in the family, of whom Charles was the first born. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, then worked on his father's farm for four years, after which he came west, locating at Colfax, Wash., where he worked at lumbering for two years. In 1891 Mr. Mendel came to Montana and settled in the Bitter Root valley. There he worked at lumbering two years and then engaged in farming two and a half miles east of Victor, where he has since been residing and where he has one of the finest farms in the valley. It consists of 860 acres, supports large herds of cattle and yields abundant crops of hay and grain. The property is improved with an excellent residence, large and convenient barns and other necessary appurtenances, and tastefully arranged grounds adorned with trees and shrubbery. Everything indicates that it is in the hands of an intelligent and progressive farmer, who knows its possibilities and is bent on developing them. Mr. Mendel is an ardent Democrat, zealous for the welfare of his party and loyal in his support of its candidates. He was married in October, 1896, to Mrs. Elzora Goff. They have one child, their son, Earl F. Mr. Mendel pursued dame fortune's winning smile with undoubting faith, although she did not immediately yield to his persuasions, but all at once she relented and rewarded his devotion with a gracious generosity which still abides with him. He also has the cordial regard of his friends and fellow citizens wherever he is known.

JOSEPH W. MILLEGAN.—The patronymic borne by the subject of this review is one that gave title to the locality in which he resides, since the postoffice designated as Millegan, in the southern part of Cascade county, was named in honor of his father, who is now a resident of the capital city of the state. The subject of this sketch has attained a marked success in the line of cattleraising and general ranching, and it is but consistent that he be given due representation in this work.

Mr. Millegan was born at Sparta, Monroe county, Wis., on the 19th of September, 1858, his parents being Reuben A. and Mary Millegan, natives respectively of the states of New York and Ohio. The father has devoted his attention to farming and stockraising and for a time to hotel-keeping, but is now practically retired from active business. They came to Montana in 1880, and two years later located at the place which was named in the father's honor, Millegan, the same being thirty miles southeast of the village of Cascade. There Reuben A. Millegan continued to devote his attention to ranching until 1897, when he leased his place to a tenant, and thereafter removed with his wife to Helena, where they now maintain their home. Both are members of the Baptist church.

Joseph W. Millegan, the immediate subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Michigan, in which latter state he pursued a high-school course. He remained at the parental home until he had reached his legal majority, rendering his father valuable assistance in his work. In 1872 the family located in Michigan, where they remained until 1878, after which he made his way by degrees through Kansas and eventually to Texas, where he remained in the Panhandle district until 1882, when he came overland to Helena, Mont., with an eight-mule team and outfit. He thereafter devoted four years to freighting between Livingston, Helena and Fort Benton, after which he located on his present ranch, three miles north of Millegan, where he took up a squatter's claim of 160 acres. Since that time he has secured a homestead and desert claim, each of the same acreage as his original entry, which they adjoin, while he has also purchased forty acres and leased 2,880 acres of railroad land, so that he has ample pasturage accommodations for his cattle, which he raises in large numbers. One hundred and thirty acres of his ranch are utilized for agricultural purposes, as need be. It is gratifying to note that he has been particularly successful in both branches of his ranching enterprise.

On the 26th of January, 1888, Mr. Millegan was married to Miss Etta Johnson, who was born in Michigan, being the daughter of George B. and Eliza Johnson, natives of New York state. Both were members of the Baptist church, and the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1877, his wife passing away twenty years later, in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Millegan are the parents of four children: Guy J., Nora D., Homer D. and Mary E. Our subject and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he exercises his franchise in the support of the Republican party.

JOHN J. MILLER is a prominent citizen of Teton county, Mont., well and favorably known in that community for more than twenty years, being one of the oldest settlers in that portion of the Marias river country. He is recognized as a man of marked ability and deservedly retains the confidence of all with whom he is associated in a financial, political or social way. He was born at Prince Edward Island, Canada, on June 4, 1851. His father, Alexander Miller, who was a farmer, was also a native of Prince Edward Island, where he died in 1895. The wife and mother, Mary (Farquharson) Miller, was born at the same place and died there in 1881. Until he was sixteen years of age John J. Miller worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools, improving his opportunities to the best of his ability. In 1867 he made quite a tour of the country, going to Boston, Mass., Winnipeg, Canada, and through the Northwest Territory, finally locating near Choteau, Mont. Here he secured a desert claim upon which he resided two years, and for the following years was engaged in the cattle business on the ranges north of Choteau, later locating a ranch of 1,000 acres on the Marias river, eleven miles northwest of Shelby, and he is now recognized as one of the largest stockgrowers of that district, carrying an average of 6,000 sheep, with cattle and horses. The political affiliations of Mr. Miller are with the Republican party, and he served a four-years term as commissioner of Teton county from 1894 until 1898. His fraternal relations are with Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and with the Masonic chapter of the same place.

JAMES L. MILNER.—The active manager and controlling factor of the Arkwright Sheep Company, of Milner, Meagher county, and the owner of a large rice plantation in Texas, a man of many adventures and wide experience, James L. Milner, the chief resident of the town named in his honor, shows in his financial condition and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow men the sterling stuff of which he is made. He is a native of Grant county, Wis., where his life began on May 22, 1861. His parents are John and Selina (Bark) Milner, natives of England, from whence they came to America and became pioneers of Wisconsin, where they made their home until 1870, thence moving to Cass county, Iowa. In 1894 they removed to Salt Lake City, where they are now residing. Until 1880 the father, a public-spirited man of superior attainments, was engaged in farming, stockraising and lumbering.

The son, James L. Milner, one of a family of nine children, remained on the homestead attending the schools of Cass county, Iowa, until 1877, when he engaged in lumbering in an adjoining county, and eight months later returned to Cass county and took charge of a lumber yard at Griswold, where, at the end of a year, he started a hardware business in company with his brother, C. W. Milner. At the end of three years and a half they sold the business and engaged for a few months in handling lumber. In 1884 James L. Milner came west seeking a location for a stock industry, traveling by team through Colorado and Wyoming into Montana, where, in the fall of 1884, he bought a ranch six miles above his present location. He then went east, formed the Blue Mountain Cattle Company, and bought 1,400 cattle and shipped them to their Montana ranch. The company conducted business until 1895, when they sold both land and stock.

In 1892 Mr. Milner individually started a band of sheep which was the beginning of his present flock, and after the company sold its interests he was able to continue this industry. For that purpose he located and bought the ranch which he now conducts for the Antwerp Sheep Company, to which he sold the land in 1899, retaining the sheep. In 1900 and 1901 he bought a controlling interest in the company and took the active management of its affairs in which he continues. The company has by ownership and lease fully 15,000 acres of land and frequently runs 20,000 sheep, always preferring the Merino breed. The ranch is well supplied with water, a portion of it is irrigated and it produces 1,000 tons of hay a year. It is also improved with good buildings, fences and other necessary appliances, and is equipped with telephonic connection with Billings. Mr.

Milner has determined to retire from the management and make his home in Salt Lake City, still retaining, however, his stock in the enterprise. The management will in the future vest in Mr. Milner's cousin, Holbeche Corfield, a native of England and a young man of energy and ability. Mr. Milner and one of his brothers has recently purchased a rice plantation in Texas containing 3,380 acres of valuable land, and they have a very promising outlook for success. On November 6, 1884, Mr. Milner was married to Miss Anna L. Kelsey, of Albia, Iowa, a daughter of John Kelsey, a merchant of that place. Their children are Thomas Alfred, Hay King (deceased) and Vernie Lucille. Mrs. Milner and the children live at Salt Lake City that the children may receive school advantages.

LOUDEN MINUGH.—Practically each of the older states of the Union has contributed its quota to the population of the new and virile commonwealth of Montana, and in the case of the successful stockgrower and business man, Mr. Minugh, we find that Montana is indebted to the good old state of New Jersey for his acquisition, while his residence here covers more than a score of years. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., on October 16, 1860, the son of James Minugh, who was born in New York city in 1828, and was for many years identified with the fishing industry on the Atlantic coast, but is now retired from active business, owning a number of cottages at Jersey City, Seabright, Long Branch and other summer resorts on the eastern coast. He married Mary Ann Cooper, who was born in Jersey City and died about 1867.

Louden Minugh attended the public schools of his native city until he had attained the age of sixteen, and thereafter devoted his attention to fishing along the coast for about three years, having that inherent love of the sea which is felt by nearly all who grow up on its shores and court its friendship. In 1879, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Minugh came to Fort Benton, Mont., and thence within the same year to Fort Assinniboine, where he maintained his headquarters for six years, devoting himself to hunting and fishing and acting as scout and guide, in which connection he had many thrilling experiences. In 1885 he went to Fort Belknap, where he remained four years, dividing his attention between hunting expeditions and working for Thomas O'Hanlon, who conducted T. C. Power's post store at the fort. Early in 1889 he became head farmer on the Fort Belknap reservation, and in January, 1890, he established a trading store at the new Belknap Indian agency, later opening a branch store at St. Paul's mission, conducting both of these enterprises about six years and disposing of them in the summer of 1900. In the fall of that year he located on his present ranch at the mouth of Peoples creek on the Fort Belknap reservation, and near Dodson, a station and village on the Great Northern Railroad.

Here he has a well improved and valuable ranch of 1,000 acres, and is engaged in raising cattle and horses upon a quite extensive scale. He also owns a good hay ranch of 320 acres five miles east of Harlem, and has valuable business and residence property in the village. Mr. Minugh is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in this section of the state, and has been a delegate to all county conventions of his party for the past twenty years, under both territorial and state government. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Allendale Lodge, at Havre. In 1884, at Fort Dunlap, Mr. Minugh married a woman of the Gros Ventre Indian tribe, whose death occurred in 1889. In 1890, at Dawes (now Chinook), he married a half-breed woman of the same tribe, securing a divorce from her in 1894. By her he has three children: Edward, James and William. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Minugh consummated a third marriage, being then united to Miss Cecilia Ereaux, a daughter of Legre Ereaux, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work. She died in July, 1900, leaving two children, Alfred and Mary Ann.

J ISRAEL MENARD is numbered among the progressive ranchmen of Lewis and Clarke county, and is worthy of individual consideration in this work. He was born in St. Athanse, Canada, January 26, 1850, being the son of Peter and Angele Menard, both of French lineage. The father followed farming as a vocation, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church, dying in the faith September 6, 1901, at the age of eighty-two. His wife also was a strict church woman, her death having occurred October 8, 1893, at the age of seventy-four. J. Israel Menard had limited educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools at irregular intervals and early beginning to assist his father in the work of the farm. At the age of seventeen years he began work as a sailor on the lakes, being thus engaged for a period of five years, and for an equal length of time was engineer on a steamboat plying Lake Champlain. He then came to Montana, arriving in 1877, secured employment in the mines of Last Chance gulch, near Helena, and in the winter seasons contracted to supply wood. In 1888 he rented a tract of eighty acres, located twenty-six miles north of Helena, and there has since engaged in farming and cattleraising. Realizing the imperative need for more land he purchased, in 1896, a tract of 160 acres, located twenty-nine miles north of the capital city. On this place he has made good improvements, having sixty acres under cultivation and raising an excellent grade of cattle. In politics Mr. Menard supports the Republican party, while in religion he is a member of the Catholic church, as is also his wife.

On June 7, 1886, Mr. Menard was united in marriage to Miss Philomene Rouleau, who was born in 1864 in St. Norbert d'Athabasca, Canada, being the daughter of Moses and Vitaline Rouleau, both of French extraction, the father being a successful farmer until his death, which occurred in 1866, his widow surviving until 1889. Both were consistent members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Menard have two sons and one daughter: Raoul I., born in Helena, Mont., January 5, 1890; J. Melvin Brondel, born in Helena, Mont., April 18, 1897, and Marie S., born in Mitchell, Mont., May 23, 1899.

DAVID L. MILNE.—The Milne family, of which David M. is a member, has been domesticated at Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland, for many generations, and there he was born on June 5, 1842. His parents, Andrew and Betsey (Brown) Milne, are still living there profitably engaged in farming. In 1854, when he was but twelve years old, he went to New Zealand, where he passed eleven years in successful mining and farming. In 1866 he came to America and for three years was engaged in farming. He then came to Montana, and starting from Red Bluff, he drove a band of sheep to Helena and wintered them near the town, as prices were too low for profitable sale. In the spring he drove the sheep down the Yellowstone, intending to take them to the Black Hills, but on account of danger from the Indians, he wintered them near Fort Keogh. During the winter a large number were butchered for the soldiers at the fort and others, and in the spring the rest were sold to the pay-master, A. W. Miles. Mr. Milne remained for a year in that vicinity hunting and also putting up hay which he sold to the government. He then went to White Sulphur Springs and had charge of a band of sheep for William Ford, which later he brought to the Musselshell and fed for three years, taking up a ranch for the purpose where the Crawford brothers are now located. At the end of the three years the sheep were divided and Mr. Milne sold the ranch and brought his portion of the sheep to his present location, seven miles south of Musselshell. Here he has a homestead, partially irrigated, and improved with a good residence and other buildings in keeping, and with pleasant surroundings, and here he has some 8,000 sheep and also a number of superior cattle. He was married on January 10, 1896, to Miss Mary Beause, a native of Minnesota. He is an energetic man and highly respected.

GEORGE METCALF.—Scarcely any office in the gift of the people has more important or more delicate functions for its incumbent to perform than that of the sheriff of a county. He is not only the guardian of the peace, the promoter of good order and the custodian of persons and property, but is the executive to carry out the mandates of the court and has himself a quasi-judical power. It is a fortunate circumstance, therefore, that political parties usually exercise care in the selection of their candidates for this position. This was particularly so in the case of Sheriff Metcalf, of Granite county, who has shown a decided capability for the discharge of his duties in a vigorous and masterly manner. Mr. Metcalf was born at Brigham City, Utah, March 4, 1857. His parents, Anthony and Mary (Rader) Metcalf, were natives of England who came to America in 1851. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom George was the second. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, in Cash valley, Utah, and then worked about mining camps for a year and a half. At the end of that time he removed to southeastern Idaho, and drove teams freighting between points in Idaho and Montana, having charge of ten yokes of cattle and three wagons. In 1876 he started freighting business of his own at Virginia City, and continued it until 1880. He then went back to Idaho and freighted between Wood river and Challis for two years, when he returned to Montana and located at Marysville. From there he moved to Anaconda and went to work for the Anaconda company, hauling wood and working on the power plant. In 1888 he took a contract on the construction of the Butte & Gallatin Railroad, returned to Anaconda in 1891, and in the latter part of that year removed to Philipsburg and put in a branch railroad from the depot to the bi-metallic mills. Afterward he worked at hauling for the same company until 1893, and since then has been ranching. He now owns a ranch seven miles out of the town, stocked with horses and cattle. He has been school trustee for seven years, and in 1898 was elected sheriff of the county on the Silver Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1900 on the Fusion ticket. Mr. Metcalf was married September 18, 1880, at Malad City, Idaho, to Miss Sarah Richards. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. The children are George Leo, William E., Margaret, Mollie, Cleveland and Robert; another son, Charles, is deceased. The family is an interesting one, and a source of great pleasure to the parents and their circle of devoted friends, which is very large.

MRS. MARY MILLER.—It is not given to every woman to become prominent in business in the same lines and in direct competition with the masculine element of society, but it is noticeable that in many cases when they do so compete their success is as pronounced as it is meritorious and deserved. A striking illustration of this fact is presented in the career of Mrs. Mary Miller of Butte. She was born in Darke county, Ohio, on July 8, 1850, a daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Tarnice) Smith, who came from France to the United States on their wedding tour in 1834. Her father was, by trade, a stone and brickmason and carried on contracting extensively in connection with farming until he passed from earth in Ohio in 1853. Her mother survived him until 1859.

Mrs. Miller attended the public schools of Ohio, but at the age of twelve began to make her own living, engaging in housework and making her home with one family for twenty years, within which period she was married to Ford Hunt, of Piqua, Ohio. Eighteen months afterwards Mr. Hunt died, leaving one child, Grace, now Mrs. Harry Kurtz, now of Akron, Ohio. They have two children, a girl and a boy. Mrs. Miller continued to reside with the family of a Mr. Scudder until she married Henry Miller, on September 2, 1882, in Chicago, and made that city her home until the fall of 1884, when she came to Montana, where Mr. Miller followed his trade as a barber. In 1887 he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, then lived in Virginia City, Nev., for one year, and eventually removing to Denver, Colo., he resumed the tonsorial business. Mrs. Miller then removed to Butte, where she was first employed in a hotel and subsequently filled various positions of responsibility, residing in one family for nine years. In 1898 she built the handsome Miller block, at 551 South Main street, which she at present occupies. Fraternally she is a charter member of the Butte division of the Daughters of America. She is a lady of superior intelligence and possesses business capacity of a high order.

GEORGE F. MILLER has been identified with the farming and stockgrowing industries of Montana for a full score of years, and by his well-directed enterprise has attained success, while his sterling character has gained for him public esteem and confidence. He has an excellent ranch in Teton county, located four miles northwest of Belleview, his postoffice address. Mr. Miller was born on April 29, 1858, on Prince Edward Island, Lower Canada. His father, George Miller, who was also a native of the Dominion of Canada, was born in 1822 and where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1869. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Farquharson; she was born in Canada in 1832, and always lived in the dominion, her death occurring in 1881.

George F. Miller received his education in the public schools of his native island, but abandoned his studies at the age of thirteen years to assist in the work of the parental homestead, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty years. He was thereafter engaged on various coasting vessels plying between Halifax and St. John and other ports, and in 1881 he came to Montana, and took up by pre-emption a claim of government land located on Willow creek, sold it to George I. Smith in 1884, then took up a homestead claim on the north fork of Willow creek, and to this he has added acreage until the area of his ranch now aggregates 2,000 acres. The place is well improved, having good buildings and fences and indicating discriminating care bestowed by an enterprising owner. The ranch is well stocked with horses and cattle and considerable quantities of hay are raised. In his political proclivities Mr. Miller is a stanch Republican, while in matters of local concern he maintains a public-spirited attitude. In the village of Choteau, in 1885, Mr. Miller wedded Miss Ella Cox, who was born in Whiteside county, Ill., in 1867, the daughter of John Cox, a prominent and influential farmer of that county. Of this union five children have been born, Robert, Fred, Harry, Carrie and Ida.

HON. SAMUEL MITCHELL.—As a member of the state senate from Teton county, as one who has been prominently concerned in the public life and the industrial activities of the state, and as worthy of all honor as one of the pioneers of Montana, Mr. Mitchell deserves particular mention in a volume of this character. He was born near the city of Coleraine, in County Derry, Ireland, on July 10, 1842, the son of John and Martha Jane (Lammond) Mitchell, who were also natives of that county. The father passed his life as a linen manufacturer, dying in his native county. The mother came to the United States with her sons in 1852, and her death occurred in Philadelphia in 1894. Samuel Mitchell was but ten years of age when he accompanied his mother to the United States. He thereafter attended the public schools of Philadelphia and in that city prepared himself for industrial usefulness by learning marble cutting, to which he devoted his attention until the first call for volunteers for defense of the Union in 1861, when he enlisted in Capt. Beck's company of the regiment commanded by Col. Small, and proceeded from Philadelphia to Baltimore with the Sixth Massachusetts, en route to Washington.

Mr. Mitchell was not as yet provided with arms, and in the riots in Baltimore he received a severe cut on the head. The regiment was soon returned to Philadelphia, as its members had never been mustered into the United States service, and before its services were in demand Mr. Mitchell had enlisted in the navy as assistant engineer of the Union, the vessel being assigned to the work of carrying supplies to blockading fleets. The ship sprung a leak at sea, but Mr. Mitchell and the caulker of the ship succeeded in stopping the leak before appreciable damage was done. Mr. Mitchell was later assigned to the construction department of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he worked on the Hartford, the Kansas, the Pocahontas, the Arkansas and many now historic vessels of the Federal navy, also doing work on the new Ironsides. He was thus employed until 1863, when he was transferred to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. He soon thereafter tendered his resignation from the service and in company with his two brothers, who were also in California, he started for the Boise basin of Idaho, where they arrived in the fall of 1863. They remained in Idaho until the spring of 1865, then went to Oregon and outfitted for Montana, coming overland with horses from The Dalles, Ore., to Boise, Idaho, where they sold their horses, and thence came by stage to Virginia City, where they arrived in April, having been sixteen days and nights on the road.

Mr. Mitchell engaged in mining, first in Alder gulch and next in Confederate gulch, where he passed the fall and winter of 1865. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Helena, and was employed in the mines for a time, and then proceeded to Washington gulch and the Blackfoot district and followed mining operations in an extended area until 1872. In that year he located near Flathead lake and engaged in the stock business for a time, but located in Missoula in 1873 and there devoted his attention to butchering and the meat business for a full decade. In 1884 Mr. Mitchell entered into partnership with Capt. Higgins, and located near Choteau county, and there engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep, with which industry he has since been successfully identified. He now owns residence property in the village of Choteau and valuable ranch property in Teton county. While he for a time brought his stock interests down to a minimum, he is again entering the field and preparing to conduct it on a very extensive scale. Mr. Mitchell has ever given an unwavering support to the Republican party. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889 as a delegate from Choteau county, and was elected a representative from that county as a member of the lower house of the First state legislature. He introduced in the house the bill for the erection of Teton county, but after passing the house, the measure was defeated in the senate. Two years later the same bill was introduced and was endorsed by both legislative bodies, resulting in the organization of the county. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Mitchell was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and was one of the active and valuable working members of that body, his term extending through two years. During the last legislative assembly he served on seven of the senate committees. Mr. Mitchell has ever maintained a lively interest in all that conserves the best interests of his county and state, and enjoys a distinctive popularity.

S. P. MITCHELL.—Serving with signal ability and discrimination in the office of county commissioner of Valley county for the past four years, and recognized as one of the representative citizens and successful stockgrowers of this section of the state, Mr. Mitchell was born in the town of Licking, Texas county, Mo., on October 12, 1861. His father, Spencer H. Mitchell, was born in the same state, being a representative of one of the pioneer families and he there devoted his attention to agriculture until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he espoused the Confederate cause, enlisting in a regiment of Missouri volunteers, which was assigned to the command of Gen. Morgan. He was made lieutenant of his company and remained in service until attacked by fever, which resulted in his death, at Little Rock, Ark., in 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Bradford, was likewise born in Missouri, where she still retains her residence at Licking, having attained the age of nearly three score years and ten.

S. P. Mitchell attended the public schools until he had attained the age of seventeen years, and in February, 1881, went to Colorado City, Texas, and was employed on stock ranges until 1885, when he came to Glendive, Mont., and for five years was employed on the stock ranch of Colonel Hodson. In 1890 Mr. Mitchell became associated with the late C. W. Hedderich, who was engaged in the mercantile and stock business at Fort Buford, N. D., just over the line from Valley county. Mr. Hedderich died in 1894, but Mr. Mitchell has since been associated with the successors of his honored employer, and is foreman of the stock business of the firm of Hedderich Brothers, who have extensive livestock enterprises in Montana and North Dakota. In 1891 Mr. Mitchell took up a ranch on Shotgun creek, Valley county, about fifteen miles east of the town of Culbertson, and here he has since conducted a very successful individual enterprise in the raising of cattle and horses, having a well improved ranch, eligibly located. The creek which traverses his ranch was named by him from his having found a shotgun stuck in the muddy bed of the stream. In politics Mr. Mitchell gives an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in its cause in this section of the state. In the fall of 1898 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Valley county, for a term of four years. In this capacity, which has so much to do with the conservation of the progress and material prosperity of the county, his labors were signally well directed, gaining him the endorsement of all classes of citizens and the reputation of being a thoroughly able and honorable official. Fraternally Mr. Mitchell is identified with the time honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of Glasgow Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. On November 2, 1892, at Culbertson, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hurley, who was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on October 26, 1875. Mrs. Mitchell was called from earth on January 4, 1900, at Culbertson, being deeply mourned by a large circle of friends whom she had drawn to her by her gentle and womanly character. She left three children: Maggie, Spencer and William.

JACK MILLER, recognized throughout Teton county as one of the leading stockraisers in the vicinity of the Blackfoot reservation, was born at Fort Burned, Mont., twelve miles below Fort Benton, in 1846. His father, Jacob Miller, was a Bavarian, who for many years was connected with the Northwestern Fur Company at Fort Benton. His mother, Mary Miller, was a full blooded Piegan and reared with that tribe; and her Indian name was Bouch-so-toe. She is yet living at the advanced age of ninety years. Jack Miller, thus having Indian blood in his veins, speaks fluently many Indian dialects, and his life has been a succession of sensational episodes and adventures. The earlier days of his manhood were passed with Fort Benton for headquarters, and he engaged in various pursuits, of which freighting was prominent, his route being for several years between Fort Benton and Choteau. Mr. Miller relates a number of exciting experiences in those days with

Indians, whose chief occupation then appears to have been the committing of all kinds of lawlessness and depredations among the industrious settlers. One of his fortunate escapes occurred in April, 1885, when he suddenly came upon the camp of twenty-five Crees, who were trying to run off forty head of stolen horses. Mr. Miller was going from Fort Benton to Kipp's trading post at Fort Conrad with a load of freight. All of the savages but two were away from the camp, but these two, thinking to guard the stolen property, opened fire on Mr. Miller and killed his horse. Before they could reload, however, he killed them both, and the horses were later recovered by their owners. In 1888 Jack and his family took up Indian allotment claims, comprising 320 acres, lying on the Cut Bank river, six miles from Blackfoot station on the Great Northern Railway, which is now handsomely improved and provided with proper conveniences for the successful prosecution of the stock business, and his herd numbers between 400 and 500 head of cattle. Mr. Miller was married at Choteau on January 2, 1873, to Tanataki (Pretty Woman). They have an adopted daughter, Rosa, now Mrs. William Sharp. Millie, their own daughter, died at Choteau in 1878. Although Mr. Miller never had the advantages of schools, he has acquired a fair business education and is known to the community as a shrewd, intelligent man of upright character.

AUGUSTUS MOMBERG, one of the leading stock ranchers of Teton county, and now residing near Browning, was born in Pettis county, Mo., on November 7, 1859. His father, Louis Momberg, was born in Germany on October 3, 1815, and immigrated to the United States in 1836, on attaining his majority, and died at Kansas City, Mo., on August 27, 1900. The mother was before her marriage Annie Gitz, a native of Germany, who came to this country and was married with her husband at St. Louis, Mo. She died at Wyandotte, Kan., in 1876. Augustus Momberg was educated in the public schools of Wyandotte, and began a course of instruction at Kansas City, but when twenty years of age, in 1880, he came to Helena, Mont., where he was employed in various pursuits. In the spring of 1883 he removed to Choteau, where he conducted both a meat and a livery business until 1896. He then took up two Indian allotment claims, comprising 720 acres of land, on Cut Bank river in the Blackfoot reservation, and here he has since devoted his time to profitable farming and stockraising. His land is very productive and is worked to its full capacity. Mr. Momberg is an industrious, energetic man of intelligence and good judgment. Politically he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Momberg secured as his life's partner Miss Julia Smith, of Choteau, where their marriage occurred. They have three children, Louis Jacob and Bessie and Maud, who are twins.

GEO. S. MENDENHALL.—A prosperous and enterprising merchant, ranchman and hotel keeper, who has shown business capacity in several lines of activity, and has won a place in the regard of the people as an influential and representative citizen of Rosebud county, George S. Mendenhall, of Rosebud, presents in his career a theme replete with interest. He is a native of Palmyra, Mo., where he was born on March 7, 1859. His parents were Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth (Schweetz) Mendenhall, the former born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1821, and the latter in Delaware in 1826. They emigrated to Palmyra, Mo., in 1856, and for thirty-seven years thereafter the father practiced medcine at that place, at Monroe, Mo., and in Chicago, Ill. He is now living retired at Monroe, Mo., where his wife died in 1881. Their son, George Mendenhall, was educated at Monroe (Mo.) Academy and St. Paul's College at Palmyra. In 1878 he removed to Leadville, Colo., where he passed three years prospecting and mining. In March, 1885, he came to Montana, and took up a squatter's claim in the Rosebud valley, on what became the Cheyenne reservation, and was there engaged in raising cattle until 1893. He then sold this property and after visiting in Missouri for a few months returned to Montana, and opened a general store in the town of Rosebud. In 1894 he admitted C. F. Rothwell as a partner, and they conducted business until a fire destroyed the property in the summer of 1896. For the rest of the year Mr. Mendenhall was in business alone, and the enterprise was then merged in the Rosebud Supply Company, which was owned by him and John McRae. Later the firm name was changed to the Forsyth Mercantile Company, with one store at Forsyth and another at Rosebud, known as the McRae Supply Company. Of these Mr. Mendenhall acted as manager until August 13, 1900, when he retired from mercantile life, and on October 10, 1901, opened the Cottage Hotel at Rosebud. Mr. Mendenhall is an active Democrat, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Forsyth and that of the Modern Woodmen at Rosebud. He was married at Forsyth in 1895 to Miss Pearl Choisser, a daughter of William Choisser, a prominent stockman on the Rosebud. She was born in 1875 at Eldorado, Ill. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, five years; Ernest C., four years, and Flora, eight months old.

ABRAM N. MITTOWER.—Recognized as one of the public-spirited and thoroughly representative men of the Bitter Root valley, where he has a fine ranch property and other business interests of importance, Mr. Mittower is a native of the old Empire state, and was born in Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., on September 16, 1850, the second of the seven children of Martin and Susan (Norman) Mittower, both of whom were born in New York state, where the families were pioneers. Abram N. Mittower was reared under the sturdy and invigorating influences of the old homestead farm, and pursued his studies in the public schools until he was eighteen. Thereafter he assisted in the management of the old homestead until he was twenty-six years old, when he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in agriculture until 1880. He then determined to cast in his lot with Montana, and upon his arrival he came to the Bitter Root valley, and here he has ever since held prestige as one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of this signally favored section, while he has accumulated landed interests of marked value. He located four miles north of the present little city of Victor, and this has ever since been the homestead ranch. He has made the best of improvements, including a commodious residence of modern architectural design, and it is conceded by all who have visited this valley that a more beautiful or more prolific agricultural section can scarcely be found in any division of the entire Union. Five miles south of Victor Mr. Mittower has another excellently improved ranch, and four miles west of the town he has been engaged in the sawmill business for the past two years, conducting a thriving enterprise in this line. He is engaged in diversified farming and also raises cattle of high grade.

In all that has concerned the advancement and material prosperity of the county and state, Mr. Mittower has maintained a distinctively public-spirited interest, and he has not withheld his aid from any worthy enterprise, contributing to the advancement of material, religious, educational and moral agencies. In political adherency he is arrayed with the Democratic party, and prior to the time when Ravalli county was segregated from Missoula, he served for seven years in the important office of county commissioner, in which connection he labored with ability and discrimination for the best interests of the people. Such enterprises at the Stevensville Training School and the erection of the new Presbyterian church edifice in Victor, are certain to gain the cordial support and tangible assistance of the subject of this review. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being past master in the blue lodge and having also attained the capitular degrees. In February, 1892, at the home of the bride's parents, Joseph F. and Armeda Williams, in the Bitter Root valley, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mittower to Miss Bertha M. Williams, whose father now holds precedence as an influential farmer and stockgrower. Mr. and Mrs. Mittower have two interesting children, Harry N. and Nettie, who lend cheer and brightness to the beautiful home.

JOHN MONROE, a well known stockman and rancher of Teton county, located on the Blackfoot reservation, was born near the Canadian boundary line about 1825, the exact year not being definitely determined. His father, Hugh Monroe, was a Scotchman, and his mother a Piegan Indian. In what might be termed the "dark ages" of Montana, even before the visit of Lewis and Clarke, Hugh Monroe was setting his traps along the streams of the territory destined to become the great state of Montana, and for many years he had not a white rival in this adventurous and solitary vocation. He died in 1892, at the age of 108 years, and was buried in Teton county at the Holy Family Mission and on the banks of Two Medicine river.

When a young lad John Monroe went to Fort

Benton, and here, as boy and man, for nearly half a century, he experienced the dangers, the pleasures and the vicissitudes of frontier life, while a young man being employed by the United States government to carry the mails from Forts Benton and Union to Mandan and other points. This was a perilous business, refused by everyone else on account of its manifold dangers, but Mr. Monroe passed safely through them, although his narrow escapes were many. His last trip was made during the pendency of the government treaty with the Blackfoot, Piegan, Bloods and Gros Ventre Indians in 1855. Subsequently he was in the employment of the American Fur Company, buying furs from the Indians and paying them in merchandise, and during many years of this service he was under Col. Culbertson, and later under Thomas Dawson, manager of the company, both of whom found him an extremely useful employe. He was once also, for some years, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Canada. At one time in his prime of life, and even down to advanced age, Mr. Monroe was an expert hunter of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and other large game. During the numerous trips of Mr. Monroe among the hostile Indians he exercised his highest powers of persuasion in the interests of the whites, earnestly pleading with them to live in peace with them, and it is a matter of record that his influence in this direction resulted in the saving of many lives. In 1885 Mr. Monroe and family settled on an extensive ranch on the Blackfoot reservation, six miles from Browning, where he is now extensively interested in stockgrowing. He has been twice married, and is the father of five children: William, Campbell, Victoria, Sophia and Joseph.

HON. JOHN C. MOORE.—One mile west of Helmville, Powell county, Mont., there is a handsome and well stocked ranch of 480 acres, the present residence of Hon. John C. Moore. He was born in Virginia, March 23, 1838, and comes of a long line of Virginia ancestors. His parents were James Bryant and Elizabeth (Palmer) Moore. James Bryant Moore, the father, was a Virginian by birth and a millwright by trade. But he also owned and successfully conducted a plantation of 600 acres and was, in every respect a well-to-do man of affairs and courteous gentleman. He died in his native state in 1873. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, the mother, was born in the same state, and the venerable lady still resides there at the age of eighty-nine years.

Those were pioneer days, truly, when the subject of our sketch first made his way to Montana. Prior to the initial movements of the War of the Rebellion he had left his Virginia home and come west as far as Illinois, where, for a short period, he located. But in 1862 he decided to cast his lot with the Union forces and, accordingly, he enlisted at Tuscola, Illinois, in the Seventh Illinois Infantry, Company A, of which company he became second sergeant. The regiment was commanded by Col. Reeves and was assigned to Gen. Curtis' division. At the termination of six months' arduous service Sergeant Moore was wounded while engaged in scouting in Missouri. He was then discharged owing to his disabilities, and remained in Illinois until the close of the war, and soon afterwards started for the west. His first objective point was St. Joseph, Mo. From there he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, and thence came on to Virginia City, Montana, where he arrived in the spring of 1866. Here our subject worked in the placer diggings for two months, and then came on to Last Chance gulch, now the capital city. He arrived on May 23, 1866. It was at once discovered by Mr. Moore that he had made a judicious change of location. At Last Chance he continued mining operations for a number of years and made considerable money. Having been offered a remarkably good figure for his various claims he sold out and removed to Carpenter's bar. Here he resided until 1877, when he came to the Blackfoot valley and the eligible ranch upon which he lives.

In 1898 Mr. Moore suffered the loss of his wife. At the time of their marriage she was Miss Manwaring, a native of Indiana. She is survived by seven children, namely: James C., Layard C., John L., Albert R., George H., Edith E. Moore and Mrs. Florence M. Davis.

Politically Mr. Moore is a Democrat. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Ninth session of the Montana territorial legislature. Socially he is a most popular gentleman.

WILLIAM E. MOORE.—Of all the duties which the legal profession lays upon its practitioners, those of a public prosecutor are among the most delicate, important and trying; and they require for their proper performance, with due regard for the interests and rights of all parties concerned in the issues, a combination of qualities not always found in men eminent in the profession, or to be produced even by diligent and conscientious application. William E. Moore, the subject of this narrative, displayed those qualities in his service as county attorney in an unusual degree, as he has since displayed others required in successful general practice.

Mr. Moore was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, October 6, 1867. His father, James Moore, was a native of Kentucky, who removed to Ohio in his young manhood and was there a prosperous farmer. His mother, Mary H. (Timmerman) Moore, was a native of Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, William being the sixth. He attended the country schools near Bellefontaine until he was sixteen years old, and on his seventeenth birthday began teaching in another part of the county, which he continued for two years, earning the money to pay for a three-years course at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Having chosen law as his profession, he entered the office of Judge William H. West as a student to prepare for its practice. He was fortunate in his selection of an adviser. Judge West was an eminent man in legal and political circles, and was able to give his pupils the benefit of large experience and an intelligent observation which had broadened his own views and ripened his judgment. He was the man who put Hon. James G. Blaine in nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention of 1884. Mr. Moore pursued his legal studies with attention and diligence, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio June 4, 1891. Soon after he came west, locating at Philipsburg, Mont., his present home, and was there admitted on motion to the practice of his profession August 10, 1891. In 1894 he was elected county attorney as the candidate of the Republican party, with which he had always affiliated, and for which he had done yeoman service on many occasions. He discharged the duties of this office with skill and ability, and in a manner which won him the approval of all classes in the community without regard to party or condition. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Moore was married September 10, 1896, at Missoula, to Miss Josie B. Morton, a daughter of Charles and Hannah Morton. Her father is a newspaper man at Missoula. They have two children: Josephine, born October 11, 1899; and Mary, August 18, 1901.

WILLIAM MOORING.—Only a few years ago all the conditions of early pioneer life existed in the Flathead valley. It was one of the last portions of the state to receive the benefits of intercourse by rail with older countries, and the difficulties attending a journey into the valley precluded rapid emigration, so over its grassy prairies the elk and wild deer browsed, and the swift running streams were alive with trout. Such was its condition on July 10, 1885, when William Mooring came hither "looking for pioneer life." He found it, remained, and is now an "old timer" in the land and one of its leading citizens. He was born at Columbus, in the province of Ontario, Canada, on August 22, 1861, a son of Isaac Mooring and Annie (Colby) Mooring. Isaac Mooring was born in Yorkshire, England, and his father was a native of Scotland. Isaac Mooring, a manufacturer, in 1853 crossed the ocean and made his home in Columbus, Canada. His wife died in 1870, leaving six children: Sarah, who died in 1875, Thomas, who was last heard of in 1889 in Colorado, and the following, who became residents of Flathead county, Mont.: Charlie, who came to the valley in 1889, is now residing at DeKalb county, Ill.; Nellie, now the wife of J. O. Wiles, a flourishing farmer and stockraiser; Fannie, now Mrs. W. H. Ryther, whose husband is a prominent contractor and horticulturist; the other one is William Mooring, the subject of this memoir.

From a lad Mr. Mooring had a love of adventure and of the free wild life of new lands. Until he was fifteen years old he attended common and high schools, spending his vacations on a farm. His time was later given to contracting, and not until 1882 was his desire for pioneer life in the states gratified. He came at that time to Montana and took part in the construction of the first railroad entering Butte and was employed in the construction department of the Union Pacific for three years, and then he came to Flathead county, where he at once made a location for his future home on the tract where he now resides, known as the "Cold Spring ranch," by pre-emption, homesteading and purchasing a large tract of land, he devoted himself to cattleraising and did an extensive business for years. At present he is engaged in real estate, mining transactions, money-loaning and other financial operations, which absorb all of his time. In 1889, while serving as deputy sheriff, in company with four others, Mr. Mooring made a daring raid on some Indian murderers, who had successfully evaded the United States troops and a sheriff's posse, capturing four who were afterwards hanged at Missoula, for this act of gallantry receiving a handsome reward from the state. Mr. Mooring was also among the first promoters of roads and schools in this valley, in which connection he was very active. A sterling Republican, he was a candidate for the legislature in 1896, but had no hope of overcoming the large vote of the opposition, and was defeated. He has taken part in various state and county conventions. Fraternally he is affiliated with a number of secret orders. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, in which denomination his parents were communicants.

Mr. Mooring was united in marriage on November 4, 1894, with Mrs. Minnie (Beager) Gardener, the second daughter of Wendel and Fredricka Beager. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and received her education on Euclid avenue and in other leading schools in that city. She came with her first husband to Butte, Mont., in 1888, and they engaged in merchandising in the Flathead valley. Mr. Gardener died on December 24, 1890.

GLENN MORGAN.—In our land of opportunity, and especially in this western part of it, men live rapidly, in the better sense, and need not have the dignity of age before they acquire that of respectable standing and consequence among their fellows, as is abundantly illustrated by the short career and prominent position in his community of the immediate subject of this sketch. He was born on October 27, 1873, in Leavenworth county, Kan., a son of Z. S. Morgan, who is a brother of Weck Morgan, whose family history is given in another part of this work. Glenn Morgan came to Montana with his father in 1880, when he was but seven years old, and when the long trip must have been to his youthful fancy one of marvel and adventure. They made the journey by wagon train to Red Rock, and from there by Virginia City and Bozeman, to the banks of the Flathead river, where the father located a ranch and engaged in cattleraising, but he later removed to Meagher county and located on Battle creek, and there followed the same enterprise for eight years, when he returned to the Flathead valley, where he has since resided, owning several sections of land and being extensively engaged in profitable cattleraising. He has the respect and confidence of the whole community for his sterling manhood and progressive methods.

Glenn Morgan remained on the homestead until 1895, and was meantime being well educated in the public schools and Bozeman College. After leaving college his father purchased for him the Frisco ranch of 480 acres, lying four miles northwest of Bozeman, and there he made his home. The land is practically all under irrigation and is in a high state of cultivation, showing the effects of intelligent supervision and skillful husbandry. It is well improved, it having an excellent residence and also other buildings and appliances, and produces annually abundant crops of hay and grain, wheat being the principal one, of which he frequently harvests 10,000 bushels. Oats are also produced in quantities, but not so extensively. The ranch is also noted for its fine and large herds of superior shorthorn cattle. Mr. Morgan was married February 7, 1900, with Miss Laura Jackson, of Gallatin valley, a daughter of Dorman and Laura (Maynard) Jackson, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New York. Her parents came to Montana in 1878 and located in the Gallatin valley, where they engaged in ranching until 1890, when they removed to Fergus county. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have one child, Agnes. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is an energetic, progressive farmer, who puts brain into his business and makes it tell, and who also gives proper attention to the affairs of public and social life, being well esteemed for good judgment and other valuable qualities. He is a cousin of L. J. Morgan, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this publication.

ZADE S. MORGAN, of Gallatin county, was born in Vermillion county, Ill., on May 18, 1845, a son of Josiah Morgan, whose history is given at some length in the sketch of Weck Morgan, elsewhere in this work. In 1849 the family removed to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, where they engaged in farming and stockraising, and where Mr. Morgan passed his school days, remaining on the homestead until 1869. He then went to Leavenworth county, Kan., and for eleven years was farming and stockraising on his own account. Owing to drouth and other unfavorable climatic conditions, he was only moderately successful in Kansas, and in 1880 left that state for

Montana, journeying by rail to Red Rock and staging from there to Bozeman. He remained about a year in the Gallatin valley, and then removed to Meagher county, locating near White Sulphur Springs, where he engaged in stockraising for eight years. Then, for the purpose of securing better educational advantages for his children, he returned to the Gallatin valley and, buying railroad land, he now has about 2,000 acres in his ranch and also owns a fine residence in Bozeman. On the ranch his principal crop is fall wheat. He has also been raising numbers of shorthorn cattle and Norman horses.

Mr. Morgan recently purchased in the east the nucleus of a herd of thoroughbred cattle, and intends to go into the breeding of them on an extensive scale, being well fitted for this business by reason of the quality and location of his land, the completeness and superiority of his buildings, and the fullness and accuracy of his knowledge on the subject. Mr. Morgan was married on October 13, 1872, to Miss Martha V. Mason, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Albert and Sarah Mason, who removed to Kansas during her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have three children, living, Glenn, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Albert, who is married to Miss Grace Gifford, and Frank, who is still at home. A daughter, Agnes, is now deceased. Miss May Smiley, a niece of Mr. Morgan, also makes her home with them. In the public affairs of the community Mr. Morgan has been most helpful and influential. No matter of public benefit fails to get his active and forceful aid. He is a promoter of telephone lines and kindred improvements, and in all respects is enterprising, progressive and productive. He is physically a gentleman of commanding appearance, being over six feet tall and well proportioned. He is still in the prime of life and has the promise of many years of usefulness before him. For some years he has served his people as county commissioner and in other capacities.

M C. MORRIS.—This gentleman, who is now the manager and editor of the Billings Times, one of the excellent weekly newspapers of Montana, was born on a plantation nine miles distant from the village of Griffin, Ga., on November 13, 1852, the son of Joseph Morris, a farmer, merchant and slaveowner. His wife, Martha (Howell) Morris, was the daughter of John Howell, who was born in Scotland, whither he removed to Georgia, where he became the owner of a large plantation and led the life of a courteous country gentleman of the old school. M. C. Morris had a fine educational discipline in a private school, and in 1867, at the age of fifteen, he entered the office of the American Union, at Griffin, and began to learn the printer's trade, to which he has devoted his attention for the greater portion of his life. He continued in the employ of one man for seven years, within which time that gentleman had removed to Topeka, Kan., where he published the Daily Blade. To fully qualify him to take charge of the mechanical part of that paper, Mr. Morris passed nine months working under instruction in the city of New York. Upon arriving in Topeka he became the foreman of the Blade office, and on May 16, 1874, he assumed the same position with the Leavenworth Times, and was thus engaged until October, 1878, when he accepted the state agency for Kansas of the Travelers' Accident Life Insurance Company. He traveled for this company for a few months and in January, 1879, went to Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining until the following September, when he returned to St. Louis, Mo., with greatly impaired health. He was there advised to go to Hot Springs, Ark., where he received advantageous treatment for three months, within which time he associated himself with M. C. Harris, now of San Antonio, Tex., in leasing the Hot Springs Daily Gazette, which they published during the three months Mr. Morris passed at the springs.

In January, 1880, Mr. Morris went to Little Rock, was for a time employed on the Gazette, and thereafter for two months engaged in issuing a paper at Gainesville, Ark., for Johnson & Camp. He then returned to his old home in Georgia, arriving there on April 8, 1880, after an absence of a decade, and so changed in appearance that even his mother failed to recognize him. Six months later he returned to Hot Springs, where he was the city editor of the Evening Telegraph until January, 1881, when he accepted a position at the case in the office of the Little Rock Gazette, remaining there until September, when he became the revising editor of the Encyclopedia of the New West, a book of 1,000 pages. After the completion of this congenial labor, in January, 1882, he was at Galveston, Tex., until June, when he again assumed connection with the Little Rock Daily Gazette as its assistant foreman. He was thereafter identified with newspaper work in Little Rock for nearly twenty years. Then he came to Montana, arriving at Billings on November 28, 1898, and taking charge of the Billings Times, in the following February, as its editor and manager. He has made the paper a strong factor in the local field, managing its affairs with discrimination and ability, and through his able and timely editorial utterances wielding a marked influence in the sphere of local politics. He has been successful in this connection, and this has been achieved by worthy means, so that he retains the confidence and esteem of the public. Since October, 1882, Mr. Morris has been a member of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and he is an earnest and indefatigable advocate of the cause of labor and is in favor of effective organization in this line. Fraternally he holds membership in Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Printers' Union and the Trades Federation. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. On January 26, 1886, at Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Silverstein, the daughter of Wolf Silverstein, of Fort Worth, Tex., and of this union five children have been born: Ralph Losekamp, Joseph Wolf (deceased), Miriam Martha, Wallace Dickinson and Horace Mitchell. Mrs. Morris is a member of the society of B'Nai Israel.

STEPHEN W. MOSHER.—While it is true that the stock ranges of Montana are growing smaller owing to the steady increase of population, there are some left of quite respectable proportions. Stephen W. Mosher controls one of them. It is located near Clemons, in Lewis and Clarke county, and contains 5,350 acres. Stephen W. Mosher is a native of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, where he was born on June 9, 1864, the son of Rufus and Martha Mosher, also born and reared in the Pine Tree state. The father was a fairly successful farmer and a man of worth and sterling integrity. He died in July, 1889. The son, Stephen, secured a limited education in the common schools of his native county, and while a mere boy began to contribute to the assistance of his parents. He remained with them until he was in his twenty-third year, when he decided to try to improve his fortunes in the far west, and in the spring of 1877 he came to Montana and took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in the vicinity of Clemons, his present residence. To this he subsequently added homestead, desert and timber claims and purchased lands until the entire property now embraces 5,350 acres, and 1,000 acres are susceptible of profitable cultivation. The ranch is devoted to general farming and stockraising, sheep being the principal resource. On March 6, 1895, Mr. Mosher was married to Miss Gertrude I. Converse, a native of Monroe county, Wis., from whom he secured a divorce on October 30, 1901. She is a daughter of William A. and Helen D. Converse, now residents of Lewis and Clarke county. A sketch of Mr. Converse appears in another portion of this work. Fraternally Mr. Mosher is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons and Woodmen of the World. His political belief is Republican.

MOSES MORRIS.—One of the pioneer business men of Helena, having located in that city in 1865, Moses Morris, is a native of Prussia, where he was born May 5, 1844. He remained in his native land until he was fourteen years old, attending the state schools as he had opportunity and this was all the education he received. In 1858 he came to America, locating at St. Paul, Minn., and began his business career as a peddler of dry goods and notions; but not liking the business he journeyed westward over 700 miles to Denver, Colo., where from 1860 to 1863 he was engaged in a partnership business with his brother. They were burned out in 1863, and the next year he located at Virginia City, and one year later at Helena, where he has since lived continuously. He and his brother engaged in trade in Helena as general merchants, and continued together for a number of years. Mr. Morris as an enterprising man has taken great interest in public improvements of every good kind. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank of Helena, also of the electric light company, the glass company and the street railway company. To all of these enterprises he gave his best abilities and his close attention from the beginning, aiding in developing them and in enlarging their scope of usefulness. In politics he is a Republican, and began a service of nine years as alderman in 1883, and three years of the time he was president of the council. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has been very prominent and has taken thirty-two degrees. He was married in 1878 to Miss Emma Anson, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They have had five children, of whom only two are living, namely, Esther N. and Irma Jessie. At the time of his immigration to the far west, travel was primitive, costly and dangerous. He made the trip with an ox team from Leavenworth, Kan., paying $20 for the privilege of walking behind the wagon on which his baggage was carried, and getting his own meals in the bargain. Forty-nine days were taken in making the trip, and although it was tiresome it was interesting to him, for he had the enthusiasm of youth and high hopes for success, all of which have been handsomely realized. His parents were Joachim and Esther (Schlesinger) Morris, both natives of Prussia, where the father died some years ago. The mother died in Denver. They had three sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living in the United States. Mr. Morris has seen Helena grow from a rugged and primitive mining camp into a bustling, enterprising and wellbuilt city, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed materially to the growth and development, and also that he enjoys in good measure the esteem of his fellow citizens.

EMIEL MUNDT is the owner of one of the best improved and most valuable ranches among the Bear Paw mountains, Choteau county. This handsome property is the result of the gradual accumulation of thirteen years passed in territory and state, during which period our subject has exhibited great industry and business sagacity. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, April 16, 1871, and is, therefore, quite a young man. His parents are Claus and Annie Mundt, and they now reside in Denison, Iowa, the father having retired from active business. They are natives of Germany, and on coming to the United States they located in the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa, but later removed to Crawford county, where the elder Mundt was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until within the past few years.

Emiel Mundt, the son, remained on the homestead during his school years and materially contributed to the assistance of his parents. He was, however, firm in the belief that the west offered a wider field for the business talents of a young man, and in 1888 he came to Helena, Mont., where he followed various occupations until 1892. He then purchased a portion of his present ranch, 160 acres, from George Davis. He and his wife now own 320 acres of land, and it is considered one of the best improved ranches in the Bear Paw mountains. During his incumbency of the ranch he has completely fenced and fitted it up with every convenience necessary for the successful raising of sheep, to which industry it is devoted, the flock comprising some 4,000 head. In 1893 Mr. Mundt was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Ewoldt, a daughter of Claus Ewoldt. They have two children, George and Edward. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically a Republican.

WILLIAM MUELLER, the leading merchant of Neihart, Cascade county, and one of its most highly esteemed citizens, is a prominent and enterprising German-American who has achieved financial success in numerous lines of business. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, on June 20, 1863, a son of Michael and Katherine Mueller, natives of Germany. His father possessed financial ability, conducting a prosperous real estate business, in which he acquired a competence, and is now living a retired life, surviving his wife from January 31, 1867, and he, like his wife, is a member of the Catholic church. William Mueller received an excellent business education at the public and high schools of Germany, and this was increased by attendance at the College of Brussels, the capital of Belgium. To the young but thoughtful lad the United States appeared to offer superior advantages to the more conservative Germany, and at the age of fifteen he came to New York, where he at once secured employment as a clerk.

He was industrious and frugal, and when he came to Montana in 1883, he was enabled to profitably engage for himself in merchandising in Helena. The climate of that city not agreeing with him, and his health failing, on the advice of physicans he relinquished the Helena proposition and opened a general store at Neihart, which he conducted until 1892. He then sold out and until 1897 attended the Armour Institute at Chicago. He returned to Neihart, re-purchasing his former business, which has proved highly prosperous. He is also interested in the Florence, Cumberland, Commonwealth and Loudon mines, all good paying properties. Mr. Mueller is one of the most popular Democrats of Cascade county and manifests an active and influential interest in the work of the party. From 1887 until 1891 he was postmaster of Neihart and he was a county commissioner of Meagher county from 1889 until 1893. In 1895 he was elected a delegate to the Cook county Democratic silver convention of that year at Chicago, and to the state Democratic convention held at Springfield, Ill., in 1895. In all public enterprises involving the municipal welfare of Neihart he is at the front, and his liberal, progressive views, combined with rare business judgment, have won the confidence of the community. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

EMORY C. NEWBY is one of the influential and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, and can look back with pride on a long line of American ancestors. In each generation representatives of the name have honored themselves and the nation through their sterling character and their worthy endeavors. The original American ancestor was Samuel Newby, who immigrated to the New World prior to the war of the Revolution, settling in North Carolina. To him was given a son, William, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review. William Newby was twice married, the offspring of the first union being twelve children. He was an extensive planter in the South, and was a gentleman of influence. After his second marriage, owing to family dissensions he divided his property among his children, and with his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Simonds, removed to Indiana and settled in Wayne county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1831, his wife surviving him a full decade. Three children were born of the second marriage, and of these Joseph was the father of Emory C. Joseph Newby was born October 7, 1815, and after attaining maturity he settled in Henry county, Ind., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in January, 1898. He married Miss Naomi Dicks, and they became the parents of seven children, the mother passing away in March, 1898. He was an extensive and influential farmer of Henry county, Ind., and on the old homestead Emory C. was born on November 21, 1851. He grew to maturity on the farm, waxing strong in mind and body through its sturdy discipline, and secured his rudimentary education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in Spiceland Academy. He remained on the parental homestead until he attained the age of twenty-eight years, when he effected the purchase of a farm in Spiceland township, Henry county, and devoted his attention to its improvement and cultivation until April, 1889, when he came to Montana and settled on a tract of 160 acres located two miles west of the present town line of the village of Chinook, which then contained only two houses. He forthwith brought to bear his best energies, and devoted careful attention to the improvement of his place for the conducting of general farming and the raising of cattle. In these lines his efforts have been attended with pronounced success, and his ranch is one of the most attractive and well managed in this vicinity. In 1901 Mr. Newby completed the erection of a fine modern residence in Chinook, and here the family maintain their home during the winter seasons. Mr. Newby is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and has ever clung to its simple and noble faith.

In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. On April 29, 1882, Mr. Newby was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Nixon, daughter of Zachariah Nixon, of Henry county, Ind. Her grandfather, Josiah Nixon, came to Indiana from North Carolina, and was one of the earliest settlers in Wayne county. To our subject and his wife seven children have been born, namely: Arthur, Terrill A., Earl C., Hazel O., Lester, Marie and Nixon. Mr. and Mrs. Newby are held in the highest esteem in the community and the family home is a center of refined hospitality.

NICHOLAS NEUMEYER, who successfully conducts one of the largest ranches near Armington, in Cascade county, was born in Germany on May 4, 1836, the son of Peter and Barbara Neumeyer. The earlier years of the father's life were passed in Germany in unproductive farming and freighting, but later he was engaged in mining, which proved more profitable. The mother died in 1878 and was followed by her husband in 1883.

Three children survive them, Nicholas, Elizabeth and Barbara. Nicholas attended school until he was twelve years old, when he engaged in farm work to aid in the maintenance of his parents. It was but little he could contribute on wages equal to only $1.50 per month, but his will was good and his labor exhausting. At the age of sixteen he began mining, continuing at this occupation until he was twenty-eight. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States and at first located in Milwaukee, Wis. Being able to earn only $1.00 a day there, he went to St. Paul, Minn. But here he found no suitable employment and he went to Michigan, and found fair compensation for three years in the iron mines. The average wages that he here received were $1.75 per day.

Mr. Neumeyer came to Montana in 1882 and at once engaged in silver mining for $3.50 a day, continuing at this work for two years; in 1884 he purchased his present ranch, which at first consisted of a pre-emption claim of 160 acres. To this he has added homestead and desert claims and other lands until he now controls about 1,700 acres, which are devoted to cattleraising and the cultivation of bounteous crops of wheat, hay and oats. He is regarded as a very successful and enterprising farmer and a sterling Democrat. Mr. Neumeyer was united in marriage in May, 1863, to Miss Mary Schafer, a native of Germany and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Schafer. Her father was a successful miner, but in 1875 he was accidentally killed in one of the mines. Her mother died in 1870. Three children survived them, Mary, Nicholas and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Neumeyer have had eleven children, of whom five, Mary, Nicholas, Barbara, Peter and Joseph are dead. The living ones are Rosa, Mary, Millie, Nicholas, Michael and Elizabeth.

MURRAY NICHOLSON, Sr.—The American frontier is among the things that are vanishing. Geographically we shall always have a frontier, but for the spirit that has been associated with the word from the early days when only the Indians were present to dispute dominion with the beasts of the field, we are now largely dependent on history, poetry and romance. So it becomes imperative that perpetual record be made of those sterling pioneers who yet abide with us and whose memories constitute the only connecting link between the past and the present. Among the old-timers of Montana Mr. Nicholson stands as a conspicuous figure, and his experience with hostile Indians and life on the frontier would alone make an interesting volume. He is now one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, and was born at Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, in the early 'forties, the son of John Nicholson, a native of Pennsylvania. He followed blacksmithing for many years at Pittsburg, Pa., and in Payson, Ill., where he died in 1884. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet White, was likewise born in Pennsylvania, and she died at Payson, Ill., in 1863.

Murray Nicholson, the son of these worthy people, attended school at Washington, Ohio, until he was fourteen, when he went with his parents to Illinois in 1855. In 1859 he migrated to the Pacific coast, reaching Nevada City, Cal., and after one year passed in mining at Shelby Hill, he went to Virginia City, Nev., where he secured a claim of sixty-six and one-third feet on the later famous Comstock lodes, the almost phenomenal richness of this great mine being then unimagined. He sold his claim for $800 to Henry Meredith, and not long afterward this was held at a valuation of $4,000 per foot. Mr. Nicholson remained near Virginia City for three years and then went to the Salmon river diggings in Oregon, where he passed six months, proceeded in 1882 to Placerville, on the south fork of the Boise river in Idaho, of which Montana was then a part. In 1863 he came to Silver creek, in what is now Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., and in each of these places he met with fair success in mining. Mr. Nicholson devoted the winter of 1864-65 to wolf hunting on Milk river near Fort Benton, and was in the employ of the American Fur Company later for about a year. In 1866-7 he was mostly engaged in hunting expeditions, and in 1867 participated in Col. Eldreth's fight with the Nez Perces Indians, at the mouth of Cow creek. In 1868 he accompanied Capt. Snyder's party and thus assisted in the survey of the Assinniboine reservation, and for the next five years was chief scout from Fort Assinniboine, under Gen. Ruger, Col. Black, Maj. Morris and others.

In 1888 Mr. Nicholson located on a ranch on Clear creek near Yantic station, and two years later, 1890, he took up a ranch on Big Peoples' creek, where he made his home until 1892, when he secured his present ranch on Little People's creek, Belknap reservation, thirty-five miles south of Harlem, Choteau county. He has a fine ranch of 200 acres, all under fence and well improved, and he has access to an almost unlimited open range, so that he controls the best of facilities for his extensive cattle and horse business, while in the line of general agriculture his efforts have been attended with success. Mr. Nicholson has been an active worker in the Democratic party. He served as deputy sheriff of Choteau county from 1875 to 1877 under Sheriff William Rowe. In Harlem, in 1892, Mr. Nicholson married a Gros Ventre Indian woman, and they have two bright children, Mary and Edith, who are being finely educated.

JOHN M. NILAN.—From the fair Emerald Isle have come many sterling citizens of the United States, and among the number is the well known and successful farmer and stockgrower of Lewis and Clarke county whose name initiates this review. Mr. Nilan is a native of County Galway, Ireland, where he was born on the 11th of February, 1857, the son of Patrick and Margaret Nilan, both of whom passed their entire lives in that, their native land, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both stood representative of sturdy old Irish stock and both were devoted members of the Roman Catholic church.

John M. Nilan received rather limited educational advantages in his youth, and early assumed the individual responsibilities of life. He attended the public schools as opportunity afforded and as a boy began to assist his father in the work of the farm. He bade adieu to home and native land at the early age of sixteen years, when, in 1873, he emigrated to America, believing that better opportunities were here afforded for a young man who had to make his own way in the world. It may be said with all confidence that he has never had occasion to regret his decision at this juncture, for success has come as the result of his consecutive industry and well directed endeavor. Upon arriving in the United States Mr. Nilan located in Massachusetts, where he was engaged in railroad grading until the succeeding year, when he turned his face toward the setting sun, coming as far west as Marquette, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he was for four years employed in the blast furnaces connected with the great iron mining industry in that section, and for two years thereafter he was identified with copper mining in the same section of the Peninsula state, meeting with good success in this line of work. His next occupation was in the responsible position of foreman in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and to this line of enterprise he devoted his attention for a period of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he came to Montana, which has ever since continued to be his home. He made Bozeman his destination, and there he secured employment on the ranch of Nelson Story, with whom he remained one year, after which he went to Helena, and there engaged to get out timber for use in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, being duly prospered in the contract thus entered upon. In the spring of 1884 he removed to the Sun river district of Cascade county, and there took a contract for getting out timber for supplying Fort Shaw with the requisite fuel, and the next two years he was employed in sawmill work.

The year 1888 witnessed the permanent location of Mr. Nilan in Lewis and Clarke county, since he then purchased a tract of 160 acres, located seven miles north of the village of Augusta, which is his postoffice address, and to this he has since added 680 acres, so that his ranch is one of sufficient area to enable him to carry on his cattle business upon an extensive scale, while 160 acres of his place are available for effective cultivation, and here he has raised excellent crops of hay. He has conducted operations with discrimination and ability and has not been denied a due measure of success, while he is looked upon as one of the reliable and progressive ranchmen of this locality. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and in religion he and the members of his family are adherents of the Roman Catholic church, in which faith they have been reared.

On the 19th of November, 1888, Mr. Nilan was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Owens, who was born in Nebraska, the daughter of John and Mary Owens, where the father was engaged in stockraising and farming until his death, which occurred in 1865. He was a member of the Catholic church, as is also his widow, who now makes her home in the vicinity of Augusta, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Nilan are the parents of five children, namely: John E., Ellen, Katherine R., Walter J. and Thomas F.

WILLIAM LARKIN MURPHY.—The subject of this brief review, although a member of the bar of Montana for less than two years, has already established himself in a good practice and impressed the community as one of the closest reasoners in the profession in his part of the state. He is a native Montanian, born at Philipsburg, in Granite county, on January 4, 1877. His parents were Cornelius and Mary (Quaile) Murphy, the former a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was a prosperous merchant, and the latter of St. Louis, Mo. The father came to America in 1862 and making his way into the far northwest, engaged in mining and merchandising, settling eventually at Philipsburg, where he passed the rest of his life, dying on October 14, 1887. The mother died August 13, 1883. The ancestry of Mr. Murphy was somewhat distinguished in Irish history, and contributed a generous share to the development and renown of the Emerald Isle. He was cousin german to Larkin, the Manchester martyr, whose career is one of the sadly picturesque events on the pages of the general history of that country. W. S. Murphy received his elementary scholastic training in the public schools of his native state, and it was continued and concluded at the University of Montana, where he was graduated in 1897. His professional training was secured at the law department of the Columbia University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1900. Mr. Murphy at once entered on the practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of Dixon & Murphy, at Missoula, and his progress in the practice has been steady, constant and substantial. He has impressed the people of the county with his industry, energy and close attention to business, and his professional brethren and the courts with the cogency of his reasoning, and the fullness and accuracy of his legal learning. The present he has well in hand, and the future is full of promise for him. Mr. Murphy is an active Republican, and is now serving as city attorney and clerk, a position to which he was appointed on May 6, 1901, and to the duties of which he gives his best powers and is winning by his manner and fidelity in administering them high commendation from all classes of the people. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and in fraternal relations he is only connected with his university Greek letter fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi, and into which he was initiated in 1898. He is a valued member of the social circles in which he moves, and manifests an intelligent and abiding interest in all matters of public concern that appertain to the welfare of the city and county in which he has cast his lot.

WILLIAM J. NIX.—Born at Auburn, N. Y., August 26, 1865, and prepared for the duties of life through arduous effort and some tribulation, the subject of this sketch has been engaged in works of construction during his maturity; in fact, ever since he has been old and strong enough to work, and now sees the fruits of his labors in active operation and doing good service to the world around him. His father, Thomas Nix, was born in Ireland about 1830, and when eleven years old started with his parents to the United States. Both of his parents died on the voyage, and he landed in New York a friendless orphan. He was taken in charge by a Mr. Flannery, and lived in New York until 1867. He then removed to Benton, Minn., and there followed farming as an occupation until advancing age compelled him to retire, but he is still living in restful peace after many struggles and arduous toil, secure in the regard and esteem of all his fellowmen who know him. His wife, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Julia Hogan, was born in Ireland about 1830, and died at Benton, Minn., in 1892. William Nix was educated in the public elementary and high schools of Benton and Sauk Rapids, Minn. After leaving school he worked for two years in the lumber woods of that state. From 1885 to 1887 he was a section laborer on the Northern Pacific at Sauk Rapids, and in 1887 went to Medora, N. D., and ran a section there for two years. In 1889 he came to Sherley, Mont., and at that point and Conlin ran construction sections until 1890. From that time until 1893 he was section boss at Rosebud, and from May 27, 1893, to 1899, had charge of a large extra gang of workmen on the Yellowstone division. On June 1, 1899, he was promoted to the position of roadmaster between Miles City and Billings, with headquarters at Forsyth, a position which he is still filling, and the duties of which he is discharging with satisfaction to all concerned.

In politics Mr. Nix is independent, using the franchise for such men as he deems best qualified. Fraternally he is allied with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Rosebud Lodge No. 44.

He was married at Billings in 1899 to Miss Maud E. Rozelle, a native of Nebraska, where she was born in 1880. Throughout his life of strenuous effort in various places Mr. Nix has won the commendation of his employers and the lasting good will of all with whom he has been associated. He is well esteemed in his present home, and looked upon as an upright, industrious and useful citizen.

WILLIAM H. NORTON.—Beginning life for himself as a soldier in the Union army at the age of sixteen, and after arduous and trying experiences in the military service of his country, daring the dangers and enduring the privations of frontier life in the northwest, William H. Norton has developed the firmness of fibre and flexibility of function which follows continuous, strenuous and self-reliant effort, and has won out of unfavorable conditions a substantial success. He was born at Concord, Adams county, Ill., December 24, 1847, the son of Charles H. and Lisetta (Keller) Norton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina. The Nortons were among the early Colonial families, William's grandfather being a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and soon after peace was declared he died in Kentucky. His father, Charles H. Norton removed from Kentucky to Illinois, and is now residing in the latter state at the age of eighty-three. He has been a prosperous farmer, a man of influence in local affairs and a helpful factor in the development of the section of the country in which he has lived. His family consisted of ten children.

William Norton passed his school days in Illinois, and in February, 1863, when but sixteen years old he ran away from home and enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. The regiment was ordered to Chattanooga, and there Mr. Norton was taken ill with pneumonia. Later he joined his regiment at Rome, Ga., and took charge of a number of Confederate machine shops until after the fall of Atlanta. The command then went to Altoona Pass, which they successfully held against Hood's assault, and participated in the memorable campaign of Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea," taking part in many of the engagements which occurred. They went to Goldsborough, N. C., and after taking part in the grand review at Washington, were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., receiving an honorable discharge at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. He then returned to the old homestead and passed the winter. In the spring he came overland to Montana, having a number of skirmishes with the Indians en route, in which one man was killed and several wounded. He reached Virginia City in October, 1866, and after wintering in Ruby valley he engaged in freighting for two years with excellent profits. He then quit freighting and began prospecting and mining, which he continued for eight years with varying success. In the spring of 1875 he removed to the Yellowstone, about two miles above where Columbus now stands, and in partnership with Horace Countryman engaged in mercantile business for a year. The north side of the river being closed to settlement and placed in reserve by executive order, they closed out their business. At this time his wife was taken sick and he went to work for the government in the reserve, where he put in two and a half years. In 1883 he again engaged in mercantile business, being located at Stillwater, now Columbus, and prospered there for two years, when he sold out and went into the sheep business, which he conducted until 1899. Part of the town of Columbus is built on his farm of 160 acres, on which he has a fine brick residence of recent construction. He also has a ranch of 200 acres opposite the town.

In September, 1876, Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Labey, a native of the isle of Jersey, England, who came to the United States with an older sister. Mr. Norton was a member of the territorial legislature of Montana in 1885, being the first representative from Yellowstone county, and also a member of the First state legislature in 1889-90. He was postmaster of Columbus for a number of years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. In 1876 he received the first news of the Custer massacre through "Muggins" Taylor, who brought the dispatch to Columbus and then sent it east, this being the first information of the event conveyed over the wires.

ABRAHAM F. MORRIS, one of the most popular citizens of Armington, Cascade county, is heavily interested in the cattle business and the owner of two handsome and well equipped ranches in the vcinity of Belt. His first residence in Montana dates back twenty years and during that period he has built up an extensive and lucrative business. He was born in Dent county, Mo., on January 16, 1850, the son of Caleb and Mary Morris. His mother was a native of Illinois, and his father, a successful farmer, was born in Kentucky. His political convictions were in active sympathy with the Republican party. The parents were active and devoted members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Morris passed away in 1866 and her husband on March 20, 1900.

In 1861 Abraham F. Morris was a boy in attendance at the district school. Yet, youthful as he was, he burned with patriotic fervor, and, not being able to secure admission into the volunteer service owing to his youth, he remained with the army and at last enlisted in the organized state militia. When peace was declared he became manager of the E. D. Kennedy farm in Dent county, receiving $12.50 per month and board for two years. After three more years passed in railroad construction and in other ways, Mr. Morris purchased eighty acres of land at $5 an acre, and engaged in stockraising. He was prosperous and his accumulations were put by year after year. He remained upon this place twelve years and in 1882 sold his stock and came to Montana, on the Missouri river to Fort Benton. In the fall he became a general helper for the prominent merchants, Murphy & Neil, receiving $90 per month. Mr. Morris later secured a contract to supply timber from the Highwood mountains to a firm at Fort Benton, in which he profitably continued until the spring of 1883. He then located a homestead of 160 acres on Otter creek, eight miles east of Belt, and for seven years was here successfully engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and grain. He then sold the property to Mr. W. I. Baker for $3,500, who sold it to Barton S. Armstrong for $11,000.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Morris secured another claim where he kept his stock for a year, then sold the improvements and purchased a claim near Big Willow creek, twelve miles northeast of Belt for $700. This property he improved, purchased more stock and remained there for two years. Some parties then purchased the property for $2,000, but Mr. Morris never received his money, the purchasers taking advantage of the bankrupt law. This was discouraging to Mr. Morris, but he is not inclined to be cast down by adverse circumstances, so in the spring of 1893 he purchased another ranch of 280 acres, on Big Otter creek, and here he remained prosperously employed until 1900. He had paid $3,900 for the property, had it improved, and finally sold it for $6,000. He then purchased a ranch on Big Willow creek, ten miles east of Belt, from his son, Marcus Morris. This contained 320 acres of deeded land and two claims aggregating 320 acres more, paying $3,000 for the property. This is now his home. The cattle industry is his principal business. Three hundred acres of this land is arable and under cultivation. Mr. Morris also owns a ranch of 180 acres on Otter creek, and this property is being gradually improved to use in the cattle business. At present his address is Armington, Cascade county, where he has a residence and eight town lots. On February 20, 1870, Mr. Morris married Miss Mary C. Johnson, a native of Tennessee and daughter of William F. and Louisa Johnson, also Tennesseeans, who removed to Missouri in 1866, and to Montana in 1882. (Probably the most noted of the Tennessee family of the name was President Andrew Johnson.) They settled on Highwood creek, where the father has been a successful rancher and is now retired from business. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Johnson died on April 26, 1861. Two of the thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, William C. and Etta F., died in childhood; the others are John E., Marcus F., James A., Edgar B., Mary E., Van L., Charles M., Katie B. and Abraham F., Jr. The mother is a member of the Christian church.

DAVID A. NOBLE.—This young farmer and stockgrower of Cascade county, where he has shown progressive spirit and business capacity, comes of good English lineage and was born at Iowa Hill, Placer county, Cal., on February 13, 1868, the son of David and Martha E. Noble, English people, who came from their native land with their respective parents to America, and to Pennsylvania. From that state the father eventually removed to Nevada, then to Montana, where he was successfully engaged in farming and where he located on a ranch about four miles east of Sun River crossing in Cascade county, where he has been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. He sold his ranch to his son Charles S., and took up his abode on his present ranch, four miles north of Cascade. He is a successful stockman and his stirring traits of character have gained unqualified respect and confidence. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the

Knights of Pythias. David A. Noble secured the educational advantages of the public schools of Virginia City, Nev., where his parents then resided, but in his early youth he there secured a clerkship in a store, holding this until 1886, when he accompanied his parents to Butte, and engaged in mine work for the Anaconda Mining Company, his initial duties being the cleaning of lamps and rendering general assistance in the machine shops. From this modest position he was advanced until he was placed in charge of the hoisting engine at the St. Lawrence mine, retaining this incumbency for six years. He then came to the Sun river valley in Cascade county, purchased one-third interest in a ranch located four miles east of Sun River, the ranch comprising 960 acres, of which amount 400 acres are susceptible of cultivation. Large quantities of hay are raised and attention is given to the growing of cattle, and Mr. Noble has been duly successful. In national issues he supports the Republican party, but in local affairs he is not bound by party lines. On April 12, 1891, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Dors Rickard, born in California, the daughter of William T. and Mary Rickard, who came to America from England in their youth. They located in California in the early days, where the father was successfully engaged in mining. In politics he was a Democrat, and fraternally an Odd Fellow. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, as also are Mr. and Mrs. Noble.

NOLAN & ARCHER.—Theodore F. Archer was born in Noble county, Ohio, on December 5, 1874, the son of Benjamin H. and Margaret (Morrison) Archer, of the same nativity as his own. The father was a farmer in Ohio, his principal industry being raising tobacco and stock, which he did until 1892, when he removed to Missouri, where he still resides and follows the same occupation. Mr. Archer's school days were passed in Ohio and he remained with the family until 1897, when he came to Montana. For two years he worked on sheep ranches on Flat Willow creek. In October, 1899, in partnership with Mr. Nolan he procured a band of sheep and bought a ranch twelve miles north of Flat Willow, sold it two months later and wintered the sheep on Flat Willow. In August, 1900, the partners bought their present ranch, known as Willow Creek stage crossing, twelve miles from Musselshell, and continued in the sheep industry, running about 5,000 head. Since starting their enterprise on the ranch they now occupy, and which has an area of over 1,000 acres, they have put up a commodious residence and four cabins, twelve miles of fence, a dam and ditch, and built one large sheep shed and completed another, and constructed two windbreaks ten feet high and 120 feet in diameter. They have also put a large acreage under irrigation, which they profitably cultivate. They have secured control of all the water within a radius of more than a dozen miles, giving them an inexhaustible supply.

Frank J. Nolan, son of Patrick Nolan, of Leinster Mills, County Kildare, Ireland, was born at the above place in 1866, and was educated at Clongowes Wood College in his native county, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1883. They settled in Martin county, Minn., where, among the pioneers of that county, he became initiated into the art of American farming. He moved to Iowa in 1890, where he followed farming with varying success until 1899, when, tiring of the uncertainty of agricultural life, and moved with a desire to adopt the less arduous and more remunerative occupation of woolgrowing, he moved to Montana in 1898, and by working on sheep ranches gained a small amount of capital and the experience essential to a successful start in that remunerative industry. Meeting Mr. Archer in 1890, a partnership was formed, as stated in the sketch of Mr. Archer. These gentlemen are among the best known and most highly esteemed ranchmen in their section of the state. Their business is conducted with integrity, skill and enterprise, and they are recognized as representative citizens, hustling business men, prime social companions and of growing prominence in the stock industry of their county. Both are Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS J. NORVILLE.—Fifteen miles south of old Fort Peck, in Valley county, is the well improved ranch of Mr. Norville, one of the young men who are forging to the front in the great stock-raising industry of Montana. He was born at Booneville, Lincoln county, Tenn., on April 7, 1872, the son of William M. and Martha (Coriger) Norville, both natives of Booneville, where the former was born in 1845 and the latter in 1846. The father was an agriculturist in Tennessee until 1896, since which time he has had his home at Decatur, Ala. Mr. Norville secured a good English education in the public schools, and in 1890, he went to Mansfield, Tex., where he was employed in a brickyard until April, 1891, when he engaged with the Goodnight Cattle Company, in Briscoe county, and later went to Mobeetie, Wheeler county, and was employed on a ranch until September, 1892.

In the spring of 1893 he came northwest, engaging in the employ of the Bar X cattle outfit at Douglas, Wyo., coming up the trail with the same outfit, and later in the year he came to Montana and went to work for the Bryan Cattle Company, at Ashland, Custer county, until November, 1893. In the spring of 1894 he rode the range for the N N Cattle Company, in Dawson county, and was with them until June, 1897. In the fall of that year Mr. Norville came to Valley county and took up a ranch near Hinsdale, and engaged in cattleraising until the spring of 1900, when he sold out and located on his present ranch, which is most eligibly situated on the Big Dry creek, fifteen miles south of old Fort Peck and thirty-five miles south of Glasgow, the county seat, which is Mr. Norville's postoffice address. He has a good ranch, with an area of 480 acres, and the use of tributary grazing land in the open range, so that he has ample provision for the successful raising of cattle and horses, to which he is giving his attention with discrimination and energy. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party. At Hinsdale, on March 18, 1901, Mr. Norville was united in marriage with Miss Irene Davis, born in Texas in 1883, being the daughter of W. A. Davis, who is now a rancher of Idaho county.

LUCIUS A. NUTTING.—The subject of this biography is by heredity and his own course in life essentially a pioneer. His father, Lucius Nutting, was a native of Springfield, Mass., who in 1857 removed to Kansas, making the trip with teams and horses, becoming one of the early settlers of that state. In 1849, when the California gold excitement was thrilling the world, he joined the stampede as one of the "forty-niners." In 1879 he made the trip with mule teams, accompanied by our subject and another son, to Tombstone, Ariz., and in 1881 came with his wife to Montana. His wife was Elizabeth Allison, a native of Pennsylvania. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth.

Mr. Nutting was born in 1858, near Troy in Doniphan county, Kan., and secured a general education at Small College and Highland University. He left school in 1876, and remained at home during the next three years, working on the farm. The trip to Arizona in 1879, previously noted, is memorable from the hardships and privations incident to the journey, there they arrived in June, and after a short stay the father returned to Kansas. In the fall Mr. Nutting and his brother Wilder came to Montana, locating at Bozeman, helping to build railroads in Utah and Idaho. They next removed to Virginia City and worked as carpenters on a barn, although later our subject spent a winter in Bozeman, working at carpentering for $4.00 per day. In 1888 he went to the National Park, where he remained three months, being employed by the government to take charge of the postoffice and supplies for a gang of men who were working under the supervision of Col. P. W. Norris. He then returned to Bozeman and worked on the Lamy block. In October of that year he was in the employ of Martin & Myers, and made a drive to Pumpkin creek to supply 1,600 cattle for Indians at Fort Keogh, hostile bands that had been fighting under Rain-in-Face, Gall and Spotted Tail, who had surrendered to Gen. Miles on Poplar river, Rain-in-Face being the one who killed Gen. Custer.

In 1881 Mr. Nutting went to Laurel, where he was joined by his father and mother. At that time there was no town of Billings, and none nearer than Old Coulson, about a mile and a half from the present site of Billings. He and his parents lived together until 1891, when he was married to Miss Lily E. Ellis, a native of California, whose father was drowned in a shipwreck on the Gulf of Mexico while en route from San Francisco to Norfolk by way of Panama. The women and children were taken from the ship in boats, but 470 men were drowned.

After his marriage Mr. Nutting took up his residence on a ranch of his own. Since then he has built a house for his men, and all necessary barns, shops, sheds and other structures for successful farming and ranching, which he is conducting in a progressive and profitable manner. He has 600 acres of land, and produces annually large crops of hay, alfalfa and timothy, as well as oats and potatoes. Up to 1900 he also raised cattle, but in that year he sold them all, and has now but a small number of horses. He has two children, Ruth and Bryan, who are attending school at Laurel. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, being their nominee for county commissioner in 1900. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen.

JOHN O'BRYAN, one of the small ranchers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, Mont., resides in a modest home two miles east of Cleveland. He is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Grayson county, February 13, 1847. It was in Nelson county that John O'Brien was reared and educated, and his home was on the farm of an uncle. At the age of eighteen he went to Colorado where he engaged for a number of years, with more or less success, in placer mining. In the fall of 1875 he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and for several years followed freighting, which at that time, before the advent of railroads, was quite a lucrative business. In 1879 our subject secured a ranch of 160 acres on Highwood creek, Choteau county, to which he from time to time added many improvements, and which he disposed of in 1888. He then came to his present fine property in the Bear Paw mountains, two miles east of the thriving town of Cleveland, since which period he has profitably engaged in cattlegrowing and in general farming quite extensively.

Mr. O'Bryan's marriage occurred in 1879, when he was united to Miss Catherine Righter. To them have been born ten children, namely: Henry, deceased; John F., Mary A., Rose E., Elizabeth, Daniel M., James S., Catherine J., Thomas F. and Lucy. Politically the affiliations of Mr. O'Bryan are with the Democratic party.

JAMES O'HERRON is one of the leading stockgrowers and influential men of Choteau county. His life has been one of activity with the highest standard of rectitude in those relations to his fellowmen which tend to the best ideals of human possibilities; hence the success which is his and none can begrudge it. Mr. O'Herron was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on January 3, 1854, the son of James and Mary E. (Stapleton) O'Herron, natives of the parish of Dunmore, Ireland, whence they emigrated in 1842, locating on their arrival in the United States in Niagara county, N. Y. The father of our subject was a cooper and a skillful veterinarian, having graduated in the Grand Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons prior to coming to America and practiced his profession for some time in Ireland. After locating in the United States he gave his principal attention to the work of his trade. He was a man of fine mentality and became influential in his county, taking a very active interest in public affairs, and served his county as commissioner and also represented the same in the legislature of the state. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church. He and his wife became the parents of six sons and five daughters, our subject being the fourth son. James O'Herron, Sr., died in 1873, his wife surviving him two years, and they were laid to rest in the cemetery at Lewiston, N. Y.

James O'Herron, our subject, was reared and educated in the village of Niagara Falls, where he attended the public schools and later learned the trade of cooper under the effective direction of his father. In 1873 he went to Michigan and found employment in the great lumbering industry of that state, entering the employ of Russeagen & Co. in the capacity of foreman and was thus engaged for two years, after which he engaged in business for himself in the same line. In 1875 he removed to Wisconsin, and at Eau Claire engaged with the Eau Claire Lumber Company until winter, when he again engaged in taking out logs on his own responsibility. The following spring Mr. O'Herron made his way to the Black Hills, where he was employed in freighting between Pierre and Deadwood. In 1880 he went to South Dakota and devoted his attention to dealing in land for four years; later in railroad contracting with the Canadian Pacific Company. Subsequently he was employed in freighting for the Canadian government in its expedition against the Reil uprising. In 1885 Mr. O'Herron came to Helena, Mont., and engaged in filling hay contracts for the Holter Lumber Company and wood contracts for the Anaconda Smelting Company. In 1886 he went to Cascade county, where he became foreman for the firm of Peck & Lacy, extensive sheep growers, and at the expiration of a year, in company with George W. Parker he purchased a half interest in a band of sheep, their operations being conducted in the Willow creek district. In 1889 he came to his present ranch on Milk river, Choteau county, where he now has about 2,000 acres utilized in the raising of sheep, horses and cattle, conducting operations on a large scale and having a well improved property.

Politically Mr. O'Herron gives support to the Republican party; in religion he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, in which he was reared; and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Chinook. In 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Herron to Miss Susan E. Brader, a daughter of John Brader, of Minnesota. They are the parents of six children: Dora and Nellie (twins), Annie E., Ellen M., Elizabeth and James.

CORNELIUS C. O'KEEFFE.—Ireland has given to the development and adornment of the United States many a scholar, many a statesman, many a soldier, many a man of affairs, many a courtly gentleman. In some instances she has united these characters in one, and this was notably true in the case of the late Baron Cornelius C. O'Keeffe, of Missoula county, who after distinguished public service and private usefulness, died at O'Keeffe's canyon, named in his honor, in March, 1883, aged sixty-three years. He was, perhaps, one of the most popular of Montana's pioneers, and in the wealth of his natural resources, the geniality of his nature, his obliging disposition and his readiness for every emergency, displayed qualities that fully justified his popularity. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, on September 12, 1827. His parents were David and Mary (Carroll) O'Keeffe, natives of the same parish as himself, and long since passed away. In 1853 Mr. O'Keeffe came to the United States and two years later removed to California and engaged in farming. In May, 1859, he joined Capt. Mullan's expedition, organized to build a military road between the heads of navigation of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers, and with that expedition came to Montana. He here entered the employ of Maj. Owen, then an Indian agent, and entered actively into frontier life. He became well known to the settlers and rapidly grew in favor and esteem. He was a Democrat, but men of all parties in Missoula county voted for him when he was a candidate. He was the first probate judge of the county and for twelve years served faithfully as county commissioner. He was a member of the territorial legislature for two terms, and contemporary with Col. W. F. Sanders in that body. In his early life in the territory Mr. O'Keeffe had many thrilling experiences. Once, while on his way to Bannack with potatoes, he was captured by the Indians, robbed of his property and barely escaped with his life. One of the savages drew a knife across his throat, but his life was saved by one of the older chiefs.

In November, 1879, he located his farm in O'Keeffe's canyon, whither he brought the first threshing machine seen in the neighborhood and also the first reaper and mower. He sold 100 bushels of wheat of his first crop for $1,500. In September, 1865, he married Miss Annie Lester, who was born near Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on December 25, 1824, of Scotch and English ancestry, and the daughter of Richard Lester. She started for America with her parents at the age of eleven. Her mother sickened and died and was buried at sea. Her father first made his home at London, Canada, and later settled in Iowa, and from there in 1863, Annie came by ox team to Montana with friends. After her arrival she engaged in teaching until 1865, when occurred her marriage at Blackfoot City, and she soon went with her husband to O'Keeffe's canyon, where she died on July 4, 1890. They were the parents of two children, Mary and Margaret. Mary is now the wife of Kenneth Ross, foreman and manager for the Blackfoot Milling Company, and with them Margaret makes her home. Mr. Ross is one of the progressive business men of Missoula, and has won the public confidence and esteem by his breadth of view, uprightness and intelligence in business, and his public spirit.

David C. O'Keeffe, a younger brother of Cornelius O'Keeffe, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Cork near Blarney castle, on September 10, 1837. He remained in his native land until he was sixteen, receiving a common school education and in 1853 he emigrated to the United States, and was for six years collector for his brother in New York. In 1859 he went to San Francisco via Panama, landing there in May of the same year. He followed ranching three years in Big valley, then went to the famous Walla Walla valley and secured work on the ranch of Capt. Mullan near Fort Walla Walla. He soon joined the captain's Mormon expedition, which led to the construction of the celebrated Mullan road, which they completed from the head of navigation on the Columbia river to McCarty's bridge, where the company was disbanded. Mr. O'Keeffe then came to Montana, and in June, 1862, located land contiguous to that on which he now makes his home, and adjoining the claim of his brother, Cornelius O'Keeffe. David C. O'Keeffe is the oldest settler in his section of the state, and has an excellent ranch, where he is farming and stockraising. He was for a time engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Virginia City, and hauled the first sawmill to Virginia City which was operated there, as well as the first quartz stamps. He was twice captured by Indians, but both times was soon released. In politics he has given a zealous support to the Republican party. In religion he was reared in the faith of the Catholic church.

MATTHEW OBERGFELL, approaching the sunset of life, although yet in the full vigor of his physical and mental powers, with a progressive and enterprising family of sons settled on adjoining or nearby properties, and the fruits of his labors growing and blooming around him, the lot of Mr. Obergfell seems singularly fortunate, but this condition of peaceful enjoyment has not been attained without toil and hardship continued through many years. He was born in Germany on September 21, 1840. He attended the state schools until he was fourteen, then served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade and working as a journeyman in his native land until he was twenty. In 1861 he came to the United States, and at Indianapolis worked at his trade for a year. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Indiana German Battery and served until the close of the war in the Department of the Gulf. He saw continued and arduous service, but escaped without a serious wound or the horrors of imprisonment. He was mustered out in 1865 at Indianapolis, and worked the next year in that city at his trade, and the two following years in Kansas City. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Indianapolis and was a contractor and builder for many years. He came to Montana early in 1882, located at Newlon in the Yellowstone valley, purchased 320 acres of school and railroad land, and began extensive farming and stockraising operations. In 1893 he took up a homestead of 160 acres adjoining the town site of Sidney, on Fox creek, which he also devoted to farming and stockraising. Several of his older sons are engaged in the same business on adjoining ranches. Charles has cattle, Paul, horses, and Albert, cattle, in partnership with Charles Lohmiller. Mr. Obergfell and his sons are hard workers, frugal in management, and have prospered from their industry and thrift, both financially and in the regard and confidence of their neighbors and friends. Mr. Obergfell is a Republican of firm conviction and takes an active part in local political affairs, ever on the lookout for what he conceives to be the best interests of the community. He was married at Kansas City in the spring of 1867 to Miss Barbara Stierly, born in Germany on February 25, 1847, and with her parents came to the United States in 1866, locating at Indianapolis. They have had seventeen children, eleven are now living, namely: Charles, Mary, Albert, Powell, Annie, Cecil, Isador, August, Rosa, Matthew and John.

THOMAS F. OETH.—Through his own well directed efforts the subject of this sketch has attained a degree of prosperity which marks him as a young man of enterprise and ability. He was born at Canton, Mo., on March 23, 1865, being the son of John P. and Anna E Oeth, both born in Germany, whence they came to America when quite young, their marriage having been solemnized at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855. The father was a barber by trade and occupation, and his death occurred at Canton, Mo., in 1892. The mother of our subject now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hartung, of that city. She is a member of the Lutheran church, as was also her husband, who in a fraternal way was identified with the Masonic and Druid lodges.

Thomas F. Oeth attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began to prepare himself for the active duties of life by learning the painter's trade, which he has always followed to a greater or less extent. In 1885 he left his native town and made a trip through the southwestern portions of Missouri, and during the winter of 1886 he visited Omaha, Cheyenne, Portland and Seattle, and then came to Missoula, Mont., being engaged in work at his trade during the entire time. He traveled throughout the entire territory in 1887, and in 1888 he came to Great Falls, and devoted his attention to his trade. In 1891 he located his present ranch of 360 acres near Evans, Cascade county, of which forty acres are available for cultivation. Here he has since devoted his attention to the raising of horses, both for draft and road purposes, and has contributed in no small degree to the improvements of the grades in this section of the state, his success having been the natural result of his discriminating methods and executive ability. In politics he has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has been a very active worker. In the line of his craft he was a principal promoter and active member of the Great Falls Painters' Union, which organization he represented as a delegate to the Cascade county trades and labor council.

FRANK D. O'NEILL.—In the picturesque little hill city of Guelph, county of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, Frank D. O'Neill was born December 18, 1864. His father, James O'Neill, was likewise born in Canada, whither his father emigrated from Ireland about the year 1820. James O'Neill engaged in agricultural pursuits in the province of Ontario and was also proprietor of a hotel in Guelph for a number of years. In 1867 he removed to Jefferson, Kan., and here raised Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep as his specialty, and later located in Saline county, Mo., where he gave his attention to agriculture. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Ryan, was born in Ireland, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to Canada when a mere child. James O'Neill died in Missouri in 1890 and his widow now resides in Miles City. They became the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest, and one of the four yet living.

Frank D. O'Neill received his early education in the public schools of Kansas, to which state his parents had removed when he was but three years of age, and thereafter he remained at the parental home until nineteen years of age. In 1884 he went to California, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he came to Montana, locating in Custer county, where he took up a shepherd's staff and sheep shears, and later a tract of land on Powder river, now having a well improved ranch of 5,000 acres, and also having access to an almost unlimited open range. Here he has been extensively engaged in the sheep business, running at the present time about 10,000 head. His ranch is located forty-five miles southeast of Miles City, where he maintains his residence during the greater portion of the year, having an attractive home of modern design and conveniences.

In his political allegiance Mr. O'Neill has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the Democratic party and the principles, having been a member of the Democratic central committe of Custer county for the past ten years, while for two terms he held membership in the state central committee, having been identified with the same in 1900, when a dissaffected element in the ranks of the organization attempted to disrupt the party in Montana at the state convention, held in the city of Butte. Mr. O'Neill was the Democratic candidate for representative of his county in the lower house of the state legislature, at the election of November, 1900, but was defeated by a small majority. He has been a member of the state board of sheep commissioners since 1898. In his fraternal relations our subject is a popular member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and also the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 21st of October, 1901, Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage to Miss Ina McKenzie, who was born in Minnesota and reared in Montana, havbeen a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Miles City prior to her mariage. She is a daughter of John G. and Margaret McKenzie, natives respectively of Scotland and New Brunswick, and now residents of Miles City.

BERNARD G. OLSON, than whom no man is more highly esteemed in Choteau county, resides on a splendidly equipped ranch in the Bear Paw mountains, near Chinook. He gives his attention to both sheep and cattle, and has made, emphatically, a success of each of these enterprises. He was born in Chicago, November 15, 1857, the son of Oliver and Gurana Olson, natives of Stavanger, Norway. In 1842 the family came to the United States from Norway, and settled in Chicago, when that city was just springing into existence. Here the elder Olson engaged in the cooperage business, and here his wife, the mother of Bernard G. passed away in early life. The father is now living a retired life in Chicago. Bernard G.

Olson was one of a family of three brothers and two daughters. In his boyhood days he received an excellent education in the public schools of Chicago. Subsequently he sought and secured employment as a measurer and designer with the large retail and wholesale dry goods house of Field & Leiter, now Marshall Field & Co. This was in 1874, and young Olson remained with this firm ten years, a length of service that speaks volumes for his diligence and business qualifications. Becoming imbued with a desire to face the world on his own account and responsibility, in 1884 he came to Montana and at first located in Fergus county, where he secured three claims of 160 acres each, and upon which he engaged in the growing of sheep and cattle.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Olson removed to his present location in the Bear Paw mountains. His holdings comprise 620 acres, with an additional 640 acres under lease, all of which land is fenced in a most substantial manner. Here he has erected a fine two-story residence and surrounded it by commodious outbuildings and all necessary conveniences for the satisfactory prosecution of his sheep, cattle and horseraising business. At present there is a band of 9,000 sheep on the range.

LAURIS J. OTNESS, now one of the leading stockmen of Teton county, residing near Choteau on the Burton bench, was born on a farm in Norway, on May 22, 1862. His father, Jacob L. Otness, also a native of Norway, was born in 1837 and emigrated to the United States in 1872. He resided in Lac qui Parle county, Minn., until 1893, in that year coming to Montana, where he is now engaged in general farming near Choteau. His wife, Bertha O. (Agre) Otness, was born in Norway, and died in Minnesota in 1891. When he was nine years of age Lauris J. Otness came to this country, previously giving diligent attention to the schools of his native town, and at Lac qui Parle he continued his studies, alternating these with work on his father's farm until he became of age. He came to Miles City, Mont., in 1883, but returned home the same season, and in 1884 removed to Clark, S. D., where he secured homestead and preemption claims, comprising 320 acres of land, and for seven years was stockraising and farming.

He then returned to his old home in Minnesota, but the same year came to Miles City, Mont., and for two and one-half years was section foreman on the Northern Pacific Railroad. His advent in the Burton bench district was made in 1896, at which time he resided with his brother-in-law, Jacob Lindseth. In 1897 Mr. Otness took up homestead and desert claims, and his family two other claims, making 640 acres of land in all, and upon this he now carries on an extensive business in stockgrowing and general farming. He is one of the prosperous residents of the county, and is recognized as a man of sterling character and superior business ability. In Lac qui Parle county, Minn., in 1892, Mr. Otness was married to Miss S. Hagen, who was born in Norway in 1873. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

DARWIN D. OSTROM, proprietor of the Sun River Hereford ranch, is numbered among the successful and enterprising cattlemen of Lewis and Clarke county. This fine ranch is handsomely located near Augusta, and is equipped with all the modern conveniences necessary to make the business profitable. Mr. Ostrom was born on May 8, 1859, in New York, the son of Jesse and Anna Ostrom. The parents were also natives of New York and the father successfully followed farming until his death in 1880 and politically he was a Democrat. Both parents were members of the Methodist church. Darwin D. Ostrom was educated in the public schools near the place of his nativity. But in the active business life he has since led, by observation and experience he has added much to education of the schools. At twelve years of age he began to give full days work on the parental farm, and this he continued to do until 1880, when he caught the western fever and started for Montana. He, however, first located near Bismarck, Dakota, and worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad for one year. In 1881 he came to Montana and engaged in herding sheep for L. Berthelote, four miles southwest of Augusta. Here he passed two years and was then employed by E. Beech, a portion of the time as ranch foreman. But he was eager to work for himself, and, in 1883, he located a homestead claim in Teton county and engaged in sheepraising for six years. He was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1889 he sold his ranch for $925 and purchased 160 acres four miles southwest of Augusta, of Mrs. M. Furman. Here he has since extensively engaged in cattleraising, and has added 320 acres to his property, of which 175 is fine arable land. He also makes a specialty of raising full blooded Hereford cattle. His herd is headed by the fine bull Modern Armour No. 98069, and the prize-winning cow Blanche No. 25326. On September 1, 1886, Mr. Ostrom was married to Miss Emma Auchard, daughter of Richard and Katherine A. (Lamb) Auchard, and a native of New York. (See sketch of Mr. Auchard elsewhere in this volume.) Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom, Maud E. and Rita E. Mr. Ostrom is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Circle and the Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican.

ALBERT E. PAISLEY. — Highly esteemed throughout Teton county and recognized as one of the eminently successful stockgrowers of the Blackfoot reservation, Mr. Paisley is a man of progressive views and wide experience in the world's active business life. He was born near Wiston, Ontario, Canada, on March 1, 1860. His father, Jared Paisley, born in 1816, was a native of the north of Ireland, and of that brave, resolute Scotch-Irish stock. When three years of age he came with his parents to Toronto, Canada, and with them he lived all of his life, with the exception of six years, during the American Civil war, when he resided in Illinois engaged in shipping horses from Canada for the United States government. His Canadian life was passed on a farm, and he died at Toronto, in 1891. His wife, Rebecca (Rutledge) Paisley, was also born in the north of Ireland and came to Canada while yet a child. She died in 1863, leaving her son Albert without a mother when almost an infant. In the public schools of western Canada and of Champaign, Ill., Mr. Paisley acquired the education they afforded, attending them until his graduation at the age of nineteen years, and then he continued diligent study at home until he attained his majority. That his abilities were highly appreciated is attested by the fact that in 1882 he came west and was in the employment of the Indian department as head farm instructor at Fort McLeod, Northwest Territory, for a year. Passing one season at Sun River, Mont., he located in 1883 at Choteau, where he remained until the autumn of 1886, when he removed to the Blackfoot reservation in Teton county, where he now has a splendid stockraising ranch of 480 acres, within two miles of the railway station of Blackfoot. Mr. Paisley was united in marriage in 1888 at Choteau, to Miss Lou Steele, daughter of Maj. George Steele, of Birch creek. They have four children, George S., Allen, Mattie and Chauncey.

ANDERSON W. OWENS, deceased, was a native of Indiana, having been born near Clearspring, Jackson county, on October 31, 1843, a son of Albert and Elizabeth Owens, of Kentucky. The father was quite successful in farming and mercantile pursuits, and an active member of the Democratic party. Anderson W. Owens had an excellent high school education and this was supplemented by a college course. On the farm he was of great assistance to his parents until they died, which was when he was young. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted and served three years and three months. He was very desirous to reenlist, but was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of disability acquired in service. Returning to Clearspring he engaged in merchandising until 1870, when his health failed and he removed to Kansas and engaged in farm work, unsuccessfuly, however, owing to continued grasshopper ravages. In 1875 he went back to the farm in Indiana where he remained until 1883, and then he secured railroad employment in Kansas.

In 1888 Mr. Owens came to Montana, locating on Otter creek in Cascade county, where he took up pre-emption and homestead claims comprising 320 acres. Here he devoted his time to stockraising in which he was successful, horses being the principal source of revenue. The ranch is ten miles southeast of Armington, and fifty acres of it is under the plow. Politically Mr. Owens' affiliations were with the Democratic party. He married on April 26, 1867, Miss Adeline Henderlider, a native of Jackson county, Ind., and a daughter of Martin and Rachel Henderlider. They were Kentuckians and the father a successful farmer and a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Henderlider died March 19, 1866, and was followed by her husband on January 1, 1873. To Anderson W. and Adeline Owens were born six children, three dying in infancy. The living are Edith (Mrs. R. E. Lawson), Martin A. and Bertha A. (Mrs. Harry L. Price). Mr. and Mrs. Owens were members of the United Brethren church, and his political faith was Democratic. He died on April 26, 1896.

D. A. PALMER.—Prospector, miner, promoter and public-spirited citizen, D. A. Palmer, of Butte, has contributed essentially and variously to the development of his adopted state which has been his home since 1864. He was born at Columbia on the Hudson, N. Y., on October 18, 1838. His education was secured in the schools of Lewiston, N. Y., and he remained on the family homestead until he was eighteen years old. In 1854 he came west to Wisconsin and after working on a farm for a year went to Milwaukee, where he dealt in grain on commission until 1862. During the next two years he was prospecting and mining in Colorado, near Denver, and in the spring of 1864 came to Montana, and was occupied for a year at Bannack and Alder gulch. In the summer of 1865 he went on a collecting tour through camps in various places in the state, meeting with many experiences and some dangerous adventures. He next went to Salt Lake and from there freighted a load of supplies to Helena in the cold winter of 1865-6. In the following summer he was prospecting on Elk creek, in Bear gulch, Henderson's gulch and at other places. In the fall of 1866 he went with the stampede to Leesburg, Idaho, but returned to Elk creek within the year, and with four others took up claims which they worked with varying success during the next three or four years. In the summer of 1869 he removed to Butte and entered the employ of W. P. Wheeler until autumn, when he went to Cedar creek, locating a number of mines there, some of which he developed during the next three years, at the end of which he sold out and went to prospecting in Missoula county.

In July, 1872, he came to Butte and leased placer grounds near the city from W. P. Wheeler, which he worked for a short time and in 1873-4 he took a contract for building a 700-foot tunnel from west to east through the Rocky mountain divide. During 1874, 1875 and 1876 he was a placer miner at Pioneer, and in the winter of 1876 he conducted a billiard hall at Missoula, which place has since been his home. From 1877 to 1880 he was quartz-mining near the city, and then for fifteen years he was conducting placer mining on leased grounds in Missoula gulch and acting as manager for A. W. Bernard. In 1896-7 he was engaged in mining in Utah, his enterprising spirit impelling him to seek new fields of conquest rather than rest upon results already accomplished. Mr. Palmer is a Republican, always taking an active part in the interests of his party. Nothing that makes for the welfare of his county or state escapes his attention or languishes for his active aid and encouragement. In fraternal relations he is affiliated with Ridgeley Lodge I. O. O. F., at Butte.

ALEXANDER PAMBRUN.—Among the earliest of pioneers to visit the vast, unsurveyed territory now called Montana was Mr. Pambrun, now a prosperous cattlegrower and ranchman on the Blackfoot reservation, near Browning, Teton county. He was born in Northwest Territory, British Columbia, on April 30, 1829, the son of P. C. and Catherine Pambrun. The father was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1790, and during his active career he was the chief trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, having his headquarters at Walula, Wash. He was a Federal soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting as a private and attaining by his valor to the rank of captain. He was killed by a fall from a horse at Walula in 1841. His widow died at Newburg, Ore., in 1896, at the venerable age of ninety years. The winter schools of the Hudson's Bay Company supplied the education received by Alexander Pambrun, and during the summer months he worked industriously for his father at Walula. He early secured employment from the Hudson's Bay Company, and served two years as an apprentice to a carpenter. In 1848, before he had attained his majority, he went to California, where for two years he was engaged in mining, then for ten years he was in the cattle business on a ranch he secured at Fort Vancouver.

Having passed seven months in the Orofino placer mines Mr. Pambrun passed the spring of 1861 in prospecting in Idaho, in the summer going to Deer Lodge, Mont., and conducting freighting between Deer Lodge, Fort Benton, Fort Charles and Salt Lake City until 1867. Mr. Pambrun subsequently removed to Manitoba, where, in company with John F. Grant, he engaged in stockraising and general farming. In 1870 he was for a time at Lake Lac La Beach, Northwest Territory, and in 1871 came to French gulch, Mont., where he followed freighting, securing a ranch in 1873, that then comprised homestead, pre-emption, desert and timber claims, 540 acres in all, on Sun river, and continued stockgrowing until 1895, when he located on the south fork of the Milk river in Teton county, where he now has a large and finely improved property, devoted principally to the raising of cattle and horses. He still owns his Sun river ranch. By his marriage in 1862 Mr. Pambrun has two children, Cecil, wife of Charles F. McKeloy, of Sun River, and Louis, a rancher on Willow creek. His first wife, whom he married in 1852, died in 1860, leaving one child, Emily H., now the wife of Mr. Frank Toucho, of Choteau county. Mr. Pambrun is a highly respected man, who has had a long, eventful and successful life in the west and deserves the best there is in life in his declining years.

WILLIAM O. PARKER.—Among the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Yellowstone county is Mr. Parker, who comes of stanch old Colonial stock, and is recognized as one of the able and enterprising men of this section of the state. He was born in Franklin county, Vt., on January 15, 1844, the son of Orin and Julia (Dickinson) Parker, natives of Vermont, where the former was born in the year 1807 and the latter in the succeeding year. S. D. Parker was the father of twelve children, seven by his first wife, Nancy (Shaw) Parker, and five by his second wife, Nancy (Harding) Parker. Orin Parker was a son by the second marriage. S. D. Parker was born in Canterbury, now Andover, Mass., in 1764, and the mother of Orin Parker was a native of Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of William O. was Joshua Parker, a native of Massachusetts, who was born in 1718 and died at Putney, Vt., in 1812. He married a Miss Davenport, of Massachusetts, and they were the parents of seven sons and three daughters. The maternal grandparents were Job and Rebecca (Spencer) Dickinson.

William O. Parker was reared on the homestead farm in the Green Mountain state, where he attended public schools and assisted in the farm work until attaining the age of twenty-four years, when he purchased the homestead. In 1884 he engaged in the stove and tin business in the town of Sheldon, Vt., for two and a half years, moving thence to Billings, Mont., on April 16, 1887. His initial enterprise was conducted on what is known as the Dr. Parker farm, he passing his winters in Billings, where he had charge of the drug store owned by G. W. Shoemaker. In 1891 Mr. Parker purchased his present ranch of 160 acres, located about six miles west of Billings. Here he is successfully engaged in farming and stockgrowing, and also devotes special attention to dairying. His methods have ever been progressive, and have gained for him a merited position among the representative men of this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Parker gives stanch allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, and while a resident of Vermont was called upon to serve as a member of the board of selectmen of his town, an office analogous to that of commissioner in the state of Montana. In November, 1900, Mr. Parker was elected county commissioner of Yellowstone county, and would have assumed the duties thereof November 1, 1901, but owing to a vacancy on the board he was appointed to fill the unexpired term in February of the year noted. During the last eight months of the Civil war Mr. Parker was a member of the Ninth Vermont Infantry, and served in the Army of the James. In 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Lila A. Smith, of Enosburg, Vt., who was born June 9, 1848, the seventh of the eight children of Isaac H. and Sarah (Clark) Smith. They are the parents of two children: Ray, who died in infancy; and Perley, who died at the age of six years. Perley was adopted in infancy, and was the child of Mrs. Parker's brother, the mother dying when Perley was but a few days old. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Baptist church in Billings, and are held in the highest esteem.

JOHN F. PATTERSON, who is one of the extensive sheepgrowers of Montana, has served the state in offices of trust and responsibility and is recognized as one of her representative business men. The lineage of our subject is of distingushed order, and bespeaks long identification with the annals of American history. Mr. Patterson was born in Harford county, Md., August 6, 1861. His father, James O. Patterson, was an extensive planter and slave-holder, having been born, reared and educated in the city of Baltimore. He served for a number of terms as county commissioner of Carroll county, and during the Civil war he naturally supported the institutions under which he had been reared, fully sympathizing with the cause of the Confederacy. He married Anna Jane de la Roche, who was born at Georgetown, D. C. Her father was of French Huguenot extraction, and served on the staff of Gen. Lafayette in France. He was a sea captain, operating a merchantman jointly owned by himself and his brother. He came to America about 1780, still continuing to follow the sea, and during the progress of the war of 1812 his vessel was destroyed. A claim was entered against the United States government to secure reimbursement for the loss, and, singularly enough, just at the opening of the twentieth century his heirs received a portion of the amount due on this claim for damages in the destruction of the vessel nearly ninety years before. Our subject's uncles in the maternal line were all military men, among them being Gen. Greenleaf, now assistant surgeon-general of the United States army.

John F. Patterson received in his native county a public school education, and graduated in the Baltimore high school as a member of the class of 1878. In 1880, when nineteen years of age, he came to Montana and identified himself with the sheep industry in Choteau county, organizing in 1898 the J. F. Patterson Sheep Company, and subsequently purchasing the interest of one of his partners. Here he has since been identified with sheepgrowing upon a most extensive scale, being one of the leading representatives of this branch of industrial enterprise in the state, having at the present time about 6,000 head. He owns more than 2,000 acres of land, and controls 6,000 acres of state land which is utilized in his operations. He maintains his home in the city of Fort Benton and is well known in the state, particularly among stockmen.

In 1888 Mr. Patterson was elected county commissioner of Choteau county on the Democratic ticket, but in 1893, having the courage of his convictions, he transferred his political allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and policies he has since been a stalwart advocate. He was the Republican candidate for representative in the lower house of the legislature in the fall of 1900 and was successful at the polls, serving in the session of 1901 with ability and to the credit of himself and his constituency. He was appointed sheep inspector for Choteau county in 1897, and is still serving in that capacity. Fraternally he is a member of Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of senior deacon; and is also a consistent member of that notable organization, the Helena Lambs' Club. On June 8, 1892, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Edith May Buck, who was born in the city of St. Paul, Minn., where she was reared and educated. They have one daughter and one son: Elizabeth T., born March 7, 1893; Edwin F., born July 6, 1896.

JOHN E. PAXTON is recognized as one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, his well improved ranch being located two and a half miles east of the village of Chinook, his postoffice address. He was born at Stockton, Utah, on October 11, 1872, the son of Benjamin F. and Sarah A. (Smith) Paxton, both of whom are now deceased. Thus our subject is a native son of the west, and has passed the greater portion of his life in Montana, whither he accompanied his parents on their removal to the city of Butte in 1877. In the public schools of that city John E. received his educational training. In 1889 he purchased seventy-five head of cattle and twenty-five horses, bringing them to his present ranch, where they served as the nucleus for the extensive stock business which he now conducts. In 1891 he made permanent settlement on his present homestead of 160 acres, while he also utilizes 400 acres of state land, having his entire ranch under fence and equipped with the best improvements, all of which have been made by Mr. Paxton. Here he raises both cattle and horses, devotes considerable attention to general farming, and is held in high esteem in the community.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office. On St. Valentine's day, 1899, Mr. Paxton gave observance of the occasion by taking unto himself a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Nettie Davis, a daughter of James Davis, of Landusky, Choteau county. They have one son, Walter.

OLE B. PEDERSON, who is engaged in farming and stockraising on his excellent ranch, located eight miles south of Belt, Cascade county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on April 17, 1856, the son of Peter and Martha Pederson, both of whom were born in Norway, where they passed their entire lives, the former being summoned into eternal life in 1872, and the latter in 1895. Peter Pederson was a gunsmith and blacksmith by occupation. They were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and were known as people of sterling character.

Ole B. Pederson received a common school education, and upon taking up the practical duties of life he assisted in caring for his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four years, when he came to America and made his way to Minnesota in

1880, where he worked on a farm for two years. In 1882 he went to Miles City, Mont., where he was employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years. In 1884 he located in Helena, where he worked at the carpenter trade and also devoted some time to prospecting, but with poor success. In 1887 he removed to Great Falls and assisted in the building of the old smelter and later worked as a bridge carpenter on the Montana Central Railroad. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Pederson took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and in the spring of 1892 he added to his ranch a homestead claim of 160 acres, while in 1897 he took up forty acres of desert land. Within the past two years he has purchased 240 acres, for which he paid $560, this bringing the area of his ranch up to 600 acres, 150 of which are available for cultivation, while the remainder is utilized for grazing purposes. He has been careful in his methods and very successful in his farming and stockraising operations, so that he feels well satisfied with his action in having located in Montana. In politics Mr. Pederson gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

WALTER H. PECK.—Among those who have been identified with the industrial activities of Montana is Mr. Peck, the successful merchant of Garneill, Fergus county, this being a new town which promises to become one of no slight importance in the near future. Mr. Peck is a native of Cook county, Ill., where he was born on August 28, 1853, the second of the three children, William, Walter H. and Helen, of Rev. John and Sarah Peck, who were born in Connecticut and New York state, the father being a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who was called to those activities that have no weariness in September, 1868, his widow surviving him until 1879, when she joined him in the Silent Land. Their son, Walter H. Peck, diligently applied himself to study in the public schools, and at the age of twelve years, was given employment in the general offices of the Erie Railroad, he continuing to devote as much time as possible to his studies. By his readiness to labor, his desire to please and the powers of assimilation of his duties, he gave the best of satisfaction, was frequently promoted, and continued in the railroad service eleven years. In 1881 he came to Montana where, until the spring of the following year, he devoted his attention to herding sheep on the ranch of Peck & Lacy on Belt creek. He thereafter engaged in the sheep business on his own responsibility, starting with a band of 600 head. He located twelve miles north of Fort Maginnis, Fergus county, taking up homestead, desert and timber claims, and his acreage he subsequently augmented until he had 800 acres, while he continued in the business until his sheep increased to 7,000 head. He finally sold his ranch and thereafter for one year engaged in the sheep business in the Bad Lands, running them on the range, but meeting with but little success.

In June, 1899, Mr. Peck, with a partner named Hassett, opened a general merchandise establishment at Garneill, but soon Mr. Peck acquired the entire ownership of the enterprise, which he has since conducted most successfully, having a well equipped store and securing a representative patronage. His political support is given to the Republican party and fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is true to the varied duties of citizenship and casts his influence for worthy objects and in the support of good government. On September 22, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Peck to Miss Zelinda Stuart, who was born in South Carolina. Her parents removed to Illinois in the pioneer days in that state, where the father has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They have seven children: Zelinda, Julia, Margaret, Rebecca, Willa, Grant and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have these three children: Helen, Harry and John. Ever zealous in good works and appreciative of the religious privileges afforded, Mr. and Mrs. Peck are consistent in their life work and manifest their faith by retaining membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

PATRICK PEOPLES.—Born in County Donegal, Ireland, on June 1, 1866, and having made his own way in the world without the help of fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances, Patrick Peoples, a resident of Butte, one of the popular county commissioners of Silver Bow county, is essentially a selfmade man. His parents were William and Mary (McGonegal) Peoples, also natives of Ireland where their families had flourished for generations. The father came to America in 1872, locating first in Pennsylvania, thence removing in 1878 to Bismarck, Dakota, and in 1881 coming to Montana, settling at Glendive, where he has since been connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. His wife is also still living. Their son, Patrick, was educated in the schools of his native county until he was eighteen when he accompanied his mother to the United States, she coming over to join her husband at Glendive. Here he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad from 1884 to 1888, when he was employed in the mines at Granite, Mont., from 1888 to 1893. In the spring of 1893 he came to Butte where he again engaged in mining until December, 1898, when he was elected secretary of the Butte Miners' Union, which position he held until the fall of 1900 when he was elected county commissioner of Silver Bow county as the candidate of the Fusion party. He is a member of Butte Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., and was married at Butte on June 1, 1899, to Miss Mary Burns, a native of Austin, Nev. Their family consists of two children, William J. and Dorothy. Mr. Peoples has come up from the ranks of the laboring masses, and his success in life is the work of his own capacity, industry and attention to business. For the superior qualifications he has exhibited he is well esteemed by all classes of the people, and his force among his fellowmen is potential and to be found on the side of the public weal.

JOHN M. PEERS.—This prosperous and enterprising ranchman of the new county of Powell, was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, in 1843. His parents were James D. and Nancy (McDougal) Peers. The father was a native of Nova Scotia, of English descent, the family having originally come from England and located first in New York and next in Nova Scotia. James Peers was a farmer, but combined other enterprises with his vocation and at various times operated lumber, saw and grist mills. He died at his Nova Scotia home in 1895. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Peers, was a native of New York, who, removing to Nova Scotia, assumed the contract to build old Fort Cumberland, which enterprise he carried to successful completion. The mother of John M. Peers was born three miles from Glasgow, Scotland. She died in Nova Scotia in 1890. In 1892 John M. Peers left his Nova Scotia home and came to Montana. There was an air of prosperity in the new country that attracted many settlers and he at once located in his present home in the Cottonwood valley, where he has built up a fine property, consisting of a ranch of 400 acres, and the postoffice for Woodworth is located at his home. The wife of Mr. Peers was Miss Nancy Morrison, a daughter of William McLelland and Letitia (Chute) Morrison, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. They were married in Nova Scotia where Mrs. Peers was born, and both of them are deceased. To John M. Peers and wife seven children have been born, William M., the postmaster of Woodworth; James, living in Massachusetts; Elisha, of Butte; Mrs. Mary McKnight, of Ovando; John A., Arthur G. and Jeannette Peers. Fraternally Mr. Peers is a Mason. Since coming to Montana himself and family have been prospered in their diligent labors and occupy an enviable place in the regards of a large circle of acquaintances.

CHARLES H. PEARSON, the younger of two wide-awake and enterprising brothers, successful sheepgrowers of Teton county, is of English ancestry, and born in Erie county, Pa., on January 30, 1849. His father, Joseph Pearson, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1818, when five years of age came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, and here he was educated and learned the carriagemaker's trade, which he followed in Pennsylvania and Illinois until his death in Cherry Valley, Ill., on January 20, 1895. His wife, Mary (Barton) Pearson, was also a native of Lincolnshire, Kent county, England, and died in Cherry Valley, Ill., in 1897.

Charles H. Pearson received a common school education in the various district schools of Illinois, whither he came with his parents in 1852, until he was sixteen years old, and when he was seventeen he crossed the plains from Omaha, Neb., in the employment of a freighting train, arriving in Helena, Mont., in the autumn of 1866. He was then engaged in prospecting and mining for a number of years and during the next nine years he was in the same labor at Gold creek, Deer Lodge county. The winter of 1875-76 Mr. Pearson passed at Yellowstone lake, and in the spring went to the Black Hills, of South Dakota, where he prospected and mined until 1880. In the spring of 1880 he went to

Tombstone, Ariz., for the summer. In the fall of that year he came to the Yellowstone valley and engaged in freighting between Emigrant gulch, Butte and Bozeman. From July, 1881, until the spring of 1882 he was employed in hauling wood in Butte, and during the summer of 1882 he was engaged in freighting for Nelson Bennett, a contractor for the Northern Pacific.

About that time, in company with his elder brother, Herbert L. Pearson, he located a ranch in Teton county, on Big Blackfoot river, where they engaged in stockgrowing until the fall of 1889, when they came to the Dry fork of the Marias river, secured desert claims and purchased adjoining lands until they had a valuable ranch of 1,280 acres. Here they have since gone extensively into sheep and horseraising, carrying an average improvements on this ranch are many and various, especially adapted to an economical prosecution of their enterprise. Both of the brothers have a military record, they both served in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting at Cherry Valley in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry in February, 1865, and serving in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Stedman. They were honorably mustered out in 1866. Politically the brothers are in line with the principles of the Republican party. Charles H. Pearson is a member of Cherry Valley Lodge No. 173, A. F. & A. M., at Cherry Valley, Ill., and a comrade in Nevis Post No. 1, G. A. R., Rockford, Ill. Herbert L. Pearson, the elder brother, was born at Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1847, coming to the northwest in 1877. The brothers have been successful partners in business since 1881.

GEORGE W. PELZER, D. D. S., one of the ablest and most eminent members of the dental profession in Montana, is a resident of Great Falls, and was born in Joliet, Ill., on May 31, 1866. His parents were Charles J. and Frederika (Berthka) Pelzer. The father was a native of France; the mother of Russia. They came to the United States in the early 'fifties, and the father subsequently pursued the manufacture of woolen goods. He died in Joliet when George W. was of tender years, and before his death he had encountered financial reverses and his young son was left with small means and a mother and two sisters to support. The early education of the young man was acquired in the public schools of Joliet, and upon quitting he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and found employment in a drug store, eventually becoming a registered pharmacist. In 1885 Mr. Pelzer began the study of dentistry under the able instruction of Dr. L. F. Owen, and from the latter's office he was admitted to practice in 1890, successfully passing the Michigan state examination in dentistry, one of the most severe in the United States, while later he attended the Northwestern University and the Haskell Post-graduate School, of Chicago. Mr. Pelzer first began dental practice in Michigan, where he remained until 1893, when he came to Great Falls, Mont., and here he has since resided in the enjoyment of a lucrative and successful practice. Dr. Pelzer is largely interested in a number of mines in the vicinity of Neihart, where he passed the first eight months of his residence in Montana. Dr. Pelzer is a member of the Montana State Dental Board, and served efficiently as its secretary in 1898, and in 1899 he was elected its president, and throughout the state he is well known and highly respected. In 1894, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Pelzer was united in marriage to Miss Alice C. Seyffeath, a native of Michigan and of German parentage.

DAVID A. PENRY.—Those who are envious of others who may temporarily hold government stations instead of working for themselves are afforded an object lesson in the life of David A. Penry, who has been in both positions, and his testimony is in favor of the independence of ranch life in Montana. His extensive and valuable ranch property is located twelve miles southeast of Augusta, near Clemons. He was born in Henry county, Iowa, on August 26, 1861. His parents are Thomas and Katherine Penry, the father a native of Ohio, the mother of Indiana. Thomas Penry was for many years engaged in the saddlery business, but is now retired and living in Missouri. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the Mexican war. Politically he is a stanch Democrat and fraternally an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Penry is a devout member of the Methodist church. David A. Penry secured an excellent education in the public schools of Princeton, Iowa. At the age of eighteen he began life as a farmer, working for $15 a month which was later increased to $20.

At the age of twenty-one years he entered Dunbar Bros.' machine shop and learned the machinist's trade, remaining three years at a salary of $26 per month. In 1885 he removed to Moline, Ill., and secured employment at the Moline pump-works where he remained one year, working for $1.75 per day. Removing to Janesville, Wis., he studied telegraphy, in which he soon became proficient, and going to Chicago, he engaged in commercial operations at a salary of $35 per month. After a a year and a half he went to La Crosse, Wis., where he secured work with the Green Bay & Winona Company for $40 per month, staying there six months, and the next four months he was working for the Southeastern Company.

Going to St. Paul, Minn., he joined the United States signal service and was assigned for duty to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., for one year, to Fort Buford for eight months, and to Fort Shaw for sixteen months. Subsequently he removed to Sun River crossing where he conducted the postoffice, carried on telegraphy and interested himself in other vocations. At Sun River he worked two years at $85 per month and subsequently at Choteau with Julian Bird for $75, at which employment he continued four years, acquiring a full knowledge of the dry goods business. In 1896 he was elected assessor on the Democratic ticket and served efficiently until 1901. He then purchased 320 acres of land twelve miles southeast of Augusta and engaged in ranching and stockraising. One hundred and twenty acres of this land are suitable for cultivation. In September, 1891, Mr. Penry was married to Miss Nora Dailey, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Richard and Katherine Dailey. Her father was engaged in the butcher business. Both of her parents are now dead, and they were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Penry had one child, Thomas, and Mrs. Penry died on February 26, 1896. The second marriage of Mr. Penry occurred on May 31, 1898, when he was united to Miss Florence E. Bean, a native of Minnesota. She is the daughter of Joseph and Rachel Bean. Her mother was a native of Norway and her father of New Hampshire, and both are members of the Christian church. They came to Montana in 1882 by railroad to Bozeman, thence by wagon to Prickly Pear valley. Here they engaged in farming and stockraising with good success, but in 1885 they removed to Dearborn canyon, engaging in ranching and stockraising fifteen miles south of Augusta. Included in this ranch are 1,680 acres, of which 300 acres are arable. Politically Mr. Bean is an active Populist. Mrs. Florence Penry was superintendent of public instruction for Teton county for two years, and she is a highly accomplished lady and a member of the Christian church. They have one son, Samuel D. Penry. Fraternally Mr. Penry is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, and politically a Democrat.

BLIN F. PERKINS.—Back to the far distant Pine Tree state must we revert in designating the place of nativity of this well known and prosperous stockman of Cascade county, for we find that he was born at Unity, Waldo county, Me., July 30, 1851, the son of Ansel and Eleanor Perkins, natives of the same state, where the father was a prosperous farmer. He and his estimable wife were worthy representatives of that stanch New England stock which has lent vitality to the citizenship of the entire nation. They were devoted members of the Methodist church; the father died on November 24, 1884, and his widow still maintains her home in Maine. Blin F. Perkins was afforded excellent educational advantages and in his youth assisted his father in the work of the old homestead farm until attaining his majority. In 1871-2 he devoted his attention to cutting ship timber; in July, 1873, he removed to Rutland, La Salle county, Ill., where he rented 160 acres of land, upon which he engaged in general farming with excellent success. In the fall of 1874 he went to Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, where he associated himself with Hale B. Jackson in renting 500 acres of land upon which they engaged in farming and raising hogs upon an extensive scale. Cholera caused a great fatality among their herd of swine, entailing a loss of fully $6,000. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Perkins came to Montana, making the trip from Bismarck, N. D., up the Missouri river by boat to Fort Benton. He secured work five miles south of Fort Shaw, where he devoted his attention to ranching and dairying until the fall of 1881. In the autumn of the preceding year he had purchased 100 head of cattle, losing seventy-five of the number by reason of the hard winter. In 1883 he sold his cattle and purchased sheep to the number of 2,700 head, having entered into partnership with Mrs. May Brown. At the dissolution of the partnership, in 1886, the band of sheep had increased to 5,000 head, and our subject sold his interest in the same. He rode the range during the season of 1886, after which he took 150 head of cattle on shares, having charge of the same until the fall of 1889. He then took 2,500 sheep on shares and kept them until the spring of 1892, when he disposed of his interests, together with his own private ranch property and stock, realizing from these transactions the sum of $7,000. He thereafter rode the Chestnut valley range until the spring of 1896, when he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, to which he has since added until the area of his estate now aggregates 1,600 acres, his ranch being located thirty-two miles south of Cascade. Here he has since been successfully engaged in raising sheep and cattle, and also conducted a sawmill business for the past two years. In his political adherency Mr. Perkins is identified with the Democratic party; fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been signally successful in his operations, and enjoys a marked personal popularity.

CHARLES PERKINS.—Among the successful and enterprising sheepgrowers of Choteau county is numbered Mr. Perkins, who was born in Clarinda, Iowa, on October 12, 1859, the son of George and Rebecca (Compton) Perkins. His father was born in Frankfort, Ky., and in that state and in Iowa devoted his attention to farming for many years, becoming one of the pioneers of Iowa, where he retained his residence until 1899, when he removed to San Jose, Cal., where he and his wife, a native of Indiana, have since made their home, retired from active business. Charles Perkins received his education in the public schools of Clarinda, Iowa, and assisted in the work of the parental homestead until 1875, when he came to the Black Hills, S. D., there with a partner conducting sheepraising for one and one-half years, after which he was for several years in the employ of the Northern Pacific, at Glendive and Billings, Mont. In 1882 he went to the Judith basin, where he entered the employ of Frank Bain and worked on the range for six years. In 1892 he became a resident of Choteau county, locating in the district of the Sweet Grass hills, where he took up two squatters' claims in the vicinity of West Butte, his postoffice address being Gold Butte. He eventually entered into partnership with Messrs. Wareham and Evans, and they have fine grazing facilities of their own and also utilize the surrounding free range, many miles in extent, running an average of about 5,000 head of sheep and recognized as energetic and progressive ranchmen. At Fort Benton, on January 25, 1897, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Wagner, born at Yankton, S. D., on December 4, 1876. They have a daughter, Maud.

JOSEPH PERRAULT.—Prominently identified with the stockraising business of Cascade county, and owning a fine ranch, located twelve miles southwest of Belt, Mr. Perrault, known as one of the successful and progressive ranchmen of this section of the state, is eminently entitled to consideration. He is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on March 22, 1856, the son of Narcissus and Rose Perrault, both of French descent. They were born in Canada, and there the father was engaged in work at his trade, that of blacksmith. He made two visits to Montana, where he remained for a time. He died in 1900, and his wife passed away many years previously, in 1869. Both were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Joseph Perrault secured his educational discipline in the public schools of his native province and continued his studies until 1869. He then secured a position in a mercantile establishment, where he was employed until 1872, when he became identified with lumbering in Canada. Giving up his work in this line in 1876 he enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police of the provincial government of Canada, and served in British Columbia for three years. In 1879 he left the service and engaged in various kinds of work until 1881, a part of the time hauling freight from Fort Benton to Fort McLeod with bull teams. In the fall of 1881 he took up a homestead of 160 acres and a desert claim of equal area, and since then has accumulated an additional amount of 320 acres, which he purchased of his father, Narcissus Perrault. He has been successful in the raising of cattle, having on hand at the present time about 100 head. His operations have been carefully directed, he has become one of the leading ranchmen of this section and is held in high esteem by reason of his sterling character and well directed industry. In politics he gives his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

In November, 1881, Mr. Perrault was united in marriage to Miss Delia Keaster, who was born in Sedalia, Mo., the daughter of Elias and Nancy Keaster, natives of Virginia, the father having there been a farmer by occupation. He died during the Civil war, and his wife passed away in 1881. Both were zealous members of the Baptist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perrault have been born eight children, namely: John L., Mary A., Agnes, Rosa, Joseph, Belle, Frank and Louise.

BENJAMIN D. PHILLIPS.—One of the extensive stockmen of Montana, Benjamin D. Phillips has passed nearly all of his life in Montana, and is one of her representative and progressive men. He was born in Brigham City, Utah, on May 9, 1857, the son of Benjamin J. Phillips, who was born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, on April 1, 1830, and emigrated to America when fourteen years of age. Until 1850 his life was passed in Iowa, Utah and California, and he was one of the pioneers of Montana, for he was here in June, 1865, located on a ranch near Deer Lodge, where he continued operations until 1884. From 1884 to 1887 he was ranching and stockgrowing in Fergus county, after which he removed to Oakland, Cal. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Davis, was born in Wales, on February 8, 1826. She died in Oakland, Cal., on February 11, 1898.

Mr. Phillips was educated principally in Deer Lodge county, where he remained at the parental home until September, 1878, when, going to Fort Benton, Choteau county, he, in the Highwood mountains, south of that place, took up a squatter's claim on Willow creek, and there gave his attention to stockraising. Here his well directed efforts met due reward, but desiring a larger field and accommodations, Mr. Phillips removed to Fergus county in 1881, locating on Wolf creek, where he took up homestead, desert and timber-culture claims. He was here engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle upon an extensive scale until 1890, when he removed to the north side of the Missouri river, and there continued his residence until 1894. In that year Mr. Phillips formed the nucleus of his present extensive estate on Warm Springs creek, Choteau county. This comprises 16,000 acres of fine grazing and agricultural land, his ranch property being located eighteen miles from Wagner and twenty-five from Malta, the nearest railroad point. His postoffice address is Phillips, the office being on his place and named in his honor. Mr. Phillips is one of Montana's successful sheepmen. He is running an average of 40,000 sheep, and through his efforts much has been accomplished for the advancement and material prosperity of the interests he so ably represents. Although retaining his interests in Montana, Mr. Phillips resided in Oakland, Cal., from 1890 until 1894, being there engaged in the real estate business.

In connection with public affairs in Choteau county Mr. Phillips has played an important part, and he is known as one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party. In 1896 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of Montana, serving with such ability that he was looked upon as the legitimate Republican candidate for senatorial honors, and was nominated and elected to the state senate in the fall of 1898. He is the present incumbent of this dignified and responsible office, and is one of the strongest men in this strong body, doing much to promote the welfare of the commonwealth with whose interests he has been identified from childhood. Fraternally Mr. Phillips holds membership in Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Benton; and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Knights of Pythias at Oakland, Cal. At Oakland, Cal., on June 20, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phillips and Miss Emma Mayer. She was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 5, 1866. They have had seven children, of whom three are deceased, Daniel J., who died in 1889, aged twenty-two months; Charles, who also died in 1889, at the age of eight months; and Edward, who died December 18, 1891, aged one year. The survivors are Benjamin M., Walter W., Sarah and Roy.

CLARENCE B. PERKINS, who has the distinction of being president of the board of county commissioners of Teton county, is recognized as one of the progressive farmers and stockgrowers of his section and as a representative man of his county. Mr. Perkins was born in South Valley, Oswego county, N. Y., on July 15, 1855, the son of Rufus and Clarissa (Rice) Perkins, the former of whom was born in Vermont in 1807 of French lineage. Mr. Perkins supplemented his early public school training by a course of study in the normal school at Darlington, Wis., and at the age of sixteen came to the Black Hills, S. D., where he arrived in 1875, and was there engaged in prospecting and mining for three years. In January, 1878, Mr. Perkins went to the Cheyenne reservation in Dakota for one year, after which he came to Montana, arriving in Fort Benton in May, 1879, and thence making his way to the Three Forks district of the Gallatin valley, and was there employed in a general store.

In June, 1882, Mr. Perkins came to Teton county, then a part of Choteau county, and located three claims of government land on Dupuyer and Deep creeks, five miles northeast of the present village of Dupuyer. He has since purchased land until his estate now aggregates 500 acres. Here he has been very successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, and also secures excellent yields of hay from his ranch, which is provided with effective irrigation. He also owns a seventeen-acre addition to the town site of Dupuyer, having purchased this in 1899, and it is being improved with numerous residences. Mr. Perkins gives unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and he has been prominent in public affairs of a local nature. In 1898 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Teton county and is the president of the board. Fraternally he is identified with Mountain Meadow Lodge No. 234, Woodmen of the World, at Dupuyer. At Holy Family Mission, Mont., in April, 1892, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Dean, who was born in Lancashire, England, August 17, 1857, and they have three children, Clara, Everett and Curtis J.

BENJAMIN A. PERHAM, one of the energetic citizens of Butte, who has added to its business reputation, is a young man who has won prominence by the sheer force of indomitable perseverance and superior ability. His birthright has been the great northwest and of this he has availed himself at every opportunity. He was born at Hood River, Ore., on April 16, 1879, the son of Eugene L. and Margaret L. (Geary) Perham. The father was a civil engineer of note and an eminent judge of the district court. He was born on August 30, 1827, and passed away from earth on December 9, 1891. The mother, a native of West Allegheny, Ohio, was the daughter of Edward R. Geary, a Presbyterian minister of Pennsylvania, and, without doubt the first clergyman of that denomination to visit Oregon. In the graded and high schools of Portland, Ore., Mr. Perham obtained an excellent business education and when only twelve years of age he assumed charge of his father's ranch, which he conducted with the ability of a man of twice his years. He then engaged with the celebrated Goodyear Rubber Company in Portland as salesman, continuing this for nearly two years. In 1898 he came to Butte, Mont., where he engaged in contracting work with his brothers, who are still interested in that employment. Mr. Perham was also with the Silver Bow Electric Supply Company as bookkeeper for one year, subsequently engaging in business for himself with A. D. Mitchell in the Unique Tailoring Company, a profitable enterprise, in which he is still interested. Fraternally Mr. Perham is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a man of strong integrity and has a host of warm friends.

GEORGE PHILIPSON.—It might appropriately be said of Mr. Philipson that he was reared in an atmosphere of finance and statecraft. In his native city of Fredericksborg, Denmark, where he was born on September 20, 1870, his father, Charles Philipson, a native of the same place, was president of the leading bank and for many years a representative in the Reichstag. He died in Fredericksborg in 1876, leaving a widow, of French descent but also a native of Denmark, where she is still living with her two daughters, and who before her marriage bore the name of Caroline Langdore. Mr. Philipson began his education in the public schools at Fredericksborg and was graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen. He then pursued a six months' course at a military school at Copenhagen. In 1888 he emigrated to the United States, and came at once to Montana, locating at Anaconda, where he learned the trades of bookbinding and pressman. In 1891 he removed to Helena and worked for two years as assistant mailing clerk for the Daily Independent of that city. In the spring of 1893 he traveled overland from Helena to the Bear Paw country, and in 1894 took up a homestead in the lower Clear creek basin, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising on a scale of some magnitude and with good profits. He started ranching with only thirty cents in money, and now, after seven years of industry and thrift, has a well-improved farm in a state of fine fertility, producing large annual crops of grain and hay, and supporting liberally a large herd of cattle. In politics Mr. Philipson is a Republican and takes a prominent part in all local public affairs. For years he has been one of the judges of the primary elections, and has rendered efficient service to his party in other capacities. He is a man of excellent standing.

CHARLES J. PERRY.—In retrospective view it seems only a few years since Montana was on the very frontier of civilization, and yet the lapse of years may be appreciated when we revert to those who are now prominent in the business and industrial life of a great and enlightened commonwealth and yet who figure as native sons of the state. Such is the case with Mr. Perry, who is extensively engaged in raising live stock on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, where he also conducts a successful mercantile business, his post-office address being Harlem, Choteau county. Mr. Perry was born at old Fort Browning, at the mouth of Peoples creek on the Fort Belknap reservation, in January, 1867, from which date it may be discerned that his parents were among the pioneers of Montana. His father, Charles Perry, was born in Massachusetts, on July 1, 1841. He came to Montana as a young man, and in 1866 at Fort Browning, took unto himself a wife in the person of Red Horns, a good woman of the Assinniboine Indian tribe, who assumed the Christian name of Bridget after her marriage. She was the mother of Charles J. Perry, and she separated from Mr. Perry, her first husband, in 1877, and in 1882 she became the wife of Daniel Kuhnkenn. Charles Perry, Sr., devoted his attention for many years to buffalo hunting, and he was drowned in the Milk river at Hinsdale, on July 5, 1897.

Charles J. Perry received excellent educational advantages, having been sent to the Santee Normal School at Santee, Knox county, Neb., where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, completing both the industrial and literary courses. In June of that year he returned to his home in Montana, and was employed in the mines at Maiden, Fergus county, until 1891. In December, 1891, he came to St. Paul's mission, on the Fort Belknap reservation, and located on his present ranch, which has now 320 acres under fence and is equipped with good improvements in other respects, while he also has access to a great area of grazing land in the range, and is giving his attention to the raising of cattle and horses, conducting operations on a large scale and meeting with well merited success. In 1897 Mr. Perry opened a general store on his ranch, and here he carries a good stock of merchandise and secures a large trade. He is a thorough business man, having already accumulated a competence, and is one of the influential citizens of the community in which he lives. Mr. Perry has been twice married. At the Belknap agency, on April 26, 1894, he wedded Josephine Ball, a Sioux woman, whose death occurred on New Year's day, 1897. She left one child, James, now eight years of age (1901). In 1898 Mr. Perry married Mary Haley, of the Gros Ventre Indian race, who was born near Fort Benton, in 1882, and they have two children, Thomas Charles and Ella Martha. Mr. Perry is a man of integrity and honor, has a good home and is respected by all who know him.

CHARLES PETERSON, one of the leading stockmen of Teton county, located near Browning, is a type of the many energetic Montanians who have conquered adversity and achieved independence in cattle ranching, and this, too, when all other alluring projects had failed. In the locality in which he resides he is recognized as having great force of character and superior business capacity. He was born in Sweden, on September 13, 1854, his father, Peter Nelson, a farmer, dying in 1890. His mother, Johanna Nelson, survived her husband but four years, passing away in 1894. According to the Swedish custom the last name of our subject became Peterson, as he was the son of Peter. The limited education received by Charles Peterson was obtained in the night schools and Sunday-schools of his native place. The first employment he secured after coming to the United States in 1870, was in construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, then building west from St. Paul, Minn. Later he was a brakeman and served in other positions. In the fall of 1874 he went to the headwaters of the Mississippi river and worked during the winter at logging in the pineries.

In the spring of 1875 he went to Bismarck, N. D., and subsequently to the Black Hills, now in

South Dakota. In company with Joseph Pennels, scout "Calf Joe," Robert Roberts and a Mr. Dodd, prominent residents of Bismarck, and eighty-four others, he prospected and mined in the Elkhorn bar and Gold Run gulch districts until June, 1877. He then joined a sensational stampede to the Big Horn mountains, prospected there for a short time with indifferent success, and went to Clark's fork on the Yellowstone, and from there to Bozeman. During the winter of 1877-8 he continued prospecting on Sun river, thirty miles above Hot Springs. In April, 1878, he removed to Fort Benton, and was employed in the store of Kleinschmidt Brothers five and one-half years. The next two seasons Mr. Peterson and a Mr. Price conducted a general store at Castner's, now Belt, and subsequently he prospected one summer in the Little Rockies. From 1892 to 1894 he was assistant farmer at the Blackfoot sub-agency at Cut Bank. At Fort Benton, in 1879, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Maggie Belledeaux. They have five children, Oscar, Walter, Frank, Melvin and Mitchell, aged twenty-one, eighteen, sixteen, fourteen and twelve years, respectively. Mr. Peterson is prominently identified with the Republican party.

JOHN M. PIERSON.—In reviewing those men prominently concerned in the industrial life of Carbon county and who are honored for their integrity and ability, we must make specific mention of Mr. Pierson, whose fine ranch property is located about three miles south of Absarokee, which is his postoffice address. Here he is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and is now numbered among the representative citizens of the county. He is a native of Missouri, comes of old southern stock, and was born in Cedar county on January 5, 1859, the son of William and Mahala (Martin) Pierson, the former of whom was born in Alabama and the latter in Virginia. William Pierson early removed to Missouri and later located in Kentucky for a brief interval, returning to Missouri, where his death occurred, John M. being then but a lad, and being survived by his wife. John M. Pierson received his early education in the public schools but went to Texas when a boy, where he remained a few years, going from that state to Oregon when sixteen years of age, continuing his residence there until he was twenty-five years old, when, in 1885, he came to Montana, first locating on the upper Yellowstone river, while in the succeeding year he secured employment in the mines at Nye City. Finally he entered the employ of Maj. Pease, the first Indian agent of the Crow reservation, and resided on the reservation until a portion of it was thrown open to settlement, when he located upon his present ranch, now in Carbon county. He took up a homestead claim on the Big Rosebud river, and to this he has added until he now has a valuable and attractive landed estate, having made the best of improvements, including a commodious residence of modern architectural design and equipments. Mr. Pierson gives his attention to the raising of high-grade cattle, utilizing the shorthorn and Hereford types and usually having about 300 head. The major portion of his ranch is susceptible of effective irrigation, being traversed by the Rosebud river, and he is fortunate in having secured one of the most eligibly located properties in the county. Mr. Pierson ever maintains a public-spirited interest in all that conserves the progress and material prosperity of the community. In October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pierson to a daughter of Maj. David Pease, who was the first Indian agent on the Crow reservation and is now located in Custer county, where he is successfully engaged in the raising of horses. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have three interesting young daughters, Virgie, Helen and Ethel.

CLEMENT E. PIERCE.—Passing the early years of his life in lumber camps in the province of Quebec, Clement E. Pierce, of Rosebud county, Mont., was inured from childhood to the rigors of a northern climate and the exactions of a life of toil. He was born on February 25, 1853, the son of William G. and Polly (Wilson) Pierce, also natives of Quebec, where the latter died in 1883 and the former in 1894.

Their son Clement attended the public schools of Quebec and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he went to the lumber woods of Vermont and worked a year. In 1876 Clement removed to Butler county, Iowa, and the following year came west to Washoe county, Nev., working one season in the lumber camps. In 1878 he and George Scott together bought 2,000 sheep in California and ran them on the Nevada ranges until 1879. As most of the sheep died that year, Mr. Pierce sold his interest in the residue to Mr. Scott and in the fall of 1879 came overland to Montana and located a homestead in what is now Rosebud county, on the Rosebud river about three miles and a half from the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some time later he purchased an additional tract of 160 acres surrounded by an open grazing range, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and the stock business, breeding a high grade of cattle and horses. Much of the first two years of his residence on the Rosebud was passed in hunting buffalo, at which, becoming an expert, he conducted a profitable business.

In politics Mr. Pierce is a Republican and manifests a lively interest in the welfare of his party. He is trustee of his school district and for twelve years has been a justice of the peace. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding a membership in Forsyth lodge. He was married at Rosebud in April, 1892, to Miss Mary Schwartz, who was born in Germany on March 8, 1871. They have had five children: Margaret (dec), Edna, Annie, Clement and Morris.

ALEX H. PORTER.—The memory of a good man is a fruitful and inspiring subject of contemplation. It is refreshing to the mind and stimulates the moral faculties. Alexander H. Porter, late of Philipsburg, Granite county, who there died in the summer of 1897, affords such a subject. He was born June 7, 1855, in the state of Ohio. His father was an Irishman by birth, but was brought to America in his childhood and grew to manhood in Ohio, where he was married to Miss Harriet Shoup, a native of Pennsylvania. Some time after his marriage they removed to Illinois and engaged in farming near Chicago. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Alexander was the fourth. Mr. Porter attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old, and was then obliged to work on the farm during the summer and in the coal mines during the winter. When he reached the age of eighteen the family removed to a farm in Missouri near Fort Scott, Kan., but he soon after went to the Black Hills. A few months later he came to Montana, making his first home at Butte, at that time consisting of only a few cabins. From there he went to Philipsburg and worked in the mines for about two years; then, with a party of fifteen or sixteen he went to Idaho and explored the Clear Water county, prospecting there for two years more. Returning to Philipsburg he again went to work in the mines and prospecting, being successful in all his ventures and making everything pay. In company with his brothers he located and took up claims on the east fork of Rock creek, which they worked together, Mr. Porter putting in his spare time speculating in mining deals. In the course of time he bought his brothers out on Rock creek and thereafter owned a body of about 2,000 acres of land, 400 of which are under cultivation and well stocked with fine cattle. In connection with others he made many important mining deals, among them the sale of the Jumbo mine at Quigley for $30,000. In this mine he had a one-third interest, it being one of the many mines which he located, as he did the Granite Belle and the Buckeye.

In the midst of his great usefulness, in the summer of 1897, at the early age of forty-two, Mr. Porter was called from his earthly labors, and his work has since been in the hands of his widow, who has carried it forward with the same vigor and success that he had shown in its management. In the summer of 1901 she leased the ranch and retired to her home in Philipsburg.

This excellent lady was, prior to her marriage, Miss Jennie Spencer, a native of Wales, who came to America with her parents when about four years of age. She and Mr. Porter were married October 2, 1880, and were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary Frances, Alexander H., deceased, Forrest H., Hamilton, deceased, an infant deceased, Spencer and Nova.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. PIGOTT, associate judge of Montana, is a resident of Helena, and was born in Cooper county, Mo., on November 3, 1861, the son of John T. and Josephine (Trigg) Pigott. The father was a native of St. Louis, and the mother of Cooper county, Mo. John T. Pigott was a banker of Booneville, Mo., long connected with the banking house of W. H. Trigg & Co., and is now retired from financial life. The paternal grandfather was John Pigott, of Dublin, Ireland, who came to St. Louis in 1814. He was of English descent and was a planter. The maternal grandfather was William H. Trigg, a native of Tennessee, born in 1808, a son of Daniel Trigg, of Abingdon, Va., and who died at Booneville, Mo., in 1895. William T. Pigott has four brothers, one of whom now resides in Helena. Judge Pigott received his education in the schools of Missouri, graduating from the law department of the University of that state in 1880. In August of 1880 he came to Montana and located at Virginia City, and here, at the early age of eighteen years and six months, he began the practice of law and also successfully continued it until 1890, when he formed a law partnership with Ransom Cooper which continued until April, 1894, and during this period his home was in Great Falls. From 1894 until 1897 he was associated with Parker Veazey. During Judge Pigott's residence in Virginia City he was city attorney for ten years, from November, 1880, until November, 1890, and also in 1897 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of H. R. Buck. In 1883 Judge Pigott married with Miss Jennie Curtis, a native of Milledgeville, Ga. Her father was Judson M. Curtis, a native of Maryland, who was for years an honored clergyman of the Episcopal church and who died in 1890. Judge Pigott and wife have four children, John T., Winfred, Curtis and William T., Jr. The political sympathies of Judge Pigott are with the Democratic party. In the successive campaigns he manifests a lively interest and is high and influential in the councils of that element. Judge Pigott is a man of great force of character and profound knowledge of law, and during the years he has been a resident of Montana he has formed a wide circle of acquaintances and is highly esteemed by all.

CHARLES D. PRATHER.—A native of Springfield, Mo., where he was born May 3, 1868, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Adams) Prather, Germans by nativity who came to the United States in 1854, Charles Daniel Prather, of near Laurel, one of the most extensive and prosperous stockmen in Yellowstone county, has exhibited in his career the sturdy and productive industry of his ancestors and the business capacity for which his race is distinguished. On their arrival in America his parents settled at Chadwick, Mo., and engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1872. The mother is now living at Dardanelle, Ark. Mr. Prather attended the schools at Chadwick, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1888 he went to Arkansas, and was there engaged in farming until 1891, when he came to Montana and took charge of the Windy Nelson ranch, a mile and a half from Laurel, managing it for A. C. Tompkins until he sold it to the First National Bank of Billings in 1895; after which Mr. Prather managed it for the bank until 1900, when he bought it, paying $16,000. On it he runs regularly from 10,000 to 20,000 head of sheep and some 300 cattle, carrying on the stock business more extensively than almost any other man in the Yellowstone valley, and managing it with so much shrewdness and breadth of view that he is eminently successful in his operations.

In politics Mr. Prather is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan. Fraternally he holds membership in Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Billings. He was united in marriage at Wayside, Kan., in the fall of 1900, with Miss Maud Jones, a native of Missouri, where she was born in 1878. They have one child, Elsie, born September 5, 1901.

DAVID PIMPERTON.—Among those who have materially assisted in the rapid development of the stock interests of Cascade county is this energetic person, who has won high success. He can be classed among the earlier settlers of the county, coming there long before Great Falls was founded. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on July 9, 1854, the son of David and Elizabeth Pimperton, English people who emigrated to Canada in early years and there followed farming. The father, who died some years ago, was a member of the church of England, as is the mother, who is still living.

Young David attended the common schools and during the summers assisted his father on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen years. He then employed himself in various occupations, among them being a clerk in a store and working in a flouring mill. In 1874 he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and later to Alberta where he remained three years. Up to 1878 he was principally employed in surveying and teaming, and then removed to Butte, Mont., where he conducted a successful livery business. In 1882 Mr. Pimperton went to Washington, where during the winter he purchased horses which he brought to his present ranch, which he located eleven miles southeast of Belt. Since then he has engaged extensively in stockraising, meeting with good success except in sheepraising, which he has not found profitable. His property embraces 1,000 acres of land, 300 acres being devoted to grain and hay. He is a strong Democrat. Mr. Pimperton was united in wedlock with Miss Katherine Fergus, a native of Port Huron, Mich., daughter of Edward and Anna Fergus, natives of Ireland and members of the Catholic church, as is Mrs. Pimperton. The father, who died in 1880, was a lifelong farmer. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pimperton, Alma, Earl, Edward and Sydney.

THOMAS W. PURSELL has established a reputation as one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockraisers of Montana, being extensively engaged in the lines of industry mentioned, and maintaining his home on his fine ranch property, located sixteen miles south of the thriving little city of Cascade. A native of Arkansas, Mr. Pursell was born at Fayetteville, Washington county, on October 17, 1859, the son of William J. and Madeline Pursell, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The father was for many years a successful farmer in Arkansas. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat; and both he and his wife became devoted members of the Christian church. The mother of our subject was summoned into eternal life on February 9, 1901, secure in the love and esteem of all who had knowledge of her beautiful character.

Thomas W. Pursell received a common school education in his boyhood, and was thereafter engaged in assisting his father in farming operations until he attained his legal majority, when he set forth to seek his fortune. In 1880 he went to Texas and was employed on a farm until the fall of the year, when he returned to Arkansas, where he was married. In the winter of the same year he made his way overland to the reservation of the Greek Indian nation, in Indian Territory, making his home at Okmulgee. He engaged in freighting in that locality until the fall of 1881, when he returned to Arkansas, rented 160 acres of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1883. He then sold his interests for $350 and went to Helena, Mont., where he arrived in the spring of 1884, being thereafter employed in various capacities for a year. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Pursell was employed at the Mullery & Cannon ranch until the fall of 1889, when he took up a squatter's claim of 160 acres on Soldiers' creek, sixteen miles south of Cascade. He has since added 400 acres to the area of his ranch, having secured the land by the filing of homestead and desert claims, his possessions being further augmented by the purchase of 560 acres from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a cost of $1,120. Of this valuable ranch property 300 acres are susceptible of cultivation. He has made excellent improvements, and is now doing an extensive business in the way of general farming and stockraising. The expansion of his business operations has resulted in his leasing an entire section of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad, the tract being utilized for grazing purposes.

In politics Mr. Pursell gives his support to the Democratic party so fat as national issues are involved, but in local affairs he is independent of strict party lines. On November 3, 1880, Mr. Pursell was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Breech, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of John C. and Nancy Breech, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Tennessee. Her father is a successful and influential farmer of southwest Missouri; in politics he is a stanch Republican. The mother of Mrs. Pursell passed away in 1887. Our subject and his estimable wife have one child, Hattie B., born November 6, 1881.

JAMES F. PLATT.—Although born in the east and reared and educated in the middle west, as he came to the great northwest when he was fifteen years old and in the early days of its history, Mr. Platt may appropriately be considered not only a pioneer of the section, but almost its distinctive product. He is a native of Brockett's Bridge, N. Y., where his life began on March 15, 1848. His parents, George and Adeline (Ayres) Platt, were natives of the same place, both born in 1813. The former was a prosperous blacksmith there. He removed with his family to Switzerland county, Ind., in 1850, and six years later to Rock Island county, Ill., where he died in July, 1883, having survived his wife but four months.

Mr. Platt was educated in the schools of Rock Island county, Ill., and when he was fifteen years old left home for Montana, driving an ox team across the plains and reaching Bannack in the summer of 1863. After a short stay there he removed to Virginia City, where he passed three years in successful mining operations. In 1866 he located at Green River, Wyo., (then a part of Idaho), and there worked at various occupations for five years, during two of which he operated a ferry across Green river for Col. Granger, at the point where the town of Granger now stands. In 1871 he returned to Rock Island, Ill., and there passed the next twenty years in farming and stock-raising. In 1891 he again came to the northwest, this time making his home at Tacoma, Wash., where he was profitably engaged in the lumber business for a period of five years, at the end of which he removed to Billings, Mont., and at this point has since been in the sheep business, having an average of about 5,000 head on the ranges along Antelope creek, sixty miles from Billings, although he makes his home in the city.

During the time of his first residence in Montana the Vigilantes were at the height of their crusade against evil-doers, and he witnessed the hanging of several of the notorious outlaws of the period. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an active partisan. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Perrin Lodge, Olive Chapter, Mt. Zion Commandery and the Eastern Star, at Harlan, Iowa. He was married at Buffalo Prairie, Rock Island county, Ill., in 1871, to Elizabeth Kistler, a native of that place, where she was born in 1849 and where her marriage occurred in the same house as her birth. They have four children: Adeline, a teacher in the Butte schools; Martha, wife of Henry Swain, living at Harlan, Iowa, and Elizabeth and James B., living at home.

JOHN R. QUIGLEY, Sr., the principal merchant and a leading citizen of Ophir, Powell county, was born in Logan county, Virginia, near the historical Harper's Ferry, April 17, 1834. Of his parents, John and Annie (McNulty) Quigley, the former was a native of County Derry, and the latter of County Tyrone, Ireland. They came to the United States when quite young and were married in Baltimore, Md., subsequently locating in Logan county on a farm. The elder Quigley also did considerable contract work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. In 1845 he removed, with his family, to Lafayette county, Wis., engaged in farming and lived there until his death at the advanced age of ninety-seven years in 1899. His wife, and the mother of our subject, had passed away several years previous at the age of seventy.

The family of John R. Quigley were pioneers in Wisconsin, and he was eleven years old when they settled in Lafayette county and secured government land. It was a new country and the educational advantages were limited, but our subject made the most of his opportunities, studied at home, and at about the time he attained his majority he was enabled to complete a college course of two years at Sinsinawa Mound, Wis. The three subsequent years Mr. Quigley taught school, and later served three years as deputy sheriff of Lafayette county, resigning this position when he started west, April 16, 1864. Accompanied by a party in three wagons he left Omaha and came overland, via the Platte river route to Virginia City, Mont., arriving July 20, 1864. He at once opened a small store at the upper end of Nevada City, which enterprise he successfully conducted until May, 1865, when he went to Diamond City, but shortly afterwards moved his stock of goods to Ophir, at that period known as Blackfoot City. This was the era of great gold stampedes, and one of these periodical sensations carried a large number into a "stampede" to Washington gulch. Mr. Quigley accompanied them and opened a store at that point which he conducted until about the middle of November, when he returned to Diamond City, erected a large-sized building for store purposes and remained there until May, 1866, when he went to Carpenter's bar, leaving his money, however, invested in the business at Diamond City. The following autumn he was compelled to dispose of his property at a loss. His total cash capital on his arrival at Carpenter's bar amounted to ninety cents, and he was $350 in debt. But not at all dismayed he opened a store and continued the same successfully three years. During the fall of 1868 he disposed of his interest in the store, and returned to Wisconsin, as he says, in search of a wife, and was unsuccessful.

A second trip the following winter resulted more satisfactorily, and on May 1, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine M. Seeley, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of David Seeley, formerly a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and of the constitutional convention of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Quigley have been born seven children, viz: Annie, Raymond, Mary, John R., Jr., Thomas, Helen and Hattie.

During the spring of 1869 Mr. Quigley engaged in the mercantile business at Blackfoot City, now Ophir, and in which he has remained successfully ever since, and has never refused a man a sack of flour, bacon or clothing. For many years he has continued to invest money in neighboring placer mines, but has not realized from them to any extent, although he owns valuable water rights and other mining interests. He is also extensively engaged in ranching in the Helmville district, having 400 acres in that vicinity, and a store in the town of Helmville. He is proprietor of another ranch of 1,200 acres on Three Mile creek, which is managed by his sons, making a specialty of cattle. Politically Mr. Quigley is a Democrat. He has been chairman of county conventions for eighteen consecutive campaigns, a notary public for the past twenty years, and has served as justice of the peace a number of terms. As a representative man of the highest type, broad-minded, liberal and progressive, Mr. Quigley has won the esteem and confidence of all of the people.

WILLIAM RAY, M. D.—Dr. Ray has reached eminence in the profession of medicine by long practice in fruitful fields of valuable experience, and entered upon it after thorough preparation in both academic and scientific lines. He was born at Natchez, Miss., January 3, 1843. His father, Henry Ray, was an extensive planter of that state, and a soldier in the Confederate army. After the war he removed to Minneapolis, and there died in 1892. Mrs. Ray, the mother of the Doctor, was Miss Emily Snell, of Revolutionary stock, a daughter of Capt. Calvin Snell, who died at Vicksburg, Miss., of wounds received in the service. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the Doctor was the third. He attended the public schools at Natchez until he was twelve years of age, when he entered Natchez Institute and remained there until he was graduated in 1860. He then took a course of medical lectures at McDowel Medical College, St. Louis, now the medical department of the University of Missouri. In 1861 he followed the fortunes of his state into the Civil war, entering the Confederate service as a surgeon and going through the struggle, suffering all the hardships and privations and performing the heroic labors which it entailed. After the war he was surgeon for the La Motte Lead Mining Company, of Missouri, from 1869 to 1872, then practiced medicine for two years at St. Louis. From there he went to St. Paul and practiced until 1889, when he came to Montana, locating at Philipsburg, where he has since practiced. He was official surgeon for a number of large corporations, including the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Hope Mining Company, the Philipsburg Mining & Milling Company, the Midnight Mining & Milling Company and the Sunrise Mining Company. In the last named he was a large stockholder. Before the organization of Granite county he was coroner and also county physician of Deer Lodge county, and since the division of the territory has occupied both positions at various times in Granite county, being at the present time chairman of the Philipsburg board of health. He is a Democrat in politics, and always takes an active and influential part in the campaigns. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Khurum Lodge No. 112, of Minneapolis, and of the grand lodge of Minnesota. He also belongs to Selish tribe of Red Men at Philipsburg, and was at one time an active member and worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Ray was married at St. Louis April 9, 1872, to Miss Olive Keye, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reiger) Keye. Her father was a cousin of Francis Scott Keye, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia. Her mother's were among the founders of Pennsylvania. Only one child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Ray, a son whom they named Harry Keye Ray, who died June 22, 1873, at the age of four months.

HILDA A. POTTS.—The subject of this review is a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Cascade county, owning a well improved ranch of 401 acres in Ming coulee, near Evans. His interests have been identified with those of the northwest for a score of years, and he is thoroughly imbued with that progressive spirit which has ever promoted the advancement and material prosperity of this section of the Union. Mr. Potts was born on December 22, 1860, at Iconium, Appanoose county, Iowa, the son of Benjamin and Luranna

Potts, natives of Virginia, whence they migrated to Iowa, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in an Iowa regiment, with which he went to the front, sacrificing his life on the field of battle; his death occurring at the untimely age of twenty-five years. His widow did not long survive him, and was but twenty-seven years of age at the time of her death. Both were members of the Methodist church.

Hilda A. Potts was enabled to pursue his studies in the public schools of Iowa until he had reached the age of sixteen, when he secured work on a farm and was thus employed until the spring of 1880, when he came to Fort Benton, Mont., and thence proceeded to Highwood, Choteau county, where he took up a squatter's claim of 160 acres, which he improved and there engaged in the raising of cattle until the spring of 1885, when he sold his claim for $625. In the meantime the Indian insurrection, known as Riel's rebellion, broke out along on the Canadian border and, in company with others, our subject went to that section, but by the time they arrived at their destination at Calgary, the rebellion was so nearly over that their services were not needed. He thereafter secured work in a sawmill near Calgary, where he remained until the spring of 1886, when he went to work for Carl Price on a ranch near Marias river, and thence, in 1888, he came to his present ranch near Evans, Cascade county, his original property being a pre-emption claim of 181 acres. He made excellent improvements on the property, placed seventy-five acres under cultivation and engaged successfully in the raising of cattle. In 1896 he took up a homestead claim of 180 acres, and in November, 1899, added to his landed estate a desert claim of sixty acres. Of his ranch, 150 acres may be placed under a high state of cultivation. At the present time (1901) he has a herd of 150 cattle and is conducting operations with vigor and ability. His political support is given to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen.

GEORGE RASMUSSEN is another of the sons of the far Norseland who has taken advantage of the opportunities for attaining success by individual effort in the development of the resources of Montana; and is today held in high estimation as a worthy and progressive young farmer and stockgrower of Choteau county. He is a native of Denmark, where he was born January 8, 1864, the son of Rasmus and Carrie Rasmussen. He was reared on the paternal farmstead and received his education in the public schools of his native land. At the age of twenty years he went to Greenland and for five years was employed in the mines, after which he came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he was employed at farm work for three years. Being industrious and economical, he secured sufficient funds to purchase a carload of cattle, which he shipped to Chinook, Mont., and the following spring purchased in the immediate vicinity a ranch of 160 acres, where he remained until the spring of 1893, when he purchased his present place, located in the Milk river valley about five miles east of Chinook, his postoffice address. Here he is engaged in the raising of cattle and horses with excellent success, being upright and honorable in all his dealings and indefatigable in his industry. He has made good improvements on his ranch, has a nice home, and is well deserving of a representation in this volume.

DR. WILBER I. POWER.—The subject of this brief review, whose useful life has been of so much benefit to the people of the community he has served, is essentially a self-made man. He was born at Farmington, Mich., September 17, 1860. His parents, Thomas H. and Lydia (Stockwell) Power, were also natives of Michigan. They have seven sons, of whom the Doctor was the fourth. His educational advantages were very limited, owing to the size and circumstances of the family; and besides a few weeks attendance at the public schools during the winter months for about three years, he obtained nothing in this line except what he worked out for himself—teaching school for a time and with the money earned working his way through higher grades until he was able to take a full academic course at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, where he was graduated in 1885, teaching and selling books during the vacations to defray expenses. After his graduation he taught one year at Waterford. In 1886 he entered Detroit Medical College, was graduated in 1889, spent a year as house surgeon in St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, and then came to Montana, locating at Granite. For two years after his arrival he was assistant to Dr. Sligh, physician for the Bi-Metallic Company, in charge of the company's hospital. From Granite he removed to Philipsburg in January, 1892, and has since been engaged in active practice in that vicinity.

In politics the Doctor was a Republican until the silver issue divided the party, when he affiliated with the silver wing. In 1898 he was nominated by that element for the state senate, but was defeated at the election. He has been a zealous member of the Masonic order during the last six years, and at this writing (1901) is high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, and is medical examiner for both organizations. Dr. Power was married January 27, 1892, to Miss Mary Williams Treveille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Treveille, the marriage being solemnized at Granite. His wife died April 5, 1897, and on September 12, 1898, he contracted a second marriage, the bride on that occasion being Mrs. Marietta Sewell, of Paola, Kan. In addition to his large and lucrative practice, the Doctor has various mining interests, and other enterprises of value. He owns a fine home and other real estate in Philipsburg, and has property elsewhere. Everywhere in the circle of his acquaintance he stands high in public confidence.

GEORGE REINIG.—In company with his brothers, William and Frank Reinig, George Reinig is in control of one of the most extensive and best watered ranches in the Wolf Creek district of Lewis and Clarke county. He was born in Tama county, Iowa, on April 28, 1873, and the history of his ancestry will be found in the sketch of William Reinig on other pages of this work. Having attended the public schools in his vicinity until he was twelve years old George began the life of a farmer and continued to follow it on the homestead until he reached the age of twenty, materially assisting his parents. He then rented forty acres of land and began business on his own account. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Antony Metz, he rented 200 acres of land, which they worked one year, but unsuccessfully. He then purchased a steam threshing machine with which he made considerable money during four seasons. In 1898 he came to Montana, and his first employment in the territory was as a clerk for his uncle, Frank Reinig, at Helena. He here received $40 per month, and continued with his uncle two years and then went to Wolf creek, where, with his brother William, he opened up a general store, but the enterprise was only continued six months. He then assumed charge of the extensive ranch upon which he is now located, and the profits are equally divided between himself and brothers. The ranch comprises 3,430 acres, and is irrigated by a ditch carrying 500 inches of water five miles, one-half mile of which is through solid rock. The total cost of this valuable improvement was $2,500. Mr. Reinig secured his interest in this property in 1899. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a Democrat.

PLES M. PRICE is a typical son of the plains, one whose early life was the free and untrammeled existence known only on the great western ranges; and while deprived of many advantages, he waxed strong in mind and body, has made for himself a place in the world, gaining his lessons under the tuition of that most valuable of teachers, experience. Mr. Price is well informed and commands respect and esteem through sterling integrity and unflagging industry. Such men make good citizens, and Montana is fortunate in having many of that stamp in her social makeup.

Mr. Price was born in the Red river district of northern Texas, October 22, 1863, and was reared in the Panhandle country of the Lone Star state. The exigencies of the time during his early youth demanded ceaseless toil and endeavor instead of attending school, and when sixteen years of age he went to the Indian territory, and for five years was engaged in riding the range in the employ of Thomas Wilson, a leading cattleman, and for two years was similarly engaged with Arquin and Calvin Suggs, engaged in the cattle business in old Mexico. In 1886 Mr. Price returned to Texas, became identified with agricultural pursuits until 1887, and then came to Dawson county, Mont., entering the employ of the N N Cattle Company as a herder for five years. Having accumulated some cattle of his own, in the fall of 1894 he located a ranch on Beaver creek, Valley county, four miles west of the village of Hinsdale, and now he has a fine landed estate of 1,000 acres, with access to ample free grazing in the same district, devoting his time to the raising of cattle and horses, gradually enlarging his operations as judgment and experience dictates, but keeping his affairs well in hand at all times. In politics Mr. Price pins his faith to the Democratic party and its principles, and takes an active part in forwarding its cause in a local way. Fraternally he is a member of Northern Light Lodge No. 33, K. of P., at Glasgow, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him.

At Chinook, Choteau county, June 22, 1897, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Cora May Galvin, who was born at Necedah, Juneau county, Wis., a daughter of George W. Galvin (deceased.) Mr. and Mrs. Price have a pleasant home, to which their two interesting little daughters, Teresa and Earline, lend cheer and brightness.

ARTHUR G. RICH has had an interesting and varied career. He was born in McHenry county, Ill., in 1865, the son of Caleb and Artalissa (Hines) Rich, natives of New York state, who removed to McHenry county, Ill., in 1844. Arthur attended the public schools of his native county until he was fourteen years old. His mother died on December 23, 1878. In July, 1880, the family removed to Bozeman, Mont., where he continued his studies for another year. The next year the family removed to old Coulson, a mile and a half east of where Billings now stands, it not then being in existence. There his father conducted a hotel until the spring of 1882, at which time they all went to Canyon creek and kept a stage station for the Gilmour & Salisbury Stage Company until August; removed thence to Young's Point, three miles west of Park City, and kept a horse relay station for the same company.

In the fall of 1882 our subject left home and returned to Illinois, attending school there until March, 1883. Returning to Montana he worked on his father's ranch until the spring of 1889, the last two and a half years being in partnership with his father. In 1889 the partnership was dissolved, the property divided, and our subject took his share over to the Crow reservation, where he ranged his cattle and dealt in stock until the spring of 1892. He then took a squatter's claim of 160 acres, built a house and stables, but sold out in 1895 to G. W. Storer and removed to Clark's Fork, where he lived on a rented farm two years. After living on another rented farm two and a half miles east of Park City for a year, and spending the next two on McFarland Brothers' ranch nearer the city, in the spring of 1900 he purchased the ranch which he now owns and occupies, located three miles east of Park City and consisting originally of 300 acres, but since increased by subsequent purchase to 410. The tract is all fenced and under irrigation. He has 120 acres in alfalfa, which produces three good crops a year. He also has a fine orchard of apple, peach, plum, cherry and other trees, all in good bearing order and yielding large crops of superior fruit. He is engaged to some extent in stockraising, having 120 cattle, about fifty sheep and eight or ten horses.

Mr. Rich was married in 1892 to Miss Nellie E. Wright, a daughter of M. E. Wright, a farmer of Elgin, Kane county, Ill. They have only one child living, a son named Leslie, who attends school in the district. Fraternally Mr. Rich is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being an active member of Rimrock Tent No. 37, of Park City. In politics he is a Republican, with an earnest and abiding interest in the success of his party, but is not an office seeker. His farm is well improved with comfortable and commodious buildings, and is one of the desirable homes of the neighborhood.

FREDERICK A. PROSSER.—The name borne by the subject of this brief review has for a number of years been prominently identified with the agricultural and stockgrowing industries of the state, and elsewhere in this volume will be found reference to his parents and other members of the family. Frederick A. Prosser is a native of Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., where he was born on June 29, 1853, the third of the four sons and one daughter born to David and Margaret Prosser, now residents of Helena. His early life was passed in his native town, where he received his educational discipline in the public schools and afterward prepared for the duties of life by learning the trade of a blacksmith, becoming an expert workman. In 1880 Mr. Prosser came to Montana and secured employment on the ranch of Black Brothers, and also from his brother, John R. Prosser. In 1882 he settled on a ranch in Prickly Pear valley, near Helena, made excellent improvements thereon and engaged successfully in farming and dairying. In 1889 he purchased cattle and located on his present home ranch of 160 acres in the immediate vicinity of Chinook, Choteau county, where he has since been conspicuously identified with the stockgrowing interests of the county, and well known as one of the progressive ranchmen of this section. He has made the best of improvements on his ranch, and raises 100 head of cattle each year. For four years he conducted a meat business with his cattlegrowing.

Politically Mr. Prosser is a stanch Democrat, is well informed on matters of public concern and takes an active interest in local politics. In 1892 he was the candidate of his party for county commissioner; and in 1896 as representative to the lower house of the legislature; but as Choteau county is strongly Republican he was defeated with the rest of the party ticket in each instance. He has maintained a very lively interest in the cause of popular education, and has served for eight years as a member of the board of school trustees in his county, rendering effective service in that capacity. Fraternally he is identified with Bear Paw Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Chinook, and with Chinook Lodge, A. O. U. W. On September 20, 1884, Mr. Prosser was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Healey, daughter of John Healey, of Chicago. They have three children: Carrie W., Agnes M. and Albert M. (twins).

FRANK REINIG is another of the three brothers who have made so successful a showing in the cattle business in the Wolf creek district of Lewis and Clarke county. On November 18, 1861, he was born in Tama county, Iowa, the son of Jacob and Eliza Reinig. A record of the ancestry will be found in the sketch of William Reinig in another portion of "The Progressive Men of Montana." Frank received his education in the public schools in the vicinity of the place of his nativity. He attended school during the winters, and in the summer months he materially contributed to the assistance of his parents. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one he rented a farm of eighty acres in Iowa, upon which he remained six years, engaged in the raising of grain and fine stock for market. He then purchased eighty acres for $1,600, and later sold the property for $3,040. In 1897 he came to Montana, located homestead and desert claims in the Wolf Creek district, and added thereto until he soon had a fine ranch of 1,450 acres of land. With the 135 head of stock on the place the entire property had cost him $8,000. It is situated sixteen miles north of Wolf creek. On January 27, 1883, Mr. Reinig was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Jackson, a native of Tama county, Iowa. She is the daughter of William and Mary Jackson, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were members of the Methodist church; politically he is a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Reinig have been born five children, William A., Roy L., Alma, Bessie and Harry. The parents are attendants on the Methodist church. The political affiliations of Mr. Reinig are Democratic.

JOHN R. PROSSER is one of the sterling citizens and representative stockgrowers of Choteau county, and his progressive methods have been such as to secure for him a marked success in his business enterprises. He was born in Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., on August 22, 1848, the eldest son of David and Margaret (Youngs) Prosser. Our subject's early life was passed on the farm of his maternal grandfather, in Yates county, N. Y., and his educational training was secured in the public schools of the place and period. At the age of eighteen years he started out in life on his own responsibility; and that he has wrought well is evident from the success which is his and the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He was variously employed until he attained the age of twenty-three years, when he removed to Michigan, where he found profitable employment with the lumbering and salt industries of the Peninsular state. At the expiration of three years he returned to New York state and secured appointment as attendant in the state insane asylum in Seneca county, where he remained two years. In 1878 Mr. Prosser cast in his lot with Montana; and in the spring of the following year associated himself with his brother H. A. in the purchase of the Jones ranch of 177 acres, located in Prickly Pear valley, Lewis and Clarke county. To this they subsequently added eighty acres, and there engaged in the raising of cattle. After a time his brother sold his interest in the property to their mother, with whom our subject was afterward associated in conducting the business for a period of fifteen years. In 1893 Mr. Prosser came to the Milk river valley and in the following year engaged in raising horses, his ranch of 160 acres being located one and one-fourth miles from the village of Chinook. He has made a marked success of his venture in this locality; has a half interest in 120 acres seven miles from Chinook, and also owns real estate in Helena. He maintains a deep interest in all that concerns the development and material progress of this section of the state; is at the present time treasurer of the Extension Ditch Company, and one of the stockholders and directors of the Matheson North Fork Ditch Company. Politically Mr. Prosser gives his support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party; fraternally he is a member of Chinook Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Bear Paw Lodge, I. O. O. F.

MATTHEW RICHARDSON is one of the successful and enterprising men of Cascade county, residing at Belt, who is at present heavily interested in ranching and in coal mining. He has had much experience in the west and has witnessed the ebb and flow of fortune with a courageous heart. He has lived to achieve success and is preeminently a selfmade man. Matthew Richardson was born in County Durham, England, on May 23, 1858. His parents were William and Mary Richardson, natives of England. The father was engaged in farming and also in the livery business, and both the parents were members of the Episcopal church. William Richardson died in 1889 and his wife in 1894. Matthew received the education of the common schools, and when fourteen he was apprenticed to a machinist, and was learning the trade for three years, receiving very low wages. He then engaged in railroading, as brakeman at first, and then as a locomotive fireman.

In 1878 he came to the United States, locating at Belleville, Ill., for six months, thence going to Litchfield and the Clyde coal mines, where he sunk a shaft for Yorkes Bros., which took eight months' time to complete. He then worked at coal mining for wages at Grape creek, and three months later he went to Braceville, also in Illinois, where he mined for one year. At Dubuque, Iowa, he took charge of an engine in the George Richardson shoe factory for five months. His next field was at Louisville, Colo., where he was in charge of the pumps in the Union Pacific Railroad's mines, his wages being $95 per month for four years. Removing then to the Montezuma valley, Colo., he engaged in farming and horseraising. Fortune frowned, the enterprise was unsuccessful, and Mr. Richardson then became a bartender at Coal creek, Colo., during the winter. In the spring he went to Rico and was successfully employed in contracting and shaft-sinking. Eighteen months later he was in Montana, located on Big Hole, and unprofitably engaged in quartz mining. He then went to work in the Cumberland mines at Castle for $3.50 a day, continuing here four months, and the next three months he prospected with poor success. Going to Horr, on the Yellowstone river, Mr. Richardson mined coal for five months and purchased a saloon which he conducted a year and a half.

Coming to Belt, Mr. Richardson here established a successful hotel business which he still continues to own and conduct. In 1897 he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres two miles east of Belt, which he has greatly improved and where he has a fine herd of cattle. To this has been added a coal claim of 160 acres, of which Mr. Richardson owns a half interest, the price paid to the government having been $3,200. His partner is H. G. Miller of Kalispell. The mine is quite productive and is increasing in value. On October 21, 1892, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, a native of Will county, Ill., daughter of Daniel and Margaret Sharp. They were born in Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in early days. Her father was a miner, and came to Castle, Mont., in 1880, where he made his permanent home. He is now retired from business, and politically he is a Populist. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Richardson, died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have a daughter, Hazel.

HENRY C. REYNOLDS, one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Choteau county, Mont., is a native of the city of Galesburg, Knox county, Ill., where he was born on December 8, 1861, the son of Edward B. and Mary (Gose) Reynolds, both of whom were born in Mumsfordville, Ky., in the vicinity of which place the father was reared on a farm. In 1842 he removed to Knox county, Ill., where he purchased a quarter section of land which he improved and placed under a high state of cultivation, being one of the pioneers of the county. He continued to reside on his farm until 1899, when he retired from active pursuits, taking up his residence in a pleasant home in the city of Galesburg. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and has served as a member of the board of county commissioners and other local offices. Edward B. and Mary Reynolds became the parents of five sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the sixth in order of birth.

Henry C. Reynolds was reared on the old homestead farm in Illinois, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, and then became a student at Abigdon College, in his native county, and later completed a commercial course in Eureka College, at Eureka, Ill. He came west in 1881, and for about two years was engaged in various pursuits in Idaho and Montana. In 1883 he went to Stevensville, Ravalli county, Mont., in which vicinity he operated a ranch, growing cattle, and was also employed for a time as sawyer in a lumber mill. In 1889 Mr. Reynolds came to Chinook, Choteau county, where he engaged in mercantile business, conducting the enterprise until 1897, when he located on his present ranch of 320 acres in Milk river valley, four miles east of Chinook. Here he has made excellent improvements of a permanent order, and has been very successful in the raising of cattle and horses and in general farming, being recognized as one of the progressive and up-to-date ranchmen of this favored section of the state. He is one of the stockholders of the Extension Ditch Company, incorporated in 1898, and is secretary of the same.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a stalwart Republican, and he has been an active worker in the local ranks of the party. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the blue lodge at Chinook, and retaining his capitular membership in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Knoxville, Ill.; also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. In 1891 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Adams, daughter of Austin and Merbeah Adams, of Stearns county, Minn. They are the parents of two children: Irene and Herbert.

JOHN M. RAAS, an American citizen of European birth, who has prospered and accumulated property, and won regard and confidence in his Montana home, is a native of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, which adjoins Belgium on the east. He was born there on April 14, 1866. There also his father was born, of a family that had lived in that country for many generations. The parents of our subject were Martin and Katharina (Bendles) Raas, the latter a native of Germany. The father was a farmer, who died in his native land in 1889. His wife had long preceded him, having died in 1873. Mr. Raas was educated in the schools of Luxemburg, and came to this country just after the death of his father in 1889, locating first at Great Falls, where he worked for a year in the silver smelter. In 1890 he removed to the Bear Paw mountains and took up a ranch of 320 acres on Clear creek, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising, having in addition to his own land an extensive free range for his cattle. He is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of his section, aiding in all worthy efforts for its improvement, and illustrating in his life, in a forcible way, the benefits of industry, thrift and skill. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active partisan.

LORENZO D. REYNOLDS.—When the record of Montana's redemption from wildness and development into a great and potential commonwealth is fully made up, no class of her citizens will be entitled to higher credit or more general esteem for their work, than those who have freely given their time and substance to the advancement of her educational facilities. Of this class Lorenzo D. Reynolds, of near Florence, in Ravalli county, is a conspicuous member. He was born on November 1, 1849, in Knox county, Ill., the son of Edward B. and Mary W. (Gose) Reynolds, and Lorenzo D. was the earliest born of their eight children. He attended the public schools and Abingdon College, which is located in his native county, until he was eighteen, and then worked for three years on the farm of his father. Then going to Independence, Kan., he spent five years farming for himself, then crossed the continent to Oregon, where he engaged in farming and freighting in the John Day valley for five years. He came to Montana in 1881, and, after teaming in the neighborhood of Helena for two years, went to the Bitter Root valley and took up a pre-emption and a homestead claim four miles east of Florence, on which he has since resided, engaged in ranching and stockraising, finding pleasure and profit in the business and growing in the good opinion and esteem of his fellow citizens by the manly qualities he has exhibited in business and social circles, and the active and beneficial services he has rendered in public affairs affecting the general community. He also has 160 acres nearer the town which is under cultivation and yielding profitable crops. Mr. Reynolds has taken constant and intelligent interest in the school system, and has devoted much of his time and energy to its advancement. He has served as trustee and clerk for many years, and has always been active in awakening, vitalizing and directing into proper channels public sentiment on the subject of public education. In religious affiliation he is identified with the Christian church, in which he is an elder, and in whose service he has been zealous and energetic. He was married at Grinnell, Iowa, in August, 1870, to Miss Frances Reynolds. They have had eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Mary, now Mrs. S. J. Tillmon; Kate, now Mrs. O. M. Tillmon; Edward, Lulu, Maggie and Sarah. In political relations he holds with the Republican party, but has not been ambitious of political preferment for himself, finding his home, his church and his family sufficient to occupy all his faculties.

JOHN REHWALDT was born in Niagara county, N. Y., February 12, 1845. His parents were Christian and Louisa Rehwaldt, the former a native of New York and the latter of Germany. The father was a prosperous farmer and died at the place of his nativity in 1846; the mother at the same place in 1889. Mr. Rehwaldt was educated in the schools of his native county, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old, assisting in the management of the farm. In 1886 he went west and worked as a farm hand until 1871, finally going to Denver, Colo., and there engaging in farming and mining until 1876. In the fall and winter of 1876-7 he was prospecting in the Black Hills. In July, 1877, he came to Fort Custer, Mont., and engaged in prospecting and mining two years. In 1881 he homesteaded a ranch near Park City, Yellowstone county, and later bought 160 acres of railroad land. On these tracts he has been successfully occupied in farming and raising fruit, his experience having demonstrated that apples, peaches, plums, pears and all sorts of small fruits can be raised in the Yellowstone valley. He is also interested in stock. From 1894 to 1898 he handled sheep, but in the last year he sold them all and bought cattle, which he has since been handling. In politics he is a Democrat, and although not an active partisan, is warmly interested in the welfare of the party. He is a single man, highly esteemed in the community, and is a warmly welcomed addition to any social circle.

COL. DAVID RICE.—This well-known gentleman, who resides at Riceville, Cascade county, on a branch of the Great Northern Railway, has had a long and eventful experience. It has, however, been an honorable career and one that has met success, the reward of diligence, integrity and attention to business. David Rice was born at Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., on January 26, 1837. His parents were Luther and Lucia Rice, also Vermonters. In early life his father was a dyer of clothes and also a shoemaker, but later he became a successful farmer in the upper Connecticut valley. The elder Rice was an oldline Whig up to the organization of the Republican party, when he became an active member of this organization. Fraternally he was a Mason, up to and through the Royal Arch degree, and was also a member of the Universalist church. He died in 1876. His wife, the mother of Mr. Rice, was a devout Congregationalist and passed away in 1873.

In early boyhood David Rice attended the district schools at such times as he could spare from labors on the homestead, and for three months he was a student in the high school. Until he was twenty-two years old he remained with his parents, and from fifteen, owing to his father's illness he assumed full charge of the farm. In 1859 he was employed in farm work for a year in New York, and in 1860 he removed to Amador county, Cal., where he was identified with placer and quartz mining as a mine foreman for six years. Following this he engaged in teaming on his own account and, later for eighteen months was in charge of an engine in a quartz mill. He returned east for a visit of three months, and afterward removed to Coles county, Ill., locating at Charleston, the county seat, where for a short period he engaged in merchandising. In the spring of 1870 he went to Arkansas, where for nine years he was engaged in cotton culture, in partnership with his brother, C. H. Rice. They also owned a steamboat running between Memphis and Little Rock. The business was very eminently successful, and Mr. Rice made money, and would doubtless have continued to do so had not a disastrous flood swept away 1,200 acres of cotton, their entire crop for the season, entaining a loss of $25,000. Misfortunes in the steamboat line caused other heavy losses and Mr. Rice became heavily handicaped financially. But he determined to remain on the ground until he had satisfied his creditors, and he remained in Arkansas until all were paid.

Mr. Rice then went to Leadville, Colo., where he followed mining, teaming and the making of charcoal. In the fall of 1882 he came to Butte, Mont., and in January, 1883, he went to Barker, crossing the Missouri at the mouth of Sun river where now stands the flourishing city of Great Falls, which was then a barren plain with not a house in sight. From here he walked to Belt. The solitary resident of that place was John K. Castner. Passing on Mr. Rice settled at Barker for one year, and built charcoal kilns and supplied the Clendennin Mining Company with charcoal. Thence he went to Neihart, purchased some mines and also erected kilns and burned charcoal until the closing down of the mines. In partnership with J. C. Wells he engaged in ranching where is now the town of Riceville. Cattle were scarce, and Mr. Rice made a trip to Iowa where he purchased seventy head and brought them to Montana. For sixteen years this partnership continued before it was dissolved by mutual consent. The enterprise had been in every way successful, and Mr. Rice purchased the interest of his partner at a price which afforded him a handsome profit, and the Colonel's Riceville property is a beautiful and a valuable estate.

In 1865 Mr. Rice married Miss Elizabeth Hanford, a native of Connecticut and daughter of Levi and Lucia Hanford, both of Connecticut. Her father was one of the 'forty-niners of California, where he was a merchant and banker. Her mother died in 1873, and Mr. Sanford is now a clerk in the United States pension office at Washington, D. C., being a stanch Republican and a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Elizabeth Rice died in September, 1866, and on May 16, 1870, Mr. Rice was united to Mary E. Wright, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Robert B. and Matilda (Grove) Wright. Her mother was a Pennsylvanian and her father a native of Ohio. He was a member of the editorial profession of Ohio, editing papers at Mt. Gilead and Urbana, and during the Civil war conducted a paper at Wapakoneta, that became noted for its strong southern sympathies. He was an Odd Fellow, and in many ways a man of great ability. Of the six children of Col. Rice three, Minnie, William and Edward are dead. The living ones are Charles T., James W. and Nellie. Col. Rice is a Knight Templar Freemason and in politics he is an Independent. In 1889 he was elected assessor of Cascade county for a term of three years, which position he most acceptably filled. He is still heavily interested in silver mining in Neihart and in Colorado. His home town was named in his honor, and his wife holds the commission of postmistress of Riceville postoffice.

CHARLES E. RICHTER.—The pleasing function of catering to the appetites of men has been the lifework of Charles E. Richter, of Forsyth, as it was that of his father before him. He was born in New York city on January 13, 1849, the son of Theodore and Conston (Metzer) Richter, the former a native of Strasburg, Germany, and the latter of France. They came to the United States in 1848, and the father was employed at Delmonico's in New York until his death in 1886. His widow is now living in New York.

After receiving a common school education in New York Mr. Richter worked at Delmonico's for three years, and in 1866 removed to Plattsmouth, Neb., and there worked with a government survey party for a short time. Later he opened an eating house at Creston, Iowa, but after a short time went to Canada and conducted eating houses along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad until the fall of 1877, when he removed to Duluth, Minn., and had charge of boarding cars and eating houses along the Northern Pacific Railroad during its construction until 1880. He was a pioneer settler of Jamestown, N. D., and conducted a restaurant there for a period of seven years. In 1887 he located at Miles City, Mont., and carried on a restaurant in that town for seven years. In 1894 he removed to Forsyth, Mont., and has since made that place his home. There he owns a handsome residence and a number of dwelling houses which are occupied by tenants. He has been proprietor of the Northern Pacific lunch counter at Forsyth since 1894, and is also a director and president of the Forsyth Live Stock Company, which is extensively engaged in the sheep business.

In politics Mr. Richter is a Democrat; fraternally, is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in the lodges of these orders at Forsyth. In 1892, at Miles City, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Margaret Holm, who was born in Sweden in 1872. They have one child—Emily Margaret Mildred, aged four years.

HARVEY D. RIEGLE, one of the representative men of Choteau county, with whose industrial interests he has been conspicuously identified, is one of those progressive and reliable citizens who have contributed well to the development and advancement of the state. Mr. Riegle is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on January 31, 1838, a son of Solomon and Mary M. (Dunkle) Riegle, natives of Berks county, Pa., and representatives of fine old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The grandfather of our subject, George Reigle, removed from Pennsylvania to Fairfield county, Ohio, in an early day, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, and where he passed the residue of his life in agricultural pursuits. His son, Solomon, father of our subject, was reared on the parental homestead in Fairfield county until he attained his legal majority, when he removed to Pickaway county, about 1850, locating near Adelphia, where he successfully engaged in mining, operating a sawmill and conducting a general store, and was identified with these enterprises until the time of his death, in 1891, when he passed away, full of years and well earned honors; his wife survived him less than a year, as her death occurred in 1892. He was a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life, and was deeply interested in religious work, being a devoted member and elder of the German Reformed church for a long term of years. Solomon and Mary M. Riegle became the parents of four sons and four daughters, our subject being the second.

The early life of Harvey D. Riegle was passed in Pickaway county, Ohio, where he secured his educational training in the public schools. As a youth he was employed by his father in the sawmill, and eventually leased the property and operated the mill successfully for a number of years. His acquaintance with the west was initiated on April 10, 1862, when he started on the perilous overland trip to California. On his arrival in the Golden state he engaged in the operation of sawmills in various sections of the state for several years and also devoted some attention to placer mining. In 1869 he returned to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he remained for ten years, devoting his attention to the sawmill business. In 1890 Mr. Riegle came to Montana, locating on Wind creek, in Bear Paw mountains, and there engaging in the sawmill and lumbering business until 1894, when he removed his plant and business headquarters to the Little Rockies, and there continued operations until February 6, 1901. He had established his home in the village of Chinook in 1896. He purchased a hay and grain ranch, located two miles west of the town; a ranch of equal area ten miles east, in the Milk River valley, well adapted to the raising of hay; and a third tract of twenty acres for pasturage lying one mile southeast of Chinook. Since retiring from the lumbering business Mr. Riegle has devoted his attention principally to the development and cultivation of his ranches and to the raising of live stock. He has valuable interests aside from these properties, and is one of the substantial men of Choteau county, where he is held in the highest esteem by reason of his rectitude of character and ability as a business man. For long years his life has been an open book for the people to read and it has been a good record.

In politics Mr. Riegle gives allegiance to the Republican party; his religious faith was originally that of the German Reformed church, with which he identified himself at the age of seventeen years. In 1891, however, there being no church of that denomination in this locality he became a member of the Methodist church of Chinook, serving for a number of years as a member of its board of trustees. He is a man of broad information and strong mentality, and at all times maintains a lively interest in whatever concerns the welfare of his county and state, doing all in his power to promote the best interests of the community in religious, educational and industrial lines. In December, 1869, Mr. Riegle was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Hedges, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Hedges, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and they became the parents of eight children: Elmer E., Charles E., Harley, deceased; Anna G., wife of H. A. Burrell, of Chinook; Edith B., wife of Hiram Witherby, of Fort Benton; Mabel H., wife of H. L. Rohne, of Chinook; Leafy M., and one who died in infancy.

GEORGE J. RINGWALD.—We here enter a brief review of the life history of another of the successful business men of Choteau county, he now having charge of the Curry cafe at Harlem. In the beautiful old "city of the straits" and metropolis of Michigan, Detroit, Mr. Ringwald was born on November 7, 1853. His father, William Ringwald, was born in Germany about 1821, and emigrated to America with his wife a year or so after his marriage, locating in Detroit, where he was engaged in the grocery business and there passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1883. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna C. Walz, was born in the historic duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1819, where she resided until she came to America with her husband. She now maintains her home in St. Paul.

George J. Ringwald received his early education in an excellent German-English school in his native city, and after the death of his father accompanied his mother to St. Paul, Minn., where he continued his studies in a business college. On leaving school he served a three-years apprenticeship at trunk manufacturing in the establishment of Wolfe Bros., in Detroit, and thereafter entered the employ of Crippen & Upton, in St. Paul, with whom he followed his trade for eighteen months, passing the next two years in the employ of Perkins & Belt, engaged in the sheet-iron roofing business in the same city. In 1877 Mr. Ringwald came to Montana and served for six months in the quartermaster's department at Fort Custer, after which he joined a government surveying party from St. Paul, with which he assisted in surveying the channel of the Missouri river as far down its course as Doniphan Rapids, Mont. In 1879 he was at Fort Assinniboine, Mont., when the post buildings were in course of erection, and there conducted a restaurant in company with his brother-in-law, Stephen Spitzley, until the fall of that year, when he removed to Helena and opened a jewelry, pawn and railway ticket brokerage establishment, which he successfully conducted until 1891.

In the fall of that year Mr. Ringwald removed to Neihart, Meagher county, where he was engaged in the jewelry business and in mining until 1897. He was then employed by the Boston & Montana Company, in Great Falls for one year, while for the next six months he traveled through the state as salesman for a jewelry house. In the winter of 1898 he was appointed receiver of the business of L. Minugh, of Harlem, and the 6th of January of the following year he took charge of his present business and has since maintained his home in Harlem. He gives his support to the Republican party and is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Helena and the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Neihart. In the capital city of the state, on December 13, 1881, Mr. Ringwald was united in marriage to Mrs. L. E. Schultz, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, in 1843. She emigrated to America in 1848, locating with her parents in Detroit, Mich., and coming to Montana in 1867. Her first husband, Conrad Schultz, was in the jewelry business in Helena, where he died in 1871, leaving four children: Alfred J., now a successful stockgrower of Choteau county; May, now wife of Herbert Holloway, who was formerly state veterinarian and is now engaged in the sheep business in the Musselshell district; Kempa, an architect of Butte, and Edwin H., who remains at the parental home in Harlem.

REV. F. A. RIGGAN, A. M., now of Browning, Teton county, is not only one of the most distinguished divines in Montana, but his service in the ministerial field antedates all Protestant preachers in the regular ministry now residing in the state and in the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain conference in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. His long, honorable and useful career has ever made for the betterment of his fellow men and the development of practical Christianity. He was born at Baltimore, Md., on September 7, 1848. His father, Israel Riggin, also a native of Baltimore and of Swiss ancestry, was born in 1816. He was a prominent ship builder of the famous seaport of his birth, where he died in 1861. The wife and mother, Emily (Lee) Riggin, a close relative of the eminent Gen. Robert E. Lee, was born in Maryland of English descent. She crossed the unseen boundary of earth at Baltimore in 1865, four years after the death of her husband. The foundation of the superior education of Rev. F. A. Riggin was laid in the public and high schools of Baltimore and this was supplemented by a course at the Clinton Institute. He was then matriculated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1871, taking the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in the classical course, and sharing the honors of his class in the delivery of the Latin salutatory address. The same year he entered the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference at Harrisburg, Pa., and was assigned to Fifth street church, thence going to the Minnesota conference. In 1872 he became a member of the Rocky Mountain conference and was stationed at Evanston, Wyo., completing there the church edifice, and in the autumn of 1873 he came to Virginia City, Mont., where he built Grace Methodist church, also completed the church at Sheridan and built one at Salmon City, Idaho. At this busy period his circuit embraced a radius of from 300 to 400 miles, which he traversed on horseback, associated with Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel, a young local preacher from Pennsylvania. On July 20th, in 1876, at Fish Creek, Mont., Rev. F. A. Riggin was united in marriage with Miss Ida Isabel Jordan, daughter of Hon. Harrison and Catherine Jordan, who crossed the plains to California in 1862, and came thence to Montana in 1864, locating at Virginia City. Mr. Jordan, one of the earliest of Montana pioneers, was a member of the First territorial legislature and he for a number of years was a commissioner of Jefferson county, of which he is still a highly esteemed and honored citizen, residing near Whitehall. The family of the Rev. Mr. Riggin consists of three sons, Harrison Van Orsdel, born on September 16, 1877; Guy Asbury, born on July 16, 1882, and Kent Orville, born on January 7, 1885.

During Rev. Mr. Riggin's pastorate in Montana he has accomplished a vast amount of exceedingly hard labor. In 1876 he was the presiding elder of the Helena district, in 1877 of the district of Butte, and was also pastor at Butte from 1877 to 1880, when he built the Mountain View Methodist Episcopal church, which stood on the site of the present elaborate structure. He was superintendent of the Montana Mission until 1887 and traversed its boundaries from Pocatello to the Canadian boundary. He organized the first Methodist church in Butte with three members. As presiding elder he planned the church work in all parts of the state and in eastern Idaho from 1876 until 1887, purchasing sites for church buildings and occupying fields of Christian work in Montana and the portion of Idaho north of Pocatello. In 1880 he served as delegate to the general conference from the Montana conference, and organized the North Montana mission, having previously, in association with Rev. Van Orsdel, inaugurated the church work in northern Montana. For four years he officiated as pastor of the First Methodist church of Great Falls, Mont., during which period he organized both the First church and the Warren Methodist church on the West Side. He was one of the founders and first president of the Great Falls Protestant Hospital, and, in 1896, while pastor at Kalispell, he built the parsonage at that place, and organized the first county fair in connection with the church ladies' society. During the two subsequent years he was superintendent of the North Montana missions, with headquarters at Great Falls. Since 1899 he has been stationed at Browning, Teton county, as superintendent of the Piegan Indian mission. Since its inception he has been one of the trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University and generally identified with the development of Methodism in this portion of the great west. In the successful accomplishment of his arduous work this worthy clergyman has thoroughly demonstrated that he is a man of great force of character and indomitable perseverance and industry, and throughout the state he numbers a wide circle of appreciative friends.

JOHN C. H. RHODE claims Germany as his native land, but he is now one of the successful agriculturalists of Lewis and Clarke county, and has been a resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century and is one of its worthy pioneers. He was born in Bremen, Germany, a city lying on the Weser river and notable in German history. The date of his birth was December 19, 1859, and his parents were Herman D. and Charlotte Rhode, who both passed their lives in Germany, where the former was a successful agriculturalist. They were members of the Lutheran church, and became the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: John C. H., Elizabeth, Mary, Dickinson, William and Augusta. The father died in June, 1885.

John C. H. Rhode, after attending school until he was fourteen, entered a harness shop as an apprentice and there continued for three years and became an expert artisan. When seventeen he came to America, located in New York city, and there devoted his attention to his trade until 1873, when he came to Helena, Mont., then a bustling little mining town, and was variously employed for a short time and until he leased of Henry Miller a ranch located on Spokane creek in the Little Prickly Pear valley, fourteen miles northeast of Helena. He operated this ranch on shares until 1890, when he purchased the property, which comprises 420 acres and is one of the well-improved and valuable ranches of Lewis and Clarke county. Mr. Rhode has been signally prospered, having been energetic, progressive and straightforward and taking advantage of the opportunities offered in this line of industrial enterprise. He raises large crops of hay and vegetables, for which he finds a ready market, and also has a high grade of cattle and makes a specialty of manufacturing butter.

Mr. Rhode is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On October 19, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rhode to Miss Clara Bailey, a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, and daughter of Stephen and Mary H. Bailey. Her father, a farmer, died on December 12, 1889. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church and had many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Rhode are numbered among the popular residents of the county.

CHARLES RHEINHARDT is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born on December 14, 1841. His parents were Elias and Rebecca (Dalzell) Rheinhardt, the father a native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1812, while the mother was born in Philadelphia in 1829. The father was engaged in the leather harness business in Philadelphia for many years, and died there in 1865. The mother died in New York city in 1889. Their son Charles was educated in the public schools of Phildelphia, and then began business life as a clerk and salesman in a drygoods store. He was next a salesman in a clothing establishment, and later conducted a foreign fruit trade for about nine years. In 1870 he went to New York and worked for two years in a drygoods store, and passed the next two in the same employment in Boston. He then was a year at Middlebury, Vt., as manager for Reed & Son, drygoods merchants. Returning to New York city in 1875 he was there a drygoods salesman until 1879. In 1880 he came to Montana, settling at Miles City, and for two years engaged in freighting, but in 1882 he removed to the Rosebud valley, and for nine years thereafter was employed on the stock ranch of Robinson & Carpenter. In 1901 he took up a ranch of 160 acres on the Rosebud river, forty-five miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he has since conducted stockraising and farming. In politics he is an active and zealous Republican.

HERBERT H. ROBERTS.—Coming to Montana in his early manhood, supported and encouraged by the loyal, energetic and resolute wife whom he had but recently married, and passing his subsequent years within the state in active and well directed efforts to further her advancement while promoting his own, Herbert H. Roberts has proven himself to be one of the progressive men of the state. He was born in La Crosse county, Wis., on July 2, 1869, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Babcock) Roberts, natives of Maine and Wisconsin. His grandfather, Moses Roberts, was a native of Maine, and his grandfather Babcock came from the north of Ireland. His father removed to Wisconsin in early life, making his home in La Crosse county, where he engaged in farming and raising stock, and where he still resides, having retired from active work some years ago. Herbert H. Roberts remained on the homestead until 1892, when he came to Montana, and locating at Bridger, passed three years there in farming, then sold his interests and took up his residence on his present ranch, which is six miles east of Joliet, where he has since been engaged in the stock business. His ranch is a desirable property, well improved and highly cultivated, and returns for his labor the legitimate fruit of the intelligence, skill and enterprise he has exhibited. On December 31, 1891, he married with Miss Sarah Hobbs, of Wisconsin, one of the three Hobbs sisters who have all contributed to the growth of Montana and are examples of thrift and diligence, one being the wife of William Barclay, another the wife of James Barclay, and all sisters of John G. Hobbs, who are mentioned at length in other parts of this work. Mrs. Roberts is bearing her part in the burden of rearing the family and providing for their future comfort with cheerfulness and energy, and is adding to the social life of the community the influence of her strong and pleasing personality. They have two children, Albert and Ray.

JAMES H. ROBERTS, prominent throughout eastern and central Montana as a successful and enterprising rancher and general business man, is popularly known as "Missouri Jim." He was one of the earliest settlers of Cleveland, Choteau county; has for a number of years been postmaster of the place and is, financially, most comfortably provided for and a self-made man. He was born in Randolph county, Mo., April 13, 1837, the son of

William A. and Martha J. (Baker) Roberts. The paternal grandfather, Silas Roberts, was a native of Missouri, his ancestors having come from Wales to the United States in the early Colonial days. The father of our subject, William A. Roberts, is a farmer, and at present resides in Chinook.

On his father's homestead, in Missouri, James H. Roberts was reared, and educated in the neighboring public schools. Soon after attaining his majority he went to Illinois, engaged in farm work and remained there until March, 1881, when he came to Montana. Here he entered the employ of the Cattle Association, in the Judith basin, and with them continued two years. He then associated himself with Pruiett & Phelps, cattlegrowers, and for a period of ten years was their general manager. It was in 1893 that he located in what is now known as Cleveland, where he secured a homestead claim, eighty acres of desert land and leased 400 acres more, all of which is completely and substantially fenced. Mr. Roberts is also proprietor of another ranch seven miles from Chinook. In the town of Cleveland he established a store and hotel, was appointed postmaster, and succeeded in having it named after ex-President Grover Cleveland. In 1900 he resigned the position of postmaster. His two valuable ranches are devoted to the growing of cattle and horses.

In 1884 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Sophia J., daughter of John Daniothy, of Helena. They have three children: John J., Julia and Alice G. As will be noted by his choice of a name for the town of Cleveland, the political affiliations of Mr. Roberts are with the Democratic party.

WM. H. ROBINSON, of Boulder, came to Montana in 1888 with an accurate knowledge of many of its conditions of life acquired in nearly fifteen years experience as a range rider and herdsman on the plains of Texas and as a miner in New Mexico and Arizona. He was born at Cleburne, Tex., on January 16, 1859, the second child of William A. and Emeline (Cason) Robinson, natives of Georgia who came to Texas in early life. His father was a farmer and stockraiser, and was also engaged in the meat business, and his grandfather, Jesse Cason, was also a stockman.

Mr. Robinson, after attending school regularly until he was fifteen years old, yielded to a longing for the wild, outdoor life of the plains, and became a range rider for large stockmen in his native state, and reveled in the work for a time. He then rode on the trail from Texas to Kansas for three years, and in 1881 became the superintendent and manager of the range and of the large herds of cattle in Texas, belonging to the Fraser Bros., of Chicago. After serving eighteen months in Texas, he removed their cattle to Oklahoma, and, severing his connection with the firm, engaged in mining for nearly five years at Georgetown, in New Mexico. After this he passed a few months mining in Arizona, and then located at Silver City, New Mexico, to do contract work in the mines. In 1888 he removed to Montana, settling at Granite mountain, and working on a timber gang for nearly two years. From there he went to the Black Pine mine, in Deer Lodge county, and after being shift boss here under David Valentine for six months, assumed charge of the mine as foreman, managing it until the silver crash of 1893 stopped its operation. Then in partnership with F. W. Shuman, he took hold of the Sunrise Mining & Milling Company; but eighteen months later sold his interest and moved to Helena, where he remained about seven years, mining in various places and doing such other work as opportunity offered or inclination directed. He spent the winter of 1895-96 in California; and in 1897 he and Erb Gunn together operated the C. & D. mine at Elkhorn successfully throughout the year. He next formed a partnership with George H. Hill and began operations in the Queen mine, which have since continued. They have shipped a great deal of excellent ore from this mine and are still shipping it at good profits.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he takes great interest. He was married on June 13, 1892, at Philipsburg, Mont., to Miss Anna Taylor, a native of England, whose father is a machine salesman for large companies, and traveling all over the world. She died of heart disease in 1899, at Portland, Ore., whither she had gone to benefit her health, leaving three children, Lucy, Alfred and Lawrence. They are at present in Boulder under the care of Mrs. D. Merrill. Mr. Robinson is yet in the prime of life, with good health and abundance of ambition and energy. The foot of time has rested lightly on him, notwithstanding the exposure and hardships of his life on the ranch and in the mines, or perhaps because of them. He has amassed a financial competence and won the good will and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; but he has no idea of ceasing his labors so long as there is a demand for them.

ADOLPH ROENSCH is one of the substantial and progressive business men of the village of Sun River, Cascade county, where he conducts a successful livery business. The interesting subject of this sketch has done valiant service as a member of the regular army of the United States, has gained a high reputation as an Indian scout, and has had many exciting experiences on the frontier.

Mr. Roensch is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born on the 28th of April, 1839, a representative of the sterling old families of that province, where his parents, Carl and Caroline Roensch, were born. There the father conducted a weaving factory until the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. In the excellent public schools of his native land the subject of this review received a good education, and in 1854 he secured a position as bookkeeper in a flouringmill and general store, later being promoted to the position of assistant manager of the business. In the year 1868 he emigrated to America, visiting for a time in New York city, after which he went to Chicago, the western metropolis, where he was employed for several months, after which he made a tour through the south. In 1869, at Baton Rouge, La., he enlisted in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and later was transferred to the Indian Territory, serving his full term of five years, and receiving his honorable discharge, being mustered out with the rank of sergeant, which office he held. Returning to Louisiana, he located in New Orleans, where he secured a position on the police force. In 1875 Mr. Roensch enlisted in the Third Infantry, with which he served on the scenes of the riots in the eastern and southern states, the forces being concentrated at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Later he was sent to Corinne, Utah, whence the regiment marched to Helena, Mont., and thence proceeded to Fort Assinniboine, and from there came to Fort Shaw, Cascade county, in 1878. Here he served the balance of his term as sergeant of the mounted infantry, and was discharged October 21, 1880, with "excellent" character and his discharge papers are endorsed by Capt. J. Ford Kent, commanding Fort Shaw, "one of the most zealous, efficient and honest men I have ever had in my command." He passed ten years of his life as an Indian scout, and having shown intrepid courage and military prowess on many occasions. After resigning from the service, whose arduous work had impaired his health, Mr. Roensch was placed in charge as custodian of Fort Shaw, where he remained until the present Indian school was established there in 1892, when he removed to Sun River, where he has since been established in the livery business. In politics he has given an unwavering support to the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its cause, having been for a number of years a member of the central committee of his party in Cascade county.

In 1892 Mr. Roensch was united in marriage to Miss Kate Hase, who was born in Ireland, her parents having died when she was a small child, so that she was unable to keep any record concernng them. She herself was summoned into eternal rest on the 16th of October, 1896.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, who is one of the successful and progressive young ranchmen of Cascade county, his place of location being about thirty miles southeast of the village of Cascade, is a native son of the state of Montana, of which his father is a pioneer. Our subject was born at York, Meagher county, this state, on the 21st of September, 1874, being the son of Oscar A. and Rose Robertson, natives respectively of Virginia and Missouri, from which latter state they removed to Montana in 1864, the father engaging in ranching and mining, with a fair degree of success. He is now located on Deep creek, Cascade county, where he devotes his attention to farming and cattlegrowing. The mother of our subject passed away in 1877, having been a devoted member of the Catholic church, in whose faith she died. John B. Robertson received a common-school education, but in his boyhood began to assume the practical duties of life, assisting his father in his work at the age of fourteen years, and thereafter continuing to devote his attention to work in the line of ranching and mining, also assisting in cattle round-ups.

On the 29th of October, 1896, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Bessie I. Millegan, a daughter of Reuben and Mary Millegan, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Ohio. They came to Montana in 1880, and here Mr. Millegan was engaged in ranching and hotel-keeping until 1882, when he located on his present ranch (now operated by our subject), and the postoffice being named Millegan in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Millegan retired from the ranch when their son-in-law assumed charge, and they now make their home in the capital city of the state. Mr. Millegan is a stanch

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Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

John B. Robertson, the immediate subject of this review, in 1897 leased Mr. Millegan's ranch of 420 acres for a term of five years, and here he has been successful in his operations, raising cattle on a quite extensive scale, and also devoting some attention to agriculture. In politics he gives his support of the Democratic party, keeping well informed on the questions of the day. He and his wife have one child, Joseph D., born in 1890.

BYRON B. ROGERS, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, has achieved success through his own efforts. He was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., on April 26, 1856. He is the son of Isaac and Chloah (Van Wicklin) Rogers, the former of whom died at Neosho, Mo., in 1862 when Byron was a lad; the mother was born in Canada and her death occurred in 1882 at Greenwood, Wis. Byron B. Rogers had early educational training in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois, which was supplemented by a course of study in the Englehorn Business College at Helena, Mont. From his thirteenth year he has been dependent upon his own resources, having then begun working on farms in McHenry county, Ill., and continuing to be thus engaged until 1876, when he came to the Black Hills of South Dakota. In that section he was engaged in the bakery business until 1882, when he removed to Miles City, Mont., where he continued baking for six months.

In the fall of 1882 he secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres near Jamestown, N. D., and applied himself to farming until 1884, when he came to Livingston, Mont., and learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for three years in the employ of the Northern Pacific. In 1887 he removed to Helena, where he worked as a carpenter until 1893. In that year he came to Teton county, and rented land on the Burton bench for three years, when he secured a desert claim of 160 acres, later purchasing an adjoining tract of equal area, so that he now has a fine ranch of 320 acres, well improved and under effective cultivation. He devotes his attention to farming and stockraising, securing excellent crops and having cattle of excellent grade. He is progressive in his methods and is held in high esteem. Mr. Rogers takes no active part in political affairs, maintaining an independent attitude, and giving his support to men and measures, rather than to follow party dictation.

JOHN J. ROHRBAUGH.—Although a generation has passed since the Civil war and only a small number is left of the mighty army that there battled for freedom, several of that patriotic band, who are yet active business men and interested in all that pertains to the prosperity of the country, are still with us. John J. Rohrbaugh, of Helena, Mont., is a strong reminder of that struggle. He was born in York county, Pa., on April 6, 1841. When a child of six years he went to live with his grandfather, John Emig, where he attended the public schools and helped on the farm until he was fourteen years old. He served an apprenticeship as millwright from 1856 to 1858, but not being satisfied with his education attended the York county academy for several terms, taught school in the winters of 1860 and 1861, and the following spring was a clerk in a general store. In the fall of 1862, when the air was permeated with patriotic devotion, he caught the spirit and enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. While suffering from malaria he was detailed for service in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and on May 16, 1866, he again enlisted in the United States army at Lawrence, Kan., and served three years, when he was discharged as sergeant of Company I, Second United States Cavalry.

In 1869 he came to Montana and finally located in Jefferson county, where he taught in the public schools until 1878 and was superintendent of public schools of that county for four years. On May 7, 1878, he established a stage line from Helena to Wickes, Mont., conducting it profitably until the railroad was completed here in 1884, when the route was abandoned. In the spring of 1885 he became chief clerk of the Grand Central Hotel, which position he held until 1890, when he helped to organize the Merchants Hotel Company, and became one of its managers, resigning this position in 1891. In 1892 he opened the Grandon Hotel and was its proprietor until the fall of 1893. In the spring of 1896 he erected his present place of business where he is doing well as a grocer.

Mr. Rohrbaugh is of American lineage for several generations, his father and mother, Daniel and Katherine (Emig) Rohrbaugh, being natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a well-to-do blacksmith and also interested in railroading. He voted the Democratic ticket and the family belonged to the Lutheran church. To Daniel Rohrbaugh and his wife were born eleven children. The father died in 1868, the mother in February, 1899. J. J. Rohrbaugh has always been interested in politics. He voted the Democratic ticket until 1892, but since has been a strong supporter of the Republican party. He was nominated for sheriff in 1887 and again in 1889, but was defeated at both elections. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, as a pastmaster of Helena Lodge No. 3, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran Legion. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is actively interested in every organization with which he is connected, and, being versatile and obliging, is always in demand. He is ready at any time to lend his assistance to a worthy project.

BAPTISTE RONDIN, one of Teton county's old time and esteemed residents, is not only a Montanian by birth, but his father, Charles Rondin, was one of the earliest pioneers in the territory. He was among the first of pioneer explorers to ascend the Missouri river, and this he accomplished in a small rowboat, pulling its oars all the way from St. Louis to Fort Benton. He remained at Fort Benton for the greater portion of his remaining life, dying there in 1886. His wife, Eliza, an Indian woman and a native of Montana, also died at Fort Benton in 1880. Baptiste Rondin attended the Fort Benton public schools until he was seventeen years old. Later for a number of years he was employed on stock ranches and ranges, and for three years was connected with the Tingley Freighting Company. Until 1887 he herded cattle on the Jesse Taylor ranch, and then came to the Blackfoot reservation in Teton county, purchased land on Flatiron creek from John Galbraith (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere), and developed a horse and cattle ranch. At Robare, in May, 1888, Mr. Rondin was married to Mary, an Indian, and became the step-father of two children, Richard and Samuel. By this marriage he has five children: Louise, Mary, Nancy, Isabel and Philip.

FRANK W. ROSSBERG, superintendent of the Peck-Montana concentrator of Helena, is a resident of the capital city. He was born on September 14, 1850, in Manitowoc county, Wis. His parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1847, settled in Wisconsin, where they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Rossberg was educated in the public schools of his native county until he was sixteen, when he went to the copper mines of northern Michigan and was employed for five years by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. In the year 1888 Mr. Rossberg joined the Anaconda Mining Company, at Anaconda, Mont., as master mechanic. In 1889 he removed to Butte and erected a concentrator for Senator William A. Clark. He then made a journey to the Black Hills in the interest of San Francisco parties, and erected there a large steam stamp mill for handling their ores. Nine months later he returned to Butte, and was again employed by Sen. W. A. Clark. Afterward he engaged with the Pony Mining Company, of Madison county, to erect a concentrator, was in its employ nine months, but the concentrator was not completed owing to lack of ore. The mechanical abilities of Mr. Rossberg had by that time obtained wide recognition and were in great demand. He was engaged to erect a plant for the Boston & Montana Mining Company in Great Falls, and he remained there until the works were completed, and since 1893 he has had entire charge of the mines and plants of this company.

The Peck-Montana Concentrator Company was organized in 1891, with these officers: President, O. B. Peck; vice-president, S, T. Hauser; secretary, George H. Hill; manager, F. W. Rossberg, Mr. Peck is a resident of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Hill the secretary resides in Helena, as does Mr. Rossberg. The first works of the company were erected at Corbin, Mont., in 1893, but the machinery was not successful in its operation, and the mill ran only until 1894. It was not again operated until 1896, when Mr. Peck invented and constructed a new machine and replaced the old one. In 1898 the company erected a mill at Helena, having a capacity of 225 to 250 tons of ore per day. This is the most complete, and in point of latest improvements, the best concentrator in Montana, the machinery constructed in it being the only successful one of its kind that has ever been manufactured. Mr. Rossberg is a Republican in politics, but he has never sought political preferment, and fraternally he is a Mason and an Elk. As a mechanic of superior abilities and wide experience he has a well established reputation in mining circles reaching beyond the state. By his business associates and all with whom he has had dealings he is esteemed as a broad-minded, liberal and progressive man. In the mining industries of the state he has been of late years an important factor, and he has been eminently successful in his chosen life work.

In 1876 Mr. Rossberg married with Miss Catherine Gassman, a daughter of Nicholas Gassman, a pioneer of the mining districts of northern Michigan. Four children have come from this felicitous union, Flora, Emma, William N. and Frederick H. The sons are now attending Columbia University in New York city. The family of Mr. Rossberg stands in the front rank of Helena's worthy and valuable citizens. Quiet and unobtrusive, and possessed with a desire to aid in every undertaking calculated to benefit humanity, from their home radiates an atmosphere of kindness, courtesy and a delightful hospitality.

PETER L. RUNYAN.—This worthy gentleman has been a resident of Montana for more than twenty years, and has had friendly business relations with many men of the state. He is an extensive rancher and sheepman, and is clear-cut and "square" in all of his transactions. Mr. Runyan was born in Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, on December 26, 1845. His parents were Hiram L. and Elizabeth Runyan, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Virginia. The father was a farmer, and in politics was a Republican. In religion both himself and wife were members of the Methodist church. His death occurred on November 13, 1897, and that of his wife on August 24, 1852.

Peter L. Runyan, like other farmers' sons, worked on the farm from childhood, acquiring also a good common school education. On attaining his majority he took the home farm on shares and conducted it successfully until 1870, when he located in Urbana, Ohio, and engaged in the marble business with his cousin, J. W. Runyan. This venture was a failure and caused him a loss of several thousand dollars. In 1876 he located in Iowa, where he was employed as a farm hand and also as a clerk in a general store. In 1878 he purchased a team, rented a tract of land in Iowa, raised some hogs and put in crops, which he arranged to have cared for, then came to Montana, going up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, arriving there in June, 1879. His first occupation here was shearing sheep, and then he engaged in herding sheep for leading firms in this industry, and was thus employed until 1882. He now went into business for himself at Ming coulee, where he improved the fine ranch now the property of W. J. Bickett. In 1883 he wintered sheep for Mullery & Cannon and until 1885 remained in the employ of that firm.

Mr. Runyan located on his present beautiful ranch, ten miles south of Cascade, in 1885. This ranch now comprises 2,900 acres, now in an excellent condition, with 130 acres under effective cultivation. To afford pasturage for his large bands of sheep, he leases twenty-two sections of railroad land. At the present writing (1901) Mr. Runyan has on his range more than 10,000 sheep, and his cut of wool reached 70,000 pounds. Mr. Runyan has a partnership association with J. J. Ellis, of Great Falls. Their business has been most satisfactory, giving a good profit. In politics Mr. Runyan supports the Republican party, and keeps well informed on the questions of the day.

JOHN A. ROSS.—Five miles south of Stockett, in McGiffen coulee, Cascade county, is located the fine homestead ranch of the subject of this sketch, one of the representative stockgrowers and farmers of this section of the state. He was born in Nova Scotia, April 28, 1869, being the son of Peter and Katherine Ross, who were natives of Canada, where the former was a successful farmer and merchant. They were devoted members of the Catholic church, to whose support they contributed liberally. The father died in 1900, and the mother now resides with her son, William, in Canada.

John A. Ross received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native province, assisting his father in the work of the farm until 1882, when he became ambitious to learn the trade of blacksmithing, to which he devoted his attention until 1885, when he returned to the parental homestead, believing that agriculture offered better opportunities than did the trade mentioned. Finally determining to cast his lot with Montana he came west, first locating at Butte, on April 23, 1888, where he followed his trade for a time, and then removed to Neihart, remained a year, and then went to Great Falls, where he was employed in the smelter for a year. He then went to Meagher county and entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Timber Company, in which connection he continued until 1896, when he returned to Great

Falls and was there engaged in work at his trade until 1896, when he took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, five miles south of Stockett. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising, eighty-five acres of his place being available for cultivation.

In politics Mr. Ross gives his support to the Democratic ticket. In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ross to Miss Mary Gilles, daughter of Henry and Katie Gilles, natives of Luxemburg, Germany, to whom more specific reference is made in the sketch of their son Henry, on another page of this work, the latter being one of the successful ranchers of Cascade county. To our subject and his wife three children have been born: Katie, Mary J. and James. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES RUSSELL.—Among the capable and popular officials connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad is Mr. Russell, who is incumbent of the responsible position of superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division, with headquarters at Missoula. He is a native of Georgia, having been born in Fayette, in November, 1860, his parents having likewise been natives of that state, where they passed their entire lives. The father owned a plantation, and during the Civil war was captain in the Confederate army. Charles Russell was reared and educated in Georgia, there completing his scholastic descipline in the state university. He here became identified with railroading in 1879, taking a position in the Atlanta offices of the Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad and remaining there for two years. He has worked his way step by step up the ladder, earning promotion by efficient and faithful service. He was next employed as a laborer on another railroad, devoting two years to work in this capacity, after which he was made foreman and eventually roadmaster. The last named incumbency he retained two years, and then entered the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, serving as roadmaster for two years and thereafter for a similar period with the Denver & Rio Grande, in the same capacity. He then became an employe of the Northern Pacific, coming to Missoula in 1889, and assuming the position of roadmaster on the portion of the line between Helena and Missoula. He was made superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division in December, 1897, succeeding E. G. Pearson, and has charge of the line between Marysville and Rimini, the main line from Helena to Hope, the Montana Union division, from Butte to Garrison; the Philipsburg branch, the Bitter Root line and the Coeur d'Alene branch. He has done much to improve the lines under his supervision, and has gained and merits the confidence and esteem of his superior officers. He enjoys a marked popularity in the city of Missoula and is well known in other sections of the state.

JOHN H. RUHE, of Cleveland, Choteau county, is numbered among the most successful sheepgrowers of the Bear Paw mountains, and he has for a large portion of his career made a specialty of this business. He was born in Germany on September 18, 1863, and his parents were Michael and Susanne (Sticken) Ruhe, also natives of the fatherland, all through their lives engaged in farming in that country, where, in 1869, the father was called from earthly scenes, while the mother is still living in Germany. John H. Ruhe was reared on the farm of his father and received his education in the public schools. Ambitious to better his condition he came in 1877 to the United States at the age of twenty-four years. His first location was in Iowa, where he found employment on the farms of that state, and for two years he worked diligently and saved his money. It was in 1889 that he made his advent into Montana, settling first at Billings, where he secured work as a sheep herder, continuing in that neighborhood until 1891, in which year he went to the Bear Paw mountains of Choteau county, and, in connection with Mrs. Amelia Lang, who is an extensive sheepgrower, began his successful connection with that industry. The fraternal associations of Mr. Ruhe are with the Freemasons, and politically he is a Republican.

FERDINAND C. ROOSEVELT is a leading and successful merchant of Armington, Cascade county, who has had a long and varied experience in the west. He was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., on August 17, 1838, the son of Nelson and Sarah Roosevelt, both natives of Albany, N. Y. The father was a contractor and builder who for many years was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad. He erected the first water works at Detroit, Mich., and was a man of high integrity and an old line Whig. Both of the parents were Methodists and passed away from earth in the early 'seventies. Ferdinand C. Roosevelt improved his early opportunities, received an excellent education, and has supported himself since his fifteenth year. His first business experience was that of a clerk in a mercantile house in Minnesota in 1856, and he conducted a hotel from 1857 to 1862.

He then removed to Oregon, where he passed some time prospecting, and later exhibited considerable courage and fortitude in walking the 300 miles from Walla Walla to the Boise basin, where he followed mining with fair success until 1866, when he secured employment with the Wells-Fargo Express Company at a salary of $150 a month. Mr. Roosevelt remained in that locality until 1867 when he opened up an office at Fort Benton, Mont., his salary being raised to $200 per month. In this business he remained until 1871, when he removed to Salt Lake City to become the general manager of the company's affairs. In 1873 he returned to Fort Benton and until 1881 was a bookkeeper for Wetzel & Weatherway. He then engaged in the furniture business and continued this prosperously until he met with a serious loss by fire in 1884. For the next six years he devoted his attention to ranch life, but in 1890 he came to Armington and opened a general store and by his genial ways and honest fairness has built up a valuable trade which he has continued successfully. Politically he is an active supporter of the Republican party and fraternally a Royal Arch Mason. On June 3, 1873, Mr. Roosevelt was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Ringo, a native of Richmond, Mo. Her father was also a merchant, and while her mother was a Baptist, her father affiliated with the Christian church, and both are now dead.

EDWARD CHANNING RUSSEL, was born at Southport, Conn., on July 6, 1856, ranking among the able members of the Montana bar, and is an oldtime resident of Helena, having located here twenty-two years ago. His parents were William C. and Matilda (Howland) Russel. William C. Russel was a nephew of Dr. William Ellery Channing, the eminent Unitarian divine, and one of his direct ancestors was William Ellery, the signer of the Declaration of Independence for Connecticut, and a judge in the colony. The ancestors of the mother of Edward C. Russel trace direct descent from John Howland, of the first Mayflower landing. William C. Russel was a native of New York, educated at Columbia and Harvard Colleges. Following his graduation he was professor of Roman and American history at the Antioch (Ohio) College he was also professor in the same chairs in Cornell University and vice-president of that institution from its foundation until 1832. Subsequently he was with Brown University of Providence, R. I. He died in New York on February 23, 1897.

Edward C. Russel has two brothers, one, Howland Russel, an architect in Milwaukee, Wis., and William C. Russel, city editor of the Philadelphia Record. Another brother was killed before Fort Wagner, near Charleston, S. C., during the Civil war. He was an officer in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, under Colonel Shaw. Edward Channing Russel was reared in New York city, and educated in the private schools of that metropolis and of Ithaca, N. Y. This education was continued and enlarged at Cornell University, where he matriculated in 1874, but, on account of his health he went to southern California for a year, returning to Cornell in 1875, from which excellent scholastic institution he was graduated in 1879. He then passed one year in California to benefit his health, and came to Jefferson county, Mont., in 1879. For several years he there engaged in the cattle business, and in 1887 he removed to Helena and read law in the office of Chumasero & McCutcheon. In 1888 he was admitted to practice, and for one year was associated with R. G. Davies, since which time he has been alone. He still has considerable stock interests in the state and a valuable ranch of 3,000 acres.

Politically he has always affiliated with the Republican party. In its campaigns he has done very effective work on the stump throughout the state. He has held for six years the office of United States commissioner by appointment, and for four years he has been secretary of the Montana Bar Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. The career of Mr. Russel has been one to which he can not fail to revert with pride. Unaided and alone he hewed his way to success amid the wilderness of a rugged territory just bursting into statehood. Socially and financially he has achieved a most enviable position among the leading men of a commonwealth abounding in strong personality and able types of the highest manhood.

RUDE BROTHERS.—Till H. and Ole Rude, who compose the firm of Rude Brothers, prosperous ranchmen on the Yellowstone, opposite the town of Rosebud, are natives of Berum Wirk, Norway, where they were born, Till on March 16, 1867, and Ole in 1861. Their parents were Hans Christophsen and Mary (Jensen) Rude, also natives of Norway, the father an industrious blacksmith, and where he died about 1875. His widow is still living on the old home. The brothers were reared and educated in their native town, and in 1882 Till came to the United States. He located at Eau Claire, Wis., and there worked in an iron foundry for fourteen months, having served an apprenticeship as a founder in the old country. In 1884 he came to Montana and went to work at Fort Maginnis, herding sheep for Oscar Stephens, which he followed for four years. Ole Rude, the younger brother, came to the United States in 1881, first making his home at Eau Claire, Wis., and for two years working at milling, a trade he had learned in Norway. In 1876 he removed to Fort Maginnis in Montana, and for a number of years was employed on the sheep ranch of Oscar Stephens. In 1893 he and his brother Till formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting business on a ranch which had been located in 1881 by an older brother, Martin H. Rude. Till had taken up his residence on this ranch in 1888, and since 1893 the brothers have there lived together. This ranch consists of the original 160 acres, a rented railroad section and an extensive range, all devoted to the production of cattle, horses and hay. Its situation is a very desirable one, being on the north side of Yellowstone river, opposite the town of Rosebud, and its state of productiveness and adaptability for stockraising and hay is strong proof of the thrift and industry, as well as of the skill and intelligence of its proprietors and owners. In politics the Rude Brothers are Republicans. They are unmarried, but are highly esteemed as progressive and useful citizens, giving their due share of time and service to all matters of local interest.

JOHN AND CONRAD SACK.—To no class of her foreign born citizenship is America more indebted for the substantial character of her development than those of German origin. They are patient toilers in any field of action, showing diligence and unyielding perseverance. To this class belong John and Conrad Sack, sons of German parents and born in the Fatherland, the former November 16, 1858, and the latter December 26, 1862. Their father was Leopold and their mother Margaret Sack, natives of Germany. The father was a farmer in good circumstances and sent his sons to school until they were sixteen years old, when he put them to work on the farm. Both parents were zealous members of the Roman Catholic church. They died in the faith and were laid away in the consecrated ground of their home village Of their children are now living: Barthel, Rosina, Walburger, John, Anna Marie and Conrad. When John was twenty years old he left Germany, not desiring to enter the army as required by law. Three years later Conrad left home for the same reason. They afterward came to America, settled in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, and gave their attention for a time to coal mining. In 1883, however, they concluded that there was no greater labor in mining for the precious metals, and the laborer's portion of the results was likely to be much larger; hence they moved to Montana, landing at Fort Benton, where they secured employment on ranches near by until 1885; and then, abandoning the idea of working for somebody else, they found agreeable location for a permanent home, where they now reside, about thirty miles east of Belt, Cascade county. Each took up a homestead, and they have since added, by purchase and otherwise, a great deal of land and have now one of the finest stock ranches in eastern Montana. On this they have lived and prospered, gradually redeeming it from its wild condition to responsive productiveness, raising each year an increasing number of cattle, and grain and hay wherewith to feed them, performing with fidelity and cheerfulness every duty the interests of their property, their community and their adopted country have demanded. From 1892 to 1897 they varied their livestock operations by raising considerable numbers of sheep. But, although they were fairly successful in the venture, they did not find it either agreeable enough or profitable enough to continue it longer. They are well pleased with their home; the government of the United States suits them, and the state of Montana has their ardent faith and devotion. They are Republicans in politics, with an unyielding conviction that the tenets, trend and administrative methods of the party are the best, just as in religious belief they have unfailing faith in the teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLARD J. SALISBURY is one of the enterprising young ranchmen of Cascade county, and here he has attained a due quota of success as the symmetrical result of his own efforts. He has depended upon his personal exertions for a livelihood from his boyhood, and has not been dismayed by the obstacles which he has found it necessary to overcome. Thus he may properly claim the proud American title of a self-made man. Mr. Salisbury was born at Smithville, N. Y., on the 12th of October, 1868, being the son of William H. and Anna E. Salisbury, both of whom were born in the old Empire state, where the father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on the 19th of May, 1887, his widow surviving him until the 9th of February, 1892, when she too entered into eternal rest. Both were members of the Baptist church and were folk of sterling character.

Willard J. Salisbury had but limited educational advantages in his youth, attended the public schools at irregular intervals, and early beginning to render his father assistance in the farm work, so continuing to do between the ages of twelve and twenty. In the spring of 1888, the year after his father's death, he came to Montana, locating on his present ranch, near Millegan, Cascade county, where he secured 160 acres by homestead entry and an equal amount of desert land. To the area of his ranch he has since added by the purchase of 140 acres, seventy-five acres of the place being available for cultivation, while the remainder offers excellent pasturage for the cattle which Mr. Salisbury raises upon quite an extensive scale. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Republican party, and in the community he is recognized as a reliable and progressive young business man.

On the 8th of November, 1892, Mr. Salisbury was married to Miss Hattie V. Race, who was born in the state of New York, as were also her parents, Wheaton J. and Anna B. Race, the former of whom is engaged in farming at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y. Mrs. Salisbury belongs to the Baptist church.

OLIVER SANDOVAL, the present interpreter in the post-trader's store of J. H. Sherburne, at Browning, Teton county, is recognized as quite a prominent character throughout the district. He is a native Montanian, born at Fort Union in May, 1860, and his father, Isadore Sandoval, was also a native of the territory, having first seen the light of day in 1831, at Fort Benton. The father of Isadore Sandoval, the grandfather of Oliver, was a Mexican and his wife was a Piegan Indian. Isadore Sandoval was long an interpreter for the United States government, the American Fur Company, T. C. Power & Co., I. G. Baker & Co., and for the Piegan Indians at Choteau. He was a noted hunter, considered in his prime the best in the country. He died in 1883. His son, Oliver Sandoval, was reared by Malcolm Clark, whose tragical murder in 1869, by the Piegans, was the cause of the historic "Baker's battle" of 1870, and he was educated at his home by Miss Helen P. Clark and at the agency school at Choteau, which early instruction was later supplemented by self-tuition. Upon leaving school at the age of thirteen, he for several years assisted his father in his work as interpreter. From 1884 until 1897 he was the interpreter at the Blackfoot agency, under Majors Allen, Baldwin, Catlin, George Steele and Capt. Cook, and since that time he has been connected with the post-trader's store at Browning. At Piegan, in 1884, Mr. Sandoval was married to Mary Fast-Buffalo-Horse, daughter of Chief Fast-Buffalo-Horse of the Piegans. They have one living child, Johnnie, Joseph having died at the age of two years. Mr. Sandoval owns a fine ranch of 200 acres at Heart butte, Birch creek, on the reservation. This is completely fenced and devoted to farming and the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Sandoval can be considered in prosperous circumstances and his merited success is owing to his perseverance and ability.

MATT SALE.—Among the many young men who have won prosperity from the soil of Montana is Matt Sale. It is a story of a self-reliant boyhood and successful manhood. He was born at Luxemburg, Germany, March 11, 1861, the son of Nicholas and Maria Sale, both natives of Germany. The entire lifetime of his father was passed in the millwright business in which he accumulated a competence. The parents were both members of the Catholic church. In 1863 the mother died.

Young Matthew managed to obtain a fair education through the few schools in his immediate vicinity. But he was a resolute youth, and while between the ages of ten and eleven years he came to the United States and located at Minneapolis, Minn. He at once cast about for employment and in a short time secured work on a farm at $15 per month and board. On that farm he remained three years, assisting at odd intervals in the butchering business at East Minneapolis. Two years more were passed at other employments and he then came to Montana and settled at Helena where he freighted for the Wickes Company, worked on a ranch and teamed around the city of Helena. He passed two winters in hauling wood at wages of $40 and $50 per month. At all times and in all places he managed to do the best he could, and in this he did his full duty. Young in years but full of ambition and hustle, he felt that the time had come when he should be at work for himself instead of living dependent on the will of others; hence, in the spring of 1887, he located twelve miles southeast of Augusta, Lewis and Clarke county, securing a desert and homestead claim of 160 acres each, and to which he has since added 395 acres purchased of the railroad company. In years past Mr. Sale has devoted much attention to general ranching and sheep and cattleraising. But in 1895 he disposed of the cattle business at a good profit, and has since relied more particularly upon farming in which he has been successful, hay and oats being the principal products. Mr. Sale is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, although he does not consider himself an ardent politician. He acts in matters politic as in matters of business, thoughtfully weighing and deliberating as to what would be for the best interests of, not only himself individually, but for all.

OLLAI SANDWICK, a successful farmer and cattlegrower, was born in Aalesund, Norway, on December 10, 1848, the son of Kundt and Ragnhild Sandwick, both of whom passed their entire lives in Norway, where the father was a farmer. Both were members of the Lutheran church, and the mother passed away in 1889, the father surviving until 1898. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native land until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he entered the preparatory school, where he continued his studies two years, receiving a diploma from that institution. At the age of sixteen he became an assistant keeper at Hugsten light-house, near his native town, issuing his reports weekly and also keeping the books wherein account was kept of the material consumed. He was well pleased with his work, but, like many another of the sturdy Norsemen, he became interested in the tales of the United States, and determined to emigrate to America. This he did in 1867, locating in Minnesota, where he secured work on different farms, later on securing a clerkship in a grocery at Lesueur, that state, for one year and in the spring of 1868, resumed farm work in the vicinity of Minneapolis. In September he went to Omaha, Neb., where he secured a clerkship in a general store, being thus employed for two years, when he was given charge of stock yards in that city. In this connection Mr. Sandwick made the acquaintanceship of W. H. Guthrie, of Helena, Mont., and becoming impressed with that gentleman's accounts of Montana, decided to accompany him here, in 1873, and was engaged in herding cattle for Mr. Guthrie until 1875, in the fall of which year he purchased about thirty-five head of cattle and then took them to Flat creek, together with a band of 210 head that belonged to R. S. Hamilton, herding the latter on shares. At the expiration of four years they divided their stock, and from the sale of his cattle Mr. Sandwick realized $4,000. In 1879, in association with Augustus Hultine, he purchased 167 head of fine horses, and devoted his attention to raising this line of stock, with fair success.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Sandwick purchased 120 acres of land in Prickly Pear valley, the same constituting his present ranch, and he then dissolved partnership with Mr. Hultine, each having 125 head of horses in the division of the stock. In 1900 he sold his horses and is now devoting his attention to farming and cattlegrowing, in which lines the outlook is most favorable. His ranch is well improved, having an effective system of irrigation and being one of the desirable places of the county. In politics Mr. Sandwick maintains independence, and fraternally he is a Master Mason.

October 16, 1886, Mr. Sandwick was united in marriage to Miss Mary Colby, a native of Warner, N. H., she being the daughter of Levi O. and Mary D. Colby, natives of New Hampshire, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 5, 1884. He was a member of the Congregational church, as is also his widow, and was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The mother came to Montana with Mrs. Sandwick, and has ever since been an inmate of the home of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Sandwick have had two children, Carrie M., who is deceased, and Georgia M.

CHARLES R. SCOFFIN, one of the most extensive ranchers and influential citizens of Teton county, is a gentleman who has had a wide experience in the world, both on land and sea. His services to the United States have been various and valuable, while the same is true of his patriotic efforts in behalf of good citizenship in his home county. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, on December 11, 1839, of ancestors residing for generations in that country. His father, born in 1796, emigrated in 1852, settling at Racine, Wis., where he was a popular veterinary surgeon, until his death in 1866. His wife, Mary (Beason) Scoffin, was born in Lincolnshire in 1809 and died at Racine in 1862. Charles R. Scoffin began his successful business career when he was fifteen years of age, for three years giving faithful service as a clerk in grocery stores in Racine and Dubuque, Iowa. He then chose the life of a sailor and shipped from New York in the merchant service in 1858, but at the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted in the United States navy and was assigned to the cruiser Huntsville, as master's mate. He served with distinction until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of ensign. During his naval career he was employed mainly in blockade duty on the coast of Florida and in the West Indies. In the last ship in which he served, The Hibiscus, of Com. Bailey's fleet off the Florida coast, he held the position of sailing master.

Mr. Scoffin came to Gallatin county, Mont., in 1866 and was engaged in farming for two years, when he went to Helena and secured a position with the A. M. Holter Lumber Company, remaining with that firm until July 1, 1870. In 1871 he was connected with a surveying party on the line of the Northern Pacific, and in the summer of 1872 he was under Col. De Lacy on the Salmon river in charge of Northern Pacific boats. He passed the season of 1873 in the Puget Sound country, but in 1874 returned to Helena and was in the employment of Holter Brothers until the fall of 1877, when he engaged in the sheep business on Rock creek at the mouth of Prickly Pear canyon, with D. C. Holbrook, E. J. Lyons and Charles W. Gray. This partnership was continued until 1879, when their flocks were transferred to the Truchot ranch near Choteau. In 1880 Mr. Holbrook sold his share of the sheep to Milton Cooper, Mr. Lyons removed his portion to another locality, while Scoffin and Gray went with the remainder to Willow creek, remaining together two years. In the fall of 1882 our subject located by himself on Dupuyer, now Scoffin creek, eight miles west of Dupuyer.

He purchased the W. D. Jones place, near Dupuyer, which eighteen months later he sold to O. G. Cooper. He resided on the Jones ranch during the winter of 1884, and the next summer selected his present valuable ranch on a tributary of the Dry fork of the Marias river, near Pondera. In addition to his pre-emption and desert claims of 320 acres, he has purchased land until he has now 3,000 acres, and this ranch, in the way of favorable location, improvements and area, is called one of the finest in Montana. It is named the Spring Creek ranch, is watered by forty never-failing springs, and is devoted principally to high-grade sheep and horses, carrying an average of 7,000 of the former and 500 of the latter. In Chicago, Ill., in 1886, Mr. Scoffin was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Smith, born in Vermont on September 17, 1847. They have no children. Her mother was a member of the noted Bailey family of New England, Admiral Bailey having been deputized by the English government to survey Vermont in 1638. Another prominent member of the family was one of the founders of Bowdoin College, Maine, the alma mater of numerous distinguished men, and where the celebrated poet, Henry W. Longfellow, was once a professor. In 1879 Mr. Scoffin was one of the first five residents and voters of the Old Agency, now Choteau, the others being James Gibson, Edward Dennis, Samuel Burd and Thomas Williamson. He is an influential factor in Republican circles of Teton county, and the state as well, in which he has a wide acquaintance. He is a member of Chevalier Lodge, K. of P., of Choteau, and of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN SANFORD, now the postmaster of Silver, Mont., was born at Dorsetshire, England, in 1829. At the early age of twelve he left school, and became an apprentice in the shop of a shoemaker in London. Later he learned the trade of engineer, and during the early years of his life he followed both occupations in London. He also kept the Seaside Hotel at Seaton in Devonshire, England, for about two years. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States, and to Weeping Water, Nebraska, where he secured employment as an engineer in a flouring mill. Subsequently he removed to Omaha, where he was an engineer for about eighteen months. He then came to Montana, first going to the ranch of his brother in the Prickly Pear valley, about twenty miles north of Helena, where he remained two years, engaged in farming and as stockman, then in Deer Lodge, followed his trade of shoemaker for about one year. He then returned to the Prickly Pear valley, and was for some time engaged in placer mining. His next location was Helena, where he worked at shoemaking for a time, and then started for the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Stopping at Silver Star, Montana, he saw a favorable opportunity to engage in business, and remained there about two years. Subsequently he worked at shoemaking in Pony, Montana, and also Bozeman. He then visited at various placer mining camps in Montana, finally locating at Gregory, in Jefferson county. Here he kept a saloon until the mining company operating at that place closed and the town went down, when he again returned to his brother's ranch at Prickly Pear. He remained here until 1896, when he was appointed postmaster at Silver, Mont., a position he still holds. In 1865 Mr. Sanford was united in marriage at Shaftesbury, England, to Miss Matilda Denbeigh, who died at the early age of twenty-five, leaving no children, and was buried in Shaftesbury, England. Mr. Sanford has had a varied career and it is interesting to hear him relate his many experiences on two continents. After a somewhat stormy past, he is quietly passing the evening of his life at Silver, enjoying universal respect and esteem.

JOHN H. SAUL.—Two miles south of Armington, Cascade county, is located the handsome ranch of John H. Saul, which is furnished with the appurtenances for a successful prosecution of agriculture. He was born in Germany, on October 29, 1852, the son of Valentine and Margaret Saul, natives of Germany. In the Fatherland his father was a wool-cleaner. After bringing his family to the United States and settling near Galena, Ill., he passed eight years as a miner in the lead mines, and then for two years he was engaged in gardening. He then removed to a farm in Wisconsin which he profitably cultivated. In 1877 he removed to Helena, Mont., where he now resides. For several years he was engaged in ranching in Deer Lodge county. The family are members of the Catholic church, while in politics he is a Democrat.

John H. Saul received but limited school privileges and is a selfmade man of the best type. At an early age he began to assist his parents and this he continued until he was thirty-three years old, in the meantime learning the carpenter's trade. In 1885 he engaged in hotel keeping in Helena, and in 1888 he conducted a similar enterprise in Great Falls. In the fall of 1888 he sold this to his brother-in-law, Peter Pilgeram, and located on his present ranch, a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, which is susceptible of high cultivation, raising large crops of grain, vegetables and cattle. On May 2, 1885, Mr. Saul was married to Miss Katherine Wiegand, a native of Germany. She is a daughter of Albert and Katherine Wiegand, both Germans. Her father was a successful farmer in Germany, and both parents were Catholics. Mrs. Saul emigrated from Germany to New York about 1880, from there going to Indianapolis, and from that city to Helena, Mont., where she and Mr. Saul were married. They have no children, but are kindly caring for three nephews and nieces, one of whom, Katie, they have adopted.

JULIAN H. SAWIN is a worthy representative of the stockraising and ranching interests of Cascade county, and though a native of old New England he is a typical westerner—active, alert and progressive—with that indomitable self-reliance that ever insures success. Mr. Sawin was born in Coventry, Orleans county, Vt., April 6, 1856, the son of John and Julia Sawin, natives of Canada. The father was a laboring man; a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and was inflexible in his integrity of character. He died in 1889, and his widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Ripley, in New Hampshire. The mother is likewise a communicant of the Catholic church.

Julian H. Sawin had such early educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native state; but while a mere boy the responsibilities of life devolved upon him, and at the age of eleven years he was employed at farm work, so continuing until he was sixteen, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to New Hampshire and devoted his time to working in factories or on farms, as opportunity presented. In the centennial year he returned to Vermont, and there was again identified with farming pursuits until the fall of the succeeding year, when he made a visit to the parental home prior to coming to the west, where he had determined to try his fortunes. In the fall of 1878 he arrived at Colorado Springs, Colo., and in that state was engaged in ranch work until 1886, becoming thoroughly familiar with the life of the plains; and in the year mentioned he went to Helena, Mont., in which city he remained a month, after which he located in Cascade, where he secured a position as chore-boy in J. P. Dayer's store, retaining the incumbency until the next summer, when he engaged in herding horses for a large concern, resuming his clerical work during the winter. The following summer found Mr. Sawin employed at ranch work for the Swett estate, and for three seasons he operated the ferry boat across the Missouri river at Cascade. In the winter of 1889 he was employed by the government to carry the mail across the river. He remained with the Swett estate until the spring of 1893, assisting in the round-up work until the opening of fall, when he located on his present ranch, thirty miles south of the city of Cascade, and has since devoted his attention to cattleraising, his well directed efforts and thorough knowledge of the business bringing to him a due measure of success. His ranch comprises 240 acres, secured by Mr. Sawin in two claims—the one a homestead claim of 160 acres, while the remaining eighty acres was a desert claim. In politics Mr. Sawin gives a stanch support to the Republican party and its principles.

MATHIAS SCHLITZ.—This prosperous and enterprising ranchman of the Little Porcupine creek region in the Yellowstone valley, who has won his success by his own industry and good management, was born in Germany on November 23, 1864. His parents, John and Mary Schlitz, were long engaged in farming in Germany, where the mother died in 1867. In 1872 the father, with his son, who was then eight years old, emigrated to the United States, settling in Jackson county, and later in Kossuth county, Iowa, where the father is now a prosperous farmer. Mathias attended the schools of Bellevue, Iowa, and when he was eighteen years old left home. In 1881-82 he was in Colorado and Idaho, and from 1882 to 1884 was working on railroads then building in Oregon. In the fall of 1884 he came to Montana, and, determining to settle permanently on a ranch of his own, bought the one which has ever since been his home, which is located on Little Porcupine creek in the Yellowstone valley and comprises 480 acres, all devoted to raising sheep, cattle and hay. It is one of the finest ranches in the valley, and has been made so by the industry, intelligent farming and excellent judgment of Mr. Schlitz. In politics Mr. Schlitz is an ardent Republican and omits no effort on his part to secure the success of the principles and candidates of his party. He was married at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1888, to Miss Augusta Larsen, who was born in Sweden in 1866. They have six children: Harry C., ten years; Guy M., eight years; Lulu E., six years; George D., three years, and Grace and Gladdis, twins, fourteen months old. For his excellent qualities of head and heart, his enterprising and progressive methods in his business, his breadth of view in public affairs, and his attractive accomplishments, Mr. Schlitz is highly esteemed.

SYDNEY SANNER was born in Maryland, in 1873, the son of James B. and Maria (Beetly) Sanner, the former also a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. The father was a soldier for the Confederacy in the Civil war. Both parents were of Revolutionary stock. Our subject was the eleventh of thirteen children. He began his education in his native state, and at the age of fifteen came to Montana, locating first at Butte, but soon after removed to Helena, and went to school, working in the intervals between school hours to pay his living expenses. He was graduated from the high school in 1892, there making by hard study, an excellent record. While attending the high school he diligently studied law. and after his graduation continued his studies under direction of Judge H. C. Smith. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and began the practice of his profession in Helena, but in 1895 removed to Big Timber, where he remained four years. In 1899 he took up his residence at Miles City, forming there a professional partnership with Judge George Milburn. This lasted only a short time and was dissolved by mutual consent, after which Mr. Sanner began practicing alone. He has been very successful in his work and has a large, remunerative and increasing practice, and a strong hold on popular regard.

In all the departments of his professional labors Mr. Sanner is well qualified, but he enjoys trial work more than any other. He is an industrious student, a close and cogent reasoner, a fluent and effective speaker, and a conscientious and honorable practitioner, having both the admiration of his large and growing clientage and the respect and esteem of his professional brethren. He has conducted many important cases in eastern Montana, and has made a good reputation in them all.

In politics our subject is an ardent Democrat, and is always active in the service of his party. Twice he has been its candidate for county attorney, once in Sweet Grass county and again in Custer. In neither case was he able to overcome the large adverse majority in the county, but his defeat was of considerable advantage to him, as he has gained in practice more than the office would have paid him. He is an active member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Miles City club.

STEPHEN SCOTT.—As one of the pioneers of the northwest Mr. Scott is clearly entitled to representation in this volume, while he is honored as one of the sterling citizens and successful stockgrowers of Valley county. Mr. Scott comes of stanch Scottish extraction, he himself being a native of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on August 10, 1845. His father, Jonas Scott, born in Scotland, was brought to America by his parents when six years of age, the family settling in the province of Quebec, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became a pilot on the St. Lawrence river, and was engaged in that capacity until his death, which occurred at Quebec in 1894. His wife, whose maiden name was Adelphia Gone, was born at Wolf river, P. Q., and her death occurred in 1879. Stephen Scott received his education in the schools of Quebec and the town of Patten, Maine. In 1856 he came to California, was employed on a cattle ranch during the first winter, and in the following summer devoted his attention to operating a threshing machine. He passed the winter of 1857-58 in the Columbia mines in Calaveras county, and in the spring went to the San Juan river mines, soon, however, returning to San Francisco, where he was engaged in teaming until the spring of 1859. In the fall of 1859 he went to the mines at Washoe, Nev., returning to California in the spring, and until 1862 he was mining at Port Wine, Sierra county.

In 1862 Mr. Scott went to the Caribou, B. C., mines, and thence to Queen Charlotte's Island, where he purchased an interest in two developed mines, and remained until the winter of 1865, when for six months he was mining copper at Rocky Bar, Idaho, whence he came to Helena, where he joined a party of prospectors and, in the spring of 1866, went to the Wind River mountains, in Wyoming, returning to Helena in the winter of 1867-68 and working in Oregon gulch until August, when he went north to Winnipeg with a drove of horses. In the winter of 1869 Mr. Scott went to Devil's lake, N. D., and from there to Fort Stevenson, while in the spring of 1870 he was at Fort Buford, which he made his headquarters for eighteen years. Mr. Scott operated woodyards on the Missouri river for several years, furnishing fuel to about forty steamboats, at the same time operating a ranch near Williston, N. D. In 1888 Mr. Scott removed his stock to a ranch on the north side of the Missouri river, located about six miles from the town of Culbertson, and this property he still owns. Later he established his home on his present ranch on the Fort Peck reservation, on the south side of the Big Muddy and traversed by Wolf creek Here he has a beautifully located, well watered and excellently improved ranch property, devoted to the raising of cattle and horses, while extensive annual yields of hay are cut on the place. Mr. Scott raises a high grade of stock, uses discrimination in his operations and has been signally prospered. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is identified with Yellowstone Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Buford. In 1876, at Fort Buford, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Lambert, and they have five children: Jessie, Lizzie, Annie, Joseph and Stephen.

BARNEY SCHNEIDER.—This gentleman is a well known and popular citizen and business man of Billings, whose loyalty to his adopted country has been shown by his long service in the regular army. He was born in Germany on October 8, 1849, the son of Peter and Anne Elizabeth (Lichtenberger) Schneider, both representatives of old German families. The father was a shoemaker and the grandfathers weavers. Mr. Schneider attended the excellent schools of his birthplace and acquired the trade of shoemaker under the effective direction of his father. At the age of sixteen years he sailed for America, arriving in New York in 1865 and soon afterward going to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade until 1869, when he returned to New York city, and was employed in a fish-oil factory for some months, then after a short visit to Philadelphia enlisted at Fort Hamilton in the United States army, as a member of Battery M, First New York Artillery. He was in service for five years, being honorably discharged in New Orleans, where he then worked at his trade for two years, when he again enlisted, becoming a private in the Third United States Infantry. His regiment was soon ordered to Pennsylvania, where it took part in subduing the riots at Scranton in 1877, after that being stationed at the Helena (Mont.) fairgrounds.

On May 22, 1888 they were ordered out on a summer expedition, camping at Fort Maginnis during the summer and then going into winter quarters at Fort Shaw. The next spring they were ordered to Fort Ellis, where they remained until June, 1886, Mr. Schneider having in 1885 been granted a six months furlough, in which he visited his old home and other portions of Europe. He was honorably discharged from the service on February 28, 1887, after which he located in Billings as a shoemaker. In 1891 he was elected city marshal, and was chosen as his own successor in the following year, his term expiring in 1893. While he was incumbent of this office his business establishment was burned out, leaving him again at the foot of the ladder, but he resumed business at his trade, in which he still continues, being esteemed as an industrious and enterprising business man, while his integrity is above question. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of his lodge of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, of which he is master workman at the time of this writing; and of the Royal Highlanders. On May 22, 1875, Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Christina Day, born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Anthony and Catherine (Weidman) Day, and to them four sons have been born: William P., now a printer in the office of the Billings Gazette; Charles B., in the shop with his father; and Joseph F. and Benjamin G., who are attending the public schools.

ALBERT SCHULTZ.—The development of the agricultural and stockgrowing industries in Montana within the past decade has been almost marvelous, and through these lines of enterprise many ambitious and sterling young men are rapidly forging onward to positions of independence and definite prosperity. Among the successful young men of the northern part of the state is Mr. Schultz, whose ranch is located on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation. He is a native of the beautiful Peninsula state, for he was born at Eagle Harbor, Mich., on December 16, 1864. His father, Conrad Schultz, was born in Germany in 1840 and came to America when a young man, locating at Saginaw, Mich., whence he came to Helena, Mont., as a pioneer of 1867, there continuing in the jewelry business, in which he had been engaged in Michigan. He was one of the honored business men of Montana's capital city, and there his death occurred in 1871. His widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Spitziey, eventually became the wife of George Ringwald, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. In the pioneer schools of Helena Albert Schultz secured his educational training, and he resided in Helena until the fall of 1879, when he went to Fort Benton and thereafter was occupied in herding cattle in various sections of the state until 1885, when he located on a squatter's claim near Cleveland, in the Bear Paw mountains, where he was engaged in stockraising for nearly ten years. In 1895 Mr. Schultz located on his present ranch, at the mouth of People's creek, on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, where he is successfully engaged in general farming and cattleraising. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. On his former ranch in the Bear Paw mountain district, in 1890, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ereaux, who was born on September 2, 1872, the daughter of Legre Ereaux, a well known pioneer of the state, to whom reference is made elsewhere in this volume.

OSCAR A. SEELY.—Born at Rochester, N. Y., September 29, 1841, and losing his mother within the same year, Oscar A. Seely entered early in his busy life upon a career of toil and self-denial, and by his own industry, perseverance and indomitable energy, has compelled fortune to smile upon him and yield up a goodly portion of her golden store for his personal possession and use. His father, David R. Seely, was a native of Ohio, born at the opening of the nineteenth century. He is a blacksmith and has worked at this trade in New York, Illinois, Iowa and other states. And now, after a long course of diligent and productive labor, he is living a retired life at Fayette City, Iowa, where he has the cordial regard of all. His wife, Mary Ann (Van Alstyne) Seely, was a native of Pennsylvania and died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841.

Mr. Seely attended the public schools at Rochester until he was twelve years old. He then removed to Whiteside county, Ill., and worked on a farm until 1875, excepting three years which he served in the army. In the fall of 1876 he went to the Black Hills and prospected until 1880. During the winter of 1880 he worked for Broadwater, Hubbell & Co., and from that time till 1882 he was prospecting at Maiden, Mont. In 1882 he was in the employ of the Broadwater firm at Fort Assinniboine, and after a year in their service, went back to prospecting at Maiden, remaining there till 1888. In 1889 he took up a 240-acre ranch in the Bull Hook basin, twelve miles from Havre, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising. In this venture he has prospered abundantly, commanding a good market for his products, and securing the good opinion of his friends.

In politics Mr. Seely is an active and ardent Republican. He is a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting, in 1862, as a member of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, and having served for three years. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and was in all the engagements of that department. He was seriously wounded, February 22, 1863, at the battle of Buzzard's Roost in Georgia, but rejoined his regiment as soon as he was able. He was married in Whiteside county, Ill., in 1867.

GUSTAVE C. H. L. SIEGLING, of Armington, Cascade county, is one who did his first work in Montana for the present United States Senator Paris Gibson, who has done so much in the upbuilding of Great Falls. He, too, can be justly termed one of the pioneers of that wide-awake city, and since then he has achieved financial success in the cattle industry. He was born in Germany on January 25, 1840, a son of Christopher and Christina Siegling, both natives of that country. His father was a timber merchant who came to the United States with his family in 1868, located in Johnson county, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother died in 1894, and her husband in 1896. They were Lutherans and, politically, he was a Republican. They are survived by three children, Gustave, Carolina and Albertine. Gustave attended the public schools until he was fourteen and made the most of the slender opportunities they afforded. During the fourteen subsequent years he was a teamster. In 1866 he came to the United States, and, stopping in Johnson county, Iowa, engaged in farm work for $20 a month. This employment he continued industriously for four years, then removed to Dubuque, where for five years he drove an ice wagon, receiving $50 a month. From Dubuque he went to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1873, and for eight years was employed in flour mills. In 1881 he came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Mont., and was employed by Paris Gibson, working for $40 per month and board.

Mr. Siegling had long entertained a desire to work for himself instead of laboring for other people, so, in 1882, he secured a homestead claim of 160 acres lying eight miles south of Armington, and here made his home. Later he added to this a desert claim and began ranching with no capital, but, by good management and judicious investments, he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He is interested in successful cattle-raising, farming and gardening. His ranch now embraces 900 acres of land, 200 of which he cultivates. Mr. Seigling was married to Miss Christina Mollstadt on November 21, 1880. She was a native of Germany and died on June 7, 1890, a devout member of the Lutheran church. Their children are Dora and Ernst. The second marriage of Mr. Siegling occurred on September 17, 1890, when he was married to Miss Annie Ambrosen of Germany, a daughter of George and Helen Ambrosen, both natives of that country. The father was a farmer and they were both members of the Lutheran church. The mother died on February 10, 1885, leaving five children: Helen, Mary, Augusta, Fred and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Siegling have five children: Fred, Robert, Herbert, Harry and Clara. Mr. Siegling is an active Republican and has served nine years as school trustee, and was a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party in 1900. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a United Workman.

GUSTAVUS V. SHERMAN.—One of the early arrivals in the great northwest, and following the seductive smiles of fortune in various places within the favored region, Gustavus V. Sherman has witnessed many phases of its changing life and has been identified in a leading way with its growth and development. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, December 1, 1835, a son of William W. and Lucy Sherman, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the first born. He received his early education at the public schools of his native city, and finished at the Girard (Pa.) high school and academy. In 1857 he removed to the west, making the trip by the isthmus route, locating near Stewart, Wash., on the Puylup river, where he spent three years at farming in connection with his father, the latter having removed to California in 1849. He then went to the Orofino mines in Idaho, and worked a year, after which he spent about ten months in the Florence mining district of that territory. From there he returned to Stewart, remained a year and then came to Montana, locating at Virginia City for a year and working at carpentering. He next settled on White Horse creek, British Columbia, where he worked with a pack train for about three years, after which he returned to Montana. Subsequently he became interested in a livery business in Beartown, in what was then a part of Deer Lodge county. Two years later he sold out his interest and removed to Philipsburg, where he began operations in the same business which he conducted with success for a year and a half, and then worked as a millwright in quartz mills for some months. In 1881 he formed a partnership with William T. Allison in the furniture and undertaking business, with which he has been connected continuously ever since, and at which he has achieved a gratifying success. In politics Mr. Sherman is a consistent Democrat, but is not a seeker after the rewards of active party service for himself, although deeply interested in the welfare of his party and the success of its candidates. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, in the former being a member of the grand lodge, and in the latter a past vice-chancellor. Among his friends and neighbors Mr. Sherman is looked upon as a progressive and enterprising man, a good friend, a useful and representative citizen.

JOSIAH SHULL is the third of eight children, a product of the districts around Auburn, Ind., and he was born January 20, 1855, receiving his education largely in the public schools and making deliberate choice of Philipsburg, Mont., as his permanent home and the place for a career upon which he entered with but little capital except what was to be found in his good health, high hopes, daring spirit and resolute will. He is distinctively one of the progressive men of Montana, whose contributions to the growth and development of the state are well worthy of emulation. His parents were Henry A. and Rebecca (Bear) Shull, natives of Ohio, but spending nearly all of their mature lives in Indiana. After a preliminary preparation in the public schools of Auburn he attended the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and in 1879 entered the preparatory department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he spent one year. In the spring of 1882 he came to Montana and taught school for a year at Beartown; served as private tutor in Martin Kramer's family; and again taught at New Chicago. Later he was manager of a branch store at Drummond, Mont., for J. B. Featherman, and was postmaster at the same time. In June, 1885, he took a partnership interest in the store at Philipsburg, which he continued to manage until 1889, when he sold his interest and resumed teaching for a year. Previously he had been elected justice of the peace, but resigned to accept the school to which he had been appointed. On relinquishing the profession of teacher he engaged in the insurance and real estate business until 1893. At this time the county of Granite was organized, and Mr. Shull was appointed clerk of the court until the next general election, in 1894, when he was elected to office for a full term, which expired in 1897. During his tenure of office he studied law through a correspondence course and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state in June, 1897. From that time on he has been in active and diligent practice at Philipsburg. In 1898 he was elected county attorney on the Fusion ticket, there being no Republican ticket in the field that year; but Mr. Shull has always been a Republican, and is at this writing secretary of the county central committee of that party. He is a zealous member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the order for several years, having passed through the chairs of the lodge. He is now holding the office of financier, and has been receiver since 1893. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and the Degree of Honor. In religious connection he is identified with the Christian church. Mr. Shull was married

April 5, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Conn, daughter of John and Patience Conn, the marriage being solemnized at Deer Lodge. Mrs. Shull's father died when she was a small child; her mother is living on a ranch in Granite county. Mr. and Mrs. Shull have six children, five daughters and one son: Zona May, Edith A., Mary Patience, Florence J., Helen E. and Josiah Theodore. Mr. Shull has recently purchased an attractive home in Missoula for the purpose of educating his children.

SEVER SIMONSON.—This progressive ranchman, sheepgrower and business man, who has had a great variety of experience in the numerous phases of frontier life, was born in Dane county, Wis., on February 28, 1847. His parents were Ole and Leva (Sebertson) Simonson, natives of Norway, where their families had lived for generations. They came to the United States in 1845 and settled in Dane county, Wis., being pioneers in that region. They remained there until 1852, the father being profitably engaged in blacksmithing and farming. In 1852 they removed to Minnesota and located in what is now Mower county, but was then a remote frontier, their nearest market being Decorah, Iowa, more than sixty miles distant. They made this place their home, and there in 1865 the father was killed by a horse. He was a highly respected citizen and his accidental death was much regretted. Sever Simonson passed his school days in Minnesota, remaining on the homestead until 1864, when, on July 16, he enlisted in the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry under Col. Gilfillan. He was mustered in at Fort Snelling, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., from whence his regiment went as a train guard to Chattanooga. From there they were transferred to Gallatin, Tenn., where they acted as guards of the railroad and also watched the guerrillas, capturing a number. They were then ordered to Nashville, but before they started received word of the surrender of the Confederates, and therefore remained at Gallatin until June, 1865, when they returned to St. Paul, where Mr. Simonson was honorably discharged, after which he returned to the homestead and engaged in the real estate business until 1868. In that year he came west and was employed by the railroads, the Northern Pacific and later the Michigan Central. In 1872 he engaged in iron mining, shipping the first iron ore from the Michigamme mine. After passing a year there in profitable mining a fire destroyed his buildings and timber, and he then returned to Minnesota for a year. In 1874 he removed to Bismarck, intending to go to the Black Hills, but the government stopped his party and he went to Winnipeg and engaged in freighting. His cattle died and he returned to Bismarck.

In February, 1876, he went to the Black Hills, in the spring of that year joined Gen. Custer's expedition with a freighting outfit, and was relieved of this service at Fort Buford February 1, 1877, and then took his outfit up to the Big Horn where the doctor of the party was killed by the Indians, after which they returned to the Rosebud, and later joined Gen. Crooks for a short time and then at Fort Keogh he engaged in freighting between the fort and the region in which Glendive now is. Mr. Simonson experienced considerable loss from the depredations and thefts by the Indians, but continued the business with profit until the spring of 1877, when he began building the stage road from Bismarck to Miles City and also the station houses along the route. In 1878 he went into business in Bismarck, and also engaged in freighting between that place and Miles City. From 1880 to 1892 he was engaged in various capacities in different places, railroading in South Dakota, keeping hotel in Pierre and Butte, mining in Madison county, Mont., running a sawmill at Big Timber, handling sheep, mining at Castle, etc. In 1892 he located his present property at Absarokee, a portion of which is leased by Ross & Runner, who have a store and hotel on it. Mr. Simonson was married in January, 1868, to Miss Frances Jennie Clark, a native of New York. Their children are Leonora, now Mrs. J. V. Bogert, of Missoula, and Lee, who married Miss Myrtle Suydam, and is raising sheep at Stillwater, Mont. Mr. Simonson has been postmaster at Absarokee since 1893, and for a time conducted a store. He is now engaged in the sheep business. His residence is a fine modern building, and the other improvements on his ranch are in keeping with it. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is a man of influence in local affairs, and is a good representative of the better class of Montana citizens.

ALMON SHOREY.—The life story of this energetic, enterprising and successful man is that of many Americans all over the land, similar in outline but differing essentially in individual characteristics. It is an oft told tale, but is none the less interesting in its representation when the individuality of the subject is properly denoted. Mr. Shorey was born at Albion, Kennebec county, Me., October 8, 1830. His parents were Phineas and Betsey (Smiley) Shorey, the former a native of Maine, born in 1790, the latter also born in Maine in 1793, of Irish ancestry. The ancestors of the father were pioneer English settlers on the New England coast, and he was a farmer and millwright. He died at Albion, Maine, in 1869. His widow passed away at the same place in 1877, surviving her husband but eight years.

Mr. Shorey attended the common schools of his native town until he was eighteen years old, assisting between times on the farm. He was then apprenticed to a shoemaker at Unity, Me., and passed two years learning the trade. From 1852 to 1863 he worked on a farm near Detroit, Me., then returned to Albion and worked at his trade until 1883, when he came to Montana, settling in Pease's Bottom, in the Yellowstone valley; he was employed on the ranch of John C. Guy for four years. In 1887 he bought a ranch at the south end of the Bottom, where he engaged in farming until June, 1901. Since that time he has been connected with the Cottage Inn at Junction City, owned by Mrs. Mary Griffin, an old Montana pioneer. In his various business undertakings Mr. Shorey has been successful, and among his fellow men he is well esteemed. He was married in 1853, at Detroit, Me., to Miss Elizabeth Jordan, who was born at Bangor, Me., in 1829. She died at Albion, in that state, in 1878. They were the parents of three children: Edna, died at Albion in 1872, aged eighteen years; Thomas A., died at the Pease Bottom farm in 1890; Betsey M., now wife of E. F. Shaw, of China, Me.

JAMES M. SITTON.—A native of Lawrence county, Ind., where he was born June 25, 1835, and a descendant on both sides of North Carolina families who had lived in that state for generations, James M. Sitton, of Gallatin county, Mont., is far from the homes of his ancestors, yet does not fail to exemplify in his life the lessons of upright manhood their teaching and example inculcated. His father, Joseph Sitton, with his mother, Rebecca (Rickman) Sitton, and the other members of their immediate family then living, removed to Indiana early in their domestic life and, ten years later, settled in Missouri, living the first three years in Clay county and the rest of their lives in Nodaway, where they were engaged in farming.

J. M. Sitton remained with the family until 1857 and then married Miss Susan Cox, a daughter of Andrew Cox, an old settler of Missouri, and began operations in farming and raising livestock. Seven years later his first great sorrow overtook him in the loss of his faithful wife who died in 1864, leaving four children, Rebecca, Mary Elizabeth, Joseph Andrew and William, as a comfort to him in his bereavement. He continued farming, and in November, 1865, married Mrs. Rachel Miller, a widow with four children, herself a native of Missouri, but a daughter of Solomon and "Grandmother" Yates, emigrants from Virginia when Missouri was a part of the remote west. Her mother, "Grandmother Yates," was a prominent character in the early history of both Missouri and Montana. Her record as told by herself is briefly:

"I was married in Lee county, Va., and started in at pioneering as soon as the ceremony was concluded, for I left the church on horseback and rode all the way through to the far west, arriving in Jackson county, Mo., where we remained for two years, and then moved into the Platte purchase, settling near Platte City, where we lived several years. From there we moved to Nodaway and Andrews counties, where we lived fifteen years, and from Andrews county moved to Gentry, where I buried my husband and struggled through the Civil war. Constant discouragement made me leave the land I had found a wilderness and for thirty years had seen blossom as the rose, and again seek frontier life. On May 5, 1864, with my unmarried child, I started for Virginia City, Mont., up the South Platte, through old Forts Kearney, Laramie, Halleck and the Bitter Creek valley, on the California overland route. Our train being large the Indians gave us no trouble. I made and sold butter all the way across the plains. I also had fresh eggs on the trip, as I had brought a number of chickens along. * * * I have crossed the plains thirteen times, have raised eleven children, have fifty grandchildren and over forty great-grandchildren."

By his second marriage Mr. Sitton has five daughters and two sons: Susan, now Mrs. Al. Righte; Addie, now Mrs. Wm. Freeman; Millie, now Mrs. James Wiler; Dora and Lottie, still single, and Benjamin and John. On May 1, 1870, he started with his family for Montana, coming overland to Omaha, then by rail to Ogden, Utah, and then by teams to Radersburg, in Jefferson county, where they arrived June 17, and remained until 1895, Mr. Sitton engaging in teaming and other work. In 1893 he homesteaded on his present location, and has since been engaged in farming, making a specialty of fall wheat. He has brought the land to a good state of productiveness, and has beautified the grounds around his comfortable and commodious house with abundant shade trees and ornamental shrubbery. He has also started a fine orchard which will be soon in bearing condition. His home is one of the attractive and comfortable ones of the neighborhood.

EUGENE SMITH.—Born at Milton, Wis., April 1, 1846, and dying at Philipsburg, Mont., February 22, 1890, the late Eugene Smith, in his brief career, showed great promise and fine quality of achievement rather than completed work, although what he actually accomplished is worthy of all praise and gives him rank among the useful and productive forces of this great commonwealth. Mr. Smith's parents were Daniel F. and Lucy Smith, natives of New York, who removed to Wisconsin in their early married life and there reared their family. Their son, Eugene, the immediate subject of present consideration, was sent to the public schools until he reached the age of twelve, and then pursued an exhaustive course of training at a business college in St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated when nineteen years old. From the business college he went into a St. Louis bank as a bookkeeper, and later, at Stillwater, Minn., was employed in various capacities by a lumber company at St. Croix. In 1880 he engaged in the lumber business on his own account at Clam Falls and here he carried on the manufacture of shingles, and previously he filled a position on the editorial staff of the Lumberman at St. Paul, and was a contributor to the Scientific American and other journals for a number of years. Soon afterward he accepted an engagement with the San Francisco Consolidated Mining Company, Montana, and was superintendent for that organization until his death.

In politics Mr. Smith was a stanch Republican and always took an active interest in the affairs of his party, being considered wise in counsel as well as courageous in action. No public interest escaped his notice, and none of merit sought in vain his earnest and helpful support. He was married at his native town in 1872 to Miss Adelphia Tyler, a member of the distinguished old Virginia family of that name, whose branches are found among the leading people in many places in the west. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of three children, namely: Daniel D., born December 28, 1873; Eugene Tyler, born March 6, 1875, and Ruth Barbara, born February 5, 1877. Their mother died June 9, 1886, and on August 29, 1888, Mr. Smith again married, on this occasion with Miss Catherine Turner, of St. Louis, who came to Montana in 1885 and engaged in school teaching, first at Deer Lodge and later at Philipsburg.

In his editorial work Mr. Smith exhibited talents of a high order, and commanded the respect of his brethren in that line everywhere. He was well educated, had a delicate and graceful fancy coupled with strong logical powers, and an extensive and flexible vocabulary. His contributions to the magazine literature of the country were numerous and superior. And, withal, he was the soul of honor, as modest as he was accomplished and entertaining.

BERT SHOREY, of Billings, progressive and enterprising ranchman and stockgrower, public-spirited citizen and congenial neighbor and companion, has carved out of adverse and obdurate conditions the career of successful business achievements and public and social popularity for which he is noted. He is a native of Belfast, Me., where he was born September 7, 1862, the son of Wellington and Louisa (Durham) Shorey, both natives of Albion, Me., the former born in 1825, and the latter in 1828. The father, who was a well-to-do farmer, died in 1899 at Belfast, where the mother resides.

Mr. Shorey was educated at the public schools of his native town, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age. In 1882 he came to Montana; and after passing three months at White Sulphur Springs he went to the Judith basin in Fergus county, where he engaged in freighting and working on the Charles Clary ranch for a year and a half. In 1884 he went to the Musselshell country and worked on the stock ranch of Mr. Severence for two years. In 1886 he located permanently in Lake basin, fifty miles northwest of Billings, where he has one of the finest stock ranches in the state, consisting of 24,320 acres, all fenced and improved, devoted to raising sheep and cattle, having an average of 29,000 sheep and 400 cattle. This basin is well irrigated by a number of springs within itself and by snow water from the mountains. Mr. Shorey started his successful career in the west without capital except his strong heart, hopeful nature, indomitable will and unyielding industry. He purchased with money earned by hard labor the thirty-eight sections of land that compose his ranch, and has steadily forged ahead to his present prominent position in the ranching and stockraising industries of the state. In 1901 he completed a handsome residence in Billings at a cost of $10,000. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken an active share in party work, or sought office of any kind. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Rathbone Lodge, at Billings. He was married at Billings August 11, 1890, to Miss Helen Simmons, who was born at Belfast, Me., in 1869. They have one child, Adelaide, aged seven years.

F M. SMITH.—Of German ancestry and exhibiting in his career the salient points of the German character, F. M. Smith, of Absarokee, Mont., has made valuable contributions to the civilization and development of the northwest. He was born in Kent county, Mich., on October 7, 1842, the son of James M. and Lovinda (Burton) Smith, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. His grandfather, G. F. Smith, was a German who came to America when a young man, settling first in New York and later becoming a pioneer of Michigan. The father of F. M. Smith remained in Michigan until 1856 when he started for Colorado, but changed his mind and located at St. Peter's, Minn., where he remained until 1860, when he joined the stampede to Pike's Peak. He and his family remained in that neighborhood until 1876, he being engaged in farming and raising stock and in mining. From Colorado he removed to Washington, and from there to Montana, where he still resides at the age of eighty-six, making his home with his son, F. M. Smith. His family consists of four sons and two daughters. F. M. Smith passed his early days in Michigan, remaining with the family until January, 1869, when he was married to Miss Agnes Ward, of Wisconsin. Their children are J. E., married to Miss Ida Roach and located at Minneapolis; L. H., married to Miss Mabel Parker, and ranching on property adjoining his father's; Frances, now Mrs. Walter Parker, a brother of the wife of L. H., they being children of A. E. Parker, of Clark's Fork; Grant M. and Sherman. Mr. Smith remained in Colorado until 1874 engaged in mining and raising stock. He then removed to Oregon, where he bought a farm, but the weather was so wet that he became rheumatic and sold his place. He then removed to Washington and bought a farm adjoining the Idaho line, and also engaged in the livery business and handling machinery. In addition he had a gristmill, but, after losing it and another one which replaced it by fire, he built a finer one and carried on an extensive business. This mill is still standing at Palouse.

In 1893 Mr. Smith sold his property in Washington and came to Montana in 1894, locating at the mouth of Midnight canyon on the Stillwater, where he is engaged in raising cattle. He has a number of fine, thoroughbred stock, consisting mostly of Polled Angus and shorthorns. Mr. Smith has a fine place, all well irrigated and highly improved. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World. But all of Mr. Smith's life has not been passed in the work of peaceful production. He has rendered good military service and seen some of the horrors of war. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Third Colorado Infantry, and, after being mustered in at Denver, his regiment went down the Platte to intercept the Indians and Southern jayhawkers who were giving trouble. After a few months they returned and were sent to Sand creek, where they had a serious battle with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux, the regiment losing about fifty of its 400 troops and killing 750 of the 800 Indians. Mr. Smith counted 147 scalps of white men in one Indian lodge, some of them not yet dry. On the next day he and his brother were with another party looking up their horses, when they were nearly surrounded and had a running fight, killing several Indians. On another occasion their company of thirty men was sent out after a band of Big Wolf's men and killed them all, about eighteen in number, Big Wolf being among the slain. Mr. Smith received an honorable discharge at Denver.

EDWIN B. SIMPSON, one of the well known stockmen and ranchers of Cascade county, residing near Geyser, has been very prosperous in the raising of horses, to which industry he has of late years devoted his attention. He was born in St.

Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, on January 3, 1844, the son of Joel and Elizabeth Simpson, the father a native of the United States and the mother of New Brunswick. During his earlier life the father was a sailor but later he profitably engaged in lumbering. Until the age of sixteen Edwin B. Simpson divided his time between attendance on the public schools and in working in his father's sawmills and in the woods. He then went to driving logs in the river, the wages varying between fifty cents and $2.00 a day. He remained in the lumber business in New Brunswick until 1869, when he came to Montana, and went to work in the mines at Butte for $7.00 per night.

This arduous employment he continued for eight years and in 1880 exchanged the pick and shovel for the saddle and lariat and began ranch life in which "cattle punching" was the principal work in hand. In this rough school he acquired valuable experience and preparation for his later success. His salary was $600 per year, with all equipments furnished. For three years he diligently gave honest service and then decided to start out for himself in the same business. Mr. Simpson selected his ranch twenty-four miles from Belt, on Davis creek in Cascade county, and began raising cattle and horses, principally the latter. To his homestead of 160 acres he has added timber and desert claims, and now has a fine range of 480 acres and all conveniences for his business. Fraternaly he is a Mason, and politically a Republican.

CHARLES B. SMITH, of Helmville, Powell county, Mont., is of old New England Colonial stock, and has contributed his full share in doing for the west what his distinguished ancestors did for the rough Atlantic coast. His life work has been varied in its numerous enterprises, but the results have been satisfactory and he can look back upon the dangers and trials of the past with no regrets for present or future. He was born in Rhode Island November 13, 1843, and is the son of Hon. Martin and Mary E. (Smith) Smith. They sustained no relation, however, previous to marriage, although their names were identical.

Hon. Martin Smith, father, was born in 1800 in Rhode Island in the same house in which our subject first saw the light. He was a farmer by occupation, a prominent local official in his native town and county, a member of the Rhode Island legislature, a Whig and afterward a stanch Republican. He died in 1870. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Israel Smith, distinguished by Colonial fame. The mother and wife of Hon. Martin Smith was a native of Rhode Island, where she died in January, 1858. She was a native of Rhode Island, where she died in January, 1858. She was a daughter of Ziba Smith, and she was a lineal descendant of the eminent and historical Roger Williams. The present relatives of the subject of this article, in Rhode Island, are very wealthy people, manufacturers, merchants, etc. His niece, Mary E. Smith, was elected and served a term as county superintendent of schools of Granite county, Mont. Edward Smith, a brother, made the Californian trip around Cape Horn, in 1849, in a sailing vessel. He continued to reside in the Golden state until 1865, when he came to Montana and engaged successfully in merchandising in Blackfoot City. He was in those early days a noted packer and did much of the freighting in and around the territory. He died in 1889.

In 1862 the subject of this article enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers, under Captain George A. Spink. The regimen was commanded by Col. George H. Browne. The service was confined to the army of the Potomac, mostly in Virginia and Kentucky. In 1865 Mr. Smith started west and drove cattle across the plains from Atchison, Kan., to Central City, Colo. Here, for the period of one year he engaged in mining, and in 1866 he went on to Salt Lake, where he remained two months working in the lumber woods. He then came on to Montana, stopping at Virginia City for only a short period, and pushing on to Blackfoot City, where he joined his brother, Edward, who was engaged in business at that point. Here he divided his time between working in the store and mining in various placer claims. He has continued to reside in the Blackfoot valley ever since 1871. He is now the possessor of 920 acres of most excellent land, lying three miles north of Helmville. At the rear of his commodious residence is a large spring from which flows an inexhaustible volume of pure mountain water which never freezes. Owing to this advantageous fact he is enabled to carry on a dairy business without the expensive use of ice, the water from the spring being conducted directly beneath the dairy room.

Mr. Smith's wife was the widow of the brother, Edward, with whom her present husband was in partnership at one time. Her maiden name was Evaline Smoot, a native of Bloomington, Macon county, Mo. She is the daughter of Humphrey and Levina (Fletcher) Smoot. Her father was born in Kentucky and died in California. He crossed the plains in 1864. In 1865 he was followed by his family, they coming up the Missouri river by steamboat. The mother of Mrs. Smith was born in Kentucky and is still living in Los Angeles, Cal., having removed from Montana several years ago. Her husband died there in 1882. The wife of our subject was the first white woman to locate and reside permanently in the Blackfoot valley.

Mr. Smith is an unusually intelligent and cultured gentleman. He has made a success of life and that, too, against difficulties.

CHARLES S. SMITH.—The subject of this brief sketch has had to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility from the tender age of nine years, being denied those early advantages accorded to the average boy, and compelled to surmount obstacles which would have daunted many older and more experienced individuals. He is now one of the prosperous stockgrowers on the Fort Peck reservation, Valley county, and for the success he has attained by indefatigable industry he is deserving of all praise; while he has not failed to gain the confidence of those with whom he has been thrown in contact.

Mr. Smith was born at Holden, Worcester county, Mass., in the year 1857; and as his parents died when he was a mere child he knows but little concerning them, and even less of his remote genealogy. He attended school until he attained the age of nine years, when he was thrown upon his own resources, having no influential friends when thus starting out to make his own way in the world. At the age mentioned he began his individual endeavors, and, about the year 1876, made his way to Sauk Center, Stearns county, Minn., he was employed on a farm in that vicinity for one year. In 1877 he came to the northwest, locating at Fort Buford, N. D., just east of the line of Valley county, Mont., and was employed in that vicinity chopping wood along the Missouri river and supplying fuel for the various steamboats until the advent of the railroads brought about the practical cessation of navigation on the upper river, about the year 1885. In the meantime he spent the winter seasons on hunting expeditions in the country lying between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and was enable to realize considerable profits from his efforts, being at all times ready to undertake any honest work which came to his hand. In 1886 Mr. Smith took up a squatter's claim in Valley county, Mont., located about six miles from the present thriving town of Culbertson, where he devoted his attention to farming and stockraising until 1898. In the spring of 1900 he located his present ranch, on the Fort Peck reservation, in the famous Sauerkraut coulee, where he has a tract of arable and eligibly located land, and is now engaged in raising cattle and horses, his energy and capable management winning him definite success in his enterprise. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In the year 1886 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to a woman of the Assinniboine Indian tribe, and they are the parents of five children: John, Nancy, Charles, Frank, the youngest an infant.

BRITT F. SMITH.—Nearly every state in the Union has contributed to the personnel of Montana's social make-up, and the acquisition from Arkansas in the person of our subject, the young business men of the town of Culbertson, Valley county, may well congratulate themselves for the valuable service he has rendered as a teacher.

Mr. Smith was born in Benton county, Ark., May 4, 1876. His father, William Smith, was born in Washington county, Ark., in 1843, a thorough representative of one of the pioneer families of Arkansas. He still maintains his home in the old state, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Morrison, was born in Tennessee. Britt F. Smith received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, completed a course in the high school at Bentonville, graduating with the class of 1897. He matriculated in the Mason Valley College, at Mason Valley, Ark., where he was a student for three years, and in 1896 passed examination for a second-grade certificate, and taught in the Martin school, in Benton county, for one term. The following year he secured full recognition, being granted a first-grade certificate, and taught his home school in Douglas, Benton county, for six months, and in 1898 was teacher in the Hazel Valley school.

In March, 1899, Mr. Smith arrived in Valley county, Mont., and taught one term in the Springdale school, making his home at the Dod Williams ranch, where he was employed during the summer months. In the spring of 1901, in partnership with Bovell Grimsley, he engaged in the cattle business, near Culbertson, the venture proving successful, being carefully managed. In the spring of the same year Mr. Smith took up a homestead claim adjoining the town, which is devoted to the raising of hay. In politics our subject gives allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally is identified with Mason Valley Lodge No. 150, I. O. O. F., at Mason Valley, Ark. He is one of the popular young business men of Valley county.

MRS. CATHERINE SMITH first saw the light of day among the mountains of Wales on May 13, 1846, and her early imagination was filled with the picturesque scenes of that country to such an extent that she was impelled, as soon as she had finished her education in excellent private schools, to go abroad and see what the rest of the world was like. At the age of eighteen she made an extended tour of Europe, and her appetite for travel growing by what it fed on, she made a trip to America. In 1864 she sailed on a return journey in a ship of which her cousin was captain and had his family with him on the trip. On this return trip the ship was captured by the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and all were made prisoners of war and held in captivity for fifty days on the cruiser, until June 23, when they were landed in France and still held as prisoners until after the battle between the Alabama and the Kearsarge two weeks later. Mrs. Smith saw the battle and remembers with interest its thrilling scenes. Being released after the battle, she returned to her old home in Wales and remained there two months.

She then made a second trip to the United States, stopping first at Portsmouth, N. H. Here she heard from her brother in Montana, whom she had not seen for twenty years, and came out to see him, traveling to Corinne by rail and thence by stage to Helena, where she arrived in March, 1871. She was so pleased with the country that she decided to make it her permanent home. She remained with her brother about four years. In 1874 she was married to Mr. W. J. Smith, of Helena. Her husband had mining interests at Park City, near Helena, and they resided there about eight years, then, on account of ill health, Mr. Smith purchased a ranch on Park's gulch, ten miles north of Helena, to which they removed and on which they lived for the next nineteen years, having charge, for a portion of the time, of the Three Mile stage station near their home. After the death of her husband on October 15, 1888, Mrs. Smith returned to the home at Park's gulch, and, expecting to spend there the rest of her life, made extensive improvements. Tiring of life on the ranch, however, she sold her interest in it in 1901 and removed to Butte. In that thriving city she is engaged in business and winning golden opinions by her accurate and skillful attention to her mercantile affairs and her worth and usefulness to the community. She is a member of Hedges Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star, in Helena, in whose progress she takes an active interest. In church affiliations she is a prominent and useful member of the Methodist church. She has three children living: Celia, wife of Andrew Hegg; Albert I. and Laura E.

GEORGE I. SMITH.—The ancestors of this gentleman, in both the paternal and maternal lines, were among the early settlers of New England, and Mr. Smith is a native of Maine, born in the city of Portland, on September 8, 1861. His father, Aaron B. Smith, was born at Ware, Mass. Coming to Maine in early life he removed to Ohio and later was for many years a manufacturing stationer in Chicago and Minneapolis. In 1883 he came to Montana and has since made his home with his son, George I. Smith. His wife was born near Eastport, Me., and her death occurred in Minneapolis in November, 1887. George I. Smith received his educational discipline in the schools of Chicago, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1878. He was thereafter a bookkeeper for Field, Leiter & Co. for two years. In 1880 Mr. Smith came to Sun River, Mont., and was for three years in the employ of Clark & Ulm, extensive stockgrowers, and in July, 1883, he purchased a claim of 120 acres, located on Willow creek, twelve miles west of Choteau. He has since increased his holdings, by pre-emption and purchase of adjoining tracts, until he now has a fine ranch of 4,500 acres. He was extensively engaged in sheepgrowing for about seventeen years, but in 1900 he changed base and is now devoting his attention to the raising of cattle, being one of the representative operators in this line in the county. In politics Mr. Smith pays allegiance to the Republican party.

HENRY J. SMITH.—One of the representative young business men of the state who is the prime factor in an industry of importance and somewhat unique character, Mr. Henry J. Smith, is the general manager and chief stockholder of the Montana Paris Plaster Company, whose valuable gypsum mines are located in Carbon county and whose operations are constantly expanding in scope and importance, making the enterprise one worthy of consideration. He was born on June 22, 1867, at Atchison, Halls county, Mo., the son of William and Martha (Book) Smith, who were born in the same county, as was his paternal grandfather, Andrew Smith, who was a son of William Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, who become one of the pioneers of Missouri, where he passed the residue of his life, engaged in farming and stockraising. He died in 1873, having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. Andrew Smith passed his entire life in Missouri, and his occupation was that of his father, and he was a prominent and influential citizen. He married Barbara Harmon, who was born in Pennsylvania, and he lived to the age of eighty-six years, so that it may be seen that the family is one of distinctive longevity. The father of H. J. Smith likewise devoted his active business life to the basic industries of agriculture and stockgrowing, his death occurring when his son Henry was but three years of age.

Henry J. Smith received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, and supplemented the same by a course of study in the institute at Farmington, Mo. Upon leaving school he proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., and six months later he went southward to Natchez, Miss., eventually returning to Missouri, after which he passed about eight months as a news agent on the Union Pacific Railroad, his run being in Kansas. He then located in Linn county, Mo., where he was identified with agricultural pursuits about four years. He next went to San Francisco, passing about nine months in the Golden state, after which he returned to Missouri, but in a short time he came to Montana. His first location was at Big Timber and later he was located for short intervals in Helena and Butte. Thereafter he was identified with ranching near Melville, Sweet Grass county, for eighteen months, and he then, in 1893, visited the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, returning to Montana in the spring of 1894. He located in the gypsum-mining camp in Carbon county, and forthwith became identified with the manufacture of stucco work from gypsum and lime, the mine being opened by George P. Urner.

The strata of gypsum show leads of from two to twelve feet in width and the supply of this valuable product is practically unlimited, while its quality is of the best. In the process of manufacture the gypsum is crushed, pulverized and then calcined, thus becoming eligible for practical use in the producing of manifold architectural and ornamental designs. The company has erected a fine plant, having large and commodious buildings with the most improved mechanical equipment, and in the prosecution of manufacture an adequate corps of workmen and artisans is retained. The company is incorporated as the Montana Paris Plaster Company, and Mr. Smith is the principal stockholder and the general manager. A man of distinctive executive and business capacity and sterling integrity, Mr. Smith commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the county, and a token of this was rendered in November, 1900, when, without personal overtures or active work in the campaign, he was elected to the responsible office of county commissioner, in which he is giving his best efforts to the promotion of the interests of the county. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. To such young men of enterprise and ability is Montana largely indebted for the gigantic strides which she has been enabled to make in the avenues of legitimate enterprise and normal industry, and Carbon county claims Mr. Smith as one of its representative citizens, and a man who is worthy of the success he has won.

JOHN H. SMITH, who since his location in Butte, has built up a most extensive and profitable business, was born in Nova Scotia in 1861, the son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Hawley) Smith. The father, a Nova Scotia farmer, was born in 1826 and died in 1889. The mother, born in 1828, is still living. John H. Smith was the sixth of a family of fifteen children. In the public schools he received a fair education, and at the age of eighteen came west, locating in Idaho, and engaging in lumbering, which he followed for eight years quite successfully, but only about eighteen months in Idaho. Afterward he came to Montana, and was successfully located on Moll creek, near Anaconda, at Big Hole, Warm Spring creek, Empire, Wolf creek and Great Falls. At the latter city he disposed of his lumbering interests, and has since been engaged in merchandising in Butte, holding also mining interests with W. H. Patterson and T. P. Newton. In 1889 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lillie M. Turner, of Helena, a daughter of Joseph Turner. Mr. Turner was of English ancestry and was interested in rolling mills, mining and in lumbering. He died in Butte in March, 1894, leaving his widow, Elizabeth (Smith) Turner, to survive him. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Alfreda and Irwin, both residing at home. In the various enterprises in which Mr. Smith has engaged in Montana he has been exceptionally successful, and enjoys the good will and esteem of many friends.

JAMES H. SMITH.—One of the earliest of Montana's pioneers, a man who came here in the early 'sixties and later joined the grand rush to the newly discovered gold fields of Alder gulch, one who has fought Indians and endured many hardships, witnessed many exciting scenes and is well and favorably known by a host of friends throughout the state, is James H. Smith. His present residence is at Augusta, and he was born in Liberty, Clay county, Mo. His parents were William and Elizabeth Smith, who were born in North Carolina, but early emigrated to Missouri where the father was a farmer and one of the first to erect in that country the old-fashioned horsemills of that day, and politically he was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, and died with the Democratic harness on. Both himself and wife died in 1849. James H. Smith at the early age of eight years was at work with a Cary plow in his father's fields, and he continued to assist his parents until he attained his majority. His first important business experience was in 1860 with a band of 1,000 sheep which, in company with James T. Riley, he drove to Texas. They sold the sheep at a fair profit, but being compelled to accept a portion of their pay in Confederate money, they suffered an unexpected loss. Mr. Smith returned to Missouri overland, and then decided to seek his fortunes in Montana. In company with T. F. Campbell, the first probate judge elected in Lewis and Clarke county, he arrived at Alder gulch early in June, 1864, and engaged in hauling logs and in general teaming, for which he received $125 in gold dust per month. He remained at Alder gulch for some time, eventually driving a four-mule team to Salt Lake on his own account. He there made large purchases of potatoes and onions, which he disposed of at Alder gulch at a good profit. He then started with several others down the Yellowstone river for Missouri in rowboats, passing Bozeman, which then consisted of a solitary cabin. They were frozen in on the Yellowstone and compelled to carry their packs, provisions, etc., overland to Fort Union, which was then used as a trading post and base of supplies and was garrisoned by one Choteau, a Frenchman of St. Louis, also by 100 United States soldiers. During the trip to the fort their provisions became exhausted and they subsisted on game for a week. From Fort Union he went east and located near Nebraska City, Neb., until the following October, when he visited Texas again for a short time, and in the spring of 1866, went back to Missouri muleback. In the spring of 1867 he came overland to Montana, and on this expedition he had numerous severe engagements with hostile Indians, and in one battle his cousin, Benjamin McCulloch, was killed. Many of the horses and mules of the party were stolen, and the trip was a most disastrous one. Having arrived in Montana, being six months on the trip, two weeks were passed at Willow creek, in Jefferson county, and then Mr. Smith came to Helena and engaged in the sawmill business for Sanford, Jurgins & Co. The following spring he engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Helena, and he subsequently worked for E. Beech in the placer mines on the east bank of the Missouri river, half a mile below Stubb's ferry at the Gates of the Mountains, on a bar known as M. C. Cues' bar. They dumped the tailings in the river, filling it up to such an extent that one could almost throw a stone to the other side.

He then secured a homestead claim of 160 acres where the Hebrew cemetery is now located and improving it began ranching in a small way. Owing to the scarcity of water the enterprise was not a success, and he sold the property to Hon. S. Orr for thirty head of cattle, with which he conducted dairying for four years, with fair success. In 1876 he purchased railroad land near Helena, adjoining the present college site. Here Mr. Smith continued in the cattle business until the "boom times" of 1889, the year of Montana's admission into the Union, and he was the first man in the vicinity to sell out at a good profit. In May, 1889, he came to the ranch where he now resides. This is one-half mile south of Augusta, and comprises 480 acres, of which 240 acres can be cultivated and he is now engaged in general ranching and stock-raising. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Emma L. Riley on July 29, 1867. She was born in Missouri, a daughter of Hezekiah and Caltha Riley, both natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer, came to Missouri in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were both members of the Christian church and they died at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are also members of the Christian church and are highly esteemed. They have had six children, one dying in infancy. The living are Luther L., William B., Hattie H., Arthur B. and George R.

JOHN T. SMITH.—The profession of law in Montana has been honored and dignified by the scrupulous and signally able services of Mr. Smith, who is one of the prominent and representative members of the bar of Park county. John Thompson Smith was born in Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, on July 17th, 1850, being the son of Capt. John T. and Sarah Ann (Goode) Smith, both of whom traced their agnatic lineage to English extraction, while both families early became identified with the annals of the south, having been established on American soil for many generations and ever exemplifying sterling character and strong intellectuality. John T. Smith, Sr., was born in Knoxville, Tenn., February 25th, 1813, and his wife was born in Casey county, Ky., on the 29th of October, 1818. His paternal grandparents were Josiah and Martha (Plexco) Smith, the latter being of Holland Dutch descent, while the former was a son of Isaac Smith, a native of England, who came to America in the colonial epoch. In the maternal line the ancestry of Mr. Smith traces back to Richard Goode, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1558, and thence in direct line as follows: John Goode, born in England, in 1620; Joseph Goode, born in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1688; Daniel Goode, born in Virginia, in 1715; Campbell Goode, born in Virginia in 1745, died in 1810; William Goode, born in Virginia, in 1770, died in Palmyra, Mo., in 1844. The last named was the grandfather of our subject.

John T. Smith, Sr., accompanied his parents to Howard county, Mo., in 1834. As a young man he removed thence to Adair county, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 he organized at Kirksville a branch of the old State Bank of Missouri, of which he became president on its organization. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1857-8, and during his incumbency formed an intimate acquaintanceship with Prof. J. M. Swallow, securing him the appointment as state geologist of Missouri, Prof. Swallow being the first incumbent of this office and later attaining distinction in connection with geological explorations in Montana. In the spring of 1864, while living at Kirksville, Mo., Capt. John T. Smith, owing to the animosities of the then pending Civil war, decided to come to Montana. Property in Missouri was being indiscriminately confiscated, while many good and harmless citizens were called to their doors only to meet a volley of musketry, and these conditions were sufficient to make refugees of many of the prominent families in that locality. The Captain thus started on the long and weary journey across the plains, starting out in company with his two eldest sons, a negro named John, a neighbor named Alexander Foster and a nephew, Porter Smith. They outfitted with two ox teams and two yokes of cows, and upon arriving at Nebraska City, Neb., they were joined by many other refugees, forming a company, over which Capt. Smith was placed in command. On learning of the discovery of gold at Alder gulch, they started for that point, and at Renshaw's bridge fell in with Capt. Bozeman, who had formed a company, and the two parties arranged to keep in touch on the forward journey. On the site of the present Fort Phil Kearney one of the men in the company was badly torn by a bear. Game was most plentiful, and the party celebrated the 4th of July by killing more than a hundred buffalo. After striking the Yellowstone river, near where the city of Billings now stands, the company separated, Capt. Smith finally locating in the Gallatin valley, where he engaged in ranching, meeting with good success from the start. In 1868 he returned to Missouri for the purpose of educating his children, and in 1879 he came again to Montana and continued to reside on his ranch, in the Gallatin valley, until his death, which occurred on the 29th of June, 1896. His wife passed away in October, 1889.

John T. Smith, Jr., passed his boyhood in Kirksville, Mo., attending the public schools and later completing a course of study in the State Normal School in that place, graduating as a member of the class of 1872, carrying off the honors and being the youngest member of the class by four years.

Having pledged himself to continue at the normal school as a teacher of chemistry, history and geology, he accepted the chair covering these three branches and filled the position for one year, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to the study of law, which he had decided to adopt as his vocation in life. He pursued his technical study under the effective direction of the firm of Ellison & Ellison, Kirksville, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1874, entering upon the active practice of his profession in Butler, Bates county, Mo., and there continuing until 1890. In 1876 he was elected county attorney, serving for a term of two years. He gained marked precedence in his profession, having a large business and retaining the clientage of important corporations, bankers and other representative business men. He came to Montana in 1890 bearing the highest endorsements of the leading men of Missouri, and settled in Livingston, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and here he has gained that prestige which is the just reward of his talent and his integrity in all the relations of life. He is a deep student, is thoroughly informed on the science of jurisprudence, is versed in a wide field of literature, especially in the domain of history and physics, and upon questions of law his opinions invariably command respect. Since coming to Montana he has been retained in a number of cases of more than local celebrity, while as a counsellor his services have been in demand in connection with interests of wide scope and importance. He is at present engaged as attorney in some of the largest water-right suits that have ever been brought in the state. He has recently purchased about 2,800 acres of land which is all enclosed and stocked with cattle and horses. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and on several occasions has been the choice of his party for offices of trust and responsibility, and has received large complimentary votes. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Livingston, giving a most able and discriminating administration of municipal affairs.

On the 7th of September, 1877, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ida Alice Jacobs, who was born in Youngstown, Ohio, March 17, 1855, the daughter of Abraham D. and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Jacobs, natives respectively of Washington county, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children: Kirk, Vard and Louise Goode, the last named having died November 24, 1889, at the age of eight months. Fraternally our subject is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has been raised to the master's degree, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the A. O. U. M.

SCHUYLER C. SMALL, the present county treasurer of Valley county, is an admirable type of the vital and progressive young men who have contributed so materially to the development of the state of Montana and to maintaining her prestige at high standard. He is practically a native son of the northwest, since he was an infant at the time when his father took up his residence in this section of the Union, and has been reared, educated and played well his part in connection with the practical activities of life.

Mr. Small was ushered into the world in the far distant Pine Tree state, having been born at Ludlow, Aroostook county, Me., June 1, 1867. His father, David W. Small, was born in the same place in 1836, being a representative of one of the prominent old families of New England. In the fall of 1868 he came to Bozeman, Mont., and was engaged in farming for two years near Hamilton, now known as Manhattan, Gallatin county. At the expiration of this period he removed to Walla Walla, Wash., where he was engaged in the livery business from 1870 until 1895, but since then has been identified with mining enterprises in Alaska, making his home in Lewiston, Idaho. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Bradbury, was born in North Dakota, and died at Ludlow, Maine, in 1868.

Schuyler Colfax Small, the immediate subject of this review, attended the public schools of the old city of Walla Walla until 1879, when he came to Helena, Mont., and completed a course in the Englehorn Business College, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884. In the following year he engaged in the cattle business near Miles City and continued operations until 1887, when he took his stock to the Musselshell country, where he conducted the same line of enterprise until 1891, when he took up a ranch near Saco, Valley county, filing on a homestead claim of 160 acres, and soon afterward pre-empted a claim of equal area near Glasgow and has since devoted his attention to the raising of cattle and horses on his two ranches.

In politics Mr. Small has been an active worker in the cause of the Democratic party, and at the election in November, 1900, he was elected treasurer of Valley county. His personal popularity and public appreciation of his eligibility for this responsible office were made clearly manifest at the time, being the only candidate elected on the Democratic county ticket. In 1899 he was appointed under sheriff by R. L. Conatser, and in each of his official positions has shown himself well worthy the trust reposed, and has given a most careful administration of the financial affairs of the county since his induction into office. Fraternally he is identified with North Star Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., at Glasgow, of which he is secretary at this time, and with Northern Light Lodge No. 33, K. of P. at Glasgow. At Saco, Mont., September 20, 1899, Mr. Small was united in marriage to Miss Georgia F. Wilson, who was born at West Union, Minn., the daughter of Chas. and Halla (Moxt) Wilson, the former residing at Billings; the latter died in 1895.

ROB. L. O. SMITH.—The provinces of the Dominion of Canada have contributed well to the citizenship of Montana, and among those progressive young business men who claim the dominion as the place of their nativity is Mr. Smith, now engaged in the livery business at Malta, one of the thriving little towns of Valley county.

Mr. Smith was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, July 10, 1873, being the son of John and Jane (Black) Smith, both of whom were born in Nova Scotia. The father gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1884, but in that year moved to the province of Assinniboine, Northwest Territory, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockraising. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six sons and four daughters, the subject of this review being second in order of birth.

Rob. L. O. Smith received very good educational training in the public schools of his native county, and was a lad of ten years at the time when the family moved to the wilds of the northwest. He assisted in the work of the homestead ranch in Assinniboine until 1893, in the spring of which year he came into Montana, located in Malta, and for six years was employed on various ranches in this locality. In 1899 he rented the livery stable and equipment of George Jones, and in December, 1901, in company with his brother, Fred K., purchased the outfit and has from that time conducted a very satisfactory business and won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Malta and all with whom he has come in contact. The firm is now known as the Smith Brothers, and is quite popular among the business men of the town. In politics he espouses the cause of the Republican party, having become a naturalized citizen. On October 24, 1900, Mr. Smith married, at Malta, Miss Mildred Tressler, a native of Fergus county, Mont.

REUBEN W. SNOOK.—Born in Center county, Pa., June 27, 1833, and reared and educated in that sturdy old commonwealth, Reuben W. Snook brought to Forsyth, Mont., the qualities of industry and frugality for which the people of his native state are distinguished, and has put them to good and productive usefulness. His parents, Levi and Margaret (Wohlfort) Snook, were born in Pennsylvania and they there died; the former in 1879 and the latter in 1881. Their ancestors on both sides of the family came to the United States with a German colony in 1684, and settled near York, Pa., where they were profitably engaged in farming for generations. Reuben Snook remained at home working on the farm and attending the district schools in his neighborhood as he had opportunity until he reached the age of maturity. After leaving school he learned the trade of a carpenter. He worked in his native state as a journeyman and railroad bridge builder until 1883. In the spring of that year he brought his wife and children to Montana and located at Forsyth. There he followed the business of contracting and building for eight years, and erected most of the frame buildings that were put up in the early growth of the town—about forty in all. In 1893 he quit working at his trade and homesteaded a ranch on the Yellowstone which he sold soon after and removed to his present ranch, one mile from Forsyth. This ranch, comprising 168 acres, was purchased by Mr. Snook in 1890, and is devoted to horses, cattle, farming and dairying. Mr. Snook also owns valuable town property in Forsyth. In politics he is a Republican, and has rendered faithful service in various official stations. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, was appointed public administrator in the spring of 1901, and was census enumerator in 1900 for district No. 104, then in Custer county.

Mr. Snook was married in Center county, Pa., in 1858, to Miss Mary Walker, a native of that state, who died there in 1873. He contracted a second marriage in 1874, at the same place, being united on that occasion with Miss Margaret Nearhood, also a Pennsylvanian by nativity. They are the parents of seven children: Annie, wife of W. H. Armstrong, a stockman near Forsyth; William, living at home; John and Howard, cowboys; Edward, an Alaska miner; and Lizzie and Maggie, living at home. The children of the first marriage are: Austin, married and living at Johnstown, Pa.; Emma, wife of Amos Fehl, a tanner at Clearfield, Pa.; Helen Martha, wife of Ira Blumgard, a farmer in Center county, Pa.; Rebecca, wife of Rice Westerby, living at Forsyth, Mont., and Sadie, wife of J. H. Kenealy, a dairyman, near Forsyth.

SMITH BROTHERS.—Among the more successful stockmen and ranchers near Augusta, Mont., are Arthur B. and Luther L. Smith, brothers who are successful and enterprising business men. They are Montanians by birth, Arthur having been born near Helena and Luther in the capital city. (See sketch of James H. Smith, elsewhere in this work.) Arthur B. Smith, born on February 1, 1877, attended school during the winter months at the district schools and assisted his father on the farm in the summer seasons. When he was twenty-one years old he and his brother Luther purchased 400 acres of land from Albert Dupee for $3,000. This ranch is located five miles south of Augusta; one hundred acres of it they devote to general ranching, and the rest affords splendid range for their fine herd of cattle. On September 12, 1890, Arthur B. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Alice Daniels, a native of Missouri and daughter of William B. and Gertrude Daniels. Her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Missouri. They were a family of agriculturalists and came to Montana in 1881, locating at Belt. They are both active members of the Christian church. Luther L. Smith was born September 28, 1870. Until he was of age his time was passed in attending school and in general farm work. Since attaining his majority he has been engaged with his brother in the cattle business. In 1890 Mr. Smith had a remarkable escape from death. He fell from the top of Haystack butte, 100 feet in perpendicular height, receiving but slight injury. Politically he is an active supporter of the Democratic ticket, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is an energetic business man of sound judgment and integrity and is highly esteemed.

HARRY SOMMERS.—Of the men who have displayed unusual business ability in electrical work is Harry Sommers, superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company for Helena and contiguous territory, a position to which he has risen by industry and capacity from the ranks of the service. He was born in 1864, at Davenport, Iowa, the son of John and Catherine (Kirker) Sommers, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Switzerland. They settled in Iowa early in their married life, but soon removed to Missouri, where the father followed farming and his trade of carpenter until his death in 1867. The mother then made her home in Denver and in that city her son, Harry, received his early education. When he was thirteen years of age he started out to make his own way in the world, entering the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Denver as a messenger, and for a number of years worked in this capacity during the summer months, attending school in the winter. He was connected with the telegraph service in various places and capacities until 1888 when he came to Helena, Mont., and installed the district messenger service, and then on September 1 of that year was appointed superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Telephone Company in Helena, a position which he still holds, and the duties of which he is discharging with eminent satisfaction to the company and the public. Mr. Sommers is a Democrat, and has been active in the service of his party, and represented his ward two years in the Helena city council. Of the fraternal societies he belongs to the Freemasons and the Elks, holding membership in their Helena lodges. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Houser, a native of Virginia City, Mont., and daughter of Christian and Mary E. Houser of that city. In 1893 she passed to those activities that know no weariness, leaving one child, William H. Sommers.

THOMAS A. SNIDOW.—The American mind is essentially elastic and recuperative as well as resourceful and self-reliant. When the conditions of life are obdurate and unfavorable, it persuades or compels them to fruitfulness. When reverses of fortune come, out of the very wreck it frequently finds the means to greater prosperity and success. This truth is well illustrated in the career of Thomas A. Snidow. He was born near Madison, Monroe county, Mo., January 31, 1863, the son of J. M.

and Martha (Ash) Snidow, the former born in Virginia in 1825, and the latter in Indiana in 1831. The father removed with his parents to Missouri when he was twelve years of age, and has for many years been engaged in farming and stockraising in Monroe county. There on the homestead the mother died, August 2, 1895.

Mr. Snidow remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, attending the public schools of his neighborhood during his minority and assisting on the farm. In March, 1885, he migrated to Colusa county, Cal., where he worked for fourteen months on the ranch of Mr. Glenn. He then leased a 500-acre farm in the same county, and after raising one crop of wheat sold it and entered the employ of the Sierra Lumber Company as fireman in the hoisting works at Butte Meadow, remaining from May until December, 1888, at which time he returned to Missouri and bought a farm in Randolph county in February, 1889, which he sold in August of the same year, after which he went back to his old home and remained there until 1891. From April to July of that year he was in the ice business at Castle, Meagher county, Mont., and went from there to Billings, working through the summer of 1891 for George Ash. In the fall he ran sheep on shares for about a month, and then bought 800 head for himself, and has since been engaged in the sheep business. The financial panic of 1893 swept away all his earnings; but with resolute heart he went to work on the stock ranch of P. B. Moss, still holding the sheep he had originally purchased, and gradually recuperated his fortunes, until in October, 1900, in partnership with the First National Bank of Billings, he formed the Snidow Sheep Company, of which he acts as secretary and treasurer, P. B. Moss being the president. The company runs annually about 17,000 sheep.

In 1899 Mr. Snidow completed a handsome residence in Billings which he now occupies. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an active partisan. He was married in Shelby county, Mo., in 1899, to Miss Sallie Rodes, a native of Monroe county, where she was born December 18, 1868.

GEORGE W. SPROULE, clerk of the United States circuit court and district courts for the district of Montana, was born at Petaluma, Cal., on October 27, 1858, the same year and day when President Roosevelt began his brilliant career. Mr. G. W. Sproule is the son of Joseph A. and Jane E. (Fraser) Sproule, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Scotland. The father went to California in 1849 to take a responsible position in the United States custom house in San Francisco, and died when his son, George, was but eleven years old. Three years later his mother also passed away, and then, making his home with a sister in Virginia City, Nev., he studied assaying under his brother-in-law, Mr. G. McM. Ross, readily acquiring great skill and continuing the business until 1879, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Col. Frank Drake, a leading attorney of Nevada. Before completing his legal studies he removed his residence to Bodie, Cal., where he acceptably served as deputy sheriff, constable and assistant postmaster and resided there until his removal to Portland, Ore., where he was admitted to the bar on October 4, 1883, and where he immediately began the practice of his profession. He soon after joined the great stampede to the Coeur d'Alene country in northern Idaho, and there remained active in legal practice for about six months.

He then established himself as an attorney in Butte, Mont., meeting with acceptance and a good clientage, and soon after was given the clerkship of the probate court of Silver Bow county, and also held a clerical position in the office of the sheriff. His thoroughness and efficiency in a clerical capacity was soon demonstrated, giving him an extended reputation. He did not, however, relinquish legal practice, keeping his law office open while pursuing his other duties. Upon the admission of Montana as a state, and the creation of the United States district court for Montana, Mr. Sproule was tendered the clerkship of that important court by Judge Hiram Knowles and was also tendered the position of clerk of the United States circuit court for the same district by the late Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, then United States circuit judge for the Ninth judicial circuit. These positions he accepted, and entered upon their official duties in February and March, 1890. In these responsible positions he has made a highly creditable record.

Politically Mr. Sproule has always been identified with the Republican party, and is a stanch supporter of its principles and policies. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the National Union and the Knights of Pythias, and takes an active interest in the social and fraternal life of Helena, where he resides. On May 1, 1889, at Butte, Mont., Mr. Sproule wedded Miss Anna Rutledge, the daughter of John and Mary Rutledge, the former being a native of England. During the Civil war Mr. Rutledge served in the United States navy, making there a most honorable record. He died in Colorado in 1882. His widow is living at Oroville, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Sproule had two children, Mabelle, aged eleven years, and George, who died in infancy on December 27, 1898. Mrs. Sproule also died at Helena on November 1, 1900, and is buried in that city.

CAPT. JOS. V. STAFFORD.—If there be anything inspiring and helpful in an example of parental devotion and heroism, Capt. Joseph V. Stafford has had its full benefit in the life of his resolute and heroic mother, who, left a widow with very small financial resources to rear a family of twelve children, took up her great burden with lofty courage and faithfully bore it to a successful termination. Removing her family to Iowa in 1848, by her ability she kept them together and provided for them until they attained mature life. Thereafter she lived with her son, Morgan, in whose home she died, having made one visit to Captain Stafford in Montana, and here remaining for a year. That her example was not lost on him is proven by the record and achievements of Captain Stafford, who has exhibited in his life the same sturdy and resolute force of character that distinguished his mother. He was born in Indiana on January 31, 1831, the son of Jesse and Permelia (Harrison) Stafford, the former a native of Kentucky of Dutch ancestry and the latter born of French ancestry in Ohio. They emigrated to Indiana in their early married life, and remained there engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1845. Of their twelve children, five are now living, Zephania D., Joseph V., Morgan R., Sarah E. and William Henry Harrison. Two children of the father by a former marriage are also deceased. The mother died in Kansas in 1891 at the age of eighty-seven years. In religious belief she was a zealous and devout Baptist. The father was a Freethinker and he was a Whig.

When he was seventeen Capt. Stafford accompanied his mother and the rest of the family to Iowa, and there worked on farms in the summer season, wintering with his mother. This he continued for five years, and in 1852 left Iowa for the gold fields of California, where he engaged in mining until 1857. His operations were successful, but he lost most of his earnings in the bank failure of Page & Bacon, of San Francisco. Returning to Iowa, he resumed farming operations, entering a piece of land on the Missouri river near Sioux City, and which he afterwards lost from a defect in the land title. In 1864 he again came westward, settling in Montana, and having charge as its captain of the first permanent camp established by emigrants within the present limits of the state, which was at Emigrant gulch on the Yellowstone and was started in the winter of 1864-5. His time during that winter was passed partly in this camp and partly in Bozeman, in which town he helped build the first hotel there erected. This was built by Rice & Stafford, and remained standing until a recent date. In June, 1865, he removed to Helena, went over to the Missouri river, established Canyon Ferry, where he erected a hotel and constructed a graded road over the mountains to the river at this point. Later he engaged in mining in the surrounding gulches and helped build a large ditch leading to Cave gulch, at an expense of several thousand dollars. In 1873 he leased the ferry and hotel and opened a boarding house at Cave gulch, which he conducted until 1875, when he purchased a tract of land which is now his home.

From time to time Capt. Stafford has given attention to other mining enterprises. He invested $10,000 in Bed Rock flume in Confederate gulch, but like a number of others of the kind, the venture was a total failure. In 1877 he settled on his ranch at the mouth of Avalanche creek, eight miles above Canyon Ferry, and began operations in stockraising. He placed his family in a good home in Helena for the benefit of the superior school advantages, they passing the summers on the ranch. In 1898, fired with the old spirit, he went to the Klondike and secured a share of its golden store, and came back to Montana in the fall of 1900 and continued his stockraising enterprise, in which he is still engaged. On January 31, 1868, he married Miss Mindwell B. Kemper, the fifth daughter of nine children born to her parents, Zenas and Bartlett (Nash) Kemper, whom she now survives at the age of sixty-five years. In early life she was a communicant of the Congregational church. She is of Revolutionary stock, having had a great-uncle who fought in the war for independence, and being related to Governor Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont, and also a direct descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In political affiliation Capt. Stafford has been an ardent Republican from the organization of that party, and has rendered valuable service in local campaigns and in official stations. He was a county commissioner for six years, and gave general satisfaction by his wise and judicious administration of the office. In religious belief he is a Freethinker, and in fraternal relations an Odd Fellow of the highest degree. His life motto has been "Do right for the sake of right, not for reward."

He acquired his title by being elected captain of the emigrant train in which he crossed the plains, and which he conducted through the long and tedious trip and its accompanying dangers with skill and success. Expressing himself now in regard to Montana, he says: "Taking my successes and pleasures in the state into consideration, I must say the sun shines longer and brighter here than in any clime I have seen in all my wanderings." In the evening of his life he rests amid generous friendships, with the evidences of public esteem and approval multiplying around him. His present family consists of his wife and three children, George M., Jessie P. and Joseph Z. Stafford. The children are all married and settled in homes of their own. The Captain's life has not been wanting in the element of tragedy, but misfortune has never destroyed his nerve or soured his disposition. In 1874 one disastrous fire destroyed his hotel and caused him a loss of $3,000. A month later another fire consumed 30,000 pounds of hams, shoulders and bacon, at a time when ham was worth twenty-five cents, shoulder twenty-two and a half cents, and bacon twenty cents a pound. In 1894 a third fire destroyed 4,000 bushels of grain when he was threshing. But after each disaster he went forward with resolute courage and determination, and smiled at adverse fate with a serene and lofty spirit.

JOSEPH Z. STAFFORD, a son of Capt. Joseph V. Stafford, whose career is noticed at length on other pages of this volume, was born at Canyon Ferry on June 4, 1870. He spent his early years at the place of his nativity, being educated at home by his capable mother, an accomplished lady. In 1879 he removed with his parents to Avalanche, and while there attended a public school at White Sulphur Springs for a few years. After leaving school he engaged in ranching with his father, and when the latter and his wife went to Alaska, they left the ranch in his charge. From the spring of 1898 until the fall of 1900 "Brick" Stafford, as he is commonly called, conducted the large and profitable business of this ranch with eminent success. He was chiefly engaged in cattleraising during this time, introducing thoroughbred stock and breeding them with gratifying results, in which line he is still occupied. He was married on December 24, 1894, with Miss Maud L. Rotz, of Canton, Mont., a daughter of Azariah L. and Missouri (Filson) Rotz, the former a native of Reading, Pa., and the latter of Missouri. They moved to Montana in the early days and settled near Canton, where they engaged in ranching. Mr. Stafford is a Democrat in politics, but has not sought prominence in the councils of his party or official station. His fitness for public service was so manifest, however, that he was selected as census enumerator in 1900. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. In addition to his father's ranch Mr. Stafford has a homestead and a desert claim of his own in Broadwater county. He is an active, energetic and highly esteemed young ranchman with a future full of promise.

S. D. SOMES, one of the successful miners of Teton county, is perhaps the most experienced railroad man in Montana. He was born at Sombury, Canada, on January 29, 1854, his father, Timothy Somes, having been born at Picton, Canada, in 1828. He was a prominent lumberman, both in Canada and in Michigan, and died at Port Gratiot in 1879. His wife, Mary (Cole) Somes, was born in Canada in 1838, and is at present residing with a daughter at Tobogan, Mich. The education of S. D. Somes was completed at the public schools of Thornton, Mich., and at the early age of sixteen years he began railroading by entering the train service of the Grand Trunk Railway, first as brakeman and subsequently as freight conductor. From 1881 until 1885 he was conductor of a passenger train on the Canadian Pacific, and subsequently on the Northern Pacific, running between Winnipeg and Brandon and engaged in construction work. He then entered the service of the Great Falls & Canada Railway with which he remained until the completion of the road. Mr. Somes then engaged in construction work on the Great Northern, between Havre and Spokane, and at Fisher station in 1893 he received an injury to his spine which incapacitated him from further work of this description. He next successfully conducted a hotel at Blackfoot, Mont., and subsequently he went to Swift Current, on the Blackfoot ceded strip, and acquired an interest in eleven quartz mines, which he owns in company with Daniel Doty, John Berger, Charles Buckley, James Ford and one Edwards, which are bonded for $150,000.

At Winnipeg, on December 22, 1884, Mr. Somes was married to Miss Annie Johnson, a native of Kenkarten, Canada, born in 1865. They have four children, Edna, Josephine, Seymour and Maude, aged fourteen, thirteen, ten and eight years. Fraternally Mr. Somes is affiliated with the Order of Railway Conductors, in Division 49, of Winnipeg, Canada. Politically his sympathies are with the Republican party. He is a man of force of character and sterling integrity, highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

SAMUEL SPAULDING. — Among the well-known and highly respected business men of Browning, Mont., and one who has traveled extensively in the western country, is Samuel Spaulding, a native of York county, Pa., where he was born on February 28, 1849. His father, also a Pennsylvanian, and a native of Park, in that state, was a miller by occupation and died at Baltimore, Md., in 1893. His wife, Mary A. (Jones) Spaulding, was born at Park and now resides at Baltimore. In the public schools of Baltimore and of Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Spaulding acquired his school education, and the greater portion of it before he reached the age of twelve years, for he then went to learn the barber's trade in Baltimore. This business he followed from 1866 to 1869 in the latter city, Indianapolis, Hillsboro and Alton, Ill., going from Alton to St. Louis, where he embarked on the Missouri river for Fort Benton, Mont. He arrived in June, 1869, and pursued his vocation at Helena, Bear Gulch, Deer Lodge and Fort Shaw until 1872, and was then engaged in steamboating between Fort Shaw, Sioux City, Bismarck and Fort Benton until 1874. He then resumed his trade successively at Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyo., Forts Fetterman, McKinzie, Phil Kearney, Custer and Buford until 1881, when he returned to Fort Benton, going thence to Fort Assinniboine and Havre. At the latter point he was permanently located for fourteen years, and here he owns a seventy-two acre farm, four miles from the city, which he secured as a homestead in 1894. In September, 1900, he settled at Browning, on the Blackfoot reservation, where he has since been the proprietor of the Browning Hotel. In 1876 he was married, at Cheyenne, Wyo., to Miss Georgia Harrington, a native of Georgetown, Ky., born in 1860. They are the parents of three children, Lorena, Beatrice and Viola, aged respectively twenty, sixteen and nine years. Mr. Spaulding possesses an extended acquaintance and is highly respected by all.

JOSEPH SPOONER.—The death of this valuable citizen, which occurred April 10, 1899, was a source of deep regret to all who had the pleasure and the benefit of his acquaintance. He was born on February 3, 1834, at Montreal, Canada, the son of Joseph and Angelica (Dow) Spooner, also natives of Canada. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Joseph was the fourth. Mr. Spooner attended the Brothers' school until he entered the Jesuit college and studied for the priesthood. He was graduated at the age of twenty-two, but was never ordained. After leaving school he went to California with two of his brothers, and very successfully mined there for five years, and while there sold a mine which had come into his possession and went back to Canada, where he followed farming in the neighborhood of Montreal for the next ten years. He then opened a hotel at Cedars, which he conducted for four years. In 1884 he came to Montana and took up a claim two and one-half miles east of Victor on which he resided to the time of his death. His farm comprises 480 acres, and is well improved with a good brick house, modern in construction and arrangement and furnished with taste and judgment, with good barns, outhouses and other necessary appliances, and containing one of Bitter Root's famous orchards, which yields abundant crops of superior fruit. All about the farm that indicates thrift and skill in management, public spirit and enterprise in improvement, and taste and foresight in arrangement, is practically the work of Mr. Spooner's own agricultural genius. He was a model farmer and a good citizen in every respect, whose life work was well done. In religious faith Mr. Spooner was a devout Catholic, and in political affiliations a zealous Republican. He was married on February 10, 1861, to Miss Priscilla Dow, daughter of Anthony and Angela Dow, of Montreal. Their family consisted of fourteen children, of whom six are now living, William B., Orville J., Orell F., George C., Mary L. and Noah A., of whom it is enough to say that they are worthy followers of their father's example, and carry out in their lives the good lessons inculcated in his. Mrs. Spooner, who is practically in charge of the farm and conducting its operations successfully, stands high in the community and well deserves the commendation which she receives.

MAJOR GEORGE STEELE.—It is a far cry back to 1857, the year in which Major Steele came to the territory of Montana, and it is safe to say that few men now in the state are more generally and favorably known, or have had a wider experience in the important affairs of the commonwealth than Major George Steele, of Dupuyer, Teton county. In leading industrial enterprises and in political circles he has ever been an important factor, being at all times closely identified with the best interests of the state which for so many years has been his home. He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on January 13, 1837. His father, William H. Steele, born in Scotland in 1799 and died in Canada in 1847, was a soldier in the British army, and as one of the gallant Scotch Greys fought bravely under the Duke of Wellington when the great Napoleon encountered the crushing defeat of Waterloo. His wife, Nancy (Simpson) Steele, was born in England and died in Canada on March 31, 1842. George Steele was educated in the Canadian public schools until he was fifteen, when he began to work and plan for himself, going to Rouse's Point, N. Y., where he became a clerk in a store and remained until 1853, acquiring a general knowledge of business affairs and details that proved in after life of great service to him. From 1853 until 1856 he was connected with commercial life in Boston, Mass., and in 1857 he removed to St. Louis and from that city came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. Here and at Helena he remained for seven years, associated with the American Fur Company. In 1864 he in company with Matthew Carroll engaged in general merchandising at Fort Benton until 1871. In 1868, Messrs. Steele, Carroll and E. G. Maclay purchased a freighting outfit and one year later they were joined in this enterprise by C. A. Broadwater, and they long transacted an extensive freighting business, touching nearly all points in Montana. Major Steele disposed of his interest in the enterprise in 1873 and for two years was in general merchandising at Salt Lake City. In 1875 he settled at Sun River crossing as a merchant and continued there until 1884.

From that year until 1890 Maj. Steele was ranching on the Muddy, near the town of Steele, and in 1890 he was appointed Indian agent by President Harrison, and served most efficiently in this office for three years. Then after two years passed in other enterprises he was again appointed Indian agent by President Cleveland, serving until 1897. In addition to his many other enterprises conducted simultaneously from 1890 until 1897 he operated an extensive stock ranch on Birch creek and in 1897 he purchased his present property of 750 acres on Birch Creek flat, and added leased 520 acres of school land, the range being located nine miles from Dupuyer. Here he annually secures enormous yields of hay and runs an average of 400 head of cattle. On March 2, 1869, Mr. Steele was married at Ticonderoga, N. Y., to Miss Eva R. Treadway. She was called from earth to those activities that have no weariness at Helena on December 17, 1869. On May 14, 1877, at Helena, Mr. Steele wedded with Miss Annie M. Dias. They have two children, Georgie Maud and Edgar M. The political activity of Major Steele has been marked with unqualified success, his sympathies being with the Republican party. In 1867, on the organization of Choteau county, he was appointed one of the commissioners and served as representative from Lewis and Clarke county to the territorial legislatures of 1877 and 1879, and was also a prominent and influential member of the constitutional convention of 1884. Everywhere in Montana he is highly esteemed and recognized as a man of great force of character and broad, progressive views, and as one of the best types of that now rapidly decreasing class, the old-timer of the earliest days.

GEORGE SPENDLIFF.—This representative citizen, progressive and enterprising business man, good neighbor and firm friend, whose beautiful home proclaims his thrift and neatness, was born in Madison county, Ind., on July 14, 1857, the son of James and Sophia (Paris) Spendliff, natives of Kent county, England, who upon their arrival in America located for a time in New York and later removed to Indiana, where he passed the rest of his life in farming and raising his family of eleven children. His son, George, was educated in the schools of his native county, and in 1881 he came west to Wyoming where he remained seven years employed for a portion of the time as a herder of stock and then going into business for himself. At the end of the seven years he sold out and made a visit to the scenes of his childhood. When he came back west he located in Montana and worked for wages on the Musselshell for a time, then bought and located on the Block ranch, situated seven miles above the Musselshell crossing. He has under irrigation 320 acres of good land which is very fruitful. The water for this purpose is easily procured from the Musselshell and its tributaries, and he raises large crops of timothy and alfalfa. He has in all about 2,000 acres, on a part of which he recently started an orchard. It is coming into bearing order and is very promising. In November, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Nora Barley, a native of Iowa and daughter of William Barley, who was prominent in that state in his years of activity, but who retired from active life some years ago and is now making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Spendliff. They have three children, Dorothy, James G. Blaine and Arthur.

C. P. SPELLMAN.—One of the practical business men and stockgrowers of Valley county is Mr. Spellman who has attained success through industry and the discriminating utilization of the advantages afforded in Montana. He was born on a farm near New Frankfort, Scott county, Ind., on October 2, 1860. His father, William Spellman, born in Ohio, in 1828, as a young man removed to Indiana, locating in Scott county, where he has since resided and carried on a farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Miller, was likewise born in Ohio. She accompanied her parents to Indiana, where she was reared and educated and still resides. Our subject assisted in the work of the old homestead while he attended the public schools of New Frankfort. In 1880, at the age of twenty, he came to Montana, and after being one year in the employ of Rev. F. A. Riggin, in Jefferson county, he rented the ranch for the next year.

In 1883 Mr. Spellman went to the Judith Basin, and herded cattle until 1888. In 1889 he was employed in Helena until fall, when he went to Valley county and secured employment on the ranch of Henry Seiben in the Little Rockies, and remained until the fall of 1892, when he secured a third interest in the general merchandising business of R. M. Trafton & Co., at Malta, to which he devoted his time until 1897, when he retired from the firm and has since given his attention to cattle and sheep, utilizing the range of the Little Rockies for his herds and conducting operations extensively and with excellent success. In politics he belongs to the Republican party. In Malta, on May 27, 1895, Mr. Spellman was united in marriage with Miss Olive Lotsenhizer, who was born in Michigan, and who died at Malta, May 26, 1897.

CHRISTIAN STEINBACH.—Twenty-five miles northwest of Wolf creek, in Lewis and Clarke county, lies a fine cattle ranch of 1,640 acres. It is the joint home of Christian Steinbach and Mr. Anton Alt, his business partner, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. Mr. Steinbach was born on March 10, 1860, at Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of Gottleib and Christina Steinbach, natives of that place. Gottleib Steinbach was a hotelkeeper, combining this business with a profitable bakery. He died in 1879, a devout member of the Lutheran church. The wife and mother, Christiana Gottleib, is now in Wurtemberg, but has remarried with Louis Haag, a successful farmer. Christian Steinbach was a bright, intelligent lad, and improved every opportunity that offered itself, making good progress with his studies in the public schools until he was fourteen. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, and paid $50 for a right to learn it. At this he continued to labor until he was twenty-two years old. During this time he passed eighteen months in Switzerland, and for three years he received fifty cents a day, which later was advanced to $2.50. The smallness of remuneration of labor in his native land induced him to come to the United States. Accordingly he sailed thither, landed at New York and immediately came to Helena, Mont. He engaged at ranch work at $45 per month for eight months and passed the next six months in "tending bar." In the spring of 1883 he located at East Helena, and, with Mr. Anton Alt took charge of a farm owned by Christopher Keuck. Their two years labor in this enterprise were well rewarded.

Christian Steinbach then found employment with Daniel Flowerree, driving a coach for $40 per month. After a few months in ranch work he returned to Helena and resumed blacksmithing in that city until the next July. He then engaged in a butcher's shop at Helena for seven months, receiving $2.50 a day. Then, with his former partner, Anton Alt, he engaged in dairying, and this proved quite profitable. In the spring of 1891 he purchased the improvements on the ranch upon which he now resides. It then comprised homestead and desert claims of 160 acres each. In 1892 Anton Alt secured homestead and desert claims of the same amount, and this land was added to the original ranch. Other lands have been added until the property embraces 1,640 acres, and on 100 acres hay and grain can be profitably raised. On June 24, 1886, Mr. Steinbach was married to Miss Emma Milch, a native of Baden, Germany. Her father early a miner was a farmer in later life, and now resides in Philipsburg. His wife died on September 2, 1896. They were both members of the Catholic church. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Steinbach three are dead. The living ones are Lia C., Henry A. and William C. The parents are Catholics. On national issues Mr. Steinbach affiliates with the Republican party, but in local affairs he is extremely liberal.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.—Successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses on his fine ranch property on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, Mr. Stevens is recognized as one of the progressive and representative young business men of this section of the state. He is a native of Clayton county, Iowa, born on January 19, 1862, the son of Christopher Stevens, who was born in Kentucky in 1834, and who removed to the west, having been for some time engaged in farming in California and having eventually taken up his residence in Clayton county, Iowa, where he continued in the same vocation until his death, in 1866. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Benton, was born in New York in 1841, and died at Sacramento, Cal., in 1878.

Benjamin Stevens received his educational discipline in the public schools of McGregor and Clayton, Iowa, and he continued at the old homestead until 1878, when he started out in life on his own responsibility, making his way to the west and being engaged in freighting in Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming for some time. In 1880 he came to Miles City, Mont., and for the ensuing four years devoted his attention to teaming on the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose line was then in process of construction along the Yellowstone river. In 1885 Mr. Stevens made a trip to the Northwest territory, returning to Fort Benton in the fall and entering the employ of the Choteau Livestock Company, with which he remained about eight years. In 1893 he located on his present ranch, at the mouth of People's creek and near Dodson station on the line of the Great Northern Railroad, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Stevens gives his attention to raising cattle and horses, and is conducting operations on a constantly expanding scale. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities. In 1893, at the residence of the bride's father, Legre Ereaux, elsewhere mentiond in this volume, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Rosalie Ereaux, and of this union four children have been born, Esther, Benjamin, Jr., Kate and Mary.

BENJAMIN F. STICKNEY may most consistently be designated as one of the pioneers of the Pacific coast and of Montana, in which state he has maintained his residence for nearly forty years, having been identified with the early history of the territory, and having witnessed the various stages of development which have placed Montana well to the front among her sister states. With the development of her various resources he has been concerned, and is now one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers in the vicinity of Craig, Lewis and Clarke county, where he is held in the highest esteem for his sterling character and well directed efforts.

Mr. Stickney is a native of Monroe county, N. Y., where he was born on October 23, 1838, being the son of Abia and Diana Stickney, both of whom were born in the old Green Mountain state of Vermont. In 1844 they removed from the state of New York to Ogle county, Ill., where the father continued to be engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1851. He was a devoted member of the Christian church, as was also his wife, and in politics he gave his support to the Republican party from the time of its organization. The mother of our subject entered into eternal rest in 1863.

Benjamin F. Stickney received but limited educational advantages in his youth, attending the common schools of his native state in a rather desultory way, but this discipline afforded foundation for the large fund of well assimilated information which has come to him through personal application and association with men and affairs in the long years of his useful and honorable life. He began to assist his father while still a mere lad and continued on the old homestead until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he began to work for himself, dividing his income with his parents until they had passed to their reward. In March, 1859, he went to Missouri, whence he returned to Illinois in the spring and entered the employ of A. E. Bowles, a farmer, whose place was located five miles north of Quincy. In the fall of the same year he proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in the work of bridge carpentry, in the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, with which he continued until 1860, when he went to Colorado, in the employ of the Lyons & Pullman Company, driving a team through to Central City and making the trip in seven weeks time. Immediately after arriving at his destination he severed his association with the firm mentioned, and engaged in prospecting and mining on his own responsibility, meeting with fair success. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Stickney bought a team and wagon, secured a load of provisions and started on the overland trip to Virginia City, Mont., where he devoted his attention to freighting and mining. He eventually purchased a claim in Bevin's gulch, mining the same out with good returns, after which he resumed freighting for a brief interval and then purchased a claim in Alder gulch, where he secured good results from his placer mining until the supply of water ran short, when he gave the claim to his friend, Edward Plank, and resumed freighting between the various mining camps in the territory. He continued in this line of enterprise until 1872, when he sold his business to John A. Largent and Joseph Hill, and in the spring of that year took up his abode on his present ranch, the original property being a squatter's claim of 160 acres, and the same being located east of the present village of Craig and on the Missouri river, the entire tract being available for cultivation. His crops for the first six seasons were failures, being destroyed by grasshoppers, which were so numerous at times as to reach a depth of four inches at various points. He engaged also in the raising of cattle, in which he has been successful, while his efforts to raise horses in the earlier years were not very satisfactory, though of late he has been more successful in this line. In 1898 he engaged also in sheepgrowing, and this branch of his ranching industry has proved consecutively profitable. Since purchasing his first claim he has added 2,894 acres to his ranch and also leases 1,440 acres of railroad land. From 1872 until 1875 Mr. Stickney was associated with Mr. J. F. Wegner in the operation of the Craig ferry, and in the latter year our subject purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the ferry across the Missouri river at this point. He also built and conducted the first general merchandise store in Craig, opening the same in 1886 and retaining a successful business until he disposed of the same in 1896. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party.

On the 3d of November, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stickney to Miss Rachel Wareham, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of George and Annie Wareham, likewise born in that state, the father having devoted his life to the vocation of farming. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Church of God, of which his wife was a member. The latter passed away in 1854, and he lived until May 5, 1895, dying at a venerable age. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney have three children: Annie L., Rosa M., and Abbie.

WALTER D. STORY.—The prosperous, progressive and enterprising ranchman who forms the subject of these paragraphs is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, where his life began in 1861. His parents were Byron and Betsey J. (Conant) Story, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Ohio. The father was brought to Ohio when he was a child and became a prosperous farmer. His family consisted of eight children, of whom Walter was the oldest. Our subject attended the public schools of his native place until he was ten years old, and was then sent for nine years to an excellent private seminary located at Tupper's Plains, not far from his home. After leaving school he worked on the farm for a year, but with a longing for the freedom and opportunity afforded ambitious young men in the great northwest he came to Montana in 1881, arriving at Bozeman by way of Dillon and Virginia City. His first work was at the West Gallatin Flour Mill, but he soon gave it up to take a place in Nelson Story's bank at Bozeman, Mr. Story being his uncle. In the spring of 1882 he went to Yellowstone valley and took charge of his uncle Nelson's cow ranch, remaining until 1885; he then went twenty miles south of Livingston and took charge of his uncle's horse ranch, where he remained until 1889. At that time he went to Park City, as the partner of his uncle in the ownership of 13,000 cattle, which he sold to M. H. Murphy in 1891, and the next two years was engaged in delivering them. In 1893 he purchased a farm of 480 acres two miles west of Park City, which he stocked with 200 head of cattle and 400 horses. In 1897 he erected a barn 34x50 feet in dimensions, and two years later another 50x100 feet, each with a stone basement. His dwelling is 15x30 feet with an L 24x40, and all other buildings and improvements on the ranch being in keeping therewith. He has the land all fenced and under good irrigation, and 200 acres in a high state of cultivation, with a small but very fruitful orchard. His stock consists of 300 cattle and 100 horses at this time (1901).

Mr. Story was married in 1884 to Miss Kate Payne, of Ohio. They have three children living, namely: Ralph, aged fifteen; Rose, aged fourteen, and Clara, aged ten, all attending school in Park City. The oldest child, Wilbur, died in 1901 at the age of sixteen. In politics Mr. Story is a Republican, but liberal in his views. He is broad in religious belief and a liberal contributor to several churches. He has one of the best ranches in Yellowstone valley and is esteemed one of the leading and most useful citizens of his county.

ALBERT C. STOUTENBURG.—Living in peace and plenty on a farm of 700 acres of good land, located four miles south of Utica, in Fergus county, which he has made a model of thrift and fruitfulness, Albert C. Stoutenburg is apparently safe from the shafts of adversity and beyond the reach of ill fortune. He is native of County Grey, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on August 16, 1862, a son of Peter and Caroline Stoutenburg, the former of Holland and the latter of English nativity. They emigrated to Canada in their early life, and the father there engaged in farming, at which he prospered. He belonged to the Liberal party in politics, and both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family consisted of thirteen children, of whom Albert G. was the youngest. Mr. Stoutenburg had but few educational advantages in the schools, being obliged when thirteen to devote his time to labor on the farm, and to continue at this until he was eighteen. But, being of an observing disposition, quick to learn and tenacious to retain, he is self-educated from active contact with men of affairs in the hard school of experience. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating at Helena, where he secured ranch work at a compensation of $45 a month and board. After a faithful service of some months he removed to the Judith basin and remained four years with his brother John, who was manager for the Sage Creek Sheep Company. At the end of that time he went back to Canada and spent two years speculating in grain. He then returned to Montana and took up the homestead portion of his present ranch, adding to it until it embraces 700 acres, on which he produces large annual yields of hay, oats and barley. For some years after taking possession of it he raised cattle on a scale commensurate with his facilities. But he is now giving his attention almost wholly to sheep. In politics Mr. Stoutenburg is a Republican. He was married on March 26, 1885, to Miss Mary A. Campbell, who was born in Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Thomas M. and Jane Campbell, Irish by birth, who came to America when they were young. The father was a Christian minister and a member of the Masonic Order. The Stoutenburgs are the parents of eight children, one of whom, Maggie, is now deceased. The living are: Jane C., Sarah, Albert C., Jr., Edward, Emily, Peter M. and Mary A. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian church and enjoy the good will and esteem of their neighbors, and have a large number of admiring friends.

GUSTAVE STROBEL.—Printing, "the art preservative," which is still essentially in possession of masters of the craft, although Mergenthaler has replaced the deft digits of the compositor with a mechanical device that greatly lessens the labor and reduces the importance of the art, has in Montana no worthier or more respected representative than Gustave Strobel of the State Publishing Company, of Helena, who was born in Iowa, in 1866, the son of John G. and Verena (Walser) Strobel, natives of Germany, who, emigrating to the United States, settled in Iowa, where John G. became a prosperous shoemaker. Gustave was educated in the public schools and when seventeen came to Montana, and for a time he was here engaged in mining; but having a mechanical mind which could not find its proper expression in delving or digging, he turned his attention to the trade of printing, to finish here the course he had begun in his more eastern home. To this end he entered the employ of the Journal Publishing Company, of Helena, and remained with it for seven or eight years. He then established an office of his own which has since been merged in the State Publishing Company, of which he is the president and a stockholder and controls its mechanical department.

The State Publishing Company has come rapidly into favor and business success, has a wide and high reputation for the excellence of its work, and is recognized as one of the leading printing plants of the northwest. Its great prosperity and the firm hold it has on the confidence of the public and the business community is largely due to the skill of Mr. Strobel and his ability in conducting its affairs. He is a member of the Typographical Union of Helena and gives to its welfare an energetic and earnest attention. He married in June, 1899, with Miss Charlotte Ashman, daughter of Stephen Ashman, a well known merchant of Philadelphia. Mr. Strobel is a modest, unassuming gentleman, who knows no higher aspiration in life than to do well his duty wherever its claims may lead, and in so doing has illustrated forcibly the value of a clear purpose intelligently followed out. His career is a credit to the manhood and industry which have made America great.

HAVILLAH B. STRONG, who is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of the Sun River valley, Cascade county, has achieved a worthy success and is also honored as one of the veterans of the war of the Rebellion. He was born on the 6th of September, 1839, in Allegany county, N. Y., being the son of James and Orpha Strong, likewise natives of the old Empire state, whence they emigrated to Illinois in 1843, and still farther west in 1849. The father was originally engaged in farming, but later turned his attention for a time to freighting through the west, being thus engaged until 1869, when he came to the Sun River valley, in Cascade county, Mont., where he engaged in farming and stockraising upon quite an extensive scale, meeting with success. The mother of our subject passed away on the 3d of June, 1900. His father still resides in Cascade county, of which he is an honored pioneer. He originally voted the Democratic ticket, but eventually transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. His wife was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist church.

Havillah B. Strong, the immediate subject of this sketch, had rather limited educational advantages in his youth, his boyhood days having been passed principally in Illinois, where he attended the district schools as occasion presented. He continued to assist his father on the farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years. At the outbreak of the Civil war he tendered his services to the cause of his country, enlisting in 1862 as a member of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, with which he served three years, after which he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge and being mustered out in 1865. The succeeding five years Mr. Strong was engaged in farming in Iowa, whence he returned to Illinois, where he passed one year, and in 1872 came to Sun River, Mont., where he has since devoted his attention to farming and stockgrowing, in which gratifying success has attended his discriminating and careful methods. He took up homestead and pre-emption claims aggregating 320 acres, and has since purchased an additional 435 acres, while so excellent is the system of irrigation available that the whole tract may be put under a high state of cultivation His industry and upright dealings in all the relations of life have given him prestige and the high regard of the people of the community. In politics he gives his unqualified support to the Republican party.

On the 3d of April, 1863, Mr. Strong was married to Miss Susan E. Cronk, who was born in New York, as were also her parents, Festus and Amelia Cronk, both of whom are now deceased. Festus Cronk was a successful farmer and stockraiser, was a man of highest integrity, and in politics was a stalwart Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Strong six children have been born, and one of the number, Mary L., is deceased. The others are Arthur, Albert, Ida O., Ada M. and Eva. Mrs. Strong is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

MORTIMER L. STRONG, who is one of the representative ranchmen of Cascade county, and who may be justly considered a pioneer of Montana, was born near Belvidere, Ill., on the 20th of November, 1850, being the son of James and

Orpha Strong, both of whom were natives of the old Empire state, whence they removed to Illinois in the year 1843 and six years later came to the far west, the father engaging in freighting in divers sections of this portion of the Union. In 1859 he was one of the number that formed the Pike's Peak rush and was always a pioneer. He was long associated with and a personal friend of the celebrated Kit Carson, Jim Bridger and other historic characters. In 1869 he came to Sun River valley, where he was successfully engaged in ranching and cattleraising until 1882. He then sold his ranch to his son Mortimer and made his home in Sun River village until his death, which occurred on September 9, 1901, in his eighty-sixth year. He was one of the highly respected citizens of the county. Originally he gave his support to the Democratic party, but in later years was affiliated with the Republicans. His wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 3rd of June, 1900, having been a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Mortimer L. Strong, to whom this sketch is specifically devoted, received a common school education and continued to assist his parents until the year 1871, having aided in the operation of the parental ranch during the time that his father was engaged in freighting. In the spring of 1872, having attained his legal majority, he engaged to work for his father for wages, and thus continued for a period of three years. In 1874 he filed entry on a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and later secured desert and homestead claims, aggregating 320 acres, while he has also purchased about 800 acres. This fine ranch property he has improved in an excellent way, has here been successful in raising cattle, 400 acres of the ranch being available for effective cultivation.

Politically Mr. Strong gave his support to the Republican party until the silver issue became paramount, when he transferred his allegiance to the Silver Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has since been a stanch advocate. He has been very energetic and has used marked discretion in his operations, while his life is ever conformed to those high principles of integrity which invariably beget objective confidence and esteem.

On the 30th of May, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Strong to Miss Agnes M. Morrow, who was born in Colorado, the daughter of Malcolm S. and Jeannette Morrow, natives of the Dominion of Canada. The father was one of the pioneers of Montana, whither he came in 1864, engaging in mining operations and also in the raising of stock, and for a few years he also successfully conducted a dairy business. In politics he was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and as a man among men he was held in uniform esteem. His death occurred June 13, 1891, while his wife passed away in 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrow were earnest Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Strong became the parents of two children, Mabel O. and Jessie E. The devoted and cherished wife and mother was summoned into eternal life on March 16, 1896, deeply mourned by all who knew her. In her earlier life she held membership in the Presbyterian church, but in later years was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

BATTISTA SUCCETTI.—Born in Lombardy, Italy, in 1850, a section of that classic land which gave to the world a great race of money lenders and transmitted its name to moneyed thoroughfares of many great cities beyond its boundaries, the subject of this sketch has wandered far from the land of his nativity and the occupation of his people in early days.

His parents were Anthony and Kate (Tamangnio) Succetti, natives of Lombardy and the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living, three of them in Lombardy, and three, all sons, in Montana. Our subject attended school until he was eighteen years old, working meanwhile on his father's farm. After leaving school he spent four years herding sheep and goats in summer among the hills and working on a log drive in the winter.

In 1870 he bade adieu to sunny Italy and sought the larger opportunities for freedom and prosperity offered by the United States. He first took up his residence in New Jersey, and was occupied two years in chopping cordwood in winter and making brick at Careville in summer. In 1872 he removed to Pennsylvania and worked three months on a ditch running out of Pittsburg. From there he made his way to Chicago, where he was employed as a stone mason, and then went to Eureka, Nev., where he was employed at burning charcoal for about two years. The next two years he spent in freighting, and in 1878 was in Utah, chopping wood and doing other jobs. In 1879 he came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he chopped wood for several months, part of the time in Brown gulch, and also for the Silver Bow brewery, but obtained other work in the brewery, where he remained until 1881. After leaving the brewery he chopped wood at Yankee Doodle gulch, and later located near the present site of Laurel, before there was a town or railroad in that section of the country. He homesteaded 148 acres, through which a large irrigation ditch now runs, enabling him to cultivate a good portion of the land and aiding him in raising on it profitable crops of alfalfa, oats, wheat, corn, potatoes and other vegetables. He has also started to raise fruit, and now has the promise of abundant success in the venture. In addition to his homestead he owns a third interest in another section of land, and has in fine flourishing condition some sixty head of cattle. In politics Mr. Succetti is a Republican, and in religious faith a Catholic. He is well esteemed in his locality, and deserves the standing which he enjoys.

JOHN SUCCETTI.—The subject of this paragraph is a brother of Battista; and also a native of Lombardy, Italy, where he was born in 1848. He was not favored with much schooling, being early compelled to work on his father's farm and aid in supporting the family. In 1879 he came to the United States, making his way to Eureka, Nev., where he remained three months. He joined his brother in Butte and worked with him in the gulches, chopping wood, until 1881, when he located his present ranch as a homestead, which he has greatly improved, a large portion of it being devoted to the raising of alfalfa and timothy. He has fifty head of superior cattle, and is a prosperous and progressive citizen. He affiliates with the Republicans in his political relations, and is a Catholic in religious faith. Mr. Succetti has made himself agreeable and useful, and is held in high esteem.

HENRY STRUCK.—This enterprising, progressive and influential ranchman and stock-breeder, whose home is a model of thrift and neatness, well improved with excellent buildings, fences and other necessary appliances, and brought by skillful farming to a high state of cultivation, was born in Holstein, Germany, in February, 1841. His parents, James and Letta (Soel) Struck, were natives of the same place, and there died in 1850. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and came to the United States in 1857, when he was but sixteen years of age and a lone orphan, settled at Davenport, Iowa, and worked as a farm laborer in that vicinity until 1883. In July of that year he came to Montana, and locating on the Musselshell he worked on the ranch of Ralph Berry for ten months. He then bought a flock of sheep and ran them on the Musselshell ranges for two years. In 1886 he bought a ranch in Lake basin, consisting of two sections of railroad land, where he was extensively engaged in the sheep business until 1891, when he sold the ranch to Alfred Thomas, and the next year located on his present ranch, two miles west of Park City on the Yellowstone river and the Northern Pacific Railroad. His ranch comprises 1,200 acres, is all under irrigation, and with complete improvements makes a very desirable home. It is devoted to sheep and cattle, the latter being half-breed Swiss and the former high grade American Delaines.

Mr. Struck is essentially a self-made man. He has carved out his fortune by his patient industry, and has contributed substantially to the benefit of his section of the state by carefully aiding in improving the breeds and standard of stock therein. In politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, one of the most extensive stockgrowers of Teton county, residing near Shelby, is a thoroughly selfmade man and an influential citizen in every respect. Since his advent into what was at the time the territory of Montana he has been an indefatigable worker, and with the exception of about a year passed in prospecting and mining has devoted his attention profitably to stock interests. Mr. Sullivan was among the first to recognize that for the man of limited capital the true resources of Montana were in its farms and ranges, and he has fully demonstrated this undeniable proposition. He was born at Malden, Mass., on December 24, 1848, the son of Michael and Honora Sullivan. The father was born about 1821 in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1844, settling in Massachusetts, and in 1850 removed to Iowa county, Wis., where for sixteen years he was engaged in farming and mining. Since 1866 he has lived a retired life in Townsend, Mont. Honora Sullivan, his wife, was born in 1821. Daniel Sullivan's educational privileges terminated when he was seventeen years of age, and in 1865 he accompanied his parents to Montana, where for about a year he prospected and mined with his father in the vicinity of Diamond City, Bird Tail and other gulches. In the spring of 1866 they located a ranch in Missouri valley, where they remained until 1870, and Daniel conducted general farming and stockraising for nine years.

In 1883 he removed to Birch creek, Teton county, and worked a squatter's claim until 1885, when he located his present ranch four and one-half miles from the head of Marias river, and eighteen miles from Shelby. The original property comprised 480 acres, but to this has been added homestead and desert claims, until there is now under his control over 1,100 acres. One hundred and sixty acres lies immediately adjoining the town of Shelby, and 320 acres is on the Cut Bank river, twenty miles distant. Upon the latter ranch Mr. Shelby makes his home, and here he extensively raises cattle and horses. On the best portions of his land he has been very successful in farming and gardening. At Helena, January 11, 1872, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Levisa J. Raney, born in Wisconsin in 1856, the daughter of Herman Raney, who since 1865 has been a leading rancher and business man of Mitchell gulch near Helena. Mr. Sullivan's children are: Florence A., Daniel Frederick, Anna, John, Mary, Michael, Edward, Francis, Margaret and Bertha. In 1873 they lost Daniel, aged two and one-half years. Mr. Sullivan is an influential worker in the Democratic party and is wide awake to the leading issues of the day. Fraternally he is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and of Teton Lodge No. 45, K. of P., of Shelby. He is a good citizen and highly esteemed.

ELMER SUMMERS is numbered among the progressive young farmers and sheepgrowers of Yellowstone county, his well improved ranch being located in the beautiful Yellowstone valley, about seven miles northeast of the city of Billings, his postoffice address. He is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Noble county, Ohio, on July 1, 1861, the son of John and Harriet (Milner) Summers. He received his educational discipline in the public schools of Ohio, and continued on the parental farm until attaining the age of nineteen years. In 1880 he accompanied his father to Montana, going as far as Bismarck, N. D., by way of the Northern Pacific Railroad; thence up the Missouri river by boat to the mouth of the Yellowstone and up the latter river to Junction City, at the mouth of the Big Horn, the trip requiring about two months. Elmer Summers devoted his attention to riding the range for six seasons in the vicinity of Billings, and engaged in farming at intervals. In 1892 he purchased his present ranch, and is successfully engaged in farming and sheepgrowing, usually wintering from 3,000 to 5,000 sheep, while he secures an average annual yield of about 600 tons of alfalfa. He has been enterprising in his methods and is regarded as one of the up-to-date men of the valley. He is one of the sixteen original owners of a large irrigating ditch, estimated to carry 4,500 inches of water secured from the Yellowstone river at a point about fifteen miles above Billings. This exceptionally valuable improvement, which affords effective irrigation for a large tract of land, was completed at an expenditure of about $12,000, and is a credit to the projectors. The ditch extends down the valley as far as Billings, and covers a strip of country about two miles in width throughout its course. Mr. Summers' ranch comprises about 170 acres, whereon he has erected a good residence and made other excellent improvements.

In politics our subject gives his support to the Democratic party, and in 1896, as the fusion candidate, he was elected county assessor of Yellowstone county for a term of two years, proving a capable and discriminating official. In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Summers and Miss Margaret Menley, who was born in San Antonio, Tex., being the daughter of C. L. and Sarah (Boykin) Menley. Of this union there are two daughters, Emma and Esther, who lend brightness and cheer to the family circle.

ALLEN D. SUTHERLAND is one of the prosperous and enterprising ranchmen of Cascade county, residing on a most eligible ranch not far from Evans. He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, on December 13, 1838, being the son of Donald and Katherine Sutherland. His paternal grandfather was William Sutherland, of Scotland, and his mother was the daughter of

Roderick and Mary Morrison. Donald Sutherland, the father of Allen D., died in Nova Scotia in 1874 at the age of seventy-four, and there too his mother passed away at sixty-six years of age, and was buried at Cape Breton. Allen D. Sutherland was educated in the government schools and learned the sailmaking trade, at which he worked industriously for thirty years. In October, 1861, he came to the United States and in February, 1862, joined the United States navy. He remained in the navy until the spring of 1864, when he was honorably mustered out and today he receives a pension from the government.

Mr. Sutherland then resumed sailmaking at Boston, Mass., for three years and then returned to Nova Scotia. During this visit he married in Nova Scotia Isabel Morrison, daughter of Allen and Christina Morrison, who were born in Nova Scotia. Following his marriage Mr. Sutherland continued work at sailmaking and also made several voyages at sea. In 1881 he came to Montana, locating successively at Glendale, Lyon Mountain and Butte, but in 1883 returned to Massachusetts and again engaged in sailmaking until July, 1891, when he brought his family to Montana and located at Granite, Granite county, where he worked in the Granite mine until 1892, when he came to Great Falls and for one year was there employed in the smelter. In 1893 he homesteaded 160 acres of land, cultivating forty of it, and also raising cattle. In 1900 he added to his ranch 500 acres of railroad land, which he utilizes for grazing purposes. Since his permanent location in Montana he has been eminently successful, financially and socially. In all he now has 840 acres of land devoted to stock.

Mr. Sutherland is a conscientious member of the Presbyterian church, and has worthily held the office of elder. To him and Mrs. Sutherland eight children have been born, four they have buried, namely: George D., Christine F., Allen E. and Christina Orpha. The living children are George D. A., Katherine A., Earnest A. and Mary M.

JOHN B. SWARBRICK is identified with the stockraising and farming industries of Cascade county, and is devoting careful attention to the work in hand, his methods having been such as to secure success in the past and to augur for a still more promising future. Mr. Swarbrick is a native son of the capital city of Montana, having been born in Helena November 27, 1874, the son of John and Helen Swarbrick. For reference to their history see sketch of J. F. Swarbrick.

John B. Swarbrick secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, and while still a boy became identified with the practical affairs of life through assisting in the operations of his father's lime kiln until 1883, when he secured a position to work for wages on a ranch and was thus employed until 1896, gaining a thorough knowledge of the details of this important line of industry. In the year last mentioned he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, and two years later secured a desert claim of 120 acres, his ranch being located thirty-five and a half miles south of Cascade, comprising 280 acres, of which 120 acres are susceptible of cultivation. Since 1899 Mr. Swarbrick has taken cattle on shares, and in the enterprise as thus conducted excellent success has attended his efforts. He is a thorough stockman and is worthy of the confidence and esteem uniformly reposed in him. In politics he gives support to the Democratic party; in religion he holds to the faith of his fathers, belonging to the Catholic church.

JOSEPH F. SWARBRICK.—In according recognition in this compilation to those who have been prominently identified with the material activities which have conserved the progress and prosperity of the state of Montana, it is but fitting that mention be made of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, since he has here worked his way to the forefront in connection with the stockraising industry, which is one of great importance. Mr. Swarbrick was born in the city of Davenport, Iowa, on the 23d of September, 1863, being the son of John and Helen Swarbrick, who were natives of England, from which "tight little isle" they emigrated to America in their younger days. The father was both a shoemaker and stonemason by trade, and to these lines devoted his attention until 1863, when he became numbered among the pioneers of Montana, engaging in mining operations in Alder gulch and in the Black Hills, eventually establishing a lime kiln at Helena, which continued to be his home until death ended his active labors, his demise occurring on the 19th of April, 1892. He was a member of the Catholic church, as is also his widow, who still maintains her home in Helena.

Joseph F. Swarbrick received excellent educational advantages in his boyhood, attending the public schools of Helena, where he was reared to manhood. When a lad he commenced to assist in the work of his father's limekiln, continuing to be thus engaged until 1889, when he formed a partnership with Lewis Beck, to whom individual reference is made on another page of this work, for the purpose of engaging in the cattle business on Boulder creek. Our subject thus passed the greater portion of his time out in the open country, where the best pasturage was to be secured for the stock, and eventually the firm took possession of their present ranch, which is located thirty-five miles south of the city of Cascade, and here they have since continued their stockraising on an extensive scale, having at the present time 300 head of cattle on their ranch, which is well improved. The young men started out for themselves without money or influence, and when this fact is taken into consideration their success is all the more significant and commendable, while their correct methods have gained and retained to them the confidence and respect of all with whom they have had dealings. Mr. Swarbrick is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and in religion his faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

JAY W. SWEETSER.—Having an honored place in the esteem of his fellow citizens of Rosebud county, which he has earned by living acceptably among them and successfully conducting in their midst several lines of active and profitable business, and being a forceful and discriminating contributor to the advancement of any enterprise that promises improvement for his community, Jay W. Sweetser, of Forsyth, may with eminent propriety be considered a representative man of his section of the state. He was born at Faribault, Minn., on April 30, 1863, the son of Charles and Myra (Marcis) Sweetser, natives of Maine, where they were born in 1829 and 1836 respectively. They removed to Minnesota in 1855, where the father has been a successful carpenter and farmer. Their son Jay was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then came to Forsyth, Mont., and for two years was employed as brakeman on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1884 he bought a number of cattle, and in the same year took up a 160-acre claim on the Big Porcupine creek twelve miles from Forsyth, which he has since increased by purchase to 1,820 acres. This fine body of land is all under fence, and is adjoined by a large open range for his stock. He has it improved with the necessary appliances to carry on cattle and sheep-raising on a large scale, which he does, having usually about 6,000 head of sheep and 600 of cattle.

Mr. Sweetser is one of the pioneers of the Yellowstone valley whose progressive methods and public spirit have brought about the great development and productiveness of that portion of Montana. In 1887 he helped organize the Forsyth Mercantile Company composed of himself as president and general manager, and Messrs. Darneill and Northway as partners. Two years later the name was changed to the McRae Mercantile Company, and continued under that title until 1900, when the business was purchased by Harry H. Fletcher & Co. Mr. Sweetser owns and occupies a handsome residence in Forsyth, and also owns the building which is used as the court house for Rosebud county. It was originally a schoolhouse, but remodeled into a convenient building for the county. In politics he is a zealous Republican and gives the affairs of his party good attention and active service. He was married at Miles City in 1890 to Miss Molly O'Brien, who was born at Dallas, Tex., June 25, 1876. Their children are Eddie, Roy, Hazel Clarence and Charlie.

CAPT. SAMUEL A. SWIGGETT, of Helena, is United States special deputy collector for the port of Great Falls, Mont., which is included in the district of Montana and Idaho, and since 1887 he has been closely identified with the interests of Montana. He was born in Dorchester county, Md., on May 19, 1834. His father, William H. Swiggett, a birthright Quaker, was a native of Delaware, and throughout his life devoted himself to clerical work. He received his education, which was of a superior order, in his native state, and passed the greater part of his life, up to the time of his death, in Wilmington, Del. On June 27, 1873, he was married to Miss Henrietta M. Hurst, a native of Maryland, who died in Georgetown, Del., on February 13, 1847. During his eventful life he held several important appointive offices. The father of W. H. Swiggett was Aaron Swiggett, son of William Swiggett, born in Caroline county, Md., in 1771. He served as a major in the Federal army of the war of 1812, and died in Sussex county, Del., on December 26, 1826.

Capt. Swiggett was one of a family of four sons and two daughters. The sons are all living, two of them being in Washington, D. C., and one in Kansas. In Maryland occurred the early boyhood and education of the captain, but at one time he attended school in Delaware. Subsequently he learned the trade of a tailor in Cambridge, Md., and in 1852 he removed to Indiana, where he remained three years, coming to Iowa in 1855. He located at Blakesburg, was elected sheriff of Wapello county, Iowa, in 1869, and held the office from 1870 to 1874. In 1887 the manifold attractions of Montana induced Capt. Swiggett to move further toward the setting sun, and in that year he came to this state, locating at Clancey, Jefferson county. Within one year from the date of his arrival he was nominated for and elected a member of the last territorial session of the legislature. He served on the committee on mines and minerals, one of the most important of the numerous committees of that body. Capt. Swiggett continued mining in Jefferson county until 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison as register of the United States land office at Helena. In this office he remained for the full term of four years. In March, 1894, he was named by Gov. Rickards as register of the state land office. He was the first to fill that newly created office, and he served but two years, when he was removed by Gov. Smith because of his opposition to free silver. In 1896 the failure of the Merchants & Miners National Bank of Philipsburg, Mont., occurred. Capt. Swiggett was appointed its receiver and within twelve months he closed up its affairs, paying to the creditors 100 cents on the dollar. For this prompt work the comptroller of the currency allowed him a handsome premium. This is a business record of which any man might well be proud. In August, 1898, he was appointed to his present position of United States deputy collector of customs.

During the Civil war Capt. Swiggett enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. His army experience was one of extraordinary hardship and continued suffering. He was mustered into service as first lieutenant, but was commissioned captain soon after the company was mustered into the service. He served three years and one month in Arkansas and Tennessee, participating in the battles of Helena and Little Rock. At the fierce encounter of Mark's Mill his company was surrounded and twenty-three killed and wounded. Capt. Swiggett and thirty-five men were there captured and imprisoned for fourteen months. Twice he made his escape, and once he succeeded in getting 150 miles from the enemy, but it availed him nothing, as he was recaptured. Again he reached a point 250 miles from the Confederate guards, but was again taken and returned within the rebel lines. During this wearisome captivity he was confined in thirteen jails and prisons in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and marched over 1,700 miles. Capt. Swiggett was the last soldier of the war to leave the stockade at Camp Fora, Tex. In 1895 Capt. Swiggett published a small volume entitled "The Bright Side of Prison Life," making his personal experiences the keynote of the narrative. It was finely prepared and edited and is very entertaining. It now has a circulation of over 2,000 copies. In 1856 Capt. Swiggett was married in Iowa to Eliza H. VanCleve, a native of Indiana. Five children were born to them. Two are now living, Levin V. and Gertrude, those deceased being Elfing W., Anna and Eliza. Their mother died in 1893. In 1895 Capt. Swiggett was married to Mrs. Florence (Gratble) Kelley, a native of Pennsylvania. The Captain has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first vote for the first Republican presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and numbers a host of friends and admirers. He has been a constant and prominent member of the Baptist church since 1856.

CHARLES B. TABER.—Born in the old whaling port of New Bedford, Mass., and by inheritance at least, belonging to the sea, Charles B. Taber is far from the scenes and expectations of his childhood, both in distance and occupation. His life began January 20, 1860, he being the son of Marcus Taber, a native of Acushnet, a small town near New Bedford, where he was born in 1819, his ancestors having come over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was captain of a whaling vessel in the Arctic and in the Antartic seas for thirty-five years, but is now living retired at New Bedford. One of his ancestors was Mary Cook, who came to America in the good ship Ann, a year after the arrival of the Mayflower, and married into the Taber family. In 1861-2 he made a trip to Virginia City, Mont., and from there went to the mining regions of Colorado and Idaho, but returned to the East in 1865. He is an old and prominent Mason. His wife, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Olive C. Ashley, also a native of near New Bedford, was born in 1833, and is still living.

Charles B. Taber, the immediate subject of this review, was educated at the public elementary and high schools of New Bedford, finishing at a commercial college in Boston. After leaving school he worked for a year in the city engineer's office of his native city. In the spring of 1881 he came to Montana, where for the first two years he was employed in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the construction of the line west from Glendive to the National Park. In 1882 he took up a ranch in Rosebud valley, twelve miles from Forsyth, where he engaged in stockraising for eight years, at the same time following his profession of surveying on railroad construction on lines in Montana, Washington, British Columbia and Manitoba. From 1884 to 1888 he held the office of county surveyor for Custer county. In 1889 he rented his ranch to a tenant and removed to Forsyth, which has since been his home.

In political allegiance Mr. Taber is a Republican, and as such has rendered good service to his party, having been its representative in various offices of trust and responsibility. He was deputy, assessor of Custer county in 1894, under assessor George Newman, and in 1901 occupied the same office in Rosebud county under William Chossier. He was also deputy sheriff under Sheriff Savage in 1900, and in the spring of 1901 was appointed surveyor of Rosebud county.

Mr. Taber was married at Glendive in 1889 to Miss Emily C. Chossier, who was born in Illinois in 1864, came with her parents to Miles City in 1885, soon afterward removing with them to a ranch in Rosebud valley. She was educated in the east and is an accomplished and scholarly lady. She taught the first school ever opened at Lame Deer. This was in 1886-7, and she continued teaching in the schools of Custer county until her marriage. They have one child, Jessie.

JESSE F. TAYLOR is a progressive young stockgrower of Teton county and a scion of one of the sterling pioneers of Montana, and thus it is signally compatible that a review of his life be incorporated in this work. He was born in Helena, Mont., on December 3, 1871, the son of Jesse F. and Eliza J. (VanDeren) Taylor. The former was born at Pine Grove, Ky., and upon attaining his legal majority removed to the west, being thereafter engaged in stockraising and freighting in Texas, Illinois and Missouri, while for a time he was in the mercantile business at Denver, Colo. In 1865 he came to Montana, locating in Helena, and from that city as headquarters engaged in a successful freighting business for eight years. He also served several terms as treasurer of Lewis and Clarke county. [For more extended family history the reader is referred to the article reviewing C. Wallace Taylor elsewhere in this work.] Jesse F. Taylor attended the schools of Helena and continued his studies at Chatham, Ill., and in Richmond, Ky., eventually matriculating in the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he completed his scholastic training at the age of twenty years, and in 1891 came to Choteau, where he has since been prominently engaged in the sheep business, running about 4,000 head. Mr. Taylor makes his home in Choteau, and is one of the popular young business men of the county. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

LLEWELLYN TAYLOR.—Diversified as are the industries of Montana, it is quite certain that the sheep industry is among the most profitable, and in importance it ranges alongside the leading enterprises. The territory tributary to Great Falls, Mont., is largely devoted to sheepraising, and prominent among those who have achieved success in this line is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He is a New Englander by birth, having first seen the light of day in the old town of Saco, Me., his parents being John and Martha (Harmon) Taylor. His immediate ancestors were Maine people, but his grandfather Taylor was a native of England, who settled in the Pine Tree state at an early date. Although at a rather advanced age, this grandfather participated in the Civil war and fought gallantly for the preservation of the Union, being a member of a regiment of Maine volunteers. He was killed in battle, his first engagement with the enemy. The father of Llewellyn Taylor was a member of the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers; was captured by the Confederates and died in Andersonville.

Our subject, born on the eve of the war of the Rebellion, was reared on the old Maine homesteaded and received a common school education. In 1876 he was entered as an apprentice at the blacksmith trade, in which he continued until he was nineteen years of age when, in 1880, he came to Montana. The first employment that he secured was with the Hon. S. S. Hobson, in the Judith basin, Fergus county. With him he remained ten years, subsequently locating in Great Falls, where he opened a blacksmith shop which he successfully conducted for three years. Following this Mr. Taylor was employed as foreman for the Bear Paw Pool Cattle Company, which position he satisfactorily filled three years. In the spring of 1893 he settled in the vicinity of the Bear Paw mountains, interested himself in the development of a ranch of 440 acres, now completely fenced and otherwise improved. The fine buildings upon this property are in every way adequate for all the practical purposes of ranching. Sheepgrowing is the principal industry in which he is engaged, and it is one in which he has attained prominence and a competence. The estate now comprises 1,200 acres, and there is a band of 7,200 sheep now ranging upon the land. He also raises considerable grain, but farming is with him a decidedly secondary consideration.

On July 12, 1896, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Augusta C. Johnson, daughter of Karl Johnson, of Fergus county. Their union has been blessed by three children: John C., Loren B. and Elmer E. Politically the sympathies of Mr. Taylor are with the Republican party on all national affairs, although he is inclined to be quite independent in local issues.

C WALLACE TAYLOR is one of the heaviest sheepgrowers in Montana, and resides at Choteau, Teton county. He was born in Jackson county, Mo., on December 6, 1856. His father, Jesse F. Taylor, who had much experience and was very successful in the live stock industry, was born on January 2, 1829, in Pine Grove, Ky., and resided there until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1852 he married with Miss Eliza Van Deren, daughter of Cyrus W. and Margaret VanDeren, of Springfield, Ill. The same year with his wife he went to Jackson county, Mo., purchased a farm, and for four years was profitably engaged in buying and shipping horses and mules to eastern and southern markets. He then removed to Denver, Colo., where he formed a partnership with Col. White and engaged in the grocery and freighting business. This firm handled a large amount of freight for four years, transporting by means of bull teams all descriptions of supplies from Denver to Salt Lake.

In 1865 Jesse F. Taylor came to Last Chance gulch, Mont., and was one of the original founders of the water company of that camp, now transformed into the city of Helena. (The company hauled the water in barrels to supply their customers.) From 1867 until 1878 Mr. Taylor was treasurer of Lewis and Clarke county. At the same time he held interests in some valuable mines in the "Old Dan Tucker" gulch in partnership with Jerry Smith and George Cleveland. Upon retiring from the county treasurer's office in 1878 he formed a partnership with Abraham and Morris Sands, of Helena, and Julius Sands, of New York, the firm name being Sands & Taylor. This company established a ranch three and one-half miles east of the town of Choteau (at that period in Choteau, now in Teton county), where they engaged extensively in sheep and cattleraising. Mr. Taylor was the active manager of the business until his death, which occurred at the Park Hotel in Great Falls on May 4, 1892. While he was in business in Choteau county he served one term as a representative in the Montana legislature. His wife died in Helena in 1874. His paternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Kentucky, cotemporary with Daniel Boone and the other founders of the state.

C. Wallace Taylor was educated in the public schools of Helena and at the age of nineteen years, having completed his studies, he became a compositor in the office of the Helena Herald for two years, and later for the same length of time in the composing room of the Helena Independent. In 1879 he removed with his father to the ranch in Choteau county. They began their activities by driving 2,000 head of cattle to the ranches his father had purchased in Beaverhead county and other localities in that vicinity. From 1879 until the death of his father Mr. Taylor was foreman on the ranch and since that event he has been the manager of the company. In 1889 this company went heavily into the sheep, as well as cattle, business, but in 1893 the cattle were sold and the capital and energies of the company directed entirely to sheep. The original ranch operated by Mr. Jesse F. Taylor comprised 160 acres. This realty has been increased to 11,000 acres, and the 2,500 sheep purchased in 1889 have increased to 20,000.

From 1893 until 1899 Mr. Taylor served as county commissioner of Teton county. He was first appointed by the Montana state legislature on the establishment of the county, and subsequently was elected on the Democratic ticket. During 1900 and 1901 he was a member of the Montana Democratic state central committee. His marriage with Miss Maggie Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, of Illinois, occurred in 1887, and their family consists of four daughters, Peggie Patton, Mattie S., Louise and Helen. Fraternally Mr. Taylor is a member of Choteau Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Taylor is a robust, hearty and popular young man. He is universally esteemed and is regarded everywhere as a man of integrity and honor.

AMOS TEAGUE is one of the pioneers of the state, has long been prominently identified with its industrial development, and is now one of the prosperous farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county. Mr. Teague was born at Morganton, Burke county, N. C., on March 2, 1833, the son of Ezekiel and Rachel T. Teague, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1835 when about two years of age, his parents removed to McMinn county, Tenn., where the father engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to Blount county and there devoted his attention to agriculture and stockraising. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church. His death occurred in Georgia at the age of seventy years. His widow long survived him, attaining the venerable age of ninety-two years, her death occurring at the home of her son, Franklin Teague, in Texas.

Amos Teague attended the public schools in Tennessee until the year 1847, after which he was employed at farm work until the fall of 1852, when he went to Arkansas and remained during the winter. On March 5, 1853, he started overland for California, and located in Shasta county, where he engaged in mining until 1860, when he turned his attention to raising live stock and devoted his energies to that business until 1863. He again engaged in mining, but eventually disposed of his placer mines for $5,000, and in 1865 moved to Helena, Mont., where he purchased placer claims, but could not successfully operate them for want of water. Thereafter he was for five years employed by the Cooper Brothers on the cattle range. In 1872 he started on a prospecting tour, visiting different sections, and was thus engaged until the fall of 1874, when he went to the Musselshell river and devoted his attention to hunting with excellent success and greatly enjoyed the sport; and thereafter made a hunting trip on Deep creek. In the fall of 1876 he joined a party of sixty men and proceeded to Fort Keogh on the Yellowstone river, expecting to cross that stream and proceed to the Black Hills, but as the Indians were then quite hostile the party decided it was unsafe to proceed, so they remained at the fort during the winter, being employed by the government. On March 2, 1877, Mr. Teague left for Bozeman, where he was located during the summer and fall. In the winter of 1877 he was in company with William Anderson, who was herding a band of cattle on the banks of the Yellowstone river in the vicinity of the present city of Livingston; and in the fall of 1878 he was associated in driving a band of 4,000 cattle to the big sag of the Missouri river south of Benton. This band they commenced to gather on the Yellowstone and kept adding to it all the way to the Chestnut valley. He was associated at this time with A. W. Kingsbury, with whom he remained until the fall of 1879, when he started on a prospecting trip in the Judith basin, where he took up two mining claims, disposing of the same the following spring for $300. He then purchased a ranch in the vicinity of Highwood, Choteau county, and there devoted his attention to farming for two years. In the spring of 1882 he came to his present location near Evans, Cascade county, where he took up a preemption claim of 160 acres, and in 1896 he added to this a homestead claim of equal area and purchased a tract of government land, 100 acres of which are susceptible to cultivation. Mr. Teague has been successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, having sold 111 head of cattle in the fall of 1900. In 1872 he was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic fraternity, in whose work he takes a deep interest, holding membership in Valley Lodge No. 21, Townsend, Mont. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. THOMAS.—In the year 1843 there arrived in the United States a young married couple from the city of Cork, Ireland, filled with hope and ambition, determined to make their way in the new world and secure by industry and frugality the full benefit of the opportunities the great land of promise held out to the worthy of all countries. This aspiring young couple, Richard and Emma Lyon (McCarthy) Thomas, settled in Fulton county, Ill., and profitably engaged in tilling the virgin soil during the rest of their lives. They were the parents of two sons, now living: George, the subject of this review; Lafayette, a prosperous business man at Basin City in his native state.

Our subject was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1862, and attended the schools of his district until he was fourteen years old. He spent the next fifteen years working in sawmills, three in his native county, four in different parts of Missouri, and eight in Arkansas, at Black river, where he lost one of his little fingers. In 1885 he returned to Saline county, Mo., where he had formerly lived, and made hunting trips through that state, Illinois and Mississippi, securing otter, raccoon, muskrat and opossum and other game. finding the business very profitable, sometimes making $18 in a day shooting duck.

In 1892 he came to Montana and spent five years at various occupations. In 1897 he bought eighty acres of land two and a half miles east of Park City, on which he has since resided, turning it from a desert into almost a garden. It is a well fenced, well irrigated and productive farm, on which he raises fine crops of alfalfa, orchard fruits, and horses, cattle, pigs, etc.

Mr. Thomas was married December 19, 1900, to Miss Lydia E. Thomas, of Fond du Lac, Wis., the daughter of a prosperous farmer near that town. Mrs. Thomas taught school in her native state for twenty-five years prior to her marriage. She has a fine general library, which is the pride of their roomy, well-furnished house, and a great source of entertainment to herself and husband, both of whom are esteemed as among the most intelligent and cultivated people in their vicinity. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican, but is not an active partisan or a particularly zealous party worker. He has no aspirations for official life, finding plenty to occupy his mind and time in his business and home duties. He is held in high regard as a leading citizen.

JOHN R. THOMAS.—Amid the stern and rugged hills of New England, where have centered many important events in the annals of the nation, occurred the birth of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, and he is a worthy representative of the stanch old New England stock, and a good type of that progressive and self-reliant element which has been a prime factor in the development and upbuilding of the great west. He is now one of the extensive farmers and stockraisers of Cascade county, where he attained success through his own efforts and is known as one of the pioneers of the state. Mr. Thomas was born in the town of Wells River, Orange county, Vt., on June 18, 1850, the son of Benjamin and Betsey Thomas, natives of New Hampshire. The father was engaged in railroad work until his death in 1851; his widow survived him until 1857, so that their son, the subject of this review, was left an orphan at an early age. He was taken by his guardian, Lemuel Martindale, to Cornish Flats, N. H., and lived in that state until he attained his majority, securing such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools and early becoming inured to the work of the farm, in which connection he worked for five years for wages prior to becoming of age. On March 20, 1872, Mr. Thomas arrived in Helena, Mont., and soon found employment on a farm in Prickly Pear valley, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to Nevada Creek and there engaged in raising cattle and horses, and general farming on a tract of 320 acres, which he had purchased. His efforts yielded him a profit, and he also realized a considerable amount when he sold the property in 1880. He then located ten and a half miles southeast of Craig, taking up a homestead claim of 160 acres and there continuing operations in farming and cattle-raising until the fall of 1896, when he removed to Craig and engaged in general merchandising until the fall of 1900. At that time he traded his business for a ranch located sixteen miles southeast of Cascade and turned his attention once more to those industrial enterprises with which he had so long been familiar. His ranch property originally comprised 400 acres, well improved and stocked with 3,000 head of sheep and excellent grades of cattle. Mr. Thomas has since purchased an additional 160 acres, filed entry on an equal amount of desert land, and has effected the lease of 960 acres, so that he has a large available range for his stock. Here he is conducting operations on a large scale, and his success is assured, since he brings to bear a thorough knowledge and the most approved methods.

On January 31, 1883, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Billups, a native of Evansville, Ind., and a daughter of Jesse C. and Mary A. Billups, who were born in England, whence they came to the United States, eventually becoming residents of Montana in 1886. (See sketch on another page of this volume.)

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one child, David A. In politics Mr. Thomas gives his support to the Republican party so far as national issues are involved, but locally he is independent.

ALBERT TETRAULT.—It cannot be doubted that the free and inspiring life of the plains and mountains quickens the spirit of self-reliance and independence, and many young men engage in individual business ventures in Montana, rather to continue in the employ of others. Among those who have taken advantage of the opportunities here afforded in the great industrial resources of Montana is Mr. Tetrault, who is one of the enterprising young stockgrowers of Valley county. He comes of stanch old French lineage, and is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on July 13, 1863, his mother being Celina (Tibadeaux) Tetrault, who was born in Ontario in 1835, where she is now a resident of Chatham. The father, who was born in Quebec province, in 1836, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and lived his life and died in the Dominion of Canada. His son, Albert Tetrault, had no more than nominal educational advantages, and he has acquired his knowledge in practical experience and by personal application. He assisted in the work of the homestead farm in Canada until he was eighteen, when, in 1881, he came to Missoula county, Mont., and was employed on ranches and in lumber camps near Missoula and Frenchtown until 1894, and was then enabled to engage in business on his own responsibility. He accordingly came to Valley county and located on his present ranch of 320 acres, on Beaver creek and fifteen miles from the village of Malta, which is his postoffice address. His ranch has been nicely improved and with his cattle and sheep business he also uses the open range surrounding his place, and is not limited in his operations. Mr. Tetrault exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and is one of the progressive young men of this section.

THOMAS THOMAS, of near Avon, is the son of parents who were among the earlier emigrants from the old country to the untrodden fields west of the Mississippi, and knows from their oft-told tales, if not from his own experience, much of the privation and suffering which attended a journey overland from eastern civilization into the almost trackless wilds of the far west. His father was Reese P. Thomas, who was born in Wales, on February 7, 1815, and when about twenty-four years old, in 1839, came to America in a party of over 100 persons, and including his sister Margaret, who afterwards married Albert Davis and lived in California. The party included also another bright-eyed lassie, whose charms won the heart of our hardy adventurer. This was Mary Evans, who subsequently became his wife and the mother of Thomas Thomas. Landing at New Orleans they took passage by boat up the Mississippi and Missouri to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they bought oxen to operate 100 wagons, which they took with them across the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah. In this territory the parents of Thomas Thomas were married, and here also, at Brigham City, he was born on February 1, 1858. In 1865 he was removed with the rest of the family to Idaho, where his father engaged in farming. The childhood and youth of Mr. Thomas were spent in the two territories of Utah and Idaho, and all the early educational advantages he had were what their primitive schools supplied. He has gathered on his life path, however, a large stock of that worldly wisdom which is gained only in the school of experience, a school which trains the faculties to quickness of perception and accuracy in action. When he was sixteen years of age he was employed by ex-Gov. White, of Montana, to haul salt from the Oneida salt-works in Idaho to Philipsburg. In passing back and forth he made his headquarters in Montana, and when he got ready to settle down he became a resident of the state, and after doing so he carried on freighting and mining for a number of years, and in 1889 took up a homestead of 160 acres about four miles northwest of Avon. Here two brothers, Alexander, now deceased, and Arthur, soon joined him, who later took up homesteads adjoining his, and the three entered into partnership in raising stock. They have the ranch all enclosed by one fence. It consists of 480 acres of good land, and they have a herd of about 150 cattle and thirty horses. Their father spent the last years of his life here with them, and in 1892, after a long and useful earthly career, died amid their kindly ministrations. The family now consists of the aged mother, Arthur, Miss Ettie and Mr. Thomas himself. Their labors have brought them a competence in this world's goods, and the confidence and esteem of their neighbors and friends.

CHARLES N. THOMAS, a resident of Browning, was born at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, on April 13, 1862. His father Daniel Thomas, was a native of Melbourn, Quebec, and born about 1834. At the age of eighteen years he went to Australia where, for six years, he engaged in mining. On his return to Canada he prepared for the notary's profession by suitable legal study, and was a notary public and register at Sherbrook until his death in 1894. His wife, Leonora (Eadie) Thomas, was a native of Canada, and died in 1886. Charles N. Thomas was graduated from the schools of Woodstock, Vt., and from Sherbrooke Academy, receiving an excellent education, which he has largely supplemented by practical business experience. From the age of sixteen until he was eighteen he worked in the office of his father, and in 1880 joined the mounted police of Canada, serving five years. He then became a clerk in the Canadian Indian department for two years, and from 1887 until 1888 he officiated as clerk in the trading store of Fred Pace at Stand-off. In October 1889, Mr. Thomas came to the Piegan Indian reservation as clerk of the Browning office of the agency, which position he has held at intervals during the past ten years, at all times giving the best of satisfaction. From 1891 until the spring of 1901 he handled stock on the South Branch of the Milk river, but has since retired from the business. He has a large circle of friends in Teton county. Mr. Thomas was married at Birch Creek in 1887, and has two children living, George, aged seven, and Nora, four years old.

DAVID R. THORNBER was born in Hancock county, Ill., on July 20, 1849, the son of Henry and Lucy (Ellison) Thornber, natives respectively of Lancashire and Yorkshire, England. The father came to the United States in 1842. He was a shoemaker and weaver by trade, but after his arrival in America he located in Hancock county, Ill., and purchased a farm of eighty acres, upon which he passed the residue of his life as a farmer and accumulating a fine property. Upon his death in 1887, he left a very appreciable fortune to his family. He married Lucy Ellison in 1844, and her death occurred in 1872. There seven children are: David R., Mary, the wife of Isaac Seigfried; John; Margaret, the wife of M. McCollum; William H.; James a physician of Fort Madison, Iowa; Amos, a physician in Hancock county, Ill. Henry Thornber was originally a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its first supporters in his county, and was at all times deeply interested in its affairs and success. He was reared as a Methodist and belonged to that church during a long life of honor and usefulness.

David R. Thornber was reared on the homestead farm, and his early education was secured in the public schools, where he devoted himself assiduously to his studies, and became a popular teacher in his native county, meeting with marked success for a period of eight years. In 1879 he established at Keokuk, Iowa, where he founded the newspaper known as the People's Dollar in the interests of the Greenback party, of which he was publisher and editor. The paper was eventually merged into the Constitution-Democrat. In 1882 Mr. Thornber platted and founded the town of Powellton, Hancock county, Ill., established the local postoffice at his own expense, and engaged in merchandising for seven years, within which time the town had grown considerably. Mr. Thornber came to Montana in 1889, and located upon a ranch of 240 acres two miles east of the village of Chinook, Choteau county, and there engaged in the breeding of horses and cattle upon an extensive scale. In 1896 he removed to Chinook and opened the Thornber house, now the Montana house, a popular resort, which he conducted successfully for two years, when he retired from its management and returned to his ranch and its operations until 1900. In that year he practically retired from active life and returned to his pleasant home in Chinook, and management of his important real estate and financial interests.

Mr. Thornber supports the Republican party and has been an active worker in its local ranks, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. Fraternally he has been identified with the Masonic order for over thirty years, retaining membership in Chinook Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M. He is well known and highly esteemed, and the family have a prominent position in all social circles. In 1871 Mr. Thornber was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Haigh, daughter of John Haigh, a prominent citizen of Hancock county, Ill., and to them five children have been born: Lucy; Mary, the wife of Charles Williams; Phoebe, the wife of William Weaver; Maggie, wife of Harry Little; Rachel.

JOHN J. TOFTE.—Owning an excellent ranch of 240 acres near Houskin, Cascade county, Mont., Mr. Tofte has been successful in his farming and stockraising operations and now enjoys a prominent position among the substantial ranchmen of the locality. Mr. Tofte was born in Norway on December 23, 1862, the son of John and Rebecca Tofte, natives of Norway, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he immigrated to America and located in Ossin, Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1890 he came to Great Falls and secured a homestead claim of 160 acres near Evans, where he engaged in farming and stockraising. His devoted wife died in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years, and in 1898 he returned to Iowa, where he now makes his home with his son Andrew. The paternal grandparents of John J. Tofte were Andrew and Lizzie Tofte, the former of whom died in Norway at the venerable age of ninety years; the latter is still living in her native land. Our subject's maternal grandparents were John and Katherine Larsen, natives of Norway, whence they emigrated when well advanced in years, and located in Iowa, where the former died at the age of seventy-six and the latter at the age of eighty-six.

John J. Tofte attended the public schools of his native land until 1876, after which he was employed on a farm for two years, and then came to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and was similarly employed until 1882. He then went to Clark county, S. D., where he was employed on a farm until 1883, and later took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, which he cultivated until the fall of 1884, when he went to work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as a section man and in ditching. In 1889 he sold his claim and came to Great Falls, Mont., where he found employment in the construction of the waterworks, and later was engaged with the Cascade Lime Company, which put in the tunnel to Benton lake. In June of the same year he took up a portion of his present ranch, a homestead claim of 160 acres, of which he has now 125 acres under cultivation; and in the fall of 1898 he purchased eighty acres of land from his father, the same being contiguous to his homestead, and has since been engaged in the raising of cattle with excellent success. His ranch is located one mile from Houskin, and his property is valued at $4,000. He is energetic and industrious and is highly regarded in the community. In his political proclivities he is allied with the Republican party.

ENGEL J. TOFTE.—Among the sturdy sons of the fair Northland who cast their lots with Montana and have here attained success through their well-directed efforts and their sterling integrity of purpose, is Mr. E. J. Tofte, one of the progressive young ranchmen of Cascade county. He was born in Norway January 18, 1868, the son of John and Rebecca Tofte, both of whom were born in the same distant land. For further news of this worthy couple see the sketch of John J. Tafte.

Engel J. Tofte attended the public schools of his native land until he attained the age of fifteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, where he found employment on a farm until the spring of 1889. He then came to

Montana and was employed in a brickyard at Sand Coulee until 1892, when he took up a preemption claim of 160 acres in the vicinity of Houskin, Cascade county, and entered into partnership with Carl Hansen in the live stock business, meeting with excellent success. He placed thirty-five acres of land under cultivation, and in 1898 purchased eighty acres of good land from his father for a consideration of $400. Here he has since devoted his attention to farming and the raising of stock, and his continued success is assured. In political matters Mr. Tofte is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party; fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Scandinavian Brotherhood. His property is now held at a valuation of $4,500 and he is regarded as one of the enterprising young ranchmen of the county.

EDWARD M. TOMAN.—The possibilities for personal accomplishment and advancement in America have been thoroughly appreciated by the sturdy sons of the German fatherland, who have ever contributed to our best citizenship, and in exemplification of this we may well give attention to the able and progressive young rancher and business man of Cascade county whose name initiates this review. Mr. Toman is a native of Senftenberg, Austria, where he was born on the 11th of November, 1874, being the son of Wesley and Agnes Toman, who were likewise born in the same place, where the former is a prominent business man, having devoted his attention to merchant tailoring from his early manhood. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and are highly esteemed in their native province, where they still reside. They became the parents of six children, three of whom survive.

Edward M. Totman received the best of educational discipline in the excellent public schools of Austria, and supplemented this by attending business college and night schools in the city of Chicago. In 1891, at the age of seventeen years, he came to the United States, and eventually located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was variously employed until the summer of 1892, when he commenced work at the painter's trade, which he continued until the spring of the following year. He then removed to Otis, Ind., where he remained until 1895, when he decided to cast in his lot with Montana, whither he came and located at Marysville, Lewis and Clarke county, and was there engaged in mining for one year, meeting with fair success. In 1896 he went to the gold fields of Alaska, where he engaged in mining for three years, his success being far better than that of the average seeker for the precious metal in that district. He realized a considerable profit from his efforts, and upon his return to Montana he remained in Helena for a short time, after which he made a four months' trip abroad, visiting his old home and many points of historic interest. He then returned once more to Montana and here effected the purchase of the E. D. Haste property, located fourteen miles northwest of the village of Cascade, Cascade county, and having an aggregate area of 3,039 acres. The ranch has been improved most effectively, and is now valued at $14,000, 800 acres being available for cultivation. Here Mr. Toman has since had his residence. He is engaged in the raising of cattle upon an extensive scale, having gained position among the representative stockmen of this section of the state. In politics he is independent, giving his support to men and measures, rather than adhering to strict party lines.

On the 24th of January, 1899, Mr. Toman was married to Miss Gazella Podzensky, who was born in Austria, being the daughter of Wesley and Katherine Podzensky, both natives of that country, where the father held the position of chief of police until his retirement from active duty. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. They became the parents of six children, of whom three are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Toman a son has been born, Edward W. Toman.

BENJAMIN W. TOOLE, the custodian of the state capital, has been for many years prominent in the business and public life of the state. He is a brother of Gov. Joseph K. Toole and of Hon. E. Warren Toole, and is a native of Missouri, which has furnished so many of the foremost men of Montana. He was born in 1840, the son of the late Hon. Edwin Toole and his wife, Lucy S. (Porter) Toole. He attained manhood in his native state and received his early academical training in its public schools. When he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, he resolved to seek his fortune in the territory of Montana, and came overland to Last Chance gulch. Here he engaged in placer mining, in which he continued for a number of years with varying success. In 1887 he removed his residence to the county of Yellowstone, where he became a rancher and merchant, and was appointed as clerk of the district court of that county. He remained in this position for three years, serving most acceptably to both the bar and the public. In 1892 he was appointed as a member of the board of county commissioners of Yellowstone county. He later engaged in mining and stockraising in that county, and also in merchandising as a member of the firm of Pauton & Toole, and he was for many years one of the enterprising and progressive business men of that section of the state. In April, 1878, Mr. Toole was united in marriage with Miss Emma R. Woodworth, the daughter of William W. and Lucy (Stephens) Woodworth, the former a native of New York and the latter of Iowa. Of their four children, C. Walter, May, Lester E., and Nell, all are living except Lester, who died at the age of fifteen months. Fraternally, Mr. Toole is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and is one of the trusted leaders of that political organization. During his residence in Yellowstone county, in addition to the positions heretofore mentioned, he served as an efficient alderman of the city of Billings. He was appointed to his present position in 1902.

JOHN L. TORKELSON is manager of the Mission Peak Mining Company, whose valuable properties are located in Choteau county, and whose operations are being carried on with the best of equipment and with an energy and discrimination which augurs well for the future of the enterprise, for no better mining proposition is being carried through development in this section of the state. The manager, John L. Torkelson, is a man of enterprise and keen business sagacity, and brought about the organization of the company, while his integrity of character gains and retains the confidence and esteem of his associates and all with whom he is thrown in contact in the various relations of life. Mr. Torkelson is a native of Wisconsin, born at Nashotah Mission, Waukesha county, in August, 1848. His native place is now a thriving little city and is bearing the shorter name of Nashotah. His father, Edwin Torkelson, was born in Norway in 1828, and in 1852 he emigrated to America, locating in Wisconsin, where he devoted his active life to his trade as a carpenter and builder, his death occurring in Nashotah in 1891. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Christiansen, and she likewise was born in Norway, while she was called from earth in 1898 at the old home in Nashotah, where so many years of her life had been passed. Mr. Torkelson attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he went to Milwaukee, and served a three years' apprenticeship to the millwright's trade, becoming a thoroughly skilled artisan.

After completing his apprenticeship Mr. Torkelson came to the west, and the ensuing two years were passed in Denver, Colo., and in the Black Hills, where he found employment at his trade. From the Black Hills he went to Pierre, S. D., and with that place as his headquarters he was in business as a millwright and builder for five years. In 1884 he visited Tacoma and other coast cities, and from 1885 until 1887 was located at Calgary, Northwest Territory. In the year last mentioned he came to Montana, locating at Fort Benton, where he remained until 1890, the next year locating in Kalispell, Flathead county, where the family still maintain their home. In the preceding year he had come to Landusky, Choteau county, and, after making thorough investigations, promoted the organization of the Mission Peak Mining Company for the development of properties in this section, the corporation being capitalized for $150,000 and controlling a group of seven claims, the majority of the stockholders of the company being residents of South Dakota. Mr. Torkelson controls the entire business, and the work of development is to be carried on under the most favorable conditions. A fine ten-stamp mill was completed in the fall of 1901, and the mineral, which exists in apparently inexhaustible quantities, yields from $5.00 to $10 per ton. Our subject takes no active part in public affairs, his business interests demanding his entire time and attention. At Chamberlain, S. D., in 1883, Mr. Torkelson was united in marriage to Miss Isabella McCaig, who was born in Watertown, Wis., and they have nine children, Edmond, Helen, Mary, Vernon, Belle, Fred, Archie, Margaret and Winnifred.

FRANK TRAINOR.—One of the peculiarly characteristic products of American institutions, and one which is potential in its influence, is the rural press, which not only furnishes expression but gives trend to public sentiment. It is an acknowledged home institution, and as such gets close to the hearts of the plain people, and speaks their thought, throbs with their pulse and is the ally and champion of their interests. Such an institution is the Philipsburg Call, owned and conducted by Frank Trainor, who has acquired through many avenues of instruction and a varied experience, special fitness for his present calling, as the progress and improvement of his paper abundantly demonstrates. He was born on October 15, 1859, at Watertown, N. Y., the son and third of seven children of James and Mary (Haley) Trainor, also natives of New York. When nine years old he was sent to St. Dustan College on Prince Edward Island for four years, and in 1877 he went to Chicago, and there learned mechanical and electrical engineering, in which he was employed until 1883, then he engaged with the American Journal of Railway Appliances, a mechanical journal, as a traveling correspondent, employed to write up all the machine and locomotive shops of the south. In 1885 he came to Montana, locating at Butte, where he followed electrical engineering until 1891, after which he spent four years as a reporter for the Inter-Mountain and six as its city editor. In September, 1901, he purchased of L. R. Hoss, its former proprietor and now private secretary to the Governor, the Citizens Call, of Philipsburg, changed its name to the Philipsburg Call, and at once began to give it a larger life and more vigorous activity. In the short time during which he has had charge of the paper he has greatly improved it and increased its circulation. The change has necessitated an increase in the working force, but has wrought a corresponding pleasure in the satisfaction and appreciation of the patrons of the paper. Mr. Trainor has had previous experience in newspaper work, he having been correspondent of some of the leading dailies of the country, among them the New York World and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for which he has written many interesting stories. He has also had extensive and valuable experience in the office work of the profession, as has been noted. So that he brought to his new field of operations a natural aptitude for the business and the training acquired in actual work in all the details. The result is what might have been expected—a healthy, vigilant, clean and strong family newspaper.

JOSEPH A. TREMBLAY, M. D.—In a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none occupies a position of more importance than the medical profession. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician, not alone on account of the effect he may have upon the physical system, but also upon the mental and moral nature. In none of these essential qualifications is Dr. Tremblay lacking, and as a practicing physician and surgeon in the city of Missoula he has gained precedence by his knowledge, his skill and his honorable efforts in his chosen calling. He is a native of the city of Ambroise, near Montreal, Canada, born on March 11, 1846, the son of Julian and Martin Tremblay, both natives of the Dominion of Canada, and of French descent. The Doctor completed his more purely literary training in the Sulpician College of Montreal, and in 1865 matriculated in the medical department of Victoria University, at Montreal, and was there graduated in the class of 1869, being thus thoroughly fortified for the activities of his profession. He began medical practice in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., in 1869, and was there successful as a physician and surgeon for seventeen years.

In 1879 Dr. Tremblay came to Montana to visit friends in Missoula, and that the denouement of the visit was satisfactory is evident when we state that soon after his arrival he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Nash, who then accompanied him to the east. In 1866 he came again to Montana to permantntly locate and established himself in a fine practice in Butte, where he remained until 1899, when he located in Missoula, where he has since followed a general practice and gained undeniable prestige, his support coming largely from representative citizens and a wide extent of country. He is physician to the hospital of the Sisters of Providence in Missoula, and the mother superior of the institution is his sister. In politics he gives support to the Democratic party, and he and his family are devoted Catholics. The marriage of Dr. Tremblay to

Miss Nash was solemnized in Missoula on November 25, 1879, and of this union nine children have been born; six are living, their names being Mary, Matilda, Julian, Rufina, Ciria and Amedee.

ROSCO V. TUCKER.—In Valley county there is no name more closely identified with the history of its growth and development than that borne by the subject of this review. He and his honored father had much to do with the industrial activities of this section of the state, the former having located the homestead on which the now thriving little village of Malta is laid out, and both are specially deserving of mention in this work.

Rosco V. Tucker is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 22, 1854. His father, Elisha W. Tucker (deceased), was born at Brant, Erie county, Pa., November 24, 1830, and received his early educational training in the public schools of his native place. When eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he came to Montana and located a homestead in Valley county. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Tucker erected a log hotel, known as the Malta house, and this formed the nucleus of the town of Malta, and this entitled him to the distinction of being its founder, the village being located on a portion of his original homestead. He also built a livery and feed stable, and in numerous other ways gave evidence of his progressive spirit and confidence in the future new state. Eventually he purchased the general merchandise store of W. S. Collins, and in 1897 R. W. Garland was admitted to a partnership interest in the enterprise, and operations were continued under the firm name of Tucker & Garland until 1898, when Mr. Tucker disposed of his interests to the Malta Mercantile Company in order that he might give his time and attention to the sheep business. This honored citizen, who had been so influential a factor in the business and industrial life of the county, passed away January 17, 1901, having attained the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, happily assured of the confidence and high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Universalist church. In Chautauqua county, N. Y., in May, 1852, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Lombard, who died on the old homestead in that county, in 1885, leaving two children to survive her.

Rosco V. Tucker, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Westfield, N. Y., and after leaving school he engaged in farming, stockraising and dairying in his native county, continuing operations in these pursuits for a period of more than a quarter of a century. In the meantime his father had taken up his abode in Montana, and in 1895 our subject joined him, and from that time until 1898 had charge of his father's hotel business in Malta. In the year last mentioned the two engaged in the sheep business under the firm name of E. W. Tucker & Son, conducting their operations on a fine ranch on Beaver creek, at a point sixteen miles southeast of Malta, the same comprising 800 acres, well watered and available for cultivation when desired. The best of improvements have been made on the estate, and the firm engaged in the raising of sheep on an extensive scale, our subject assuming entire control of the enterprise after the death of his father. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, taking a deep interest in all that concerns the material prosperity and advancement of this section of the state, and is recognized as one of the representative men of the county.

In Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 10, 1883, Mr. Tucker was united in mariage to Miss Julia Walcott, who was born at Sherman, that county, the daughter of Merritt and Marguretta Walcott. Our subject and his estimable wife have two interesting daughters, Mabel and Grace, aged respectively sixteen and twelve years (1901). The family are prominent in the social life of the community, and their pleasant home is noted for the cordial hospitality which is ever in evidence.

WELLINGTON S. TOWNER.—The state of Montana has been signally favored in the class of men who have constituted her bench and bar, and among the worthy young representatives of the legal fraternity is Mr. Towner, established in the practice of his profession in the thriving village of Chinook, Choteau county, Mont. He was born in the city of Elgin, Ill., June 16, 1874, the son of Ithiel C. and Mary W. (Switzer) Towner, natives of Canada, whence they removed to Elgin in 1852. There the father of our subject is a retired carriage manufacturer, being one of the representative business men of the city.

In his native city Wellington S. Towner received his early education, attending the public schools and completing the high school course; he then entered the Elgin Academy and continued his studies until 1893, when he matriculated in both literary and law departments of the famous University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1898. Thoroughly grounded in the learning of his chosen profession and fortified by the best of preliminary discipline, he came west the year that he graduated and located at Fort Benton, Mont., where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of law until December, 1900. Removing thence he located in Chinook, where he has gained distinct recognition, is building up an excellent business and securing a clientage of representative character. He is thoroughly alert, is a ready and forcible speaker, and as an advocate is able to present a case with distinct ability; being a careful student and ever faithful to the interests of his clients.

In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with Riverside Camp No. 7658, M. W. A., and Benton Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, in which he was reared. Of pleasing personal address, and ever courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, he enjoys special popularity in Chinook and vicinity, and is one of the rising young attorneys of the county. On April 18, 1900, Mr. Towner was united in marriage to Miss Margaret N. Taylor, daughter of Dr. George H. Taylor, a representative dentist of Fort Benton.

CHARLES C. TURNER is at present located on a fine and profitable cattle ranch three miles west of Belt, in Cascade county. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., on December 2, 1847, the son of William J. and Jane Turner, natives of Ireland and stanch Presbyterians. They came to the United States in 1830, and for many years the father was a steamboat clerk on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Mr. Turner died in December, 1859, was survived for one year only by his wife. Charles C. Turner attended the public schools of St. Louis until he was thirteen there making good progress with his studies. He then became a clerk in a large dry goods store, and afterwards collector for the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, beginning at a salary of $10 per month, which within five years was increased to $50. Following this he engaged with the Mississippi Barge Company, and on the termination of his contract he came on the Missouri to Montana, and to Fort Benton, and from there to Helena, and after a short sojourn, he was employed on a ranch in the Gallatin valley. In 1872 he began freighting in Utah and Idaho, his outfit consisting of two ten-mule teams. This enterprise he successfully continued until 1880. He then became interested in the sheep business. He began in partnership with William Cresap, his first flock numbering 2,000 head, and the band was soon increased to 5,000.

On the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Turner managed his share of the sheep on a rented ranch, finally disposing of them to J. W. Leland for $2,000. Shortly after this he settled on his present homestead near Belt, where he has engaged in cattleraising and general farming. He cultivates sixty acres, upon which he raises bountiful crops of wheat, oats, hay and vegetables. Mr. Turner was married on June 21, 1888, to Miss Ella Kennedy, a native of Henderson county, Ill., a daughter of Stephen and Sarah Kennedy. Stephen Kennedy was a brother of John J. and James Kennedy, of Columbia Falls. See their sketches elsewhere in this volume. Another brother, William, lives in Missoula. Stephen Kennedy was a member of the Baptist church and politically an active Democrat. He died August 22, 1897, and his widow resides at Belt. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, one died in infancy. The survivors are Dora, William, Jessie E. and Sarah E. Their parents are members of the Baptist church. Fraternally Mr. Turner is a Freemason and politically he is in active sympathy with the Democratic party.

ROBERT E. TUCKER.—In a compilation of this nature due recognition should be given to those whose labors have been so directed as to enable them to gain the goal of prosperity and independence, and of this number is Mr. Tucker.

He was born in Saline county, Neb., in 1867, the second of the eleven children of John S. and Frances (Evans) Tucker, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Texas. His father located in Nebraska about 1863, and there engaged in agriculture and both himself and wife are now living. In the public schools Robert E. Tucker received his early education, but he assumed the practical responsibilities of life at the early age of eleven years, as a herder of cattle, and he continued this vocation for a number of years in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Montana, having come to this state in 1882, locating in Custer county. Here he was employed on the range until 1893, when he engaged in the cattle business for himself, taking up land not far from the little town of Ashland, where he has a valuable and well improved ranch of 200 acres, much of it being eligible for cultivation, yielding large crops of hay, the greater portion of which is used in the feeding of stock. Mr. Tucker has been energetic and discriminating in his operations and his success is certain to increase in scope and importance, for he has the capacity and determination which insure this end. He gives a loyal support to the Democratic party and fraternally holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was formerly a member of the state militia and always held himself in readiness for active duty in suppressing Indian uprisings or in otherwise maintaining law and order. His career has been such as to gain him the friendship and good will of his fellowmen, and he must be counted as one of the progressive young men of our great commonwealth. In 1894, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Lena Lynch, who was born in Ireland, and they have four interesting daughters: Frances M., Beatrice R., Alice V. and Mabel Annie.

WILLIAM P. TURNER, JR.—Within the pages of this work will be found specific mention not alone of those who have been the founders of the great commonwealth of Montana, but also of those who have carried forward the work inaugurated by these noble pioneers and are gaining recognition in connection with the state's industrial life. Of the latter class is Mr. Turner, who is recognized as a discriminating young business man as well as a prominent stockgrower of Choteau county. He was born in Davidson county, Tenn., on August 6, 1861, on the parental farmstead in the vicinity of Nashville. His father, William P. Turner, Sr., was born at Carthage, Tenn., in 1826, and in Davidson county he became an extensive farmer, devoting especial attention to thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, 300 head of which he brought to Montana in 1882, locating in the Marias river country, and here continuing the cattle business until about 1890. He is now living in Choteau county, where his two sons continue in the enterprise he thus inaugurated. By his discriminating efforts and careful selection of the stock he brought to Montana Mr. Turner did much to improve the grade of cattle of northern Montana, and his prestige in the business was marked. His wife, whose maiden name was Ophelia Cartwright, was born in Gallatin, Tenn., in 1837, and she died at the Tennessee homestead in 1878.

William P. Turner, Jr., had the excellent educational advantages of the public schools of his native county, and he began his individual efforts in the practical affairs of life at the age of fourteen, when, in addition to study in the schools, he engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle on his own responsibility, his father aiding and encouraging him in this independent effort. Thus it eventuated that when he was nineteen years old he had a fine herd of high-grade cattle, with which he started for Montana in 1880. Finding transportation difficult and expensive after reaching Bismarck, he drove his herd through on the overland route, arriving in the Sun river valley in good shape, wintering there. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Turner located in the Big Bend of the Marias river. This bend was a famous resort for buffalo and a great rendezvous for buffalo hunters in the early days, the one seeking the shelter and water here afforded, and the latter camping by hundreds in the valley in order to engage in slaughtering the buffalo.

Here Mr. Turner took up the allowed claims of government land, and to these he has added by purchasing contiguous tracts until he now has a valuable estate of 1,500 acres, and access to the surrounding free range of most extensive area. For some time he raised cattle and sheep, but in 1892 he sold his sheep, engaging exclusively in cattleraising until the fall of 1900, when he again turned his attention to sheep, having now five bands of 2,500 head each, and thus he is making most marked and successful progress in his stock-growing, which is conducted on an extensive scale and with that discrimination and care which make for greater success. Along the river bottom of his ranch is most arable and prolific land, which has been put under effective cultivation, so that his estate is one of the valuable properties in this section of Montana. In politics Mr. Turner gives an unwavering support to the Democratic party and its principles. His brother, James G. Turner, is also one of the successful young ranchmen of this section, and to him individual reference is made on another page. Both are held in the highest esteem in the community.

JAMES J. UNDERWOOD.—If the United States had no other claim to real greatness and the admiration and esteem of the civilized world, her advances in the domain of mechanics and industrial activity would entitle her to honorable mention everywhere. Among her "heroes of construction," may be mentioned with high commendation, James J. Underwood, now of Carbonado, Mont. He was born on August 6, 1839, in North Carolina, the son of Joshua Underwood, of that state, and the grandson of Joshua Underwood, the English emigrant, who in Colonial days settled in the Old North state, married a German lady and was conspicuous in the service of his adopted land in the war of the Revolution, distinguishing himself for gallantry on the bloody field of Martinsville and many another. "When the war drum throbbed no longer," he returned to his peaceful plantation, which he conducted during the rest of his life. His son Joshua removed to what is now West Virginia when he came to manhood and there he passed his life as a farmer, rearing in comfort and with proper training for useful citizenship his twelve children. His seventh son, James J. Underwood, when he was but seventeen years old, in 1856, started in life for himself, going to Missouri, then the remote west, and in Cooper county engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was in the employ of the United States during the Civil war until 1864. In that year he took the overland trip to Montana. His train was once attacked by Indians, but they were repulsed with some loss and thereafter did not molest this company, which arrived in Virginia City, Mont., August 6, 1864. Our subject made his home in the vicinity of Alder gulch until 1894, being principally engaged in farming and raising cattle and horses. He witnessed the troublous times of the Vigilantes days and saw the good results of their vigorous administration of justice; but his agricultural ventures were not at first successful, the grasshoppers eating all of his crops for two or three years. In 1894 he took up land, removing to his present property at Carbonado, where he now has a fine ranch, well improved with good buildings, under a high state of cultivation, and on which his earnest labors have brought success. He carries on general farming and stock-raising on a large scale.

Mr. Underwood was married on January 14, 1863, with Miss Mary Taylor, of Missouri. Faithful and devoted as a helpmeet she thereafter accompanied him in all his journeyings and cheerfully shared fully his pleasures and his hardships. Their children are: James Alfred, a furniture dealer at Red Lodge; Mattie C., the wife of William Willis, of Sheridan, Madison county; Isaac H., married to Miss Cressie J. Ball, a daughter of John W. Ball, who came to Montana in 1880, and located at Dillon. Five children have blessed their union, of whom two, Frank and Jackson, are living and Harry E., Lloyd W. and Joseph are deceased. Isaac H. was educated in Madison county, Mont., and has been owning stock and horses almost from his childhood. In 1885 he started in business for himself, and in 1893 took up the ranch he now occupies, where he has since devoted his energies to successfully raising cattle and horses, his favorite breed of the latter being Clydesdale. His stock operations are conducted on a large scale, he usually having about 300 head on hand. He has a fine ranch and is a progressive and enterprising man. Other children of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood are Hugh T., of whom more extended notice follows, and Edwin R. and Judson, who are still at home. Charles, William F., Charles E. and Lily are deceased.

HUGH T. UNDERWOOD, the fourth child and third son of James J. Underwood, was born on November 24, 1871, near Sheridan, Madison county, Mont. He spent his school days in Sheridan and Beaverhead, remaining on the homestead until he was nearly sixteen years old. When he was but six his father gave him and a brother the privilege of planting small patches of potatoes for themselves, thus stimulating them to industry and thrift. From the proceeds of their crop they bought horses and cattle, and when Hugh reached his fourteenth year he sold the larger portion of his stock to his father for $800, still retaining three saddle horses and one work horse. In his sixteenth year he went to Butte and bought two city lots, the west half of numbers 7 and 8 in block 4 of the Rice addition, and drew from his father the money to pay for them, his father having had the use of it at 10 per cent. interest. On these lots he built a two-story building and soon had a comfortable revenue in rents from his investment. He kept the property until 1894, and sold it at a good advance over its cost to him. He remained in Butte until 1893, engaged in various lines of business, clerking, the grocery trade and in mining. In all his ventures he met with a fair degree of success; but feeling a desire to return to the business of his family for generations, in 1893 he purchased a ranch on the Rosebud, which he worked for two years and then sold. He next took up a ranch near Carbonado and conducted a profitable business in raising stock until 1900, when it was sold to the Anaconda Company. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood then passed about a year in travel for the benefit of her health, after which he bought the present home ranch. He here continues the cattle business and makes a specialty of the Durham breed, and he has been eminently successful. Mr. Underwood wedded Miss Lulu M. Allen, of Missouri, on January 23, 1892. She was the daughter of a prosperous Missouri farmer and her parents both died in that state. This worthy couple have three children, Pearl Elaine, Ethel and Thomas Edgar. Mr. Underwood has adopted the plan of his father of giving his children property of their own to look after and care for. Each of his little girls has the full ownership of a finely bred calf.

COURTLAND VAN ALSTINE.—The life story of the hardy pioneers, whose courage, industry and common sense transformed this great northwestern country from savage wilderness to systematic productiveness, is ever an interesting theme to listen to or to tell. That of Courtland Van Alstine, of Avon, is peculiarly interesting from its strong contrasts of lights and shadows. He was born at Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., on March 25, 1835, the son of Peter and Hannah (Brewster) Van Alstine, both natives of the Empire state, the former of Oneida and the latter of Saratoga county, and both taken in early life to Wayne county by their parents, where they were reared, as was their son, Courtland. He attended the public schools during the winter sessions until he was fourteen, and then went into that more exacting educational institution, the printing office, where were passed the next five years in thoroughly mastering the trade. Finding the work injurious to his health he went to farming near Morris, Ill., and two years later removed to Chicago and entered the service of a distilling company, for which he worked ten years. But neither the life of the farm near Morris nor the life of the aspiring western metropolis satisfied his restless spirit. He looked with longing and with hope toward the gold fields of Montana, distant and difficult to reach, and in February, 1864, turned his eager steps toward them, going by rail to Grinnell, Iowa, at that time the end of the railroad. There he joined Creighton & Brow[illegible]s freighting outfit, and drove a mule team over the plains to Virginia City, Mont. The outfit consisted of forty-four wagons each drawn by four mules, and a number of reserve animals. The route led by Fort Kearney, Laramie Bridge, etc., and they were three months on the way. After arriving at Virginia City Mr. Van Alstine went to work for an old-time Georgian named Jerry Smith, receiving from $6.00 to $7.00 per day in the placer mines, and this amount was required to meet the high price of all of the necessaries of life. Flour was $1.25, sugar seventy-five cents and tobacco $8.00 per pound. In the winter of that year, owing to deep snow the freight outfits were stalled about ninety miles from Virginia City and the Jew merchants of the place raised the price of flour to $1.50 per pound. Then the famous Vigilantes took a hand in the game and distributed flour in ten-pound lots to families, allowing the merchants $1.25 a pound.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Van Alstine removed to Blackfoot City where he followed mining in the extensive placer mines for twenty years. In 1873, however, he pre-empted a claim on Nevada creek, where he had sixty head of cattle, which he sold that spring for $10 a head. In mining he was prosperous and wealthy at times, broke and in debt at others. In the summer of 1866 the net profits of his claims averaged over $10 per day, and he paid to workmen from $550 to

$600 per week. A page of one of his account books for 1866 shows: 1 pr. rubber boots, in gold dust, $27; 1 doz. shovels, @3.00, $36; 2 picks @ $10, $20; 50 feet of lumber, $3.50. His accumulations at times were large; and then all would go in mining speculations. After twenty years of this life, he quit mining without a dollar as the result of all his toil and worry, although he had more than once fully $10,000 laid by. In 1886 he took up a homestead of 160 acres in Three Mile valley, about six miles north of Avon, and upon this he has since made his home, expending his energies in improving his property, which is attractive and valuable. He has also taken up 120 acres of desert land for a range, and has brought water to it in sufficient quantity to make it serviceable. Mr. Van Alstine married in Chicago on July 24, 1860, Miss Amanda Gilbert, a native of Oneida county, N. Y. He has one son who bears his father's name and resides in Nevada creek valley. Mrs. Van Alstine died on June 17, 1894, and since that time the old gentleman has lived alone, performing his own domestic and house work, besides looking after his stock and ranch. He is a very active and vigorous man for his age, active life seeming to have given him great toughness of fibre.

ALBERT VAN BUSKIRK.—Tracing his ancestry back to one of the most prominent Colonial families of New York, living there when the metropolis was a village of insignificant proportions, and yet a Canadian by birth, having been born at Oxford, County Cumberland, N. S., on May 29, 1860, Mr. Van Buskirk is now comfortably located in Teton county near Dupuyer, and has a fine sheep ranch in a community that is one of the most prosperous in Montana. John Van Buskirk, the father, was a native of County Yarmouth, N. S., and he died in County Cumberland. During the earlier years of his busy and eventful career he was a sea captain in the merchant service, trading to all portions of the world then charted on the maps, but for several years previous to his death he was engaged in farming in Nova Scotia. His wife, Jane (Miller) Van Buskirk, was born on Prince Edward Island, and after a long life of varied activities in her declining years she resides in Oxford, N. S. The paternal grandfather, Gabriel Van Buskirk, married a Miss Van Norden, and a direct descendant of William, Prince of Orange, who married the daughter of the Duke of York. This grandfather came from Holland to America and settled on Manhattan island, the present site of New York city, where his father had lived before him. At one period the Van Buskirk family owned the greater portions of Hoboken and Staten island. During the American Revolution the British government promised to reimburse them with valuable lands in Nova Scotia if they would relinquish their right and title to the New York properties, but Gabriel Van Buskirk, after his removal to Nova Scotia, attained the age of 100 years without receiving a penny in the way of reimbursement, which certainly indicates that monarchies as well as republics are ungrateful.

In the public schools of Oxford, N. S., Albert Van Buskirk was educated in the elementary principles of scholastic lore. Subsequently he went to Rotterdam, Holland, and pursued a two-years course in violin instruction, and at the same time attended a night school of physiology. He is a most accomplished violinist, having also a superior education, much of it being self-acquired. Following his school days he followed the example of his father by going to sea, where for two years he served before the mast on merchant vessels. In 1881 he came to Montana and with Robert Morrison built a planing mill on Wolf creek, near Helena, which they operated for two years successfully. Mr. Van Buskirk then disposed of his interest to Mr. Morrison and invested his capital in cattle, going to Teton county and locating a ranch on Dupuyer creek, ten miles from the town of Dupuyer. He here secured a homestead claim in 1883, and in 1895 desert land, making a total of 320 acres, where he at first engaged in the cattle business, but later directed his attention to sheep, in which he has been quite successful. The political affiiliations of Mr. Van Buskirk are with the Republican party, and he keeps thoroughly posted on the issues of the day. At one time he was a member of Dearborn Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dearborn, Mont. He is a most valuable citizen, having the confidence of his associates.

ALFRED VAN CAMP.—The early ancestors of this gentleman on coming to America settled in Massachusetts, and later removed to New York. The paternal grandfather, Peter Van

Camp, was a royalist of the Revolution, who then settled in the township of Matilda, in Canada, where William, the father of Alfred, was born and reared, as was also his mother, Jane (Bradburn) Van Camp, and there also Alfred Van Camp was born on March 5, 1845, one of nine children. Mr. VanCamp remained on the old homestead forty miles west of Toronto until 1864, when he started for Montana, but when he reached Omaha he concluded to try Colorado, where he located in Central City. While crossing the plains his party one day passed a train of about a dozen wagons, and within an hour thereafter a band of Indians surprised this train while the men were at dinner and massacred the entire party, except two women whom they carried into captivity, but who were subsequently rescued, one of the women having at the time of her capture a small child in her arms. Mr. VanCamp engaged in mining during his first winter in Colorado, and the next April started for Montana, equipped with horses and wagons, but, finding the roads very bad, he sold the wagons and used the horses as pack animals for the rest of the journey, which was by way of Soda Springs, and he experienced no trouble from Indians, arriving at Virginia City on May 21, 1865. A week later he removed with a friend to Last Chance gulch and there mined for a few weeks, then went to White's gulch and prospected, but with unflattering results. The next winter he spent at Diamond City, and White's gulch, and the next summer he passed in prospecting, wintering at New York gulch, in the spring of 1867 removing to Cooper gulch, where he remained until 1872, engaged in mining.

In 1872, however, he relinquished mining and went to work for Capt. Stafford at farming, and in 1874 personally engaged in the cattle business. After several years in Sweet Grass county, in 1879, he took up property on the Musselshell, where his home ranch is located west of the village of Two Dot, and contains nearly 2,000 acres. On this ranch he has a fine residence, an abundance of other superior buildings, sheds, barns, corrals, etc., and has a feature of unusual interest in a large vegetable garden whose products are the wonder of the country side, potatoes often weighing three pounds each and cabbages and turnips fifteen pounds each. Mr. VanCamp has four other ranches, the Hall ranch at Delpine of 200 acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation; one of 320 acres on the Daisy Dean creek, ten miles from the homestead, and which is given up to stock and hay, and two others of 160 acres each. One of the most extensive farmers and ranchmen in the state, he is a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive man in every particular, a benefit to Montana, a credit to his community, possessing great influence and usefulness. Mr. Van Camp was married on February 24, 1885, with Miss Annie Doores, daughter of Edwin Doores, a prosperous carpenter and builder residing on the Musselshell and successfully engaged in business until his death in 1897. The VanCamps have six children, all of school age and living at home. They are Forrest E., Alfred T., Ethel, Henry D., Mary and Earnest A.

REV. F. VAN CLARENBEEK was born in the province of the Rhine, Germany, on July 9, 1867, the son of Lambert and Catherine (Roelofs) Van Clarenbeek. Lambert Van Clarenbeek was a man of wealth and influence and removed from his native Holland to Germany, where he maintained his home until his death in 1899. His German wife is still living there. Of their seven children all are living. Francis Van Clarenbeek attended the sisters' school at Beek, Holland, and later entered St. Louis College, at Roermond, where he continued his studies for seven years. At the age of fourteen he entered St. Michael's Seminary at St. Michaels, Gestel, and there remained six years, pursuing his scholastic work. In order to further prepare himself for the work of the ministry he went to Brussels and Louvain, Belgium, where he was a student in the American College for four years, and then returned to Holland and was ordained in 1892, at Bois-le Duc, under the episcopal hands of Bishop Henry Van de Ven. Returning to the college he continued his studies until April, 1893, when he started for the United States, coming to Helena, Mont., and becoming assistant at the cathedral of the Sacred Hearts for four years. Bishop Brondel then assigned him to a charge in Kalispell for the winter of 1896, and the following year he came to Billings as priest in charge of St. Joachim's parish. On his assuming work the congregation was worshiping in a small church, with rather meagre accessories. Father Van Clarenbeek has thoroughly vitalized the parish, has expended $2,000 in beautifying the interior of the church, and in 1898-9 erected the priest's house and St. Vincent's hospital. His zeal and devotion has been shown in a practical and tangible way, receiving the hearty co-operation and sympathy of his people. The church now has about 170 communicants and is in a most prosperous condition. A mission is also maintained at Columbus, and receives due care and attention from Father Van Clarenbeek. Not only has he shown strong executive ability, but a most elevated, spiritual faith and potency, so that he has drawn his people closely together and infused a greater spiritual devotion and consecration.

DR. C. E. K. VIDAL, the leading physician and surgeon of Belt, Cascade county, is a man well and favorably known. Just in the prime of life, having been born on February 6, 1870, in Sussex, England, he has acquired high reputation as a skillful practitioner, as well as the confidence of a large circle of friends. He is the son of B. H. and Kate Vidal, also natives of England. Mrs. Vidal died in 1884. The father, who is a prominent Freemason and a colonel in the English army, is stationed at Ottawa, Canada. Dr. Vidal was excellently grounded in all the elementary branches in the schools of Toronto, Canada, and this education was richly supplemented in the technical and scientific branches of his professional education by attendance at the Bishop Medical College of Montreal, and the University Medical College at Toronto, where six years of diligent study were devoted and where he was graduated simultaneously with the attainment of his majority.

His first medical practice was as an assistant physician at Lethbridge, Alberta, and he then located at Neihart, Mont., where he was in the successful practice of both branches of his profession until 1895, when he located at Belt. Dr. Vidal is one of the broad-minded, progressive men of Montana, who has been eminently successful in life and is accorded the esteem of all with whom he is acquainted. Politically his support is with the Democratic party and he manifests a lively interest in its campaigns. On July 4, 1893, Dr. Vidal married with Miss Mabel Macrae, of Montreal, Canada, daughter of George and Rose Macrae, of Scotland, who, like himself is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Her father was legal counsel and attorney of the Grand Trunk Railway, and prominent in Masonic circles, and also in the Episcopal church, dying in 1892. His wife, also a member of the same church, is still living. Of the four children of Dr. and Mrs. Vidal one died in infancy, the survivors being Lawrence R., John F. and an infant.

NELCE VIELLEAUX.—This hardy pioneer, a much-traveled man of many occupations, a wide range of experiences, a long succession of thrilling adventures and a wealth of interesting reminiscences, familiarly called "Capt. Nelce" by everybody, is one of the best known men in northern Montana and southern Canada, having led an active and adventurous life in these sections for nearly half a century. He was born near Montreal, Canada, some seventy years ago, and never had any education except that gained in the hard but thorough school of experience, whose teachings bring quickness of perception, readiness for action, knowledge of men and other valuable elements of character. When he was fifteen years old he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and worked two years in a sawmill. But his temperament was of the out-door kind and could not brook the restraints of work in regular hours day by day. So he made a trip to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, an extensive trip for those days, seeking for occupation suited to his high endowments in certain lines; at last arriving at the locality where it could be found. At St. Louis he attracted the attention of some Missisippi steamboat men, who saw promise in him of future usefulness as a pilot, and after making a few trips under instructions he became a regular pilot at a monthly salary of $500, and soon justified the confidence he had inspired.

He was a pilot on the southern rivers for fifteen years, seeing every phase of a unique and picturesque life that now has passed away forever. When at length modern innovations had taken from life on the river its most entertaining features he abandoned piloting and for a year ran a small trading boat of his own from St. Louis to La Salle, Ill. The next two years he was manager of the James Bovee stock ranch near Laramie, Wyo., and then, after a visit to his old home at Montreal, he came to Montana, reaching Virginia City during its first mining excitement. He "struck it rich" on Stinking Water creek, and soon sold one of his claims, No. 11, for $5,000. From Virginia City he went to Fort Benton, when there was nothing there but the old fort, and passed a number of years engaged in buying and selling horses and in trading with the Indians. While making Fort Benton his home, he there erected several buildings, including a residence, a livery stable and a saloon, and he yet owns valuable property in this pioneer town. He later engaged in freighting for the government, under contract furnishing hay, horses and other supplies, and was frequently employed to carry the money for the soldiers' pay at the different posts when that service involved greater danger and constant risk.

Capt. Nelce was by this time well known to all the officials and business men on both sides of the boundary line between this country and Canada, and because of his great courage, prudence, shrewdness and knowledge of the country, was frequently employed as a scout and guide. Nearly a quarter of a century ago he settled down to a quiet life at his present home in the Teton river valley about twenty miles from Fort Benton, where he has a ranch of 1,200 acres, owning also a timber tract of 140 acres in another part of the valley, and has from that time devoted his attention to an extensive raising of cattle and horses. His name is a household word throughout the state, as connected with one of the best types of the early men of the Rocky mountain region. He was married at Fort Benton about 1860 to Julia, an Indian woman, who died at Benton in 1892, after a life of faithful devotion to her husband and her family. Their five children are Orietta, Philemon, John, Nelce and Oliver, the last named now occupying a responsible position in the British army in South Africa.

HON. GORDON C. VINEYARD, of Anaconda, Mont., has had an interesting and varied career, having been closely identified with the growth and development of Montana since 1864, and no one has contributed more to the upbuilding of the institutions of the state. Among the very earliest of the pioneers, he has seen the wilderness changed by civilization into a great and prosperous state with thousands of happy homes. Mr. Vineyard was born at Booneville, Cooper county, Mo., on March 13, 1836. His parents were John and Matilda (Witt) Vineyard, both natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated to Missouri in its pioneer days. They were farmers, both in Virginia and Missouri, and both died in Monitor county, Mo., the former in 1855 and the latter in 1858. Compelled by circumstances to leave school at the early age of eighteen Mr. Vineyard became a clerk in Seeley's store at Round Hill, Mo., where he remained for five years, and in 1861 he was married, near Tipton, Mo., to Miss Theresa Ann Finley, a native of Monitor county. (Their son, Walter W. Vineyard, is now a resident of the Big Hole Creek valley.)

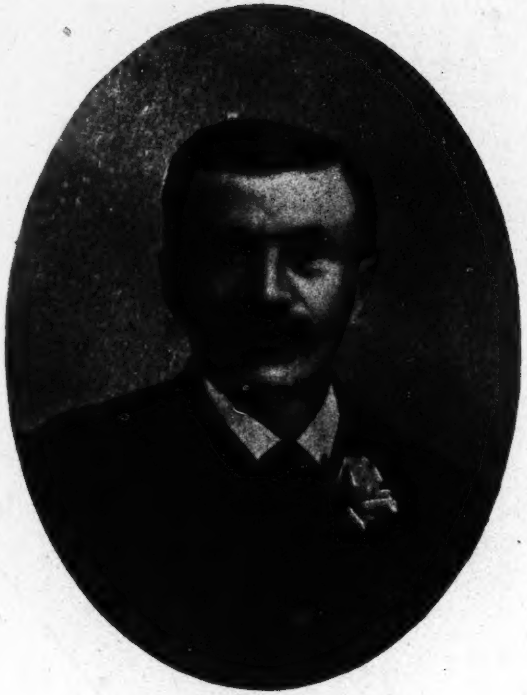
Mr. Vineyard soon afterward received an appointment as under-sheriff, and the duties of the office he discharged with conceded ability until he tendered his resignation in 1864 that he might join an expedition to Montana, which came by steamboat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, where it arrived on July 2, 1864. From Fort Benton Mr. Vineyard went to Last Chance gulch, and then to Alder gulch and Virginia City, staying at the latter place until November and following mining. Returning then to Last Chance gulch he took up a ranch in Lewis and Clarke county on Silver creek in the Prickly Pear valley. Later he followed mining in Last Chance gulch with varying success. Having sent for his wife to join him in his new home, he proceeded to Fort Benton in June, 1865, to meet her upon the arrival of the steamer. The trip from Helena to Fort Benton was then one of peril, as the Blackfoot Indians were on the warpath. Mr. Vineyard made the trip in safety, although he had several narrow escapes from the Indians. His wife arriving without unusual incident, they proceeded during the summer to Helena, where Mr. Vineyard worked placer mining claims in Grizzly and Dry gulches. In 1866 he discovered and located valuable placer mines in Lone Tree and Mitchell gulches, and successfully operated them until 1871, when, during the spring and summer, he mined at the Race Track diggings in Deer Lodge, now Powell county. In the fall he discovered and located several valuable claims in Hoodoo gulch, where the town of Carroll now stands. These mines he operated successfully until 1874. In 1872, however, he had taken up a ranch on which a portion of the city of Anaconda is now located. This property he improved with the intention of making it his permanent home. In 1874 he engaged in mining in the new camp of Philipsburg, and also had a large wood contract with the Northwestern Company that continued from 1874 to 1877. He returned to his ranch at Anaconda in 1877 where he was occupied in mining, farming and stockraising until 1883.

Selling his ranch for a large sum to the Anaconda company as a site for one of its great smelting plants, he engaged extensively in teaming and transferring in Butte for about two years, and during his residence in Butte, he purchased some valuable city property. In 1885 he returned to Anaconda and built the Warm Springs livery stable. Disposing of this property, he has since been engaged in mining and prospecting. He is the owner of valuable sapphire and garnet claims on Warm Spring creek, thirteen miles from Anaconda, and is one of the proprietors of a dredging company at Georgetown Flat. Politically Mr. Vineyard has been actively and prominently identified with the Democratic party all of his life in Montana. From 1867 to 1870 he was one of the county commissioners of Jefferson county, when the county seat was at Montana City. He was also a county commissioner of Deer Lodge county from 1880 to 1882, and made a record as a capable and a conscientious officer. He is a valued member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Anaconda. Mr. Vineyard is a leading and highly respected citizen of the city of his home, and, although his life has been full of busy activities, he is still as keen in business and as interested in public and local affairs as in his younger days, and looks forward to many years of activity.

JOHN H. VIOL.—While "What's in a name?" is not a question for discussion here, it is somewhat significant that the life of John H. Viol, the subject under immediate consideration in this sketch, has been spent amid a "concourse of sweet sounds," and that he is a master alike in the science and the art of music. Mr. Viol was born in the county of Cornwall, England, January 5, 1848, the oldest of the ten children of John and Mary (Hooper) Viol, also natives of England. The father was a hardworking, prosperous miner, but his children were obliged to begin the battle of life early for themselves. And so it happened that at the age of ten our subject was obliged to leave the public schools in which he was making good progress, and go to work around the mines at such jobs as he was able to do. He spent two years at this labor, and the next seven at harder work in the mines. But in the meantime, at the age of fourteen, he began to learn band music, and showed such a high talent for it and succeeded so well in the mastery of its intricacies, that at the early age of nineteen he was leader of three cornet bands and soloist in another, of which his brother was the conductor. Prior to leaving England he was leader of two artillery bands. In 1875 he immigrated to America, locating at Georgetown, Colo., where he went to work leasing for himself, and was at once asked to take the leadership of a good band at that place. A few months later the band gave a public concert under his leadership, and he was presented with a cornet which cost $[illegible]75 as a tribute to his skill and services, which covered instruction to the band through all the range from amateur to military music. In 1878 he removed to Cherry Creek, Nev., and worked in the mines there until April, 1881, when he made a visit to his old home in England. In August of that year he returned to America and settling at Butte, Mont., went to work in the mines, but was asked to take the leadership of the Alice band at that place, and was its successful conductor until March, 1888. Under his instruction the band improved rapidly, and during his connection with it won many notable triumphs over rival organizations in friendly competition. In 1888 he was induced to make his home in Granite and become the conductor of the Granite Cornet Band. At first he engaged in mining and prospecting; then built the Ruby hotel and conducted it for awhile. Later he went into the shoe business; in 1890 he quit the hotel business, but continued the other enterprise until 1893, when the financial crash drove him out of business. He then returned to Butte and remained for a year or two, but went to Granite in 1898 and opened a shoe store, which he is still conducting. Mr. Viol has prospered in business and accumulated considerable property. He owns a fine home in the town and the building in which his business is conducted.

He has identified himself actively with public affairs—was chairman of the school board for a term or two, and was an unsuccessful candidate for assessor, his party being defeated at the election. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Safety Fund Society. He was married in England, when nineteen years old to Miss Salina Webb. They have ten children, namely: Rose, John A., Lilly E., Annie, Stella, Louise, Cecil, Percival, Mabel and

Andrew J. Voight



G. C. H. L. Siegling

Ruby. Mr. and Mrs. Viol are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Viol continues his musical services to the community, arranging selections and adapting the works of the masters for public occasions, as well as producing original compositions of decided merit.

ANDREW J. VOIGHT.—In the development of the business interests of Armington, Cascade county, there has been no more diligent or progressive worker than Mr. Voight. He is a broad-minded, liberal-spirited German-American, who, by thrift and industry and superior business judgment, has developed near Armington an enterprise that has added largely to the valuable industries of the state. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., on New Year's day, 1858, the son of John and Emma Voight, natives of Germany. In early days they came to the United States and the father engaged successfully in the meat business until 1890, when he retired with a competence and now resides at Waverly, Iowa. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational church. His political convictions are in sympathy with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the United Workmen and the Odd Fellows.

Andrew J. Voight received an excellent business education, and later engaged with his father in the meat business, beginning as early as his fifteenth year. Remaining with his parents until he attained his majority, in 1879, he removed to Leadville, Colo., where he followed various occupations, butchering, prospecting, exploring and mining, the latter proving the most successful. At all periods and under all circumstances he made a good living, and in 1885 he came to Helena, Mont., but soon went to Butte, where he again worked at mining there and at Marysville and Castle mountain. In 1895 he went to Armington, and developed the fire-brick field lying one-half mile east of the town that he had discovered in 1892. He gave all of his energetic resources to the establishment of a valuable plant for the manufacture of fire and pressed brick, until the cacapity of his kilns was 3,000 per day, and the valuable products were in great demand in all principal points in Montana and adjacent states, and he sold it in 1901 for a handsome consideration. The domestic life of Mr. Voight dates from January 22, 1894, when he was married to Miss Josephine Larson, a native of Mona, Mitchell county, Iowa, daughter of Christian and Mary Larson. They were born in Norway and emigrated to the United States, locating in Dakota in early days. In his early life Mr. Larson was a wheelwright, but later he became a successful farmer in the country of his adoption. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Voight consists of four children, one, Emma, is their own child. The others, Arthur, Glen and Melvin, are theirs by adoption. The fraternal associations of Mr. Voight are with the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, and politically he is an active Democrat.

CHRIS. VOLLQUARDT.—An industrious, progressive and enterprising ranchman, a good citizen, an esteemed neighbor and friend, Chris. Vollquardt of near Roundup, Mont., is a credit both to the land of his nativity and that of his adoption. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, on June 18, 1863, and was there educated and later engaged in the sheep industry with his stepfather. In 1887 he came to America and located in Iowa for thirteen months as a farmer. In the spring of 1888 he came to Montana and took employment as a sheep herder near Billings, remaining there until the autumn of 1891, when he engaged in sheepraising on his own account, feeding in Yellowstone county for a year. He then removed to a ranch which he had taken up on the Rosebud near Absarokee, where he remained until the fall of 1900, when he sold the ranch, which he had improved with good buildings. He then returned to Germany with his family, remained eight months, and in June, 1901, came again to Montana and soon purchased of J. H. Witt a half interest in the ranch on the Musselshell near Roundup, where he is now located. In this enterprise he has a partner, Henry Koch, and the firm name is Vollquardt & Koch. Their property consists of about 28,000 acres, in which there is a large amount of flat land suitable for cultivation. They run about 9,000 sheep in winter, Cotswolds being their favorite. Their land is well supplied with water and well adapted to their purpose. On December 8, 1896, Mr. Vollquardt was married to Miss Bertha Ritz, a native of Germany, whose father came to America and settled in North Dakota, where he still resides and is engaged in farming. The Vollquardt family has one child, Margaretta.

ISADOR WAGNER.—A valuable contribution of Germany to the needs and the admirable productive force of Montana, Mr. Wagner was born on October 15, 1851, at Baden, Germany, the youngest of the nine children of his parents, who were also natives of Germany. He diligently applied himself to study in the public schools until he was nineteen years old, then emigrated from Germany to New York, where he passed a few years in the state engaged in farming. But feeling a desire for the greater opportunities seemingly offered by the great west, he removed to Illinois and farmed there for a year. In 1875 he crossed the plains to Montana, located a mile and a half north of Florence, in Ravalli county, on an excellent ranch of 160 acres which he has been occupying and developing ever since. It is well located for his purposes, adjoining the properties of his brothers, Joseph and Sebastian. He has given it the benefit of his best efforts for improvement, and it shows evidence of advanced views of farming intelligently applied. Mr. Wagner has always been a Republican, but not an active partisan. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah. He was married in 1885 to Miss Anna E. Haub, of near Florence, whose home was in Germany up to the time of her marriage. They have a daughter, Miss Rosie Wagner, who adds much to the attractiveness of their home, where they delight to receive and entertain their hosts of devoted friends. Mr. Wagner's two brothers own and occupy adjoining properties, as has been noted, and all work harmoniously for their common interests and for the benefit of the community.

EDWIN W. WADDELL.—Deeply interested in all educational and moral questions, and exhibiting an active and intelligent public spirit in regard to whatever contributes to the advancement and welfare of the community, Edwin W. Waddell is one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of the section in which he lives. He was born on February 4, 1856, at Springfield, Ill., the son of Alfred and Sarah A. Waddell, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. From Springfield when he was twelve years old he removed with the family to Greenfield, Mo., where he attended school four years longer, then working on his father's farm until he was twenty-one (at that time he with the rest of the family made their home in Fort Scott, Kan.), and then he engaged in farming on his own account until 1881, when he came to Montana, farming one year in Beaverhead valley, one at Toston, and four at Townsend for Gov. Potts and (Russell) Harrison on their ranch. In 1886 he removed to the Bitter Root valley, where he has been since engaged in ranching, stock and fruit raising, and giving close attention to all public matters of a local character. His ranch is about a mile and a half west of Hamilton, in one of the most fertile sections of the valley, and is in a high state of cultivation, well improved with good buildings, fences, etc. Mr. Waddell has been long a school trustee, and was the moving spirit in securing a schoolhouse in his neighborhood, donating the land for its site and grounds, and contributing materially towards its erection. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Grantsdale in 1889, to Miss Emma Withers, daughter of Andrew Withers, a resident of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell have five children, Albert F., Blanch, Wilford, Glessie and Marie. Their home is a popular resort for their numerous friends.

CHARLES B. WALKER merits representation in this work as one of the alert and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, and his success is all the more gratifying from the fact that it has been achieved entirely through his own efforts, while he has ever held to those high ethics of life which deserve objective confidence and esteem. Mr. Walker is a native of Memphis, Mo., where he was born on the 9th of September, 1861, the elder of the two sons of John and Anna Walker, natives respectively of England and the state of Indiana. The father acquired the trade of cabinetmaking in his native land, and came to the United States when a young man, and here continued to follow his vocation until his death, which occurred on the

31st of October, 1869. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on the 14th of April, 1896. Both were members of the Baptist church and were people of intelligence and sterling character. Joseph N. Walker, the only brother, is an osteopathist of Burlington, Iowa.

Charles B. Walker was deprived of a father's care and assistance when he was a mere lad, and his educational advantages were limited, but he availed himself of such opportunities as were afforded, and received a common school training. At the age of fourteen years he found employment in a photographic studio, and two years later began to serve an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, perfecting himself in the same and continuing to follow this vocation with but slight intermission until 1892. During the memorable gold excitement in the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho, in 1884, he went to that section and there associated himself in the hardware business with Charles Cooper. The venture proved a failure, and at the expiration of four months they closed it out, our subject having lost all he had invested in the enterprise and having also incurred an indebtedness in the connection. He was not disheartened by this poor success and set valiantly to work to retrieve his fortunes. He came to Sun river valley, Cascade county, and here formed a partnership with James Gibson and again engaged in the hardware business. Fortune favored this enterprise, and through his connection there Mr. Walker was enabled to pay off notes outstanding against him to the amount of $3,000. He then took up desert claims to the amount of 291 acres, his ranch being located eight miles west of Fort Shaw, at the west line of Fort Shaw military reservation. Mr. Walker has here been consecutively engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs, in the former line having conducted opertions upon quite an extensive scale. He has also raised large crops of hay upon his ranch, and has the distinction of having been the first to introduce alfalfa in his section of the state, the results showing the wisdom of his action in the premises. In politics Mr. Walker accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and the principles and policies for which it stands sponsor. In 1894 he was commissioned postmaster of Kepler postoffice and still is in office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 26th of December, 1887, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Kate M. Hepler, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Henry and Hannah Hepler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. The father was engaged in work at the carpenter trade in Pennsylvania, and in 1881 he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Fort Benton, and in 1884 he came to the Sun river valley, in Cascade county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stockgrowing. He is an active and enthusiastic Republican, has taken the royal arch degrees in the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Of their six children four are still living, namely: Lillie A., Kate M., Mary L. and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one child, Harold N., who was born in 1889. They are members of the Methodist church and enjoy a distinctive popularity in the community, their pleasant home being a center of gracious hospitality.

CHARLES F. WALKER.—No city in Montana furnishes better examples of men who by reason of business enterprise and up-to-date methods have succeeded in making their mark in the business world than does Anaconda. Those who continue to pursue the old-time business methods of the western country find it difficult to compete with these modern knights-errant of the commercial world. The old-time merchants who prospered during the years of the ox train and stage coach are passing away with those characteristics of a past civilization. As the railroad train and electric lights have taken the place of the mule wagon and the tallow dip, so the modern merchant, prompt in his dealings and careful of his credit, is driving out the slow and careless methods of former days. Among the prominent and successful merchants of modern thought and enterprise who have come to Montana in recent years is Mr. Charles F. Walker, of Anaconda, the general manager of the extensive grocery establishment of James L. Hamilton. Since Mr. Walker took charge of this business in 1885, he has been in complete control and has systematized and enlarged it, until, one of the leading commercial houses of western Montana, its business connections now extend throughout the state.

Charles F. Walker is a native of Wisconsin, born near Rockbridge on May 10, 1859. His father, John F. Walker, was one of the early settlers of that section, having established his home there in 1855. He was a native of Erie, Pa., where he was born in 1831. For many years he was a successful and prosperous farmer in Richland county, Wis., and has now retired with a comfortable fortune and is residing at Richland Center, Wis. The mother of Mr. C. F. Walker, who is a native of Vermont, is also living, and the worthy couple are passing the evening of life in ease and comfort after their busy years of activity. Charles F. Walker received his academical training at the schools of Richland Center and Rockbridge, Wis., and on leaving school his ambition led him to commercial pursuits and he entered into a general store at Richland Center, in a clerical capacity. Here he remained for two years, and became thoroughly conversant with the details of the business. Then resigning this position, he accepted a position in a drug store in the same place at an increased salary. After an experience of over two years in this department of commercial activity he resigned to try his fortunes in the new country. Arriving in Anaconda in the fall of 1885, when that place was having phenomenal growth, he became associated with Mr. James L. Hamilton, and was soon placed in the responsible position which he still occupies. He is a successful manager, a careful and conservative business man, and has strongly impressed himself upon the commercial life of western Montana. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, and takes an active and leading interest in public affairs and in all measures calculated to benefit the city where he resides.

ALBERT E. TRAVIS is numbered among the successful young ranchmen of Montana, where he has passed the greater portion of his life, and he has attained prosperity through his own efforts and well directed industry, his well improved ranch, of 120 acres, being located one-half mile west of his postoffice village, Canyon Creek, Lewis and Clarke county. Here he is engaged in farming and stockgrowing, much of his place being available for cultivation. His progressive attitude and unflagging energy are certain to make his success cumulative in character. Mr. Travis was born in the city of Bristol, England, on April 18, 1865, the son of Samuel and Celia Travis, of sterling old English lineage, both parents being members of the Established church. The father devoted the greater portion of his active business life to his trade of engineering. He came to the United States in 1849 and spent a number of years in California, and as a successful miner from 1851 until 1862, when he returned to England and continued engineering until 1867, when he again came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he followed coal mining until 1871, in which year he came to Helena, Mont., and engaged in mining in Canyon creek, later forming a partnership with his two brothers, Philemon and George, and the firm continued mining for some time in the vicinity of Canyon creek, and he eventually became proprietor of a general store in Virginia City, Nev. In 1878 he removed to Butte, where he continued as a merchant until his death, on January 2, 1901. He always gave his support to the Democratic ticket. His widow now makes her home in Helena.

Albert E. Travis received rather a limited education by attending the public schools of Helena in an irregular way, and at the early age of nine years he secured a position as "pick-boy" in the mines at Virginia City, Nev., thus continuing for two years and receiving $3.00 per day for his services. Becoming dissatisfied at home, he went to work on the round-up, continuing in this occupation until 1887, when he was given charge of the Toole outfit and stock, taking the cattle to the Sweet Grass hills, near the Piegan agency. While there he witnessed the battle between the Crees and Gros Ventres, who arrayed themselves against the Piegans on account of the stealing of horses, and the Indians settled the difficulty in their customary manner. Mr. Travis was thus engaged until 1889, when he located in Butte, where he was a machinist until 1890, when he abandoned the work, as the fumes from the smelters impaired his health. He thereafter engaged in mining at Rimini for wages from 1894 until 1899, when he contracted to transfer the mails in Helena, and since the expiration of this contract he has devoted his attention to ranching. His political proclivities are stanchly Democratic. On March 11, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Travis and Mrs. Lizzie Mullane, who was born in Montana, the daughter of William S. and Ann Negus, natives of Michigan. Her father followed farming and stage driving, having ing come to Montana from Nevada in 1866, and here passing the remainder of his life, his death occurring in January, 1887. He was an active Republican and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is now Mrs. Ann Negus. She is now living at Canyon Creek, the old home. Mrs. Travis has one daughter by her first marriage, Margaret A., and of the present union two children have been born—William E. and Shirley E.

ALBERT WARD, one of Montana's pioneers, was born January 31, 1842, in Shelby county, Ill. He is a son of James and Elizabeth L. Ward, natives of Kentucky and Ohio. James Ward was a successful farmer and a strong Republican in political faith. His wife was a devoted member of the Christian church. She died in 1867 and was survived by her husband, who died in 1869. Albert Ward attended school winters and worked industriously during the rest of the year on the home farm until he was twenty years old. He then started for the west and an independent life and living, coming to Montana in 1864, in an ox cart, via Omaha, through Landreth's cut-off. He established himself on his arrival here in Virginia City, where he engaged in mining at Alder gulch, then famed for the richness of its auriferous deposits. Later he went to Walla Walla and Portland, Ore., traveling with pack horses. At Gallatin Valley he engaged in ranch work at $50 per month for Penwell Bros. They later failed and Mr. Ward lost all the money due him, leaving him practically penniless.

In the spring of 1865 he returned to Alder gulch, secured a claim and went to mining with encouraging success until October, when he went to Helena and passed the winter. In 1866 after some placer mining he put up hay for the Canada ranch in Prickly Pear valley, receiving $3.00 a day and board, passing the next winter hunting on Prickly Pear creek. In 1867 Mr. Ward moved to Old Missouri and put up hay here at good wages, and passed that winter also hunting with George Warner. Mr. Ward then left for Oregon on his way to Alaska, but changed his plans and in August started for Humboldt Wells, Nev., overland, the trip lasting thirty days. He then mined in White Pine, his partner, William Wright, devoting his attention to freighting, each meeting with success. On July 4, 1869, Mr. Ward returned to Helena and prospected over the Diamond and Yellowstone districts, spending the winter in Bozeman.

In 1870 he returned to Helena and his prospecting, and in the fall went to Canada where he successfully engaged in wolf and buffalo hunting, his partner being Oliver Cary. The party of fourteen killed 300 buffalo and 4,500 wolves. The next four years were passed in mining in various Montana gulches, and in 1877 Mr. Ward took up a homestead claim of 160 acres near Helena, which he subsequently sold for $7,000 and removed to one of his present ranches, ten miles south of Augusta in Lewis and Clarke county. This consists of two claims of 160 acres each, 100 acres being fine, arable land. Mr. Ward also owns another ranch of 540 acres upon which he now resides, fourteen miles south of Augusta. His time is given to ranching and stockraising and he is very prosperous. Mr. Ward married on June 2, 1889, Miss Flora Whitely, a native of New York, and a daughter of John and Bettie Whitely, also natives of New York. They are both Baptists in religious faith. Her father, who died on January 22, 1879, was a wagonmaker, a devout member of the Christian church and a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had three children, one dying in infancy. The others are James E. and Albert R. Ward. Mr. Ward is a Republican, influential in the party's local councils.

FRED D. WALRATH is not only a prominent rancher and cattle man of Lewis and Clarke county, but also one of the most popular Democrats in the vicinity of Augusta. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Sparta, Monroe county, on April 30, 1858. His parents were Frederick F. and Alvira Walrath, natives of New York who came to Montana in 1873. They located at Sun River crossing, where the father followed blacksmithing. In 1879 he secured a homestead claim on the site of Augusta, and divided it into town lots which he disposed of at a good profit. He was a member of the Methodist church and a Royal Arch Mason. He died on April 27, 1894. His widow resides at Augusta with her daughter, Mrs. William Barnard. Fred D. Walrath was educated in the public schools in the neighborhood of his early home. From the age of thirteen he followed the business of herding and general ranch work, and for twelve years he was in the employ of D. J. Hogan, Daniel Flowerree and Conrad Kohrs. In 1883 he purchased a freight team and transported goods between Helena, Augusta and other points, meeting with fair success. He was energetic, wide awake and a "hustler."

Mr. Walrath purchased his present ranch comprising 160 acres, in 1890, for $400, but it is largely increased in value, he having made numerous improvements. It lies fifteen miles southwest of Augusta, in a most eligible situation. Recently he has added 300 acres to the property, seventy-five acres of which is susceptible to cultivation. In horse and cattle breeding he has been eminently successful. On June 28, 1883, Mr. Walrath was united in marriage to Miss Katie L. Patrick, a native of Walla Walla, Wash., daughter of John W. and Nancy Patrick, whose parents were natives respectively of Kentucky and of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Patrick was a successful miner, coming to Montana as early as 1838 with a contingent of the Hudson Bay Company. Mrs. Patrick died on April 15, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Walrath have two children, Delbert F. and Alvin W. He is an Odd Fellow and Mrs. Walrath belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah.

SULLIVAN H. WAREMAN is recognized as one of the leading stockmen of Cascade county, his ranch being located seventeen miles east of Belt, and nine miles east of Cora. Here, in partnership with Mr. Edward Sutter, his brother-in-law, he has 800 acres of land, well improved and stocked with a fine herd of cattle. He was born in Venango county, Pa., on May 5, 1857, the son of John and Nancy Wareham. The parents were both Pennsylvanians, and the father was a stone cutter, and fraternally an Odd Fellow, while politically his affiliations were with the Republican party. Both parents were members of the Church of God, and the father's death occurred May 27, 1892.

Sullivan H. Wareham in early life assiduously devoted himself to his books in the district and high schools, and by study and discriminate reading acquired a fine education. Up to the attainment of his majority he assisted his parents by his labor, and in 1878 commenced the reading of law, as his tastes decidedly favored a professional life. His legal studies were interrupted by his impaired health, which deflected his activities into other channels. Coming west he located in Cedar county, Iowa, near Davenport. Here he engaged for several years in light occupations suitable to the delicate state of his health, and in the spring of 1881 he came to Montana and settled in the heart of the Highwood mountains. In June, 1881, Mr. Wareham secured a squatter's claim, and then gave his time to prospecting. He was fairly successful and says that he would have done exceedingly well had his money been sufficient to defray the necessary expenses. Later he disposed of his claim and secured land in the Judith basin and entered extensively into the sheep and cattle business, and also became a practical sheep shearer, in which occupation he passed eleven years.

During a portion of this time he was in partnership with his brother, VanBuren Wareham, but this association was dissolved by mutual consent, and they disposed of the ranch for $9,500. Mr. Wareham reserved a portion of the stock and soon settled on his present location, seventeen miles southeast of Belt, on a ranch comprising 800 acres. On October 20, 1889, Mr. Wareham was married to Miss Anna Sutter, a native of Austria, daughter of Frank and Wilder (Dufik) Sutter, both Austrians. In early life Mr. Sutter came to the United States and settled in Nebraska, where he was long engaged in farming. Mrs. Sutter died in April, 1890, and in 1898 she was followed by her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wareham have had five children: Vernie, deceased; Dayton, Benton, Annie M. and Marshall. Mr. Wareham became an Odd Fellow years ago, and he is a strict Seventh-day Adventist in religious conviction. He is independent of all political parties.

SAMUEL E. TRAVIS is a native of the city of Bristol, England, where he was born on June 11, 1866, the son of Samuel and Celia Travis, to whom individual reference is made in the foregoing sketch of our subject's brother, Albert E. Travis. Samuel E. received a common school education, and began his individual effort at a very early age, having been brought to America by his parents while he was a mere infant. After the family located in Helena, Mont., he remained one year in the family of Homer Hewins, and thereafter made his home with William Ervine for seven years, assisting that gentleman in his placer mining operations near Helena, also working in connection with the timber business. In 1883 he returned to Helena, and here secured a position in the mercantile establishment of John T. Murphy, with whom he remained one year, after which he assisted his brother, Albert E., in the handling of his mail contract until the summer of 1899, when he joined the stampede of gold-seekers and made his way to Alaska. There his success was of a distinctly negative character, and in the fall of the same year he returned to Helena, with more experience than money. He has since assisted his brother in his ranching operations, the place being located one-half mile west of Canyon creek, Lewis and Clarke county. Mr. Travis gives his support to the Democratic party.

C S. WATTERS.—A representative ranch and stock man of northern Montana, whose address is Highwood, Choteau county, Mr. Watters is a native of the county of Butler, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born on March 25, 1862, being the son of James and Annie (Lowry) Watters, both natives of Ireland. The parents emigrated to America soon after their marriage in 1831, and settled in Pennsylvania. Here the father engaged in farming, being at one time the owner of 135 acres of land at Calary Junction, and upon this the town of Calary is now situated. In politics he was a member of the old Whig party, and when that organization ceased to exist he allied himself with the Republican party. Mr. Watters attained manhood in the Keystone state, and received his early education in the public schools of that commonwealth. At the age of seventeen years he left school, and came to Minnesota, subsequently removing to the city of Hudson, Wis., and still later he became a resident of the city of Ellsworth. At this place he purchased a team of horses, and drove overland to Bismarck, N. D., from which place he afterwards embarked on a Missouri river steamer with his team, and came westward to Fort Benton, where he arrived in the summer of 1882. He then proceeded to the lower ferry of the Missoula river, where he engaged in cutting ties for the Northern Pacific Railway, which was then constructing its main line through Montana. Returning after this to Fort Benton, he went to the vicinity of Highwood in the fall of that year, and continued to abide there up to the winter of 1884, when he was there married with Miss Mary Stoner, the daughter of Christian Stoner, a prominent ranchman of that section of the county of Choteau. To their union have been born five children, Charles L., Effie L., David C., Walter Clifford, and Lottie P. Mr. Watters remained at Highwood for about one and one-half years after his marriage, and then returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for four years. He there also became interested in the oil business, meeting with considerable success. At the end of four prosperous years he disposed of his farm and business in Pennsylvania, and returned to Montana, where, in 1893, he purchased his present ranch at Highwood, and has since been engaged there in the ranch and live stock business. His father died in Pennsylvania in 1887, his mother surviving her husband until 1898.

Mr. Watters is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a stanch member of the Republican party, and a loyal advocate of the principles of that political organization, and is a highly respected citizen of the community where he maintains his home.

JOHN W. WARD is one of the alert and enterprising workers who have shown appreciation of the advantages afforded in Montana by casting in his lot here and by industry and good management gaining a success worthy the name. He is numbered among the prosperous and representative farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, his postoffice address being Belleview. He was born in Kenosha county, Wis., on November 23, 1852. His father, James Ward, is a native of Jersey City, N. J., and was among the pioneer settlers of southeastern Wisconsin, where he located about 1838. There he has since devoted his attention to agriculture, with the exception that in 1849 he joined the throng of argonauts wending their way to California. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann B. Fannan, was born in Ireland, whence she was brought by her parents to the United States when a child. She died at the Wisconsin home in 1883.

John W. Ward, now of Belleview, Mont., attended the public schools of Kenosha county until he was sixteen, and when eighteen went to Racine, Wis., and was employed for eight years in the wagon factory of Fish Brothers. In 1881 he came to Choteau county, long before Teton county was created, and was employed by the Lyon Brothers for three years. In 1885 he homesteaded 160 acres on Willow creek, and later secured adjoining lands by making timber-culture and desert land entries, so that his present ranch comprises about 1,000 acres, and is devoted principally to the raising of cattle and hay. He has made excellent improvements and has reason to take pride in the success he has achieved. He gives an unqualified support to the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he is connected with Choteau Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F. In Great Falls, on October 22, 1899, Mr. Ward wedded with Mrs. Elizabeth (Winstanley) Turton, who was born in Haydock parish, St. Helen's, England, in 1869, her father, James Winstanley, having been an extensive iron manufacturer of Lancashire. Mrs. Ward is a member of the incorporated Society of Musicians, and an associate of the Tonic Solfa College, London. Their son, Vincent James Ward, was born on September 11, 1901. Mrs. Ward has two sons by her former marriage: Rupert W. Turton and Frederic D. Turton. The first Winstanley was Baron de Wynstanley of Winstanley and Billings, who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. The ancient ancestral home, Winstanley Hall, was sold to the Bankes family.

GEORGE P. WATKINS, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Hunkeltown, Iowa county, Iowa, where he was born October 20, 1862. His parents were William J. and Sarah Jane (Hudson) Watkins, the former of whom was born in West Virginia in 1822, and the latter in Ohio in 1824. She died at Rapids, Yellowstone county, Mont., January 7, 1899. The father removed from his native state to Henry county, Ind., and from there to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1849. He remained at this location until 1882, when he made another move, taking up his residence in Knox county, Neb., where he remained until 1895, engaged in farming. From there he removed to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he died in 1898.

Mr. Watkins was educated in the public schools of his native county and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age, working on the farm. On January 4, 1887, he was married to Miss Myrtle Secrist, who was born at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1866. They have one child, a daughter aged twelve and named Georgia Ethlina. From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Watkins was engaged in farming in Knox county, Neb. In November, 1894, he came to Montana, locating at Billings, and worked on the hay ranch of Henry Struck at Park City for three years, at the end of which he engaged in the cattle business for himself. In 1899 he sold his cattle and bought sheep, and has since been actively occupied in handling large flocks of them, having an average of 3,000 head feeding on the ranges about Wibaux, Mont.

In political relations Mr. Watkins is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in the contentions of parties or factions. Fraternally he is a Knight of the Maccabees, holding membership in Rim Rock Tent No. 37, at Park City.

ELMER D. WATROUS.—In the vicinity of Evans, Cascade county, is located the 500-acre ranch of the subject of this sketch, the same being well improved and devoted principally to the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Watrous was born in Delmar, Tioga county, Pa., August 9, 1861, the son of William M. and Jane W. Watrous, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, their marriage having been solemnized in Potter county, Pa. In 1871 they removed to Virginia, where the father was engaged in farming until 1882, when he took up his residence in West Virginia and became identified with the lumbering business. In 1884 his sons, Eugene and Elmer D., became associated with him in the enterprise, and continued in that relation until 1886, when he withdrew from the firm, after which the two brothers continued the business until the fall of 1886. In 1889 William M. Watrous removed to Portland, Ore., and took up pre-emption and homestead claims near by, the principal resource of which at present is the timber; there he has since made his home. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. His wife died at Portland at the age of sixty-one years.

Elmer D. Watrous attended the public schools until he attained the age of nineteen years, after which he assisted his father until he reached the age of twenty-three, when, as already noted, he became associated with his father and brother in the lumbering business. In 1887 he secured a farm of 150 acres in Virginia and there was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1889, when he came to his present location near Evans, Mont., and took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, placing forty acres of the tract under cultivation and engaged in the raising of livestock. In September, 1895, he took up an adjoining homestead claim of 160 acres, while in 1898 he secured a desert claim of equal area and has also purchased twenty-four acres of arable land from Amos Teague. He has been signally prosperous in his stock business, having at the present time thirty head of excellent cattle.

Politically he gives his support to the Republican party. On September 24, 1886, Mr. Watrous was united in marriage to Miss Mintie Cook, who was born in West Virginia, the daughter of James and Martha Cook, likewise natives of that state, the former being a member of the Methodist and the latter of the Baptist church. Mr. Cook was a very active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and for forty-four successive years he held the dual office of clerk and sheriff of Wyoming county, W. Va. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-seven years, and his widow now makes her home with her son, Gratt, in West Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Watrous three children have been born: Grace, who is deceased; and Viva and Mabel.

FRANK WARNER is distinctively a type of the progressive and self-reliant western man, and it has been his lot to be the artificer of his own fortunes, since he gave inception to his individual efforts at the tender age of eight years, and has worked his way forward, proving his capacity for successful effort in various lines of endeavor, and now holds prestige as one of the representative breeders and growers of thoroughbred cattle in Cascade county, his well improved ranch being located eleven miles west of the village of Cascade.

Mr. Warner is a native of Sextonville, Wis., where he was born on the 23d of May, 1860, his parents being Harvey and Mary Warner, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence the father removed to Wisconsin, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1883, his wife having passed away in 1863, when our subject was a child of but three years. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were folk of sterling worth of character. Frank Warner obtained very limited educational privileges in his youth, and, as has been already noted, began to work for wages at the early age of eight years, hiring out on a farm and receiving at first only twenty-five cents a day, with board. He continued in farm work until he had attained the age of seventeen years, the best wages he received within this time being $13.00 a month and board. In 1877 he made his way to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he was employed in connection with the great lumbering industry in that section, receiving $35 per month and board. Mr. Warner continued to be thus engaged until 1882, in the spring of which year he returned to Wisconsin, where he was again employed at farm work until fall, when he entered a commercial college, and there learned telegraphy, gaining such facility in the art that in the following spring he was enabled to secure a position as operator in one of the offices of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He thereafter continued to devote his attention to telegraphy in various parts of the west, and until 1897 was station agent at various railroad stations, the last one being that of the Montana Central at Cascade, having, however, done some prospecting for gold within these years, and having for a time conducted a mercantile business at Wickes, Mont., while in the fall of the year last mentioned he became proprietor of a hotel at Cascade, bearing his name, the "Hotel Warner," where he proved a very popular and successful boniface, conducting the hotel until the spring of 1900, when he sold out to Miss Ella Williams.

After leaving the hotel Mr. Warner started into the ranching business, and has devoted particular attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle, having at the present time thirty-two head of the polled Durham grade. His efforts in this line can not but have a marked influence on improving the grade of cattle in the state, and he uses much discrimination in the various details of his business. His ranch, "Mountain View Stock Farm," includes about 6,500 acres, under fence, and the same is finely adapted in range, water and essentials to a successful prosecution of the business of stockraising.

Mr. Warner is very fond of hunting, and has an enviable reputation as a Nimrod. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, while in politics he renders an unswerving allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party.

On the 29th of July, 1885, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Frances Tibbitts, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Katherine Tibbitts, the former being a native of the state of New York and the latter of Germany, and both having been zealous members of the German Lutheran church. The father's death occurred December 11, 1900, his wife having passed away June 15, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are people of fine artistic tastes and Mr. Warner is an enthusiastic amateur photographer of rare ability; and many evidences of his skill in this line are presented in the wonderful reproductions of mountain, ranch and river scenery he has made. In their idyllic home in their mountain valley at an elevation of over 4,400 feet above sea level they dispense a royal hospitality to their hosts of friends, and to the stranger within their gates.

WILLIAM SCOTT WETZEL, now deceased, was one of the most prominent and influential business men of Great Falls, Mont., where occurred his death on April 29, 1891. He was born in Pennsylvania, on January 3, 1846, the son of John and Anna Wetzel, natives of Germany. His father died at Burlington, Iowa, in 1875, and his mother is now a resident of that state. William Scott Wetzel was educated in the public schools of Burlington, Iowa, remaining at home and materially assisting his parents until the attainment of his majority. In 1867 he came to Helena, Mont., in the vicinity of which he mined and prospected for a year, going thence to Fort Benton, where, in 1868, he opened a small store and engaged in trading with the Indians until 1885. The following year he was associated with Mayor Woodson and Col. DeLacy in the Old Dominion Yeast Company, at Kansas City, Mo. Returning to Great Falls, through the advice of United States Senator Paris Gibson, he invested heavily in real estate and he also engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, which business he sold in 1889 to Messrs. Bateman & Switzer, and from that time until his death he devoted his superior talents to mining, real estate and to the insurance business, securing interests in valuable mines at and near Barker. His estate still holds a heavy interest in the Belt Mountain Mining Company, composed of J. P. Lewis, J. J. Ellis, William Hanks, George W. Taylor and Mrs. Margaret Wetzel. While residing at Fort Benton Mr. Wetzel, in 1878, erected the Grand Union Hotel, and in 1879 he built the handsomest residence of the city. In the upbuilding and development of Great Falls he played a prominent part, and in enterprise and public spirit he was second to none in that vigorous young city. He built the brick block which is now the home of the Central drygoods store, and an elegant residence on Ninth avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. In 1888 Mr. Wetzel secured a pre-emption claim of 120 acres at Rainbow falls, which has greatly increased in value. He also located 800 acres of land on Belt creek, now the property of Mrs. Wetzel.

In political life Mr. Wetzel was ever an active and influential worker in the interest of the Democratic party, and for a number of successive terms was elected commissioner of Choteau county, in which capacity he served with distinction and satisfactorily to the people. Fraternally he was prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the branches of the order, and was, also, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. On November 23, 1875, Mr. Wetzel was married, at Fort Benton, to Miss Margaret Simons, daughter of John Simons, of St. Louis, Mo., who died in that city in 1863. Her mother was a daughter of Stephen Armell, who for many years was prominently connected with the North American Trading Company at Montreal, Canada. He became a fluent linguist in the Piegan language, and the ancestors on this side of the house were for several generations chiefs of the Piegan tribe. Mrs. Margaret Wetzel possesses a handsome ranch property of 600 acres at Milk river on the Blackfoot reservation, upon which she resides and fully illustrates what a bright business woman can accomplish in the way of financial success. The land is completely fenced, supplied with substantial houses and outbuildings, and stocked with 200 head of cattle and other stock. Her residence is the Milk River postoffice, and Mrs. Wetzel is the efficient postmistress. She has three children, Pearl, now Mrs. William Hagerty; Daisy Frances, Mrs. J. L. Burd, and William Scott.

CONSTANTINE WEBER, whose excellent ranch property is located two miles south of Eden, Cascade county, is one of the worthy sons of the Fatherland who have cast their lot with America, contributing to its best citizenship. He is a young man of progressive spirit, and has been successful since taking up his abode in Montana. Mr. Weber is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born on November 2, 1865, being a scion of sterling Teutonic stock. His parents are Jacob and Sophia Weber, natives of the Fatherland, where the father, a man of prominence and influence, was at one time mayor of the city of Kirchentellersfurth. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Weber died in March, 1901.

Constantine Weber attended the excellent public schools of his native land until 1885, when he severed home ties and immigrated to the United States, ultimately locating in Kansas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1890, at which time he came to Montana, locating in Great Falls, where for a time he was in the employ of a mercantile establishment, after which he went to work as a stonemason, assisting in the building of the American brewery. In 1895 he took up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, where he has since devoted his attention to farming, his well directed efforts having won for the enterprise a due measure of success. In politics Mr. Weber gives a zealous support to the Democratic party.

JOSEPH A. WHITE.—One of the prominent Lewis and Clarke county ranchers, and one who has made a pronounced success of the enterprise is Joseph A. White, who was born in St. Paul, Minn., on December 2, 1858. His parents were Sylvanus and Charlotte White, natives of Maine. The father followed milling and millwrighting. He came to Minnesota in 1857 and built the first flouring mill of the state on Eagle creek. For eight years he did a good business and then sold it at a fair profit. The family then removed to Westport, where they secured a 160-acre homestead claim. During the Sioux outbreak of 1862 the Indians burned the house and stock. Sylvanus White then enlisted in a regiment organized to fight the savages and after the close of the trouble went south and participated in the Civil war. At the battle of Murfreesboro he was wounded and upon receiving his discharge he returned to Minnesota and engaged in farming from 1865 until 1874. He then disposed of his Minnesota property and went to the Indian Territory where he remained four years, when he came to Montana and settled on Elk creek, where he engaged in general ranching near Haystack butte. The family are members of the Congregational church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Joseph A. White obtained a fair education in the public schools and the Minnesota normal school at Glenwood. At the age of seventeen he was engaged in engineering and firing in Nebraska, Oregon and Montana. He came to Montana by the Missouri river to Fort Benton. Going to Sun River crossing he engaged for four years in freighting for George Steele. He then was wagon boss for F. Tingley & Bro. at Fort Benton and later engaged in freighting on his own account to 1882. He then served as deputy sheriff in Lewis and Clarke county under S. C. Gilpatrick, for two years. Following this he went to Oregon and engaged in the planing mill business, but in 1892 he returned to Montana and was then an engineer for Denton & Tresetta, with whom he continued until he bought their sawmill in 1897. This mill burned in 1898 when he purchased another mill which he moved to his location. This was also burned in 1900 and rebuilt. While running these mills he bought the ranch upon which he now resides, lying in the Rockies, twenty miles southwest of Augusta. On December 20, 1883, Mr. White was married to Miss Natie Strong, a native of Montana, daughter of Havillah B. Strong, who at present resides at Sun River, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To them was born one child, Claude. The mother died in March, 1884. On June 15, 1886, Mr. White was united to Miss Jennie White, who was born in Oregon, a daughter of John and Julia White, natives of Missouri, who went to Oregon as early as 1854 and engaged in ranching and where the father died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. White have six children, Goalman, Herman, Sylvanus, Zula, Lila and Joseph, Jr. Fraternally Mr. White belongs to the orders of Freemasons, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the United Workmen, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

DEWITT C. WHEELER.—Having borne his share of the dangers and hardships of the Civil war and wearing the marks of its burdens, DeWitt C. Wheeler, of Rosebud county, has been as industrious and faithful to duty in peace as he was brave and serviceable in war. He was born at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, September 10, 1845, the son of William and Caroline (Bissell) Wheeler, natives of New York state, who removed from there to Pennsylvania and later to Pomeroy, Ohio, where they died, the latter in 1863 and the former in 1867. Mr. Wheeler attended the schools of his native town until he was thirteen, when he went to Arkansas to work as a clerk and salesman in a store belonging to his brother, Henderson Wheeler. He remained with his brother until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and served under Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, to the end of the war, being mustered out of service at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in every engagement from Chattanooga to Savannah and through the Carolinas. After leaving the army he engaged in steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers during 1866 and 1867; and, locating at Fort Benton in the summer of the latter year, lived for twelve years along the Missouri between Fort Claggett and Bismarck, hunting, trapping and supplying wood to the steamboats on the river between these points. In 1876 he came to the Yellowstone valley, and in the summer of 1877 settled on a ranch near the town of Rosebud, where he was engaged in raising horses until 1890. In that year his wife took an Indian allotment claim on the north side of the Yellowstone, opposite the town of Rosebud, where he has since resided and gave his attention to raising cattle and hay.

During the early years of his residence in the west Mr. Wheeler was married to an Assinniboine woman, the marriage being contracted according to the Indian fashion—by purchase. He was afterward married to her adopted daughter, Mennia, in conformity with the form in use among civilized people. She died in 1898, leaving three children: Joseph, Carlon and Mary Hope. His faithful first wife still lives with him, and is known to the older settlers of the valley as "Auntie Babbett." She is a hopeless cripple, but bears her affliction with composure and cheerfulness.

WILLARD H. WHITEHILL.—From the Green mountains of Vermont, in sight of which he was born in Caledonia county, on October 20, 1848, Willard H. Whitehill drew in the air of freedom and patriotism with his first breath of life; and also stimulus and inspiration for that spirit of fortitude, self-reliance and independence which the mountains give their children. He was the son of George and Emily (Heath) Whitehill, the first a native of Vermont and the second of Canada. When he was six years old his mother died and he was bound out to a farmer in the county. While, young as he was, he was obliged to bear his portion of the labors of his new home, the farmer and his family treated the orphan well. They provided him with those comforts of life which they themselves enjoyed and regularly sent him to school so that he secured a good common school education. When the Civil war occurred his father joined the Federal army. In the active service which followed he was captured by the Confederates, and died after languishing for months in Andersonville prison at Richmond. Fired with patriotic zeal and perhaps eager to avenge the sufferings and death of his father, the son also, as soon as he was old enough, enlisted in the Federal army in November, 1863, as a member of Company B, Sixth Vermont Infantry, and served during the greater part of his term of service in the Army of the Potomac, being in every engagement of the closing campaigns of that great military body. He was in the thickest of the terrible struggles at Cold Harbor and Spottsylvania court house, and went through the deluge of death in the wilderness. He was engaged also in many other battles and skirmishes, but escaped unhurt and was mustered out of service in the summer of 1865, at Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Whitehill then took up his residence in Lowell, Mass., where he was employed for the next four years, then, after a year's stay in Vermont he determined to try his fortune in the west and selected Montana as the place for the trial. He arrived at Deer Lodge on April 25, 1870, and soon turned his attention to mining, which he followed for sixteen years, working in a number of placer mines in different parts of the state. He then concluded he had enough of mining and opened a blacksmith shop at Avon. This he operated for three years, meanwhile determining to get from mother earth in due time the sustenance she never refuses to man when properly invoked, so he bought a ranch of 480 acres about a mile north of Avon, and in 1890 here made his home. He has lived on it continuously from that time, raising stock and farming, enjoying the life and prospering. Recently he has bought two sections of land adjacent to his first purchase, which gives him an estate of 1,760 acres and enables him to engage largely in raising cattle and horses, which he does with steadily increasing numbers and proportionate profits. Mr. Whitehill was married in April, 1889, to Miss Isabel Armes, a native of Vermont and daughter of George and Abigail Armes, also natives of that state but for many years residents of Connecticut. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes active interest in public affairs in everything showing evidence of a clear and strong judgment.

FREDERICK W. C. WHYTE.—The business field of Montana contains no more active exponent of successful finance than this gentleman. Well and favorably known throughout the counties of Cascade and Choteau, as well as at Anaconda and Butte, as a man of superior intelligence, personal integrity and progressive views, he has lived to become one of the most forceful characters in those localities. A native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, born on July 27, 1863, he came to Montana while still a young man, in 1887, and has since attained prominence and wealth. He is the son of Robert and Catherine Whyte, natives of Scotland, where the father was a merchant and died in early years. It was by no means a limited education received by F. W. C. Whyte, for he had the advantages of the public and high schools, and was an industrious student and a great reader of high class literature. At the age of fifteen years he entered the office of a civil and mining engineer at Glasgow, where he remained five years thoroughly qualifying himself as a civil and mining engineer, receiving an annual salary ranging from $25 to $550. Such renumeration was by no means satisfactory to an ambitious young man like Mr. Whyte, and in 1887 he came to the United States, locating at first at Socorro, N. M., where he was three months city engineer, but soon came to Montana and settled at Helena. Here he entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad as a civil engineer, and later he was with the Woolston Water Works Company for five months. Subsequently he engaged in prospecting for eight months, but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Whyte then re-entered the service of the Great Northern and remained with that organization until 1892, dividing his time between Montana and Washington. From 1892 to 1894 he was employed by the Anaconda Company and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad as chief engineer. He then passed nine months on a sheep ranch, familiarizing himself with that business. At present he is heavily interested in a sheep company in Choteau county, conducted under the firm name of Crichton & Whyte, controlling a flock of 7,000 head. He also holds the position of general manager of the mines at Belt and Wyoming. He belongs to the Anaconda Copper Company, which employs 650 men at Belt in the production of 1,500 tons of coal, daily output, and 1,000 men at Diamondville, Wyo., with a production of 4,500 tons daily. On March 23, 1892, Mr. Whyte was united in marriage to Miss Adeliza Crichton, a native of Scotland and daughter of William Crichton. Her father was a successful cattle and sheep merchant of Edinburgh, Scotland, and her mother a native of England. Her mother died in 1881 and was followed by her father in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Whyte have one child, Keith C. Mr. Whyte's political affiliations are with the Democratic party and, fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The residence of the family is now at Anaconda. They removed from Belt in June, 1901.

CHARLES WHITCOMB.—A prominent representative of the sheep industry in Valley county is Mr. Whitcomb, who is one of the highly esteemed young business men of this section of the state. He is a native of the Badger state, born in Edgerton, Rock county, Wis., on December 19, 1865. His father, Hiram Whitcomb, born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering until his death, which occurred at Big Falls, Wis., in 1869. His wife, whose maiden name was Mera Shepherd, was born in Wisconsin in 1835, and died at Fremont, Neb., in 1894. Charles Whitcomb attended the public schools of Edgerton and Madison, Wis., until he had attained the age of nineteen and, in 1885, he came to Marysville, Mont., and for three years devoted his attention to prospecting and mining while the ensuing five years were similarly passed in White Castle and vicinity. Thereafter he was identified with mining enterprises at Townsend for six years, having been fairly successful in his efforts. In 1897 Mr. Whitcomb came to Malta, Valley county, and the next year entered into a partnership association with Samuel Dennison and secured a valuable ranch property on Little Beaver creek, thirty-five miles from the town of Malta, filing on lands covering about twelve miles of the creek and having an aggregate area of 2,000 acres. Here they have made excellent improvements, control a valuable water right and are raising sheep upon an extensive scale. Much of their land is available for cultivation, but thus far is devoted only to hay, of which large yields are secured annually. Mr. Whitcomb also has business and residence properties in the village of Malta, where the family pass a portion of each year. A young man of keen business acumen and executive ability, Mr. Whitcomb is held in the highest esteem in the community, in whose social life the family occupy a prominent position. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, but takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, though never an aspirant for political preferment.

At Richland Center, Wis., in 1893, Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage with Miss Berry, and they are the parents of five children: Margaret, Fredena, Catherine, Mamie and George.

WILLIAM E. WARDEN was one of the well known and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Lewis and Clarke county, residing in the vicinity of Augusta. His life was one of signal honor and usefulness, and even after he passed the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten he was hale and hearty and gave attention to his important business interests until his sons relieved him of an active participation in them. Mr. Warden was born on August 24, 1824, in Howard county, Mo., the son of Elijah and Frances Warden, both of whom were born in Kentucky, whence they removed to Missouri in 1814, taking up their residence in Howard county in 1818 as pioneers, and where they were long successfully engaged in farming. Elijah Warden was a zealous Democrat and both himself and wife were members of the Christian church. The latter's death occurred on October 27, 1852, and that of her husband on January 27, 1856. William E. Warden received limited educational advantages, for he began to work on the home farm at the early age of nine years, remaining thus employed until 1846, when he engaged in farming in Chariton county, Mo., where his father had purchased 320 acres. There he was very successful until the outbreak of the Civil war, when Missouri became the scenes of serious troubles, having zealous supporters of both causes. In 1864 Mr. Warden enlisted in the Confederate service, was elected captain of his company and was thereafter in active service until the close of the war, his regiment then surrendering at Shreveport, La., and being mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., with honorable discharges. Mr. Warden then purchased 220 acres of land in Howard county, Mo., and there devoted his attention to agriculture and stockgrowing until 1888, when he came to Montana and located on the Beals ranch, eight miles north of Augusta.

After one year's residence here, he took charge of the ranch owned by A. G. Clark, with whom he associated himself in the sheep industry, their operations being successfully continued until 1899, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Warden retained the ranch and he and his sons have since continued the same enterprise, numbered among the prosperous ranchmen of their community. They control 1,200 acres of land, principally utilized for grazing purposes. The sons have two ranches of their own, one located one mile north of Augusta, and the other ten miles north, and one tract of 320 acres is all eligible for effective cultivation, while the other place, comprising 480 acres, has a productive area of 150 acres. On April 16, 1846, Mr. Warden was married with Miss Martha S. Ballew, also born in Howard county, Mo., and the daughter of Hiram and Dorcas Ballew, who emigrated from their native state of Kentucky to Missouri in 1818, where the father was a successful farmer until his death on February 26, 1870, his widow only surviving him until October 15th of the same year. Both were members of the Christian church, and the father an active worker in the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Warden have long been members of the Christian church. Of their five children, three are deceased: Lavina F., Dexter and an infant. The survivors are Walter H. and Stonewall Jackson, both capable young business men and successfully associated in stockgrowing. In politics Mr. Warden was a sterling Democrat. When the autumnal beauty of October, 1901, showed the many charms of the mountains and valleys of his chosen locality in all their witchery, this highly esteemed and useful citizen was called from earth to those eternal activities that have no weariness, leaving a void in the circle of his many friends that long years may not fill. He did his life's work well.

GEORGE C. WHITNEY.—The eastern and southern states of the Union have sent numerous representatives to swell the population of Montana, and the old Pine Tree state has furnished a fair quota to aid in her development. In both the paternal and maternal lines, the ancestors of Mr. Whitney are traced back to the early days of New

England, and its sturdy scions and their descendants are to be found in every state as prominent factors in business life.

Mr. Whitney was born in Maxfield, Penobscot county, Me., November 17, 1874, a son of John F. and Victor A. (Piper) Whitney, the former born at Newburg, Me., in 1824, passed his entire life in his native state and rendered devoted and effective service as a clergyman of the Christian church. He died in the village of Newport, Penobscot county, in the year 1891, in the fulness of years and honors. The mother of our subject was born in New Hampshire, about the year 1835, and now makes her home at Glasgow, Mont.

George C. Whitney was educated in the public schools of Newport, Me., supplemented by a commercial and preparatory course in the New Hampshire Literary Institute, an academic institution at New Hampton, N. H., and thus fortified himself for the practical duties of life. At the age of twenty-two, in 1897, he came to Montana, locating in the village of Glasgow, the county-seat of Valley county, where he entered the employ of the Lewis Wedum Company in a clerical capacity. Holding this position for a period of two years and proving so faithful and efficient in the duties devolving upon him, on June 1, 1900, he was installed as manager of the company's large branch store at Hinsdale, where he has a well equipped establishment in which may be found a select and complete stock of general merchandise. Through the energetic efforts of Mr. Whitney the business of the concern has been extended throughout the large territory tributary to the town, gaining the good will and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in a business or social way.

In politics Mr. Whitney gives loyal support to the Republican party and its principles. He is one of the popular and progressive young business men of Valley county, and well deserves representation in a publication of this character.

ALEXANDER WIGHT.—Whenever nature has a work of unusual magnitude or importance to perform she provides the means for its accomplishment. If a crisis in human history which requires a master hand to deal with it confront her, when the hour is ripe the man is ready. If there be conditions which will not yield to individual effort, but require the united force of a race of men especially prepared for the work, she brings forth the necessary brood and places it in the environment which will give it the proper preparation for what it has to do. When the great northwest of America was to be reduced to peaceful and productive submission to the will of man, she called forth from every section and every land the race of hardy pioneers who endured the hardships and privations inevitable in the case, and have worked out the desired result. Among the number thus brought into activity is Alexander Wight, a prosperous, progressive and highly esteemed rancher of Granite county, near Stone postoffice, whose early life in Montana was full of adventure and danger. Mr. Wight was born at Beverly, Ohio, October 14, 1842, a son of Francis and Eliza (Rodgers) Wight, the former a Kentuckian and the latter a Pennsylvanian by birth. They had six children, of whom Alexander was the first born. He attended the public school at Beverly until he was ten years old, when the family removed to Eldon, Iowa, where he continued his education until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Montana as an employe of a wagon train owned by the late Andrew J. Davis, of Butte, but at that time a resident of Iowa. They loaded an ox train with general merchandise for Virginia City, and in addition drove a herd of loose cattle as far as Atchison, Kan., and there took on more goods with which to cross the plains. The trip occupied four months and seven days, and ended August 7, 1864. Mr. Wight worked for Mr. Davis for a few days in order to discharge a small debt, and then secured employment with Richard Farris on Three Forks, for whom he worked until January 15, 1865. The next five months he spent in the service of Mr. Matthews at Race Track, Deer Lodge county, and when Ophir gulch was discovered he shared in the excitement and joined the eager crowd that hastened to the favored spot. There he took up a claim and worked it two months; but finding it would not pay he sold it for $150 and went to work for wages in the employ of the discoverers of the gulch, Messrs. Hunt, Norton and Pence. After working two months he bought an ox team and did teaming until the fall, and then leased a place from A. J. Davis at Race Track, and put in seventy-five acres of oats and wheat, which throve well and gave every appearance of an excellent crop until the grasshoppers destroyed it. After this disaster he surrendered his lease and went to work for Henry Frederickson who took the land, receiving a yoke of oxen as his wages. These he took to Henderson gulch, but moved on to Philipsburg, where he teamed until he got a contract with the Hope Mill Company to haul 600 cords of wood at $3.00 per cord for the hauling. Thereupon he increased his freighting outfit to seven yoke of oxen and three wagons, and continued to freight with good profits until September, 1869, when he took his stock to Flint Creek valley for the winter. While there he concluded to take up land and devote his attention to ranching and stockraising, which he did in the spring of 1870, and has been a resident of that section of the state ever since. He has increased his ranch by subsequent purchases until he now has a most productive and beautiful place of 1,600 acres, on which he feeds 7,000 head of sheep and raises fine crops of grain and hay. The place is well improved with the necessary buildings and other appliances, and is regarded as one of the most desirable homes in the valley.

Mr. Wight was married March 1, 1891, in Davis county, Iowa, near Bloomfield, to Miss Catharine Hager, a daughter of Frederick and Christina Hager, natives of Germany, who came to America with their young family when Mrs. Wight was six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have four children, namely: Ruth, Eliza C., Francis W. and George A., who brighten their home with the sunshine of happy childhood and add to the attractiveness of life for all who come within its influence. In politics Mr. Wight is a Democrat, but is not an active partisan, finding plenty to occupy his mind and time in his own affairs and the local interests of the community. He is an excellent citizen, who omits no part of his duty to his fellows.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.—One of the most successful and most highly esteemed business men of Philipsburg, Granite county, is Charles Williams, the subject of this brief review. He was born at Beech Glen, N. J., April 21, 1867. His parents were Zachary and Margaret (Roberts) Williams, the father being a successful mining man. They had three children, of whom Charles was the eldest. Mr. Williams removed with his family in early life to Colorado. They settled at Bald mountain, in that state, where he received his early education in the public schools, which he attended until he was fifteen years old. He then left school and began working in the mines, at which he continued four or five years. In 1887 he came to Montana and worked seven months in the mines of Butte. From there he removed to Granite and mined a year, after which he was employed by the Montana Liquor Company for seven or eight months, and then engaged in the stationery, news and confectionery business on his own account, continuing until 1893, when he removed to Philipsburg and conducted the same kind of a business with expanding volume and increasing profit.

In politics Mr. Williams is an independent voter and not a seeker of political preferment. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, holding his membership in Colorado. He was married at Philipsburg April 9, 1896, to Miss Florence Shaw, daughter of William and Isabel Shaw, of Denver, Colo. They have twin daughters, Margaretta and Isabel, who were born June 15, 1897. Life for Mr. Williams has passed on rather smooth lines. He has been successful in business, has won the high regard of his fellow citizens, is much esteemed in social circles and has a large number of devoted friends and an abundant measure of domestic happiness.

EDWARD WILLIAMSON is a young man who has acquired prominence in the business circles of Teton county, and by industry, superior business ability and unimpeachable integrity won the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He was born near Kingston, Ireland, on August 1, 1869. His father, John, and his mother, Margaret, were natives of Ireland, where the former died in 1875, and the mother is still living. The public schools of Kingston afforded the elementary portion of Edward Williamson's education, and this he greatly improved in after life by home study. In 1883 he emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled at Point Fortune, Canada, where he secured employment as a clerk in a store devoted to the sale of general merchandise, and remained in that vocation until 1891. In that year he removed to Montana, locating at Great Falls, Cascade county, and assuming a responsible position in the department store of Strain Brothers, with whom he remained nine years, proving a valuable and efficient business man. His abilities won the appreciation of the members of another corporation, and in February, 1900, Mr. Williamson came to Choteau, Teton county, and was given the superintendency of the general store of the Choteau Mercantile Company at that place, and which through his superior ability, diligence and attention has become the leading mercantile enterprise of Teton county. At Butte, Mont., Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Minnie Voss. She died at Great Falls on January 3, 1901, leaving a son, Raymond. In the political affairs of the day Mr. Williamson is in accord with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Choteau lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and of Columbus lodge No. 47, Choteau, A. O. U. W.

H F. WILLETT is a representative of the ranching industry in Cascade county, his homestead of 160 acres being located in the district of Evans. His alert and enterprising methods have brought in sequence a due measure of success and he has been identified with many of the stirring events which marked the earlier annals of the state. Mr. Willett was born at Burlington, Boone county, Ky., on November 3, 1849, the son of Carlton and Nancy Josephine Willett, natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. The father was born in 1801 and died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a farmer and extensively engaged in the raising of fine-bred cattle and horses. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church; the latter was born in 1814, and died in 1898 at the memorable age of eighty-four years. H. F. Willett enjoyed the life and discipline of the parental homestead, attending the public schools until the age of nineteen years, when, in 1869, he went to New Orleans, La., to visit an uncle, William Willett, in whose furniture store there he for a time held a clerkship. In 1869 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and was variously employed until 1872 when he boarded the steamer "Durfee," on the Missouri river and came to Fort Benton, Mont., whence he made his way to Sun river and after a brief interval of time thence proceeded to Helena, where he was employed in the placer mines. In 1873 he returned to Kentucky for a visit with his parents, returning in the spring to Helena where he remained until 1876, when he went to the Black Hills on a prospecting tour, his success in this venture being questionable.

In the fall of the succeeding year Mr. Willett went to Sargent Bluff, ten miles south of Sioux City, Iowa, where he was employed until the following spring when he returned to the Sun river district of Cascade county and entered the employ of Robert Vaughn and Beauford Ferris, who were engaged in the raising of thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Willett took some of the best specimens of the stock to the fair, securing premiums on all of the animals he exhibited. In the spring of 1879 he went to Choteau county and assisted in the building of Fort Assinniboine, having hauled the first load of lumber and laid the first board which gave inception to the post buildings. In September he returned to Sun river where he was associated with Judge Lippencott in the retail liquor business until 1880, after which for six years he was engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping, meeting with unqualified success. In the meantime he had taken up his present homestead claim of 160 acres, upon which, in 1882, he had built a cabin. In 1886 he took up his residence on his ranch and he has made excellent improvements, 100 acres of the place being available for cultivation, and here he has since been engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, his property having a valuation of $4,500.

FREDERICK WHITESIDE. — Merchant, farmer, fruitgrower, politician, representative and editor, "Fred" Whiteside, of Kalispell, has had a career of varied usefulness and honorable service in many lines of activity. He was born at Litchfield, Ill., on October 31, 1863. His parents were T. D. and Ellen (Clarke) Whiteside, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. The father settled at Litchfield, Ill., when he was a young man, and remained there many years working as a millwright and contractor. In 1882 he came to Montana, and, locating in Custer county, remained there six years. From there he removed to Helena, where he lived four years, and in 1896 settled in the Flathead valley, and has since been prosperously engaged in the fruit business near Kalispell. His wife died at Miles City, Mont., in 1883.

Their son Frederick was educated in the schools of Litchfield, Ill., and in 1880 he removed to Miles City, Mont., and was engaged in lumbering and contracting until 1888. He then became connected with the silver smelter at Great Falls in the capacity of purchasing agent, the business requiring him to pass part of his time in Helena. In 1891 he removed to Kalispell and engaged in contracting, mining and fruitgrowing, making his home on a fine, productive fruit-farm of forty acres about one mile from the city, which is the best of its kind in the county. On November 1, 1901, he took charge of the Kalispell Bee, a live and progressive semi-weekly newspaper. In politics Mr. Whiteside is a Democrat, and has taken an active share in campaign work in behalf of his party for many years. He was elected as the first representative from Flathead county to the state legislature in 1896, and in 1898 was elected to the state senate, but was beaten in a contest for the seat by J. H. Geiger. Mr. Whiteside was married at Chicago, Ill., in February, 1899, to Miss Clara Jurgens, a well known lady of Helena, and they have one child, Eunice Ellen. Mr. Whiteside is progressive, enterprising and resourceful, of influence and high standing in the state, and with a business capacity which has brought him success in many commercial and industrial ventures, and is a factor to be considered in all matters connected with northwestern Montana and in many touching a much larger area.

S. M. WILLS.—This interesting gentleman may not inappropriately be styled a son of battle, for he was born in Clarke county, Ky., on December 25, 1847, in the midst of the Mexican war, and began active operations in the activities of life at the age of fourteen, by serving as assistant forage master for his father who was furnishing cattle for the Federal armies in the Civil war. His father, Eli B. Wills, was also a native of Clarke county, Ky., where he was born in 1812. He was a prosperous and energetic farmer and stockraiser, and died in 1884, in Bath county, Ky., where was his home for many years and where his wife died in 1861. S. M. Wills received a limited education at the district schools, attending them in the winter and assisting his father on the farm with his stock operations in the summer. When the Civil war came they bought cattle for the Federal government, furnishing the troops of Gen. Thomas at Nashville and of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, S. M. Wills holding the position of assistant forage master and moving the stock from Kentucky to the cities mentioned. After the war he remained on the home farm in Bath county, until 1869, and from that date was farming on his own account until 1871. From 1871 until 1874 he was connected with the Bath iron works; then tried running a sawmill, working for the Slate Creek Iron Company at Olympia, Ky., which he continued to do for a number of years. In 1884 Mr. Wills came to Montana, first locating at Glendive until he found a ranch to suit him, which he did twenty-five miles from the present town of Wibaux, and here he settled in 1885 as a member of and the manager of the Beaver Creek Cattle Company, composed of Col. Dodge, of Boston, Philip and J. A. Moore, of St. Louis, and himself. The business of this company was wound up in 1898, and from that time Mr. Wills has lived on a ranch two and a half miles north of Wibaux, on Beaver creek, which is one of the most substantially and comfortably improved, in the way of good buildings, fences, etc., to be seen in this unusually prosperous part of the state. Here he conducts the breeding of high-bred horses and cattle on a large scale, also the farming necessarily incident thereto. Fraternally Mr. Wills is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as a valued member of Wibaux Lodge No. 67. He was married in Bath county, Ky., in 1869 with Miss Sallie P. Warner, a native of that county, where she was born in 1853. They have had ten children, namely: Ceteous, wife of W. A. Orgain, the leading merchant of Wibaux; Lucy, wife of J. S. Bilyen, a prominent stockraiser of North Dakota; Mollie, wife of Eugene Randall, a prominent stockraiser near Wibaux, and Samuel, Vienna, Elizabeth, Sallie P. and Eva, who are still at home. A son named Travis died in Kentucky at the age of four and a half years, and another son at Wibaux in infancy. Mr. Wills has the satisfaction of seeing thriving and blooming around the results of his own activity, thrift and far-seeing business ken. It cannot be said that he was aided in his progress by favorable circumstances or any luck except that which industry, energy and capacity compel to come one's way. He is one of Montana's progressive men in the truest sense.

D. T. WILLIAMS, of Radersburg, one of the most prominent stockmen of northern Montana, has had a varied career in the country between the Pacific coast and his present location. His success is due to courageous enterprise often prosecuted amid circumstances of great danger and hardships. He was born in 1835 at Neith, near Swansea, Wales, a son of Thomas and Rachel Williams, both natives and farmers of Neith. He sailed from Liverpool, England, for America on July 17, 1856, and arrived in Philadelphia on July 30. Going the next day to Miners Mills, near Pottsville, Pa., he was there employed for three months in the coal mines, then three months more at Johnstown, Pa., subsequently removing to Mason City, Va. In May, 1858, Mr. Williams started on his long journey westward to Monte Cristo, Sierra county, Cal., where he engaged in gold mining with good success until 1863. Then he joined the stampede to Nevada, locating near Austin. Here for eighteen months he gained by steady industry more than average success. Returning to California he continued mining until the end of the year, when, going to Austin, Nev., he purchased several teams and engaged in freighting to Salt Lake City. On September Mr. Williams wedded at Toole, Utah, Miss Annie Davis, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, whom he met at Austin. She was the daughter of William and Jane (Morgan) Davis, who had come to America in the family immigration in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had ten children, those surviving are Emma, now Mrs. Stonehouse, residing in Choteau county; Nellie, a teacher; David, Arthur and Elmer. Those who died were David, Hattie, Thomas, Edward and Nellie.

The early life of Mr. Williams on the plains was full of interesting experiences in evading and fighting the numerous and hostile Indians. While freighting in 1865 he had a showman, "Martin, the Wizard," for a passenger who gave entertainments at the forts and settlements along the route. Everything from rabbit skins to pumpkins was accepted in payment for tickets. He sold the accumulation at Salt Lake City, during his week's stand at Toole. He had a large "clean up," as his performances were well patronized. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Williams started for Montana with two four-horse teams. He had a full complement of freight, and was joined by six teams at Snake river. At Campbell's creek they met a band of Indians who gave Mr. Williams no trouble, but showed a large number of white men's scalps, which they exhibited on long poles. On May 6, 1866, Mr. Williams arrived at Deer Lodge. The river was quite high and the party experienced difficulty in crossing and it was necessary to swim the smaller horses. Mr. Williams then conveyed his goods to Elk City. They had to be packed fifteen miles of the way, but were sold at a good profit except a small lot which he left to be sold and from which he received no returns. Mr. Williams repeated his trip twice, then removed to Idaho and, after two years passed in horse and cattleraising, came to Montana, arriving at Radersburg in July, 1870, where he took up a desert claim which he developed into his present homestead. By purchases he has increased its acreage until his estate contains over 1,000 acres. Here he winters from 200 to 500 head of cattle and a large number of horses. Mr. Williams has been school trustee at Radersburg for fourteen years. Long ago in Wales he became an Odd Fellow, but, owing to enforced and continued absence from places where lodges were located, he has not lately affiliated with the order. His prosperity has come to him as the result of business thrift, sterling integrity and unusual enterprise.

GEN. L. S. WILLSON.—Despite our advance in Christian civilization and the arts of peace, the world still turns, with almost universal adulation, to military heroes. Their achievements are showy and of a character to almost compel admiration, and besides, rightly or wrongly, they are usually seasoned with some savor of patriotism or other devotion to the general weal. And in all truth, in our day, when men risk their lives in battle, they have some principle at stake which dwarfs personal considerations, and elevates, if it does not sanctify the cause; so that they are worthy of a high place in public esteem and of honorable mention in all our chronicles. Conspicuous among this class is Brevet-Brigadier-General Lester S. Willson, of Bozeman, Mont., whose life has been largely consecrated to the public service both in war and peace. He was born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on June 16, 1839, the descendant of a line of illustrious ancestors, reaching back to the time of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, and was the immediate offspring of the marriage of Ambrose and Julia A. (Hill) Willson, the parents of seven children, of whom all grew to maturity and five are still living.

Gen. Willson was educated in his native county, beginning in the public schools and finishing at an excellent academy at Canton. After leaving the academy he passed two years as a clerk in the store of an uncle, and when the Civil war came on he offered his services in defense of the Union as a member of Company A, Sixtieth New York Infantry, in which he enlisted in August, 1861, under Capt. William B. Goodrich. He was made a sergeant in September, 1861, a second lieutenant in October, 1862, a first lieutenant and adjutant a month later, and was offered a captaincy on the day his commission as adjutant was received, but declined the promotion. In August, 1864, he was made a captain, in October the same year a lieutenant-colonel, a colonel the next May, and a brevet brigadier-general after he left the service, with rank from March 13, 1865, the last honor being conferred upon him from the recommendation of the two commanders of the Twentieth corps, Gens. Hooker and Slocum, "for gallant and meritorious service under Gen. Sherman at Atlanta." His early duty in the service was in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in the Virginia campaigns under Banks and Pope in 1861 and 1862. He was later in the hardest of the fight at Antietam and again at Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded and compelled to retire from active service for a time. He rejoined his regiment as the army was preparing to move for the Gettysburg campaign, but his wound broke out afresh and he was ordered to Washington for treatment. In September, 1863, he went south with the Twelfth corps under Gen. Hooker, and participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Creek and Ringgold.

On November 24, 1863, largely through his efforts and personal influence, his regiment veteranized and re-enlisted, said to be the second one in the service to take this step. The next spring with the Third brigade, Geary's division, he took part in all the battles of Sherman's campaign, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Savannah, Goldsborough, Raleigh, up to and including Johnson's surrender. During much of this time he served as aide, assistant inspector-general and assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. The Sixtieth New York and the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania divide the honor of having been the first regiments in Atlanta, and the first to unfurl their colors from the top of the city hall. As assistant adjutant-general, Mr. Willson was the first officer to enter Savannah at the head of his regiment, and received the surrender of the city at the hands of Mayor Arnold. At the earnest solicitation of Gen. H. A. Barnum, commanding the Third Brigade, he carried his lieutenant-colonel's commission without muster from Atlanta to Goldsborough, remaining as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. Until the declaration of peace he was in constant, every-day service, never leaving his command only on account of wounds; and by his close attention to duty and resourcefulness in action, he stood high in the confidence of his several chiefs, Gens. Sherman, Hooker, Slocum, Geary, Greene and others, and on many occasions was entrusted with peculiarly intricate and dangerous duties. He was accredited as being a most faithful and intelligent officer, and of his regiment Maj.-Gen. George S. Greene has said, "It was one of the best in the service."

After the close of the war Gen. Willson was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the state of New York with the rank of colonel. The office had the adjustment of many large business matters with the railroad companies touching the transportation of troops, supplies, etc., balances between the state and the general government, the disposition of accumulated supplies belonging to the state, and other matters of magnitude and importance involving large amounts of money. He resigned the office in March, 1867, to engage in business in Montana, and has been in this state ever since, mining, merchandising, banking and other pursuits occupying his attention. From 1883 to 1886 he served as quartermaster-general of the territory with the rank of brigadier-general. He has always voted with the Republican party and been active in its campaigns, having served as a member of its national committee and holding other important places in its organization. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1868-69, and in 1900 was a candidate for presidential elector for his party. Gen. Willson was married at Albany, N. Y., on March 2, 1869, with Miss Emma D. Weeks, a native of Vermont. They had three children, of whom only one, Fred F., is now living. Gen. Willson is a Mason, a member of Bozeman Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of the William English Post No. 10, G. A. R. He has filled most of its offices, and has been department commander of Montana. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion of the United States in the commandery of New York, and to the Republican Club of the city of New York.

GEORGE H. WILSON was born at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on January 15, 1866, the son of Ambrose S. and Julia A. (Hill) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Shoreham, Vt., and the latter near Canton, N. Y., both being of English lineage. Ambrose S. Wilson went to Canton when a boy with his grandfather, Reuben Wilson, and in that locality assisted his grandsire in clearing two farms heavily timbered with hard wood. He received his educational discipline in

Canton, and after his school days devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in New York until his death, on June 11, 1872. His widow survived until 1886, her death then occurring at Canton, at the age of sixty-six.

George H. Wilson received his early education in the public schools of Canton, N. Y., and Brattleboro, Vt. Leaving school when sixteen, he was for three years a clerk in a dry goods store in Brattleboro, and in 1885 he came to Montana. Mr. Wilson located in Bozeman, which has been his home. For the first five years he held a clerkship in the mercantile house of L. S. Willson; from 1890 until the close of 1891 he conducted a dry goods business, selling which he returned to the employ of L. S. Willson for three years. In 1894 he opened a grocery house at Castle, Meagher county, where he remained three years, and returned to Bozeman, and was thereafter employed for four years from 1897 as a salesman in the grocery of John S. Mendenhall, resigning that position to take charge of the grocery and clothing departments in the establishment of F. L. Benepe, where he remained until April, 1901, when he was elected by the Republicans city treasurer of Bozeman and manager of the city works. His eligibility for the office was duly realized and his personal popularity gained him a flattering endorsement at the polls. He has ever been an active worker in the Republican party and fraternally he is a member of the Pythagoras Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen. In the city of Bozeman, in 1887, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Baker, who was born in Missouri. They have five children: Edwin, Herman, Walter, Glenn and Josie.

DR. ARTHUR C. WILSON.—County physician for Rosebud county, surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad and medical examiner for all the old-line insurance companies doing business in his town, Dr. Arthur C. Wilson, of Forsyth, is a very useful as well as a very busy citizen. He was born and reared in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he received both his scholastic and his professional training, being graduated from Queen's Medical College at Kingston in April, 1891, while later he was duly graduated from the Chicago Polyclinic. He came to Forsyth, Mont., in November, 1891, and here he has since resided, building up a large and representative practice. In 1894 he was married to Miss Ida May Tannehill, a native of Delphos, Ohio. They have two children: Beryl, aged five years; and Donald Alfred, aged three. The Doctor is an Elk, a Mason and an Odd Fellow; widely known and universally esteemed. He is a representative man, giving close attention to public local affairs and substantial aid to every enterprise that advances and improves the community. He is a close student and keeps abreast of all modern thought and discovery in his profession. He takes interest in the Montana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and other organizations formed to widen the influence and scope of the science of medicine and perfecting the knowledge of its practitioners. The future shows a brilliant coloring for this faithful young physician.

NELSON A. WOLFE.—A conjunction of patriotic circumstances attended the advent into the world of this prosperous ranchman and highly esteemed citizen of Rosebud county. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on July 3, 1863, the day after the decisive battle of Gettysburg was finally won by the Union army. His parents were Andrew Nelson and Nellie (Gooch) La Bouty, but his mother later contracted a second marriage with H. C. Wolfe, and her son was reared and educated by him and assumed his name. His education was secured at night schools in Minneapolis and in 1876 he became an apprentice to a cooper, and passed three years in learning the trade. In 1879 he went to Brainerd, Minn., and there engaged in lumbering and also conducted a line of hacks for about seven years. In 1887 he came to Montana, locating first at Billings, going from there to the Crow reservation to aid in erecting some of the brick buildings at the agency. In 1888 he removed to the Rosebud valley and ran a sawmill engine for A. P. Phillips for two years. In 1891 he bought a sawmill on Rye Grass creek and operated that for two years when he sold it to R. O. Vigors, in 1893 buying another of J. B. Jordan, which he moved from Tongue river to the east fork of Otter creek in 1895, at the same time there taking up a squatter's claim. Since then he has been successfully operating the sawmill in the manufacture of lumber and also engaged in raising cattle and horses, having purchased five sections of railroad land adjoining his claim in 1901. In politics Mr. Wolfe gives his support to the Republican party, and he has been postmaster at Ferris, in Custer county, since 1901. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in Lodge No. 354, at Miles City. He was married at Minneapolis, in 1880, to Miss Ida Belle Ahlgrin, a native of that city, where she was born in 1865. They have six children: Bertha, wife of Herman Gerdel; Fred, Nellie, Flossie, Floyd and Walter, all living at home.

WILLIAM M. WOOLDRIDGE Jr.—No man has done more to promote the interests of Valley county and its legitimate industries than this well known and highly honored citizen of Hinsdale. A man of strong individuality and force, quick to discern possibilities for definite progress and energetic in the handling of affairs of importance, his aid and influence when secured presaged success for the public good. Mr. Wooldridge was born in Brentford, a suburb of London, England, the date of his nativity being September 9, 1864. He is a son of William M. and Catherine Wooldridge, likewise natives of England. When the son was three years old his parents came to the United States and located at Kankakee, Ill., thereafter removing to various other points. The father died in 1887, and the mother now resides in Cork, Ireland. In the public schools of Kankakee, Ill., Benton county, Ind., and Allen county, Ohio, W. M. Wooldridge, Jr., received his educational discipline, leaving school at the age of seventeen. Learning the art of telegraphy he went to Minnesota and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad, and was station agent and telegrapher at various stations in Douglas, Wright, Benton and Stevens counties.

In 1884, when J. B. Cable took charge of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Wooldridge was employed by that gentleman in the same capacity for four years. In the spring of 1888 he opened the first commercial office for the Montana Central at Great Falls, and the same year went to Dawes, now Chinook, where he was agent for the Great Northern for two years, and became the owner of a ranch near the town. He, however, abandoned this property, as it was then of slight value from the scarcity of water for irrigation. From Dawes he was assigned to Rimini, thence to Blossburg, being in the employ of the road for four years. In the meantime he was one of the promoters and organizers of the corporation which engaged in the construction of the great Belknap irrigating canal. He also effected the organization of the Milk River Improvement Company, in 1889, and secured a ranch of 640 acres, three miles northeast of Hinsdale. The corporation was capitalized for $25,000 with all shares taken. The chief function of the company was to create and develop town sites along the line of the Great Northern Railroad, thus promoting industrial prosperity for this section.

Mr. Wooldridge has unlimited faith in the future of Hinsdale and of the great Milk River valley, and has done much to set forth the advantages of this favored and attractive locality as editor of several comprehensive brochures published by the Great Northern Railroad and widely distributed throughout the United States and Europe. His efforts have not lacked local appreciation and have been prolific of much good in furthering the development of the Milk River valley and attracting thither a desirable class of settlers. In politics he gives unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Great Falls. At Evaro, Missoula county, Mont., October 20, 1885, Mr. Wooldridge was united in marriage with Miss Nettie E. Battles, who was born at Turner Junction, Ill., the daughter of Henry J. Battles, who died in February, 1893, at Brainerd, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge have three children: William M., Jr., Goldie Ruth and Earl Francis. The family home in Hinsdale is very atrractive and the center of gracious hospitality. Mr. Wooldridge is now station agent for the Great Northern Railroad at Hinsdale, having filled this position for the past two years.

FRED WILSON.—That industry and perseverance in a definite purpose will not fail of due reward is shown in the case of Mr. Wilson, who has by his own efforts attained an independent position, being one of the progressive and successful young farmers and sheepgrowers of Valley county, where he took up his permanent abode in 1898. He is a native of Sweden, where he was born on June 17, 1865, both of his parents having died while he was a mere child, so that he has slight knowledge concerning his genealogy. He received his educational discipline in the public schools of the beautiful capital city of his native land, Stockholm, and when fifteen years of age, in 1880, he came to America, and here has since applied himself diligently and has reaped the rewards of honest industry. For more than fifteen years Mr. Wilson was engaged in sheepshearing in the circuit comprising the states of Montana, Oregon, California and Colorado, and that he finally selected Montana as his home indicates his appreciation of the superior advantages here afforded. By his industry and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to engage in the stock business on his own responsibility, and thus in 1898 we find him a resident of Valley county. Here he took up homestead and desert claims on Cottonwood creek, at a point twenty-two miles from the town of Malta, and here, in addition to his well improved ranch of 360 acres, he has access to an almost unlimited open range for grazing purposes, and is engaged in raising a high grade of sheep, expanding his scope of operations as rapidly as circumstances justify. He is a Republican in politics and holds the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.—One of the attractive homes in the immediate vicinity of Helmville, Powell county, Mont., is comprised in the 538-acre ranch of "Billy" Williams, who, with his wife, both now in the evening twilight of life, are surrounded by every comfort that they may desire, and in the peaceful enjoyment of well-earned affluence. William Williams was born in Wales, on June 19, 1830, the son of Thomas and Mary (Hughes) Williams, who were farming people and lifelong natives of Wales. It was in 1858 that William Williams came to the United States, being then twenty-eight years of age, ambitious, enterprising and full of hopes that were destined to reach fruition. He at first located at Kewaunee, Ill., where he labored faithfully in the coal mines until 1863. The west appearing very attractive Mr. Williams decided to try his fortune in the new lands. Accordingly he came overland in 1864, immediately securing employment in the mines at Moose creek, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Last Chance gulch, then in the full excitement of mining sensations. He passed some time in that vicinity and came to McClelland gulch where he continued placer mining with considerable success for thirteen years. In that long period of time Mr. Williams had done much in vigorously wresting fortune from the rich ground of the earth and from the rocks of a rugged wilderness, and had clearly earned a rest from his arduous labors, and it was no more than right that he should have it. So in June, 1889, he located on his present beautiful ranch two miles northwest of Helmville, where with his devoted wife he lives very happily. Both are consistent and valued members of the Baptist church, and enjoy the respect and good will of a wide circle of friends.

MC. C. WININGER, one of the representative business men of Flathead county, Mont., traces his ancestry back to the old Saxons. His paternal and maternal lineage emigrated from Germany prior to the American Revolution, and settled with the early pioneers in southwestern Virginia. His grandfather, Stephen Wininger, married a lassie of Scotch descent, and later, with his family, moved to Barren county, Ky., about 1848. His parentage were farmers of a stout, hardy race, and a great many of them passed the age of the centenarian, and, up till the time of the Rebellion they were slaveowners. McClellan Wininger, the son of Michael and Nancy (Tartar) Wininger, was born on a farm near Glasgow, Ky., on January 24, 1862. There he was reared and educated at the Glasgow State Normal School and Business College. Having obtained a business education, with a fair knowledge of the sciences, classics and modern languages, he was a successful teacher in that county for four years till he came to Helena, Mont., in 1887. Shortly afterward he was appointed one of the guards of the then territorial penitentiary at Deer Lodge, managed by the Hon. Robert S. Kelley. He thereafter came to the Flathead country in April, 1889, where he has since resided.

Being connected with various spheres of activity, practising law in justices' courts, dealing in real estate and loans, and possessing good business acumen, he was soon recognized as one of the valley's successful business men. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and as a business lawyer ranks among the best of his associates. Among his business achievements was the settlement of the affairs of the defunct Globe National Bank. And as an outcome of this, he became associated with Mr. V. Simpson, a capitalist of Winona, Minn. They made loans and invested in real estate, owning at one time over 30,000 acres in this productive region. They have now the finest farm in Flathead county, and are raising a good class of livestock, principally shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Wininger has a sawmill of 40,000 capacity at Lakeview, Mont., and owns a large tract of timber lands. He owns valuable city property at Kalispell, some of the finest business sites. He was an official charter member of the Kalispell organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He has been representative to the grand lodge of the former and holds an official chair in the latter. In politics he is an adherent of the old Democracy, and in religion he is a Liberal. In his various vocations he is active and energetic, doing a great deal of manual labor. He is a thorough advocate of physical development, theoretically and in practice. Mr. Wininger prides himself on having the finest private library in the county. Most of his time is passed on the farm, with a systematic amount of reading and study.

JAMES I. WINSLOW, deceased, was a leading citizen of Whitehall and an enterprising ranchman of Jefferson county, Mont. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 23, 1836, the son of Seth T. and Caroline (Paul) Winslow, natives of New York, whose marriage was consummated in Cooperstown, N. Y., where the father conducted blacksmithing and carriage manufacturing. James I. Winslow passed his youth in Cooperstown, N. Y., and was educated in its public schools. In 1857, at the age of nineteen years, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he was a clerk for Poole & Jackson, he remaining in their employment until 1859, and he then removing to Fairplay, Colo., where he was engaged in different occupations until 1863, when he came to Montana, arriving at Bannack on May 17, and soon departing thence for Alder gulch, where he mined for eighteen months in the placer mines. Mr. Winslow then purchased a ranch on the Stinking Water, in Madison county, and engaged in stockraising a few months, then returned to Whitehall, and bought the Jefferson tollbridge in Jefferson county. This he conducted profitably for a year, disposed of it and made a trip east. On his return a year later he purchased his present ranch on Fish creek, known as the Z. D. Foster ranch, a most eligible and valuable property. Here he continued engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, on June 20, 1898.

Mr. Winslow was married, on June 1, 1862, in Fairfield, Colo., to Miss Ellen Christine Linn, of Stockholm, Sweden, born on January 14, 1841, a daughter of Jonas and Mary (Peterson) Linn. Her father was engaged in farming and stockraising in Sweden. Miss Linn had come to the United States from Sweden in 1860, going to Minnesota. Later she was in the hotel business in Fair Play, Colo., and, after her marriage, she started for Montana with a horse team. They were attacked by Indians near Bannack and two of the savages were killed. On her second trip to this country, there were 200 wagons in the party, and they came via the cutoff. At Green river their horses were stampeded by Indians, and one of the red skins was killed, but the horses were never recovered, and in their rage at the loss of so much valuable stock some of the men dug up the body of the dead Indian and burned it with the now useless wagons. The rest of the journey was made in safety, they, however, at Castle Pool passing the bodies of two white men who had been killed by the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow's four children are: Harry J., born at Alder gulch on April 26, 1864; Charles William, now in charge of the homstead ranch; Carrie E., now Mrs. L. C. Dean, of Butte, and Alice M., now Mrs. E. J. Davis, of Fish creek. For many years Mr. Winslow was a school trustee, while fraternally he was a member of the United Workmen. He was highly respected and had strong friends and a large number of business associates who esteemed him for his true worth. His business judgment was of a high order, and he possessed the strictest probity.

JOHN D. WINTER, while not one of the earliest settlers of Choteau county, Mont., is to be numbered among those who have won success by diligence and sound business judgment. He was born in the city of Zwlhmahn, Westenslade, Oldenberg, Germany, December 15, 1859, the son of Earnest Henry and Helen (Hanckenfrereys) Winter. His father, who was a tailor by trade, died in 1899. The widowed mother is still living. John D. Winter, our subject, came to the United States in 1881 and settled in Otter Tail county, Minn., where he engaged in farming. The eldest son of a family of seven children, he had received a fair education in the public schools of Germany, and acquired considerable proficiency in agricultural pursuits. His principal employment while living in Minnesota was in working for various farmers and on railroads. The west—the greater west—offered allurements which Mr. Winter found it impossible to resist, and, accordingly, he came in 1889 to Montana and located on Cow creek, Choteau county, where he secured 200 acres of land and there engaged in growing sheep. In 1901 he removed to his present ranch of 320 acres, six miles from Chinook, where he has built a handsome residence and made many other valuable improvements. He is principally and profitably engaged in sheepgrowing and general ranching. Mr. Winter was married, December 25, 1895, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Carl Schirmacher. They have five children: Lydia, Arthur, Margaret, Alfred and Henriette. The parents are members of the Lutheran church; politically Mr. Winter is a Republican.

CONRAD WIPF.—Having lived in Montana nearly a third of a century and seen its development from an almost unbroken wilderness into a mighty commonwealth, wherein civilization and every form of human culture have sway and plant the land with beneficent activity and enduring joy; and having contributed the full measure of his usefulness to the production of this gratifying result, Conrad Wipf, of Philipsburg, is justly entitled to rank among the progressive men of the state.

Mr. Wipf was born at Marthalen, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, December 24, 1843. His parents were David and Susanna Wipf, natives of Switzerland, where the father was a farmer.

The subject of our sketch spent his school days in his native land, but at the age of seventeen went to work on his father's farm and continued in that occupation until he was twenty-one. He then spent three years in learning the carpenter's trade, and in 1868 he emigrated to America, located at Chicago, where he worked at his trade a year and a half. From Chicago he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and passed eight months in the employ of extensive lumber dealers there. He then spent a year at Monticello, Iowa, conducting a furniture business for himself, and in the summer of 1871 started for Montana, arriving at Deer Lodge during the first week of July, working for a time in the lumber yard of Kleinschmidt Brothers. From there he removed to what is now New Chicago, and entered the employ of Gilmore & Saulsbury, stagemen. In 1872 he located at Philipsburg and engaged in mining, working for wages at the Speckled Trout mine, and afterward engaging in placer mining on Willow creek for himself. This he followed for about fourteen seasons, working at his trade during the winter months. He was very successful at mining, and after working out a claim which he had bought he went into contracting and building on a large scale, and has continued in that business ever since, although he is still interested in several mining properties.

Mr. Wipf has always had a keen interest in public affairs. Before leaving Switzerland he served in the army; and since his arrival in America has been useful in a variety of civil capacities. He is now serving his second term as a school trustee, and is one of the board of aldermen of Philipsburg. In politics he has always been a Republican; and when the party divided on the silver question he adhered to the wing known as the Silver Republicans. In religious affiliations he is identified with the Episcopal church, and in fraternal relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1885 Mr. Wipf was married to Miss Elise Huber, a native of Zurich, Switzerland. The ceremony was performed in New York city, where she arrived May 19, 1885, and where Mr. Wipf met her. They have one son, Conrad, Jr., who was born July 26, 1886. They have a very pleasant home, which is a center of refined hospitality and the seat of a peaceful and happy domestic life. This Mr. Wipf enjoys all the more because of the early hardships and privations of his Montana experience, now an interesting and treasured memory.

HENRY WINTERS is numbered among the prosperous and extensive stockgrowers of Choteau county, and has brought to bear that industry which insures success in any line of endeavor. He claims the Fatherland as the place of his birth, and is imbued with those sterling characteristics which have made the German-Americans so important a factor in the development and progress of our republic. He was born in Oldenberg, Germany, on February 14, 1866, the son of Ernest and Eleanor Winters, who came to the United States in the year 1880. His father purchased a farm in Minnesota, and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He and his wife are of utmost integrity and honor in all relations, and are the sort which ever prove a desirable acquisition to our citizenship. Henry Winters was reared in his native land, receiving his education under the discipline of Germany's unexcelled public school system, while his youthful duties were those connected with the cultivation of the paternal farm. He preceded his parents to America, having come to this country in 1878 and settling in Minnesota, where he remained until the following year. He then turned his face to the more distant west and came to Idaho, where he engaged in mining; thence to Washington and Oregon, being variously employed for three years. In 1889 Mr. Winters came to Choteau county, Mont., and settled on a ranch forty miles south of Chinook, where he engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, a line of industry he is constantly expanding and meeting with gratifying success. He has added to his landed estate by the purchase of 1,000 acres on Bean creek, fifteen miles south of Chinook, while in 1898 he took up his residence on his eighty-acre claim in the immediate vicinity of Chinook, and from this headquarters he manages his extensive business. At the present time he owns and utilizes ten different ranches, having an aggregate area of more than 4,000 acres.

In politics Mr. Winters maintains an independent attitude; fraternally he is identified with the Chinook Camp of the Woodmen of the World. He is well known and highly honored in the community, and his success attained through honorable efforts is well deserved. In 1886 Mr. Winters took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Henrietta Schirmacher, and they are the parents of three children: Ernest, Lottie and Karl, and one unnamed.

HERMAN J. WITT.—With a good ranch and convenient modern residence, ample corrals and other outbuildings and appliances for his business, a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness, great industry and foresight in his work, Herman J. Witt, of near Columbus, Yellowstone county, is a representative stockman of Montana and has the respect of all who know him. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 19, 1865, the son of F. L. and Dora (Bebensee) Witt, prosperous farmers of the province. He attended the government schools in his native land, and in 1885 came to America, locating in Iowa, where he had a married sister with whom he made his home for a year and a half, being engaged in farming. He then came to Montana, and locating in Sweet Grass county, engaged in sheepraising and other ranching pursuits. He remained a year and then removed to Lock basin near Billings, and buying a small flock of sheep, began operations for himself, remaining there three years and then transferring his base of operations to the Musselshell, where he was successful and after a number of years sold one-half interest in his sheep. He retained his half interest until 1901, when he sold out. During this time he had usually more than 10,000 head. In 1900 he bought his present ranch about a mile east of Columbus. He has a homestead of 160 acres and about 20,000 acres of grazing land, with a large portion well irrigated which produces excellent crops of hay. He has again gone into the sheep business on an extensive scale, having some 10,000 head, Cotswold being his favorite brand. On June 10, 1898, he was married to Miss Augusta Schmidt, of Holstein, Germany, he journeying to Europe for that purpose.

WILLIAM F. WOOD.—Born at Welchpool, Wales, the descendant of a family who had lived in that neighborhood from time immemorial, William F. Wood, of Choteau county, Mont., is far from the land of his fathers in longitude, although not so far in the suggestiveness of his surroundings. His life began on March 26, 1860, on the farm of his father, David Wood, where the family had been of long tenure, and where his father died in 1873, when he was thirteen years old, and his mother, Elizabeth (Williams) Wood, died in 1879 Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools of his native town and emigrated to America in 1880, the year following his mother's death. He passed the first two years of life in his new home working on a farm in Wisconsin, then removed to the Sun River valley, Mont., and, in 1883, located a pre-emption claim twelve miles from Great Falls. He sold this in 1887 to T. C. Power, and then took up homestead and timber claims near the Great Falls fairgrounds, on which he was engaged in raising cattle until 1895, when he sold to the Cascade Land Company. In the spring of 1896 he went to the Sheep coulee in Teton River valley and bought the ranch on which he now lives. It contains 320 acres, and he has leased and scripted lands adjoining to the extent of 1,200 acres. On this large tract he is extensively engaged in stockraising, which by close attention and intelligent application of business methods he has made very profitable. The ranch is well improved with good buildings of sufficient number and suitable character, and what he has under cultivation is in a high state of fruitfulness. In politics Mr. Wood is a Republican. While not strictly partisan in local matters, he is too honest and firm in his convictions to let any opportunity pass unimproved for the advancement of his party. He served with great credit as road supervisor of District No. 2 in Cascade county.

GALLIUS WUERL, whose excellent ranch is located four miles west of Eden, Cascade county, where he devotes his attention to the raising of livestock, is a native of Austria, where he was born October 15, 1858, the son of Anton Daniel and Anna Wuerl, both of whom passed their entire lives in Austria, where the father follows his trade of stonemason. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Their son, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of his native land until 1872, when he began an apprenticeship at the stonemason's trade under the effective direction of his father, and continued to devote his attention thereto until 1882, when he immigrated to the United States, and in various cities made an attempt to secure profitable occupation in the same line; but his success was so meagre that he went to LaCrosse, Wis., and accepted employment at farm labor until 1885. He then resumed work at his trade until 1891, when he came to Great Falls, Mont., and found employment as a stonemason until the spring of 1893. He then took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, which is a part of his present ranch. In November, 1900, he took up a desert claim of an equal amount, devoting the greater portion of the ranch to the raising of cattle, although eighty acres are well adapted for cultivation. He has been successful in his ranching and is well satisfied with Cascade county, having here attained a satisfactory prosperity.

In politics he supports the Democratic party. In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wuerl to Miss Johanna Guentner, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Guentner, natives of Austria, the father being a carpenter by trade. They emigrated from Austria and located in La Crosse, Wis., where the father died in 1889, and where his widow now resides with her daughter, Theresa. She is a member of the Catholic church, as was also her husband. To our subject and wife ten children have been born, namely: John, Johanna, Elizabeth, Anton D., Rudolph, Stephanie, Frederick A., Bertha, Maxie J. and Leo Vanderlin Wuerl.

YEGEN BROTHERS. — These enterprising gentlemen, Christopher and Peter Yegen, who conduct perhaps the largest mercantile business in Billings, which they have built up entirely by their own energy, industry and business capacity, are natives of Klosters, Switzerland, where Christopher was born on November 19, 1857, and Peter on August 7, 1860. Their parents, Considine and Amoretta (Prader) Yergen, were also natives of the sterling little republic of the Alps, and after a long and useful career died there. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters. Christopher came to the United States in 1879, and, traveling direct to Bismarck, N. D., there established a grocery store for his brother. He remained there until the fall of 1881, and then came on to Glendive and to Miles City, where he remained until the spring of 1882, at which time he proceeded to Billings in company with his brother Peter and his sister Dorothy, who had joined him at Bismarck in 1880. At Billings they opened a bakery in which the sister did the baking and the boys sold the products. From that small beginning their business has grown to one of the most extensive of its kind in Montana, being valued at thousands of dollars. It employs about fifty men and is conducted on both wholesale and retail lines. In 1895 the brothers purchased their sister's interest and from that time the firm has been the Yegen Brothers. For a number of years they have also conducted branch stores at various places. Christopher Yegen was married in August, 1893, to Miss Laura B. Clark, a native of Montana. They have four children, namely, Laura and Dora (twins), Mildred and Christopher. Peter was married in December, 1891, to Miss Margaret Tripp, a native of Switzerland. They have two sons and one daughter, David, Peter and Margaret E. Christopher has taken an ardent interest in politics as a member of the Republican party. He was a member of the legislature in 1895, has been a city councilman of Billings, and is now mayor of the city. His administration of every office has been highly commended by his constituents, and has brought him the approval of all classes of his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

ABRAM N. YODER is recognized as one of the prominent business men of the exceedingly busy city of Butte, Mont. He is a man of great force of character, full of western enthusiasm, and of sterling integrity. He was born in Ohio on July 8, 1856, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Nold) Yoder. The father, a farmer, was a native of Bucks county, Pa., born in July, 1818, and died in 1888. Mrs. Elizabeth Yoder was born in Ohio in 1822, a daughter of Jacob Nold and is still living. Her father was a farmer and was engaged in milling for a considerable portion of his life. The superior education of Abram N. Yoder was acquired in Ohio at the public and normal schools of Lebanon, and Mount Union College, near Alliance, which he attended in 1877. The following two years he taught school and then for eighteen months he was a clerk in Columbiana, Ohio. In 1881, at the age of twenty-five he went to Denver, Colo., where his first employment was that of a helper in a machine shop for a year. Subsequently he went to Salt Lake City, engaged in the livery business and also worked in a smelter. During the trip from Denver to Salt Lake City they had to ford the Platte river, then overflowing its banks. The party lost everything except the teams and wagons, and were forced to sleep without blankets on the bare ground. The rest of the way, 200 miles, was traversed afoot.

Mr. Yoder went from Salt Lake to Blackfoot, Idaho, where for six months he was employed in railroad work and in the spring of 1883 he came to Glendale, Mont., and thence to the Sheep mountains, where for several months he prospected and worked in various wood camps. Coming to Butte, for ten months he was employed in the grocery of Alexander Cohen. Following this he was employed in the grocery of York & Anderson and was then with John Stanley and he then engaged in the loan business with J. M. Albiez as his partner. On February 24, 1898, Mr. Yoder was united in marriage to Miss Hattie C. Libby, who was called from earth on June 10, 1899. During the past six years Mr. Yoder has been largely interested in mining operations and in 1900 made a trip to Cape Nome, Alaska. As a Republican he has always been active in politics, and while in Alaska he was nominated for secretary of state, and defeated by a very small majority at the polls. In 1895 he was elected treasurer of Butte, and served two years. His fraternal relations are extensive. In the Masonic order he is a member of Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., and of Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3. He is past chancellor of the K. of P., of Butte, and has filled all the other chairs. For several terms he was state president of the Sons of America, and he has also served in all of its other offices.

JOHN R. YOUNG, who is numbered among the progressive and honored farmers and stockgrowers of Teton county, where he has a well improved and valuable ranch, has attained success entirely through his own industrious and well directed efforts. He is a native of Hydetown, Crawford county, Pa., where he was born on February 14, 1859, the son of James and Barbara (Ranck) Young. They are both natives of the Keystone state, where they maintained their home until 1866, when they removed to St. Joseph county, Mich., where they now reside as farmers.

John R. Young attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and Michigan until he attained the age of twelve, when exigencies arose which necessitated his becoming self-supporting, and he was thereafter employed as a farm hand in Michigan until he was twenty-one. In 1884 he came to Montana, locating in Choteau county, and was for five years in the employ of the Sun River Sheep Company. In 1889 he located on the north fork of Willow creek, in Teton county, where he now has a finely improved ranch of 480 acres, and is devoting his attention to the raising of cattle upon a quite extensive scale, and also securing good yields of hay. In politics Mr. Young gives an active support to the Populist party, keeping himself well informed on political and public questions, doing all in his power to forward the interests of his county and state. His postoffice address is Saypo. On October 17, 1900, in the village of Choteau was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Young to Mrs. Lena M. Richards, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of William and Barbara Kountz. Mr. and Mrs. Young have a pleasant home, where their many friends always receive a hearty welcome.

SAMUEL YOUNG.—This progressive, highly respected and representative citizen of Carbon county, is a native of Page, Page county, Iowa, where he was born in 1854. His parents were John and Barbara (Berry) Young, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Indiana. The father removed from his native state to Indiana, where he married and then, with his young wife, took up his residence in Iowa, and remained there for sixteen years, engaged in farming and stockraising. From there they removed to Kansas, which was their home until the spring of 1880, when they came to Montana, and, locating on the

Yellowstone, were successfully engaged in farming and ranching until the father lost his sight. Since then he has been living with his son, Samuel, and is now seventy-six years old. Their son, Samuel, remained with the family until he was married in April, 1878, to Miss Elmina Newton, of Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas R. and Sidney J. (Snyder) Newton. They have two children, John T., married to Miss Lena Austin, of Indiana, engaged in ranching on Rock Creek flat, and Charles A., living at home. After his marriage Mr. Young settled on the Yellowstone and engaged in farming and stockraising until 1894, when he removed to Rock Fork flat and devoted his attention to raising cattle and horses. In April, 1901, he bought the Monegal ranch in the Joliet district, forty acres of which are included in the present town site of Joliet. The Rock Fork flat property is in the very heart of this rich agricultural section, which is one of the finest regions in Montana. Mr. Young's land is all under irrigation and has been brought by his skill, intelligence and progressive methods to a high state of cultivation, including, in addition to the tracts already mentioned, a ranch known as the Macumber, located six miles north of Red Lodge, which he leases. Mr. Young also has a school section leased which he has improved and brought under cultivation. His favorite brands of cattle are Shorthorns and Durhams, and he usually has from 500 to 700 head, besides 300 head of horses. Mr. Young's enterprise has found expression in lines of industry outside of his ranching operations. He was the originator of the Carbon Milling Company, and was for some years its president. He retains a one-fourth interest in the plant, although retired from participation in its management. At times in the past he has had as many as 100 pack horses working at a time on contracts. He has been a man of restless energy, and has contributed in many lines to the progress and development of his county and state.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.—This progressive and enterprising ranchman and fruit-grower of Carbon county was born in Page county, Iowa, in January, 1856. His parents were John and Barbara (Berry) Young, whose family history is told in the sketch of his brother, Samuel Young, immediately preceding this. William H. Young remained with his father's family until the arrival in Montana in the spring of 1880, and then began business for himself by taking up a ranch on the Yellowstone adjoining his father's, near Laurel, and remaining in that location until October, 1892, when the Crow reservation being thrown open he joined the stampede and located his present ranch about three miles east of Joliet, where he has a fine body of land, all under irrigation and in an excellent state of cultivation, yielding abundant crops of grain and hay, and now supporting over 200 cattle and horses. The ranch is well improved, with good buildings and fences, and has a general appearance of thrift and progressiveness that comports favorably with the surrounding farms in this highly favored section of the state. In addition to farming and stock operations, Mr. Young gives attention to fruit-culture, having a small but very vigorous and productive orchard. He has also an apiary of good proportions and produces much honey for the market. He was united in marriage on April 26, 1881, with Miss Hattie Burgher, a native of Kansas, and they have six children, Thomas W., Perry, Clarence C., Albert, Eva and an infant. The older ones are attending school. Mr. Young has been, ever since his advent into Montana, a substantial contributor to her growth and development. His example has been stimulating to those around him, and has aided in raising the standard of farming and of citizenship in his section.

OLIVER P. ZORTMAN.—Successfully identified with the mining industry in Choteau county, and a young man of force and ability, Mr. Zortman, whose postoffice is Landusky, was born near Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, on December 6, 1865, a son of John W. Zortman, who was also born in the Keystone state, of sterling German lineage, in 1828. He was a successful farmer near Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa., where he died in 1894. His wife, in girlhood, Maria Balbauch, was born in 1829, near Palmyra, and now makes her home at Elizabethtown, Penn. Oliver P. Zortman received a common school education until he was eighteen and from childhood helped his father in his farming until he had attained his majority.

In 1887 the gold excitement in the Black Hills drew him to that region, and there he worked in a sawmill for several months, after which, in 1888, he came to the Bear Paw mountains of Montana and was engaged in prospecting until 1894, in the spring of which year he went to the Alabama mines, five miles east of Landusky, where he associated himself with John F. Spaulding in the purchase of a promising claim. They worked this claim for a year and then, in company with George Putnam and A. H. Reser, bonded the property for eight months. Since that time the improvements have called for an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, and the mine has yielded an approximate amount in gold and silver, with a most promising outlook for the future. In April, 1901, Messrs. Zortman and Putnam made another valuable find, one and one-half miles from the original claim, and this is proving a rich gold proposition. In politics Mr. Zortman supports and votes for Republican principles.

HAYES CANNON.—Born at New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, on February 28, 1856, and migrating successively to Iowa and Montana, Hayes Cannon, of Butte, has passed the most of his active and serviceable life on the frontier. His parents, James and Mary (Trimble) Cannon were also natives of Harrison county, Ohio, where the father died on January 13, 1898. He was a pioneer farmer of Ohio and made a creditable record as a hard-working, progressive and thrifty man. His widow is still living at the old homestead at New Athens, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Cannon was educated in the public schools of his native county and remained on the home farm until 1882, in the meantime establishing a drug store at New Athens. In the fall of 1882 he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and in 1883 came to Montana, settling at Butte, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter, and afterward engaged in prospecting and mining. When his brother, John A. Cannon, was elected city treasurer of Butte and assumed the office, he was appointed chief deputy, a position in which he served two terms. In 1896 he was elected alderman from the Fourth ward as the candidate of the Republican party, serving four years. He has been a successful dealer in real estate and joined in partnership with his brother in this business, the firm name being J. A. Cannon & Co. They have also been very successful together, and their establishment is known as one of the best and most progressive of its kind in the state. Mr. Cannon was united in marriage with Miss Mary Smith, of Iowa, in 1890, the nuptials being solemnized at Boise, Idaho, Mrs. Cannon's parents came to Montana in early days, locating at Highland Mountain gulch, and later removing to Boise, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have three children, Edna Lulu, Lafayette A. and Gladys Marie. In all the relations of life Mr. Cannon has sustained himself as a worthy citizen and his example has been a strong influence for good upon the young men of his acquaintance. His has been a productive mentality and his energy has been of great service in building up the business and commercial interests of the city.

ANDERS CHRISTOFFERSEN, one of the prominent ranchers and stockmen of Powell county, residing near Deer Lodge, the county seat, is a native of Denmark, born on October 1, 1841, the son of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Christoffersen, natives of Denmark, who emigrated from Denmark in 1857, and locating at Burlington, Iowa, where the father worked at his trade of carpenter for years, then in 1859, removed to Utah, locating at Salt Lake City. In the following spring he made the permanent home of his family at Soda Springs, Idaho, where himself and wife resided until their death. Anders Christoffersen received a fair education in the Danish schools, being sixteen years of age when his parents came to this country. When his family settled at Soda Springs he came east and to Montana in 1865, engaging in mining at Alder gulch, east of Dillon. For two years he lived on Jefferson island and passed one summer mining in Butte. In 1870 he went east to Holt county, Mo., where he purchased a farm, but one year's experience in Missouri farming proved sufficient, and he returned to Idaho, and labored in the Caribou mining district, soon, however, returning to Montana, and locating in Deer Lodge valley, where he purchased 160 acres of land a mile and a half from the city of Deer Lodge. Here Mr. Christoffersen has since resided successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. He owns 280 acres, also with his sons being interested in 720 acres of farming and hay land and in 960 acres devoted to grazing. Mr. Christoffersen, in 1863, was married to Miss Katie Hansen, a native of Denmark, daughter of Rasmus and Lena Hansen, who, coming to the United States in 1859, settled in Salt Lake, Utah, in 1865, removing thence to Montana where they resided until the time of their deaths, which occurred at Deer Lodge valley. In this family are twelve children, eleven now living: William, John, Frank, Nettie, Minnie, Andrew, Levi, Lucy, Emma, Alma and Edward. Mr. Christoffersen and family are members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter Day Saints, the headquarters of which are at Lemona, Iowa, while politically he is a Republican.

DAVID A. NOBLE.—One of the progressive, enterprising and highly esteemed farmers and stockgrowers of Cascade county, where he has an honorable record in business and in all the relations of life, David A. Noble descends from good, old English lineage, but is a native of the Golden West, having been born at Iowa Hill, Placer county, Cal., on February 13, 1868, the son of David and Martha E. Noble, English people, who accompanied their respective parents to America in early life. Both families originally settled in Pennsylvania, whence the father migrated to California, thence to Nevada, and from there coming to Montana and locating at Butte, where he was engaged in mining. In 1894 he removed to Cascade county and located on a ranch about four miles east of Sun River crossing, where he successfully followed farming and stockraising. After selling his ranch to his son, Dr. Charles S. Noble, he took up his residence on the ranch where he now resides, four miles north of the village of Cascade, and where his energy and capacity in business and his sterling traits of character have gained for him unqualified respect.

David A. Noble secured the educational advantages of the public schools of Virginia City, Nev., and in early youth there secured a clerkship in a general store, where he was employed until 1886, when he accompanied his parents to Butte. There he engaged in mining for the Anaconda Mining Company, his initial duties being cleaning lamps and rendering general assistance in the machine shops. From this modest position he was advanced until he was eventually placed in charge of the hoisting engine of the St. Lawrence mine, retaining this incumbency for six years. At the expiration of this period he came to the Sun River valley, in Cascade county, where he purchased a one-third interest in a ranch located four miles east of the village of Sun River, the ranch comprising 960 acres, of which 400 acres are susceptible of cultivation. Large quantities of hay are raised and careful attention is given to the growing of cattle. In both lines of effort Mr. Noble has been successful. In national politics Mr. Noble supports the Republican party, but exercises independence in local matters. He was married on April 2, 1891, with Miss Dora Rickard, a native of California, and daughter of William T. and Mary Rickard, both of whom were born in England, whence they came to America in their youth. They were early settlers in California, where the father was a successful miner. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Noble.

THOMAS FLETCHER.—This successful and omplished financier was born at Rigaud, P. Q., Canada, on May 7, 1855. His father, John Fletcher, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1820, and came to Canada when he was a boy. There he had a long and successful career as a merchant and broker at Rigaud, and died full of honors and secure in the confidence and esteem of the public, in 1897. His wife, Adeline (Barcelon) Fletcher, was born in Canada of French parents and died at Rigaud in 1893. Their son, Thomas Fletcher, was educated at St. Viateur College, Rigaud, from which he was graduated in 1874. On leaving college he took a position in the Exchange Bank at Montreal, and by diligence attained the place of paying teller, and held this position until 1879, when he was made manager of a branch of the bank located at Joliette, Canada, where he remained two years. Returning then to Rigaud, he assisted his father in his brokerage business. On June 4, 1882, he came to Butte, Mont., and on the 21st of the same month entered the bank of Clark Bros. as bookkeeper. He was in a short time promoted to the post of paying teller, and has held that position continuously since, performing his duties with such fidelity and courtesy that he has the respect and confidence of the community as well as of his employers. The banking business has not, however, absorbed all his attention or satisfied all his aspirations. He is interested in valuable real estate in various parts of the city and in a number of undeveloped mines in the county. In politics he is a Democrat and for years has taken an active part in public affairs, giving to his party zealous and fruitful service, but not seeking its honors or emoluments. He was married in 1884, at Rigaud, Canada, to Miss Marie Louise

Fournier, who was born at Rigaud in 1857, of French parentage. They have four children, Mabel, now being educated at a convent, in Canada, and Stephen, Jeannette and Aline, all living at home.

P. T. MORRIS is one of the representative business men of Bozeman, Mont., and being connected with an important line of enterprise essentially constructive in its nature, that of contracting and building, has had much to do with advancing the material prosperity of the city, and has so ordered his life as to gain and hold the esteem and confidence of the several communities in which he has lived. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., on April 1, 1853, the son of James B. and Bertha (Mowett) Morris, also natives of Orange county, N. Y., from whence they removed to Oakland county, Mich., where the father was engaged in farming until his death. He was of English ancestry and his wife was of Scotch. She died in 1880, at the Michigan home of the family. Their son, P. T. Morris, secured his educational training in the district schools of Oakland county, Mich., and the high school at Oxford in that county. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner trade, becoming a skilled and competent workman. He located at Detroit, Mich., and engaged in contracting and building, remaining there from 1869 to 1877. In the latter year he removed to Reed City, which place was his home and business headquarters for nearly twelve years, and within this time he erected many of the best public and private buildings in the town, among the largest being an extensive flouring mill. In 1892 he came to Montana and located at Bozeman, which has since been his home, and the seat of his large business operations. Within the first year of his residence in the town he built the mill and elevator of the Bozeman Milling Company, and purchased of Peter Koch a large planing mill on South Church Avenue equipped with the best mechanical appliances for its work. This mill, which he still owns and operates, has proved a valuable adjunct to his work as a contractor and builder. Among the more conspicuous and important buildings which Mr. Morris has erected in Bozeman, in addition to those already named, are a large elevator and the Foster sanitarium. The original building of the latter was completed in 1896 and an extensive addition was built in 1901, making it one of the largest structures in the city. Mr. Morris has also erected a large number of the attractive private residences of the city, and has shown in all his undertakings a conscientious regard for the terms of his contract and an honorable pride in the dignity of his profession and the quality of his workmanship. In politics Mr. Morris is a Republican, and, while living at Reed City, Mich., was for six years a member of its board of trustees, and for one term president of the village. In 1900 he was elected to the Bozeman City council for a term of two years, and filled the office with decided credit to himself and advantage to the community. In fraternal connection he is a Freemason, holding membership in the lodge at Bozeman, and in the chapter and commandery at Pontiac, Mich. He was married at Reed City, Mich., to Miss Katie Auer. They have two children.

BURKARD GEIER.—Twenty miles north of Helena, in the beautiful Prickly Pear valley, is located the well improved ranch of Mr. Geier, who has directed his efforts with such excellent judgment as to attain marked success in farming and stockgrowing. He was born in Koenig, Baden, Germany, August 14, 1845, the son of Andrew and Serana Geier, both of whom were people of sterling character and devoted members of the Catholic church. The father was engaged in farming until his death in 1882, and his widow survived him until April 14, 1889. The assistance of Burkard Geier was demanded at the homestead to such an extent that he received limited educational advantages. He remained at the parental home until 1872, when, being twenty-seven years old, he decided to emigrate to America, feeling assured that better opportunities were here afforded for one dependent upon his own exertions. His first employment in the United States was in the city of Washington, and in the butchering business, but this was so repugnant to him that he abandoned it and went to Baltimore, where he was employed in various capacities until 1882, when he decided to come to Montana, where he believed he could command better wages and attain better health. Arriving in Helena, he soon found employment on the ranch of Laurence Koppler, located twenty miles north of the city, where he remained until 1883, when he rented 130 acres of land for five years, but his ranching was attended with so poor success that he found himself in debt.

Not disheartened, he determined to persevere, and in 1889 took up his present homestead of 160 acres, where he has ever since been engaged in successful farming and stockgrowing. He started with $400 sent him from Germany, and this was the basis of his present prosperity. He is energetic and progressive, and holds public confidence and esteem. In politics he is independent, giving his support to men and measures rather than to strict party issues. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which his wife is also a member. On May 26, 1874, Mr. Geier was married, in Baltimore, Md., to Miss Elizabeth Busch, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Busch, who came from Germany many years ago to Baltimore, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother passing away in 1882 and the father in 1884, both being members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Geier have had four children, one dying in infancy, the others being Mary E., Michael J. and Katie. The wife and mother died in March, 1878, and on May 1, 1882, Mr. Geier was again married, being then united with Miss Frederica Felelnar, a native of Saxony, Germany, the daughter of August and Mary Felelnar, who emigrated to the United States, where the father was engaged in the grain business until his death, in 1870, his wife having passed away in 1868. Both were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Geier have four children, John, Minnie, Anna and Ida.

DANIEL W. SPRANKEL.—Five miles east of Helmville, Powell county, Mont., lies the handsome ranch of Daniel W. Sprankel, the subject of this sketch. It was a rough and unpropitious country that he first visited in 1866. Yet out of the ruggedness of the wilderness he has carved a goodly share of this world's success. He was born in the state of New York in 1835, the son of John and Susan (Keck) Sprankel, but was raised and educated in Ohio. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and after residing in that state and New York until he was thirty-five years of age he went to Ohio where he passed his subsequent life, being a successful farmer. The mother was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. Daniel W. Sprankel was brought up on the pleasant homestead farm in Ohio, being educated in the neighboring schools. While still a young man he began life for himself, living an active and useful life successively in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. He arrived at Helena, Mont., in 1866 and for two years mined industriously and with some profit in the now historic Last Chance gulch. He subsequently located in Deer Lodge county, and in 1869-70 he was a miner at Cedar creek, whither he had gone in the sensational stampede of that exciting year. For two years he remained in this locality prosecuting placer mining with varying success. He named the new town of Superior and was the genial landlord of the leading hotel of the place, the Superior House. Later Mr. Sprankel went to the Bitter Root county and followed ranching in that locality, thence removing to the Blackfoot country, where he has since resided on his ranch. He is a Royal Arch Mason and socially he is a highly esteemed citizen, numbering a host of friends.

HENRY JOHNSON.—In the yet sparsely settled portions of Montana the work of development is going steadily forward, and in Choteau county the interests of progress are to a large extent safely vested in the keeping of young men of vigorous purpose and definite ambition. The industrial activities are advancing in scope and importance, and those who are thus taking the initiative will be the ones to reap the maximum rewards in the days to come. Among the successful young stockgrowers of the county is Henry Johnson, who was born on December 31, 1863, in Finland, the son of Henry and Margaret Johnson, both of whom passed their lives in his native land, where the mother died in 1873 and the father in 1888. Henry Johnson had the educational advantages of the Finnish schools until he had attained the age of seventeen years, during which time, however, and until he had reached his legal majority, he assisted in the work of the homestead farm. In 1884 he came to the United States to avail himself of the superior opportunities here afforded to the young man dependent upon his own resources.

For some time Mr. Johnson traveled in search of a satisfactory location, visiting northern Michigan, Minnesota and the Northwest Territory. From the last mentioned locality he came overland to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., in 1886, and entered the employ of Broadwater, McCullough & Co., driving bull and mule teams in connection with their extensive freighting business for five years. The year following he was engaged in freighting for himself to various points on the Great Northern Railroad, then in process of construction, and during this time he maintained headquarters at Havre. In 1893 Mr. Johnson took up a homestead claim on Big Box Elder creek, near Big Sandy, Choteau county, proving up on it and disposing of it in the spring of 1901, having there given his attention to raising hay. Since that time he has been located on a ranch owned by his brother Charles, it being six miles from the village of Big Sandy, and here he is giving his attention to the raising of cattle and horses. He is using much care and discrimination in the improving of the grades and the enterprise promises to become a lucrative one. In politics Mr. Johnson gives his support to the Republican party.

GEORGE W. COOK.—In the improvement of the grades of livestock in Montana Mr. Cook has been conspicuously concerned, and is recognized as a representative breeder of high-grade stock in Sweet Grass county, where he has a finely improved ranch near McLeod, his postoffice address. His progressive methods have brought determinate success, and he merits consideration in this work. Mr. Cook, a native of Burlington county, N. J., was born in January, 1848, the son of Joseph and Amy (Frazee) Cook, both of whom were born at Long Branch, N. J., Mrs. Cook being a half-sister of Judge Gifford, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of New Jersey. George W. Cook was reared on the old homestead farm, in Burlington county, and educated in the public schools. Continuing to abide at the parental home until the death of his father, in April, 1877, he then started for the Pacific coast, but, having fallen in with friends while en route, he was persuaded to stop in Deadwood, S. D., where he remained about three months, after which he came to Virginia City, Mont., to join his brother, John B. Cook, who had come to Montana in the early 'sixties, engaging in mining. He passed the winter in Virginia City, and in the spring of 1878 assumed charge of a band of 500 cattle, owned by Sedman & McGregor, herding them on shares. Soon taking up a tract of land, he commenced those operations in stockraising which he has conducted successfully for so many years. He has proven himself equal to every emergency that has presented itself, and since making his home on his present location near McLeod, he has been one of the solid men of his section, one of whom Sweet Grass county may well be proud. As a citizen he is of potent force in advancing every interest he deems of value to the community, and in politics his party holds him as one of its stanch and reliable members.

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